演習課題 (1/5) ヒント

• 差分方程式:

$$y(n) = x(n) + x(n - 1)$$

-1.5y(n - 1) + y(n - 2)

伝達関数:

$$y(n) + 1.5y(n-1) - y(n-2) = x(n) + x(n-1)$$

$$Y(z) + 1.5z^{-1}Y(z) - z^{-2}Y(z) = X(z) + z^{-1}X(z)$$

$$H(z) = \frac{1 + z^{-1}}{1 + 1.5z^{-1} - z^{-2}} = \frac{z + 1}{(z - 0.5)(z + 2)}$$

演習課題 (1/5) 解答例

• 差分方程式:

$$y(n) = x(n) + x(n-1)$$

$$-1.5y(n-1) + y(n-2)$$

伝達関数:

$$y(n) + 1.5y(n-1) - y(n-2) = x(n) + x(n-1)$$

$$Y(z) + 1.5z^{-1}Y(z) - z^{-2}Y(z) = X(z) + z^{-1}X(z)$$

$$H(z) = \frac{1 + z^{-1}}{1 + 1.5z^{-1} - z^{-2}} = \frac{z + 1}{(z - 0.5)(z + 2)}$$

極はz=0.5,-2

1つの極が|z| < 1を満たさないので、不安定

演習課題 (2/5) ヒント

• 差分方程式:

$$y(n) = x(n) + y(n-1) - 0.5y(n-2)$$

伝達関数:

$$y(n) - y(n-1) + 0.5y(n-2) = x(n)$$

$$Y(z) - z^{-1}Y(z) + 0.5z^{-2}Y(z) = X(z)$$

$$H(z) = \frac{1}{1 - z^{-1} + 0.5z^{-2}} = \frac{z^2}{\{z - (0.5 + 0.5j)\}\{z - (0.5 - 0.5j)\}}$$

演習課題 (2/5) 解答例

• 差分方程式:

$$y(n) = x(n) + y(n-1) - 0.5y(n-2)$$

伝達関数:

$$y(n) - y(n-1) + 0.5y(n-2) = x(n)$$

$$Y(z) - z^{-1}Y(z) + 0.5z^{-2}Y(z) = X(z)$$

$$H(z) = \frac{1}{1 - z^{-1} + 0.5z^{-2}} = \frac{z^2}{\{z - (0.5 + 0.5j)\}\{z - (0.5 - 0.5j)\}}$$

極はz = 0.5 + 0.5j, 0.5 - 0.5jすべての極が|z| < 1を満たすので、安定

演習課題 (3/5) 大ヒント

- ・5点の移動平均を求めるFIRフィルタを標準形構造を 用いて設計せよ。
 - ・ヒント: 例えば3点の移動平均を考える。
 - 信号x(n)の時刻nにおける3点の移動平均は $y(n) = \{x(n) + x(n-1) + x(n-2)\}/3 と表せる$
 - 5点の移動平均だと? $y(n) = \{x(n) + x(n-1) + x(n-2) + x(n-3) + x(n-4)\}/5$
 - さらにz変換で表すと? $Y(z) = \{X(z) + z^{-1}X(z) + z^{-2}X(z) + z^{-3}X(z) + z^{-4}X(z)\}/5$
 - 伝達関数は? $Y(z)/X(z) = \{1 + z^{-1} + z^{-2} + z^{-3} + z^{-4}\}/5$
 - ・標準形構造は?

演習課題 (3/5) 解答例

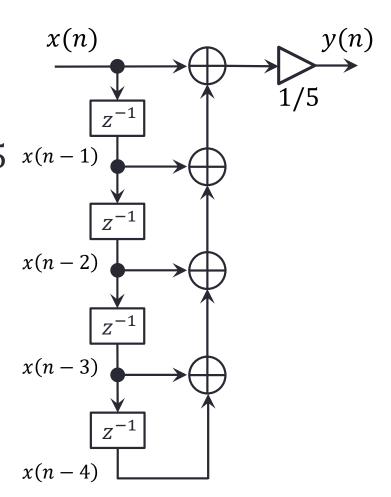
- ・5点の移動平均を求めるFIRフィルタを標準形構造を 用いて設計せよ。
 - 伝達関数

$$H(z) = Y(z)/X(z)$$

$$= \{1 + z^{-1} + z^{-2} + z^{-3} + z^{-4}\}/5 \quad x(n-1)$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^{4} \frac{1}{5} z^{-i} = \frac{1}{5} \sum_{i=0}^{4} z^{-i}$$

$$x(n-2)$$



演習課題 (4/5) 解答例 (1/4)

