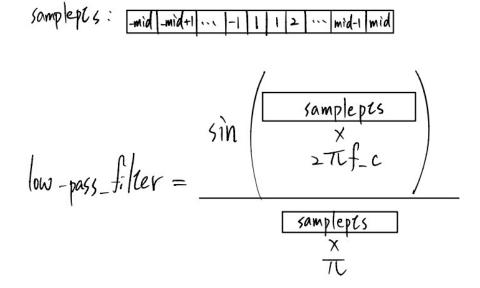
Describe how you implemented the filter and convolutions to separate the mixed song. And how did you determine the filter size and cut-off frequency? (5%) filter design:

TABLE 5.2Equations for Ideal Impulse Responses for Standard Filters, Based on CutoffFrequency $f_c$ and Band Edge Frequencies $f_1$ and $f_2$		
Type of filter	$h_{ideal}(n), n \neq 0$	h <sub>ideal</sub> (0)
Low-pass	$\frac{\sin(2\pi f_c n)}{\pi n}$	2f <sub>c</sub>
High-pass	$-\frac{\sin(2\pi f_{c}n)}{\pi n}$	1 - 2f <sub>c</sub>
Bandpass	$\frac{\sin(2\pi f_2 n)}{\pi n} - \frac{\sin(2\pi f_1 n)}{\pi n}$	$2(f_2 - f_1)$

for n = -N/2 to N/2 
$$if (n = 0) \ fltr(middle) = 1 \\ else \ fltr(n + middle) = sin(2*\pi*f_c*n)/(\pi*n) \\ fltr(middle) = 2*f_c$$

filter 的實作是參考 Unit4 投影片 p72 的公式及,不過為了加速運算,將 n 的 index 轉為 samplepts 的陣列表示。舉 low pass filter 為例:



convolutions:

if 
$$n \ge N$$

$$X = [\chi(n), \chi(n-1), \chi(n-2), \dots, \chi(n-N+1)]$$
else
$$X = [\chi(n), \chi(n-1), \dots, \chi(1), \chi(0), 0, \dots, 0]$$
Silver = [filter(0), filter(1), \dots, filter(N-1)]

創建一個 X 如圖所示,其中 x 為 input signal,N 為 filter size。將 X 與 filter 內積 (np.dot)再取總和,即是 x 與 filter 的 convolution。

觀察發現 filter size 越大,band filter spectrum 在 cut-off frequency 處變動越大, 最終選擇 filter size = 2001。

一開始參考 input signal 的 spectrum 決定 cut-off frequency。測試音檔後在微調cut-off frequency(例如參雜到低音則調高 cut-off frequency。)

## Compare the spectrum and shape of the filters.(5%)

spectrum:

low pass 在 350hz 以下有值 band pass 在 400hz-750hz 有值 high pass 在 750 以上有值 shape:

low pass 在 middle 處有較寬的 concave band pass 在 middle 處周遭的振幅較大 high pass 在 middle 處有較窄的 concave

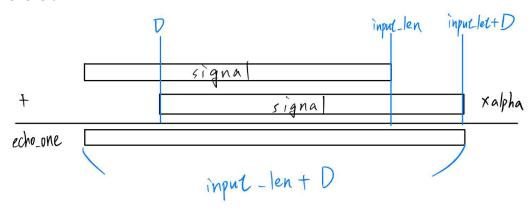
(spectrum 及 filter 圖檔在跑好的 ipynb 檔裡)

## Compare the differences between the signals before and after reducing the sampling rates.(5%)

band pass 及 low pass 聽不出差異,但 high pass 影響原本的音檔,原因是 sampling rate 未超過 nyquist frequency。

## How did you implement one/multiple fold echo?(5%)

one fold



multiple fold

