

图 2: fft

结果分析:

可以看出来硬阈值法比均值滤波法更有效,这是因为原函数的傅里叶变换,两端模很大,而中间几乎为0。

2 Q2

完成一半的风见鸡的合成,作品声音是某种合成的击弦音(本想合成钢琴音但放弃),代码及解释如下:

WindVine 分为两个声部,即 Rythem,Melody。下述代码为合成及写入命令。代码如下:

Listing 3: Code of WindVane

1 % WindVane
2 % Combine
3 fs = 44100;
4
5 RythmPart=Rhythm();
6 MelodPart=Melody();

```
7
9 % RythmPart=0;
   % MelodPart=0;
10
12
    s\!\!=\!\!RythmPart\!\!+\!\!MelodPart\,;
    s=s./max(s,2);
14
15
   % Experiment
16
   sound(s,fs)
17
18
19
   % output
    audiowrite ('WindVane.mp4', s, fs)
```

Melody 和 Rythem 函数均为乐谱,其中通过传递乐器类型,音域给函数 Tone 获得不同音长的音高,下面代码以 Melody 为例:

Listing 4: Code of Melody

```
function MelodPart=Melody()
    [F,h,fd,f,ed,e,s,¬,¬,fdblk,fblk,edblk,sblk]=Tone(@GuitarMe,3,7); ...
         \% use guitar, tones are in [C3,C6)
   F=0(n) F(n+7);
    h=0(n) h(n+7);
    fd=0(n) fd(n+7);
    f=0(n) f(n+7);
    ed=@(n) ed(n+7);
    e=0(n) e(n+7);
    s=0(n) s(n+7);
   % First Paragraph
    p1=[e(7),s(5),e(7),e(7),e(8),e(5),f(8),sblk,...\% sec
11
         e(6), s(6), e(6), e(7), h(7), sblk, ...\% sec
12
         e(7), s(5), e(7), e(7), e(8), e(5), f(8), sblk, ...\% sec
13
         e(6), s(6), e(6), e(7), h(7), sblk, ...\% sec
14
15
         ];
   % Paragraph 2
16
    p2=[edblk, s(5), repmat(s(9), 1, 4), s(9), e(8), s(7), s(7), e(8), ed(7), ...\% sec
17
         e(5), s(5), e(6), h(7), sblk, \dots \% sec
18
         edblk, s(5), repmat(s(9), 1, 4), s(9), e(8), s(7), s(7), e(8), ed(7), \dots % sec
19
         e(5), s(5), e(6), h(5), sblk, ...\% sec
         edblk\,,s\,(5)\,,repmat\,(\,s\,(9)\,\,,1\,\,,4)\,\,,s\,(9)\,\,,e\,(8)\,\,,s\,(7)\,\,,s\,(7)\,\,,e\,(8)\,\,,ed\,(7)\,\,,\ldots\%\,\,sec
21
22
         e(5), s(5), e(6), h(7), sblk, ...\% sec
23
         {\tt edblk}\,, s\,(5)\,, {\tt repmat}\,(\,s\,(9)\,\,, 1\,, 4)\,\,, s\,(9)\,\,, e\,(8)\,\,, s\,(7)\,\,, s\,(7)\,\,, e\,(8)\,\,, ed\,(7)\,\,, \ldots\%\,\,\,{\tt sec}
         e(5), s(5), e(6), h(5), sblk, ...\% sec
```

```
];
25
   %% Paragraph 3
    p3=[fblk, f(10), ed(10), ed(11), e(12), \dots \%sec
          ed(11), ed(9), ed(9), sblk, e(9), e(8), e(7), ...%sec
28
          fd(8), eblk, ed(8), ed(9), e(10), ...%sec
30
         F(9) ,...%sec
          ];
   % Paragraph 4
32
    p4 = [\dots]
33
       fblk, f(10), ed(10), ed(11), e(12), ...%sec
       ed(11), s(14), sblk, s(13), sblk, fd(12), s(12), s(13), s(14), ...%sec
35
       s(14),s(15),s(14),fd(12),sblk,fdblk...%sec
37
       f(11), f(12), f(13), e(12), e(13), \dots \%sec
    % Paragraph Main1
39
    p5 = [\dots]
40
          \texttt{repmat}(\,e\,(14)\,,1\,,3)\,,s\,(16)\,,e\,(14)\,,e\,(13)\,,e\,(13)\,,s\,(11)\,,s\,(11)\,,s\,(12)\,,\ldots\% s\,e\,c
41
          repmat(e(13),1,3),s(14),e(13),e(12),f(12),sblk,...%sec
42
          s(12), s(10), s(11), e(12), e(12), e(11), e(11), e(13), e(11), s(10), \dots sec
          e(10),s(9),e(9),e(13),sblk,s(12),e(13),f(14),sblk,...%sec
44
45
    ];
    %% Paragraph Main2
46
    p6=[...
47
          \texttt{repmat}(\,e\,(14)\,,1\,,3)\,,s\,(16)\,,e\,(14)\,,e\,(13)\,,e\,(13)\,,s\,(11)\,,s\,(11)\,,s\,(12)\,,\ldots\% s\,e\,c
48
          \mathtt{repmat}\left(\left.e\left(13\right),1,3\right),s\left(14\right),e\left(13\right),e\left(12\right),f\left(12\right),\mathtt{sblk}\;,\ldots\%\mathtt{sec}
49
          s(12), s(10), s(11), e(12), e(12), h(11), sblk, ...%sec
          f(9),f(10),h(11),...%sec
51
52
    ];
    % return
53
    MelodPart=[
55
          1/4.*p1,...
          p2,...
56
          p3,...
57
          p4,...
58
          p5, \dots
60
          p6,...
61
    ];
62
    end
```

