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1. i.

Original Image



ii.

Reconstructed Image



2.

$$y[n] = x[n] + \alpha x[n-N_p] = x[n]*p[n], \text{ for } p[n] = \delta[n] + \alpha \delta[n-N_p]$$
Let $p_1[n] = \delta[n] + 0.3\delta[n-15]$

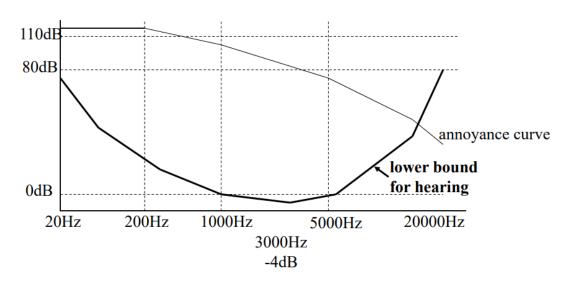
$$p_2[n] = \delta[n] + 0.2\delta[n-25]$$
Then $y[n] = x[n] + 0.3x[n-15] + 0.2x[n-25] = x[n]*p_1[n]*p_2[n]$
Let $p[n] = p_1[n]*p_2[n]$

Let
$$p[n] = p_1[n]*p_2[n]$$

= $\delta[n]*\delta[n] + 0.2\delta[n-25]*\delta[n] + 0.3\delta[n-15]*\delta[n] + 0.3\delta[n-15]*0.2\delta[n-25]$
= $\delta[n] + 0.2\delta[n-25] + 0.3\delta[n-15] + 0.6\delta[n-40]$
Then $y[n] = x[n]*p_1[n]*p_2[n] = x[n]*p[n]$

(b).

3.



(a).

$$cos(300\pi t)$$
, $f = 150Hz$
- $sin(1200\pi t)$, $f = 600Hz$
 $sin(6000\pi t)$, $f = 3000Hz$

如上圖所示,3000 Hz 僅需要-4 dB 即與其他頻率的感受接

近,因此 sin(6000πt)的聲音最大聲。

(b).

波長越長,傳播距離越遠, $\cos(300\pi t)$ 的波長最長,因此傳播距離最遠。

4.

(a).

每增加一個半音,頻率增為原本的 $2^{\frac{1}{12}}$ 倍 Mi 與 Do 相差 4 個半音,頻率為 $240 \times (2^{\frac{1}{12}})^4 = 302.38$ (Hz) So 與 Do 相差 8 個半音,頻率為 $240 \times (2^{\frac{1}{12}})^8 = 380.98$ (Hz)

(b).

對絃樂器而言,弦長 =波長 $\times \frac{1}{2}$

Mi 的波長為 340 ÷ 302.38 = 1.12 (m) , 弦長為 1.12 × $\frac{1}{2}$ = 0.56 (m)

So 的波長為 340 ÷ 380.98 = 0.89 (m), 弦長為 $0.89 \times \frac{1}{2}$ = 0.45 (m)

- 5.
- ①. Energy in the frequency domain is constrained at nf₀ Hz
- 2). The frequency is fixed within a note
- ③. Fundamental frequency is $f_{Do} \times 2^{\frac{k}{12}}$

6.

(a).

- ①. Real output
- ②. Energy is more concentrated at low frequencies

(b).

- ①. Frequency distribution of an image usually varies with the location.
- ②. Less buffer sizes.
- (c). Since DC[i , j] DC[i , j-1] is always near to 0. Based on the consistency in space domain.
- (d).

影像能量大多集中在低頻的區域,使用 zigzag 可使能量較大的區域盡可能地集中在較前面的排序,後面的高頻區域經過 quantization 後即變為 EOB,使得數值變為 0,不用進行編碼。

7.

(i).

Shannon 編碼定理

$$\frac{entropy}{log2} \le mean(L) \le \frac{entropy}{log2} + 1$$

Huffman code 總編碼長度 b = mean(L)N

$$ceil(N \times \frac{entropy}{log2}) \leq b \leq floor(N \times \frac{entropy}{log2} + N)$$

$$entropy = \sum_{n=1}^{N} P(S_j) log \frac{1}{P(S_j)}$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{40} \frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^n}{n!} log \frac{1}{\frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^n}{n!}}$$

$$= 1.2874$$

代入後,最終得 92867 ≦ b ≦ 142866

(ii).

Arithmetic code 總編碼長度 b 的範圍為

$$\operatorname{ceil}(N \times \frac{entropy}{log2}) \le b \le \operatorname{floor}(N \times \frac{entropy}{log2} + \log_2 2 + 1)$$

代入後,最終得 92867 ≦ b ≦ 92868

Extra:

Q: 只需要取前面多少個 coefficient, 就能用 Cepstrum 進行辨識

A:
$$c_x[n] = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{m=1}^{M} Y[m] \cos \frac{\pi n (m - \frac{1}{2})}{M}$$
, n 僅需取 13 即足以描述語音特徵