

Problem 1

(a) The MATLAB code can be written as below:

```
1 %%Q = 2^[-4:2]
2 %constant
3 wc = 2*pi*1000;
4 Q = 2.^(-4:2);
5 N = length(Q);
6 B = [0 0 1];
7
8 for i = 1:N
9     A = [1 1/(wc*Q(i)) 1/(wc^2)];
10    [H,W] = freqs(B,A);
11    subplot(2,1,1);
12    loglog(W,abs(H));
13    xlabel('Frequency (rad/s)', ylabel('Magnitude')
14    legend('-1','-3','-2','-1','0','1','2');
15    hold all;
16    subplot(2,1,2);
17    semilogx(W,angle(H));
18    xlabel('Frequency (rad/s)', ylabel('Phase (degrees)')
19    legend('-1','-3','-2','-1','0','1','2');
20    hold all;
21 end
```

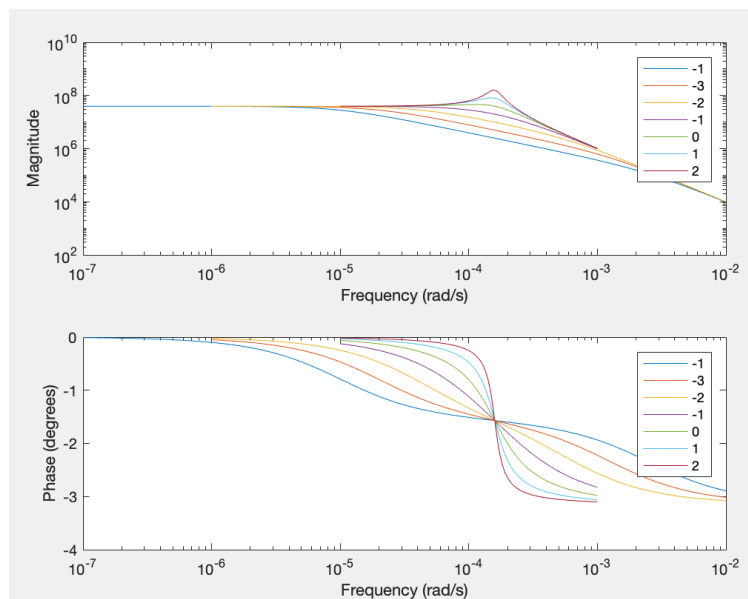


Figure 1: $Q = 2^{[-4:2]}$

```
1 clear all;
2 close all;
3
4 %constant
5 wc = 2*pi*1000*2.^(-2:2);
6 Q = 2;
7 N = length(wc);
8 B = 1;
9
10 for i = 1:N
11     A = [1/(wc(i)^2) 1/(wc(i)*Q) 1];
12     [H,W] = freqs(B,A);
13     subplot(2,1,1);
14     loglog(W, (abs(H)/max(abs(H))));
15     xlabel('Frequency (rad/s)', ylabel('Magnitude');
16     ylim([-20 20]);
17     legend('-2', '-1', '0', '1', '2');
18     hold all;
19     subplot(2,1,2);
20     semilogx(W, angle(H));
21     xlabel('Frequency (rad/s)', ylabel('Phase (degrees)');
22     legend('-2', '-1', '0', '1', '2');
23     hold all;
24 end
```

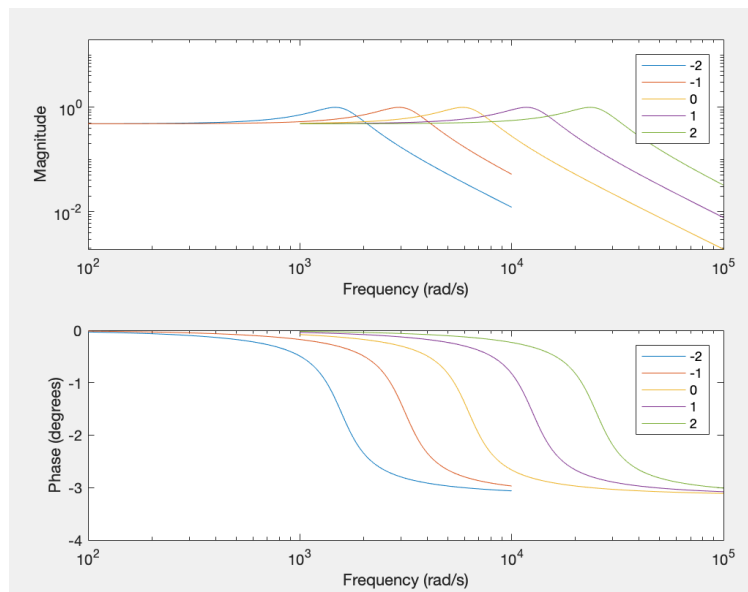


Figure 2: $wc = 2\pi \cdot 1000 \cdot 2^{[-2:2]}$

The following figure shows the varying Q:

