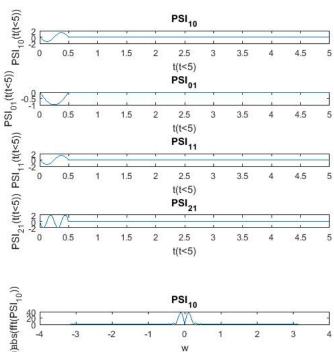
# ECE 311 Lab 7

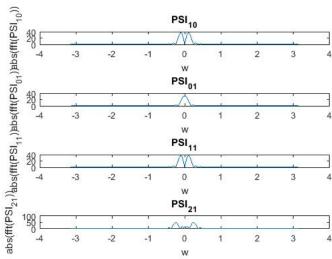
## Jacob Hutter

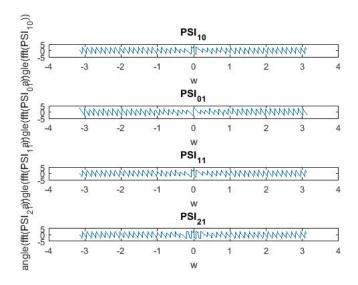
May 4, 2017

```
|t| = 0:.01:5.11;
  st = t(t < .5);
  PSI_1_0 = \sin(2*pi*(st*2 + .5));
_{5}|PSI_{-1}_{-0} = PSI_{-1}_{-0} * 2^{(.5)};
  PSI_{-1}_{-0}(end:512) = 0;
7 figure;
  subplot (411);
9 plot (t (1:500), PSI_1_0 (1:500));
title ('PSI_1_0')
xlabel('t(t<5)');
ylabel('PSI_1_0(t(t<5))');
   PSI_0_1 = \sin(2*pi*(st - 1 + .5));
PSI_0_1(end:512) = 0;
   subplot (412);
plot(t(1:500), PSI_0_1(1:500));
   title('PSI_0_1')
19 x \, label('t \, (t < 5)');
   ylabel('PSI_0_1(t(t<5))');
  PSI_{-1}_{-1} = sin(2*pi*(st*2 - 1 + .5));
_{23}|PSI_{-1}_{-1} = PSI_{-1}_{-1} * 2^{(.5)};
  PSI_1_1(end:512) = 0;
25 subplot (413);
  plot(t(1:500), PSI_1_1(1:500));
27 title ( 'PSI_1_1')
  xlabel('t(t<5)');
29 ylabel('PSI_1_1(t(t<5))');
31 PSI_2 = \sin(2*pi*(st*4 - 1 + .5));
  PSI_2_1 = PSI_2_1 * 2^(1);
PSI_2_1(end:512) = 0;
  subplot (414);
35 plot (t(1:500), PSI_2_1(1:500));
   title ( PSI_2_1')
|x| xlabel ('t(t<5)');
  ylabel('PSI_{-2}_{-1}(t(t<5))');
  w = fftshift((0:511)/512*2*pi);
w(1:512/2) = w(1:512/2) - 2*pi;
```

```
43 | figure;
   subplot (411);
45 plot (w, abs (fftshift (fft (PSI_1_0))));
   title('PSI_1_0')
47 xlabel('w');
ylabel('abs(fft(PSI_1_0))');
49 subplot (412);
  plot(w,abs(fftshift(fft(PSI_0_1))));
51 title ('PSI_0_1')
  xlabel('w');
ylabel('abs(fft(PSI_0_1))');
   subplot(413);
plot (w, abs (fft shift (fft (PSI_1_1))));
   title('PSI_1_1')
57 | xlabel('w');
| ylabel('abs(fft(PSI_1_1))');
59 subplot (414);
  plot(w, abs(fftshift(fft(PSI_2_1))));
61 title ('PSI_2_1')
xlabel('w');
glabel('abs(fft(PSI_2_1))');
65 figure;
   subplot (411);
  plot(w, angle(fftshift(fft(PSI_1_0))));
title('PSI_1_0')
69 xlabel('w');
ylabel('angle(fft(PSI_1_0))');
71 subplot (412);
  plot(w, angle(fftshift(fft(PSI_0_1))));
title('PSI_0_1')
   xlabel('w');
75 ylabel('angle(fft(PSI_0_1))');
   subplot (413);
  plot(w, angle(fftshift(fft(PSI_1_1))));
   title ('PSI_1_1')
79 xlabel('w');
   ylabel('angle(fft(PSI_1_1))');
81 subplot (414);
   plot(w, angle(fftshift(fft(PSI_2_1))));
  title ( 'PSI_2_1')
   xlabel('w');
ss ylabel('angle(fft(PSI_2_1))');
```