• $x(n) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}n\right)$, $y(n) = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}n\right)$, N = 8 としたとき の相互相関関数を計算し、横軸をk、縦軸を相互相 関関数 $R_{xy}(k)$ として図示せよ。

$$R_{xy}(0) = \frac{1}{8} \left\{ \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \mathbf{0}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot (\mathbf{0} + 0)\right) + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \mathbf{1}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot (\mathbf{1} + 0)\right) \right.$$

$$\left. + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \mathbf{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot (\mathbf{2} + 0)\right) + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \mathbf{3}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot (\mathbf{3} + 0)\right) \right.$$

$$\left. + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \mathbf{4}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot (\mathbf{4} + 0)\right) + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \mathbf{5}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot (\mathbf{5} + 0)\right) \right.$$

$$\left. + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \mathbf{6}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot (\mathbf{6} + 0)\right) + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \mathbf{7}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot (\mathbf{7} + 0)\right) \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \left\{ 0 \cdot 1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + 1 \cdot 0 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \right.$$

$$\left. 0 \cdot (-1) + \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) + (-1) \cdot 0 + \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right\}$$

$$= 0$$

演習課題 (4/5) 解答例 (2/4)

$$R_{xy}(1) = \frac{1}{8} \left\{ \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \mathbf{0}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot (0+1)\right) + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \mathbf{1}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot (1+1)\right) + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \mathbf{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot (2+1)\right) + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \mathbf{3}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot (3+1)\right) + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \mathbf{4}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot (4+1)\right) + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \mathbf{5}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot (5+1)\right) + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \mathbf{6}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot (6+1)\right) + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \mathbf{7}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot (7+1)\right) \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \left\{ 0 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot 0 + 1 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot (-1) + 0 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) + \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \cdot 0 + (-1) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \cdot 1 \right\}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \approx -0.35$$

$$R_{xy}(2) = \frac{1}{8} \left\{ \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \mathbf{0}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot (0+2)\right) + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \mathbf{1}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot (1+2)\right) + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \mathbf{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot (2+2)\right) + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \mathbf{3}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot (3+2)\right) + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \mathbf{4}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot (4+2)\right) + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \mathbf{5}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot (5+2)\right) + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \mathbf{6}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot (6+2)\right) + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \mathbf{7}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot (7+2)\right) \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \left\{ 0 \cdot 0 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) + 1 \cdot (-1) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) + 0 \cdot 0 + \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + (-1) \cdot 1 + \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right\}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} = -0.5$$

演習課題 (4/5) 解答例 (3/4)

$$R_{xy}(\mathbf{0})=0,$$

$$R_{xy}(2) = -0.5,$$

$$R_{xy}(4)=0,$$

$$R_{\chi\gamma}(6) = 0.5$$

$$R_{xy}(1) = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \approx -0.35$$

$$R_{xy}(1) = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \approx -0.35$$

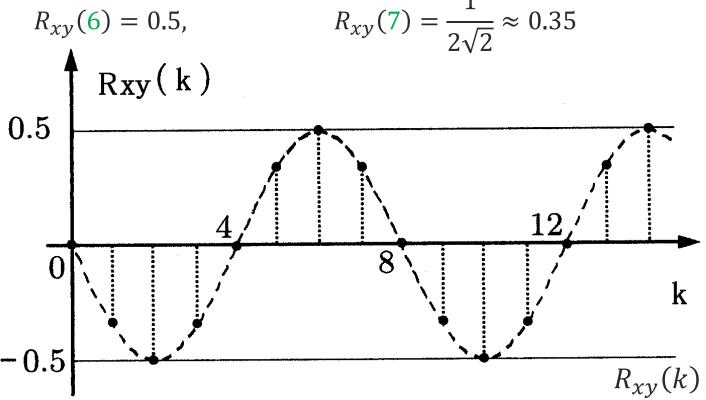
$$R_{xy}(3) = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \approx -0.35$$

$$R_{xy}(5) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \approx 0.35$$

$$R_{xy}(7) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \approx 0.35$$

$$R_{xy}(5) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \approx 0.35$$

$$R_{xy}(7) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \approx 0.35$$



$$\overline{R_{xy}(k)} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n)y(n+k)$$

演習課題 (4/5) 解答例 (4/4)

・また相互相関関数はどのような事象を調べるときに役立つか考えよ。

- ・信号x(n)と信号y(n)がどのくらい似ているかを定量的に表したものなので、例えば、
 - ・録音した会話の中から、特定の人の声が含まれているかどうかの調査
 - Webの情報検索などで、各ページがどのくらいキーワードの情報を含むかを調べたりするのに有効

演習課題 (5/5) 解答例 (1/4)