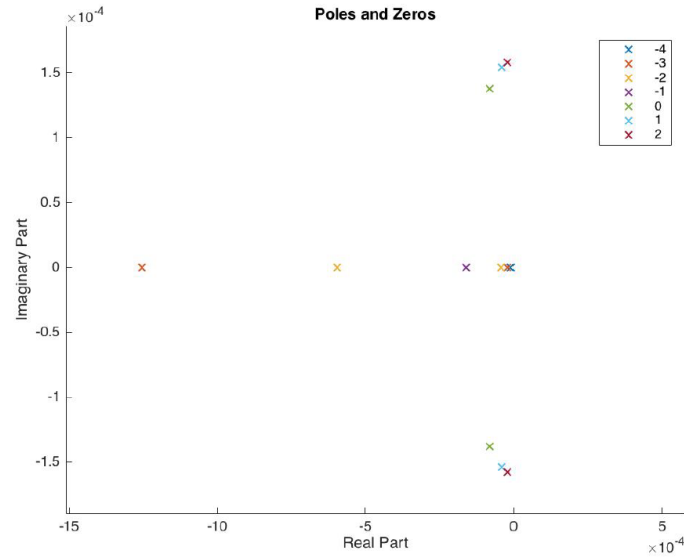


Figure 3: varying Q

The following figure shows the varying ω_c :

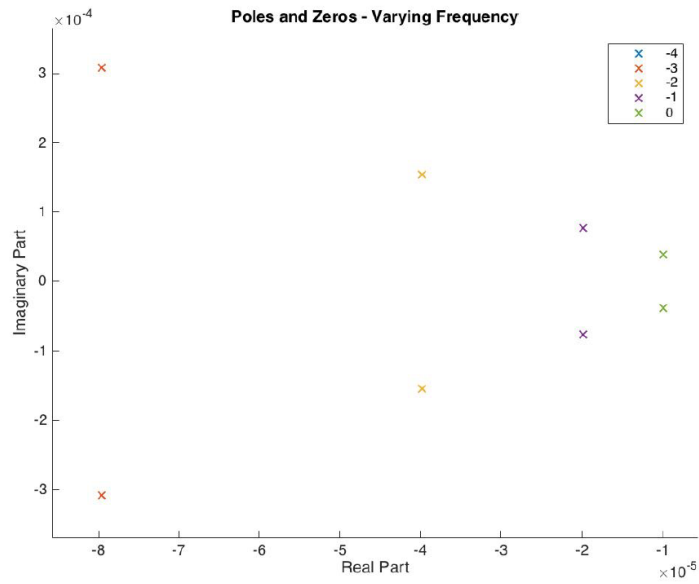


Figure 4: varying cut-off frequency

(b) By using bilinear transform, our analog filter into a digital representation can be obtained:

$$H(s) = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{s}{w}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{Q} \frac{s}{w} + 1}$$

We let $s = \frac{2}{T} \frac{1-z^{-1}}{1+z^{-1}}$

$$H(s) = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{s}{w}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{Q}\frac{s}{w} + 1}$$

Then the C++ code can be written as:

```

//////////////////START//////////////////
b0 = 1.0; b1 = 0.0; b2 = 0.0;
a0 = 1.0; a1 = 1.0/(center*qval*2*pi); a2 = 1.0/(qval*2*pi)*(qval*2*pi);
//////////////////END//////////////////

```

Figure 5: Low pass filter in s domain

```

// TODO: apply bilinear transform
//////////////////START//////////////////
double T = 1/fs;
bz0 = b0; bz1 = 2*b0; bz2 = 1.0;
az0 = 4*a2/(T*T)-2*a1/T+a0; az1 = 2*a0-8*a2/(T*T); az2 =
4*a2/(T*T)+2*a1/T+a0;
//////////////////END//////////////////

```

Figure 6: Low pass filter in z domain by applying Bilinear Transform

Problem 2

- (a) So as to make the filter smoothly varying over time, the user controls will be tracked using leaky integrators.

```

void setTau(float tau, float fs) {
    ////////////////////START//////////////////
    a1 = exp(-1.0/(tau*fs));
    b0 = 1-a1;

    ////////////////////END//////////////////
}

void reset() {
    // reset filter state
    z1=0;
}

void process (float input, float& output) {
    ////////////////////START//////////////////
    z1 += b0 * (input -z1);
    output = z1;
    ////////////////////END//////////////////
}

```

Figure 7: Code for SlewParameter class

(b) Implement a low-frequency oscillator (LFO) with sine of a phase counter:

```
//-----  
float WahWah::LFO(float f0)  
{  
    ///////////////START////////////////////  
    //Initialize  
    float phase = 0;  
    //increment by delta  
    float change = 2*pi*f0/fs;  
    //Mode 2pi for phase:  
    phase = fmodf(phase+change, 2*pi);  
    //look up next sample  
    float sample = sin(phase);  
    return sample;  
    ///////////////END////////////////////  
}
```

Figure 8: Code for LFO class