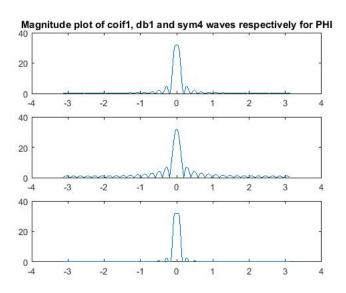
As you can see

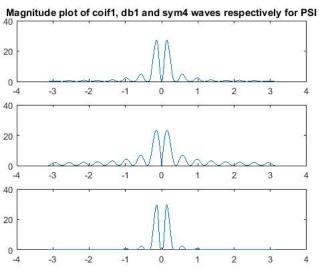
the by the graphs above, the waves with overlapping frequency components are considered orthonganol. Wavelets with different oscillation rates are orthoganol. By the magnitude plot at the zero frequency component we can get the DC component. For Psi 01, 10, 11, 21 they are 0, 20, 0 and 0 respectively.

Report Item 2 The father wavelet is called a corking function because it fills up the holes of the lower frequency components that the mother wavelets do not detect. The wavelet coefficients are different than fourier coefficients because in wavelet analysis, a short modulated window is used to complete the spectral representation for that chunk. After that, the window is shifted along the signal. It is a time-frequency analysis instead a purely frequency analysis.

```
[PHI1, PSI1, t1] = wavefun('coif1',5);
[PHI2, PSI2, t2] = wavefun('db1',5);
[PHI3, PSI3, t3] = wavefun('sym4',5);
|w| = |fftshift((0:511)/512*2*pi);
  w(1:512/2) = w(1:512/2) - 2*pi;
  PH1w = fftshift(fft(PHI1,512));
9 | PH2w = fftshift(fft(PHI2,512));
  PH3w = fftshift(fft(PHI3,512));
PS1w = fftshift(fft(PSI1,512));
  PS2w = fftshift(fft(PSI2,512));
PS3w = fftshift(fft(PSI3,512));
15 figure;
  subplot (311);
  plot(w, abs(PH1w));
   title ('Magnitude plot of coif1, db1 and sym4 waves respectively for
        PHI');
19
   subplot (312);
21 | plot (w, abs (PH2w));
  subplot (313);
23 plot (w, abs (PH3w));
25
   figure;
27
   subplot (311);
  plot (w, abs (PS1w));
   title ('Magnitude plot of coif1, db1 and sym4 waves respectively for
        PSI');
31 subplot (312);
  plot (w, abs (PS2w));
33 subplot (313);
  plot(w, abs(PS3w));
```

report2.m

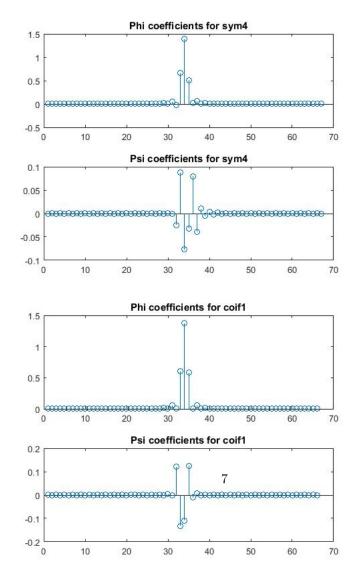




```
load signal.mat;
  [A1,D1] = dwt(x, 'sym4');

[A2,D2] = dwt(x, 'coif1');
  figure;
  subplot (211);
  stem(A1);
  title ('Phi coefficients for sym4');
  subplot (212);
  stem(D1);
  title('Psi coefficients for sym4');
  figure;
  subplot (211);
  stem(A2);
title ('Phi coefficients for coif1');
  subplot (212);
  stem(D2);
  title ('Psi coefficients for coif1');
```

report 3.m



```
load signal.mat;
[A1,D1] = dwt(x,'sym4');

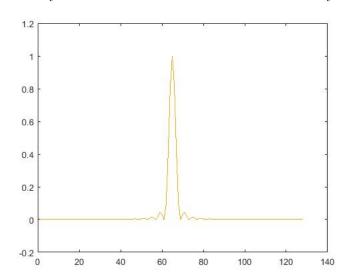
[A2,D2] = dwt(x,'coif1');

xnew1 = idwt(A1,D1,'sym4');

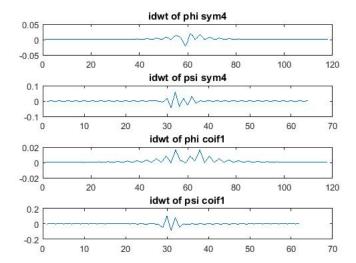
xnew2 = idwt(A2,D2,'coif1');
  figure;
7 plot(x);
   \quad \  \  \, hold \  \  \, on;
9 plot (xnew1);
   plot (xnew2);
11 % plot shows same graph overlayed 3 times
17
   figure
19 subplot (411);
  plot(x1);
21 title('idwt of phi sym4');
  subplot (412);
plot(x2);
title('idwt of psi sym4');
25 subplot (413);
  plot(x3);
27 title ('idwt of phi coif1');
   subplot (414);
29 plot (x4);
   title ('idwt of psi coif1');
```