Tone 函数根据给定乐器类型和音域生成音高数组,这一部分参考了嘉 哥的 maryslamb

Listing 5: Code of Tone

```
1 function ...
```

```
[F,h,fd,f,ed,e,s,blkF,blkh,blkfd,blkf,blked,blke,blks]=Tone(Type,n,m)
2 % Define Note
3 fs = 44100; % Standard sample rate
  dt = 1/fs; % Standard sampling time interval
   Beat=74; % 每分钟Beat拍
   T16 = dt*(fs/Beat*15-1); %To determine the time length of a 1/16 ...
        note, suggest as an odd number
  t16 = 0:dt:T16;
   [\neg,k] = size(t16);
   t1 = linspace(0.16*T16.16*k);% An array with the same length as a full ...
  t2 = linspace(0.8*T16.8*k);
11
  t4d = linspace(0.6*T16.6*k);%A special array represents a 1/4+1/8 note
   t4 = linspace(0, 4*T16, 4*k);
   t8d = linspace(0,3*T16,3*k);%A special array represents a 1/8+1/16 note
  t8 = linspace(0,2*T16,2*k);
15 % Define Frequency
  f0 = 440/2^{(5/12)}; % C3 tone
   f0=f0*2^{(n-3)*7/12}; % Cn tone
   ScaleTable = (2^{(1/12)}.(0:7*(m-n)-1))';%Other frequencies in [Cn,Cm)
18
19
             % full notes
20
   [F, blkF]=Type(ScaleTable.*f0,t1);
^{21}
   F=@(n) F(n,:);
22
23
             \% 1/2 notes
24
   [h, blkh]=Type(ScaleTable.*f0,t2);
25
   h=0(n) h(n,:);
27
28
  \% 1/4+1/8 \text{ notes}
29
   [fd,blkfd]=Type(ScaleTable.*f0,t4d);
   fd=@(n) fd(n,:);
32 \% 1/4 \text{ notes}
   [f,blkf]=Type(ScaleTable.*f0,t4);
  f=@(n) f(n,:);
34
   \% 1/8+1/16 notes
   [ed,blked]=Type(ScaleTable.*f0,t8d);
   ed=0(n) ed(n,:);
38
39
40 % 1/8 notes
   [e,blke]=Type(ScaleTable.*f0,t8);
41
  e=0(n) e(n,:);
42
43
44 % 1/16 notes
```

```
45 [s,blks]=Type(ScaleTable.*f0,t16);

46 s=@(n) s(n,:);

47

48

49 end
```