• $x(n) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}n\right)$, N = 8 としたときの自己相関関数を計算し、横軸をk、縦軸を自己相関 $R_{xx}(k)$ として図示せよ。

$$R_{xx}(0) = \frac{1}{8} \left\{ \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \mathbf{0}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot (\mathbf{0} + \mathbf{0})\right) + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \mathbf{1}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot (\mathbf{1} + \mathbf{0})\right) \right.$$

$$\left. + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \mathbf{2}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot (\mathbf{2} + \mathbf{0})\right) + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \mathbf{3}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot (\mathbf{3} + \mathbf{0})\right) \right.$$

$$\left. + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \mathbf{4}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot (\mathbf{4} + \mathbf{0})\right) + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \mathbf{5}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot (\mathbf{5} + \mathbf{0})\right) \right.$$

$$\left. + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \mathbf{6}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot (\mathbf{6} + \mathbf{0})\right) + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \mathbf{7}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot (\mathbf{7} + \mathbf{0})\right) \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \left\{ 0 \cdot 0 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + 1 \cdot 1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right.$$

$$\left. 0 \cdot 0 + \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) + (-1) \cdot (-1) + \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \right\}$$

$$= 0.5$$

演習課題 (5/5) 解答例 (2/4)

$$R_{xx}(1) = \frac{1}{8} \left\{ \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \mathbf{0}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot (\mathbf{0} + 1)\right) + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \mathbf{1}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot (\mathbf{1} + 1)\right) + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \mathbf{2}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot (\mathbf{2} + 1)\right) \right. R_{xx} + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \mathbf{3}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot (\mathbf{3} + 1)\right) + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \mathbf{4}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot (\mathbf{4} + 1)\right) + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \mathbf{5}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot (\mathbf{5} + 1)\right) + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \mathbf{6}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot (\mathbf{6} + 1)\right) + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \mathbf{7}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot (\mathbf{7} + 1)\right) \right\} = \frac{1}{8} \left\{ 0 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) + \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \cdot (-1) + (-1) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) + \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \cdot 0 \right\} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \approx 0.35$$

$$R_{xy}(2) = \frac{1}{8} \left\{ \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \mathbf{0}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot (\mathbf{0} + 2)\right) + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \mathbf{1}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot (\mathbf{1} + 2)\right) + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \mathbf{2}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot (\mathbf{2} + 2)\right) \right. R_{xx} + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \mathbf{3}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot (\mathbf{3} + 2)\right) + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \mathbf{4}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot (\mathbf{4} + 2)\right) + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \mathbf{5}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot (\mathbf{5} + 2)\right) + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \mathbf{6}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot (\mathbf{6} + 2)\right) + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \mathbf{7}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot (\mathbf{7} + 2)\right) \right\} = \frac{1}{8} \left\{ 0 \cdot 1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + 1 \cdot 0 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) + 0 \cdot (-1) + \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) + (-1) \cdot 0 + \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right\} = 0$$

演習課題 (5/5) 解答例 (3/4)

$$R_{\chi\chi}(\mathbf{0}) = 0.5,$$

$$R_{\chi\chi}(2)=0,$$

$$R_{\chi\chi}(4) = -0.5,$$

$$R_{xx}(6)=0,$$

$$R_{xx}(1) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \approx 0.35$$

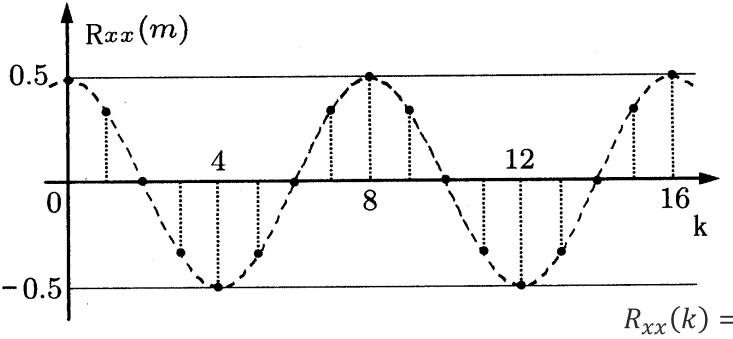
$$R_{xx}(1) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \approx 0.35$$

$$R_{xx}(3) = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \approx -0.35$$

$$R_{xx}(5) = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \approx -0.35$$

$$R_{xx}(7) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \approx 0.35$$

$$R_{xx}(7) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \approx 0.35$$



$$R_{xx}(k) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N-1} x(n)x(n+k)$$

演習課題 (5/5) 解答例 (4/4)

・また自己相関関数はどのような事象を調べるときに 役立つか考えよ。

- 自分自身がどのくらい似ているかを定量的に表したものなので、繰り返しの周期を検出するようなもの全般に有効。例えば、
 - ・テレビの映像の中でCMのタイミングを検出したりするのに有効
 - 株価の変動も自己相関関数とその周期から予測することもある