report4.m

For this plot I overlayed the different waves to show that they are



the same.



```
clc, clear all, close all
    [xorig, fs] = audioread('original.wav');
   [xnoise, fs] = audioread('noisy.wav');
 _{6} wname = 'db1';
   althresh = 0.016; % Must be positive.
d1thresh = 0.009; % Must be positive.
   a2thresh = 0.016; % Must be positive.
d2thresh = 0.0; % Must be positive.
   a3thresh = 0.02; % Must be positive.
d3thresh = 0.012; % Must be positive.
   a4thresh = 0.0060; \% Must be positive.
d4thresh = 0.012; % Must be positive.
   a5thresh = 0.002; % Must be positive.
d5thresh = 0.016; % Must be positive.
20 % DWT
   x = xnoise;
   [a1, d1] = dwt(x, wname);
    [a2, d2] = dwt(a1, wname);
    [a3, d3] = dwt(a2, wname);
    [a4, d4] = dwt(a3, wname);
[a5, d5] = dwt(a4, wname);
28 % Inverse DWT
   a5_{-} = (abs(a5)>a5thresh).*a5;
d5_{-} = (abs(d5)>d5thresh).*d5;
   a4t = idwt(a5_-, d5_-, wname);
a4_{-} = (abs(a4t)>a4thresh).*a4t;
   d4_{-} = (abs(d4) > d4thresh).*d4;
|a_4| = idwt(a_4, d_4, wname);
   a3_{-} = (abs(a3t) > a3thresh).*a3t;
d3_{-} = (abs(d3)>d3thresh).*d3;
   a2t = idwt(a3_-, d3_-, wname);
   a2_{-} = (abs(a2t)>a2thresh).*a2t;
   d2_{-} = (abs(d2)>d2thresh).*d2;
a1t = idwt(a2_-, d2_-, wname);
   a1_{-} = (abs(a1t)>a1thresh).*a1t;
|d1| d1 = (abs(d1)) d1thresh) * d1;
   x_- = idwt(a1_-, d1_-, wname);
   % Output
46 figure;
subplot (221); stem (a5); title ('a5', 'fontsize', 14);

subplot (222); stem (d5); title ('d5', 'fontsize', 14);

subplot (223); stem (a5_); title ('a5 filtered', 'fontsize', 14);

subplot (224); stem (d5_); title ('d5 filtered', 'fontsize', 14);
   figure;
52 subplot (221); stem (a4); title ('a4', 'fontsize', 14); subplot (222); stem (d4); title ('d4', 'fontsize', 14); subplot (223); stem (a4_); title ('a4 filtered', 'fontsize', 14); subplot (224); stem (d4_); title ('d4 filtered', 'fontsize', 14);
56 figure;
subplot(221); stem(a3); title('a3', 'fontsize', 14); subplot(222); stem(d3); title('d3', 'fontsize', 14); subplot(223); stem(a3_); title('a3_0 filtered', 'fontsize', 14); subplot(224); stem(d3_); title('d3_0 filtered', 'fontsize', 14);
```

```
figure;
subplot(221); stem(a2); title('a2', 'fontsize', 14);
subplot(222); stem(d2); title('d2', 'fontsize', 14);
subplot(223); stem(a2_); title('a2 filtered', 'fontsize', 14);
subplot(224); stem(d2_); title('d2 filtered', 'fontsize', 14);
figure;
subplot(221); stem(a1); title('a1', 'fontsize', 14);
subplot(222); stem(d1); title('d1', 'fontsize', 14);
subplot(223); stem(a1_); title('a1 filtered', 'fontsize', 14);
subplot(224); stem(d1_); title('d1 filtered', 'fontsize', 14);

E = norm(x_- xorig)/norm(xorig)*100;

disp(['Percent Relative Error: ', num2str(E)]);

soundsc(x_-,fs);
```

The code I ran with the given parameters gave around a 7.6 error percentage.