乐器函数有两个 GuitarMe 和 GuitarRy,下面代码以 GuitarMe 为例。输入为音高和时长,输出即为声音。波形函数为多次尝试得到的多个三角函数叠加(这里其实还可以再调整以找到更好的波形),振幅(包络线)函数根据 $\frac{e^a}{e^{bt}}$ 调整参数 a 和 k 得到,由此得到某种合成的击弦音,如下:

Listing 6: Code of GuitarMe

```
1 function [soundGuit, blk] = GuitarMe(f,t)
2 % 该函数周期为2,改变频率*2f
  harm = -1./4.*\sin(3.*pi.*2.*f.*t) + 1./2.*\sin(2.*pi.*2.*f.*t) + ...
       1./4.*\sin(pi.*2.*f.*t)+sqrt(3)./2.*\cos(pi.*2.*f.*t);
5
   a=0.5*1e-3; k=5;
6
   A=t.^a./\exp(k.*t);
   soundGuit=A.*harm;
10
   soundGuit=soundGuit./max(soundGuit,2);
11
12
   blk = zeros(size(A));
13
14
```

输出结果得到 1 分 30 秒的合成击弦音的风见鸡

3 Q3

使用暴力(BF)算法匹配前 3 个音乐片段和 5 个乐曲。(不适用 KMP 算法,因重复部分极少)

BF 代码如下:

Listing 7: Code of BF

```
1 function id=BF(S,T)
2 ls=length(S); lt=length(T);
3 for i=1:ls-lt+1
```

```
i\_temp=i;
 4
          flag=true;
 5
          for j=1:lt
 6
               _{i\,f}\ norm(S(i\_temp\,,:\,)\,\text{-}T(\,j\,\,,:\,)\,){>}1e\text{-}4
 7
                     flag=false;
 9
                     break;
10
               \quad \text{end} \quad
               i_{temp}=i_{temp}+1;
11
          end
12
13
          if flag
                id=i;
14
15
                return;
16
          end
17
     \quad \text{end} \quad
     id=0;
18
     end
19
```

接下来使用 BF 函数匹配 3 个片段,代码如下:

Listing 8: Code of Q3(1)

```
1 % read
   fs = 44100;
   f1=audioread('Music1.mp3');
   f2=audioread('Music2.mp3');
   f3=audioread('Music3.mp3');
   f4=audioread('Music4.mp3');
   f5=audioread('Music5.mp3');
   fp1=audioread('musicpiece1.flac');
   fp2=audioread('musicpiece2.flac');
  fp3=audioread('musicpiece3.flac');
   fp4=audioread('musicpiece4.flac');
   fp5=audioread('musicpiece5.flac');
13 % (1)
14 % piece 1
15 id11=BF(f1,fp1)
16
   id12=BF(f2,fp1)
  id13=BF(f3,fp1)
17
   id14=BF(f4,fp1)
   id15=BF(f5,fp1)
19
20
21 % piece 2
22 id21=BF(f1,fp2)
  id22 = BF(f2, fp2)
  id23=BF(f3,fp2)
   id24=BF(f4,fp2)
```

```
26 id25=BF(f5,fp2)

27

28 % piece 3

29 id31=BF(f1,fp3)

30 id32=BF(f2,fp3)

31 id33=BF(f3,fp3)

32 id34=BF(f4,fp3)

33 id35=BF(f5,fp3)
```

输出结果如下:

Listing 9: Outcomes of Q3

```
i d11 =
3 id12 =
        2337301
5 id13 =
  id14 =
  id15 =
10
        0
   id21 =
        0
12
  id22 =
14
  id23 =
15
16
17 id24 =
19 id25 =
        8070301
20
21
   id31 =
        0
  id32 =
23
        0
24
  id33 =
26
_{27} id_{34} =
        2734201
28
  id35 =
29
        0
```

结果分析:

片段 1 与第 2 个乐曲匹配,匹配采样点为 2337301,而采样率为 44100,即匹配点为 53 秒。

片段 2 与第 5 个乐曲匹配,匹配采样点为 8070301,而采样率为 44100,即匹配点为 183 秒。

片段 1 与第 2 个乐曲匹配,匹配采样点为 2734201,而采样率为 44100,即匹配点为 62 秒。

作业文件完。