信号分析与处理综合实验 报告

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基于 MATLAB GUI 的音乐合成综合实验

1. 实验要求

- ① 给定一段乐谱,将其合成并播放。要求合成的结果比较自然。
- ② 用傅里叶级数分析一段音乐, 画出频谱图, 该段音乐是可选择的。
- ③ 分别设计一个低通滤波器和高通滤波器(截止频率自己设定一个),对音乐进行滤波并播放,比较滤波之后的效果;
- ④ 完成最终的 GUI 界面设计。

2. 实验基本原理

2.1 傅里叶变换

傅里叶变换建立了信号频谱的概念。所谓傅里叶分析即分析信号的频谱(频率构成)、频带宽度等。要想合成一段音乐,就要了解该段音乐的基波频率,谐波构成等,因此,必须采用傅里叶变换这一工具。对于连续时间信号 f(t),其傅里叶变换为:

$$F(w) = F|f(t)| = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t)e^{-jwt}dt$$

由于其变换两边的函数f(t)和F(w)都是连续函数,不适合于计算机处理。 MATLAB 语言提供了符号函数 fourier 来实现傅里叶变换,但该函数需要信号的解析表达式。而工程应用中经常需要对抽样数据进行傅里叶分析,这种情况下往往无法得到信号的解析表达式,必须采用傅里叶变换的数值计算方法。

如果f(t)的主要取值区间为[t1,t2],定义T = t1 - t2为区间长度。在该区间抽样 N 个点,抽样间隔为: $\Delta t = T/N$

则有:

$$F(w_1 + k\Delta w) = \Delta t \sum_{0}^{N-1} f(t_1 + n\Delta t) e^{-j(w_1 + kw)(t_1 + n\Delta t)} \Delta t$$

可以计算出任意频点的傅里叶变换值,假设F(w)的主要取值区间位于[w1,w2],要计算其间均匀抽样的 k 个值,则有:

$$F(w) = \sum_{0}^{N-1} f(t_1 + n\Delta t) e^{-jw(t_1 + n\Delta t)} \Delta t$$

式中, \triangle w = $(w_2 - w_1)/k$ 为频域抽样间隔。

2.2 快速傅里叶变换

快速傅里叶变换(英语: Fast Fourier Transform, FFT),是快速计算序列的离散傅里叶变换(DFT)或其逆变换的方法。傅里叶分析将信号从原始域(通常是时间或空间)转换到频域的表示或者逆过来转换。FFT 会通过把 DFT 矩阵分解为稀疏(大多为零)因子之积来快速计算此类变换。因此,它能够将计算 DFT 的复杂度从只用 DFT 定义计算需要的 $O(n^2)$,降低到 $O(n\log n)$,其中为数据大小。

快速傅里叶变换广泛的应用于工程、科学和数学领域。这里的基本思想在 1965 年才得到普及,但早在 1805 年就已推导出来。1994 年美国数学家吉尔伯特•斯特朗把 FFT 描述为"我们一生中最重要的数值算法",它还被 IEEE 科学与工程计算期刊列入 20 世纪十大算法。

计算离散傅里叶变换的快速方法,有按时间抽取的 FFT 算法和按频率抽取的 FFT 算法。前者是将时域信号序列按偶奇分排,后者是将频域信号序列按偶奇分排。它们都借助于的两个特点:一是周期性;二是对称性,这里符号*代表其共轭。这样,便可以把离散傅里叶变换的计算分成若干步进行,计算效率大为提高。

2.3 FIR 滤波器

有限冲激响应(Finite impulse response,缩写 FIR)滤波器是数位滤波器的一种,简称 FIR 数位滤波器。这类滤波器对于脉冲输入信号的响应最终趋向于 0,因此是有限的,而得名。它是相对于无限冲激响应(IIR)滤波器而言。由于无限冲激响应滤波器中存在反馈回路,因此对于脉冲输入信号的响应是无限延续的。

有限冲激响应滤波器是一线性系统,输入信号x(0),x(1),...,x(n)经过该系统后的输出信号,y(n)可表示为:

$$y(n) = h_0 x(n) + h_1 x(n-1) + ... + h_N x(n-N)$$

其中, $h_0, h_1, ..., h_N$ 是滤波器的冲激响应,通常称为滤波器的系数。N 是滤波器的阶数。上式也可表示为:

$$y(n) = \sum_{k=0}^{N} h_k x(m-k)$$

如果输入信号为脉冲信号

$$\delta(n) = \begin{cases} 1 & n = 0 \\ 0 & n \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

输出信号则为:

$$y(n) = \sum_{k=0}^{N} h_k \, \delta(n-k) = h_n$$

这也是冲激响应*h*(*n*)得名的原因,即,它是滤波器脉冲输入的响应。 有限冲激响应滤波器的传递函数可由其冲激响应的 z 变换获得:

$$H(z) = Z\{h(n)\} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} h(n) Z^{-n} = \sum_{n=0}^{N} h(n) Z^{-n}$$

因此,有限冲激响应滤波器的频率响应为:

$$H(e^{-j\omega}) = \sum_{n=0}^{N} h(n) e^{-j\omega n}$$

滤波器设计是一个创建满足指定滤波要求的滤波器参数的过程。 只有完成了滤波器的设计和实现,才能最终完成数据的滤波。

MATLAB 的信号处理工具箱软件提供了两种方式设计滤波器:面向对象的和非面向对象的。面向对象的方法首先创建一个滤波器对象 fdesign,然后调用合适的 design 参数设计。

非面向对象的方法则适用函数实现滤波器设计,如 butter、firpm。所有非面向对象的滤波器设计函数使用的是归一化频率,归一化频率[0,1]之间,1 表示 π rad。

本次实验设计采用面向对象的滤波器。

3. 实现方法

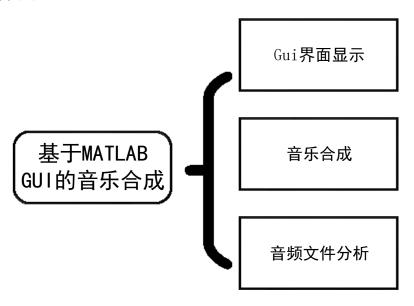


图 1 基于 MATLAB GUI 的音乐合成总系统框图

程序的总系统框图如上,本程序分为三大模块,GUI 界面显示,音乐合成, 音频文件分析。程序的功能依托于 GUI 界面的显示; 音乐合成模块实现了数字语音的合成; 音频文件分析模块则实现了音频文件的分析和高通低通滤波。通过以上三个模块的配合, 实现了系统的设计。

3.1 GUI 界面显示

此模块的设计依托于 MATLAB 内置的 GUI 设计模块,在命令行输入 guide 即可调出模块进行编程。

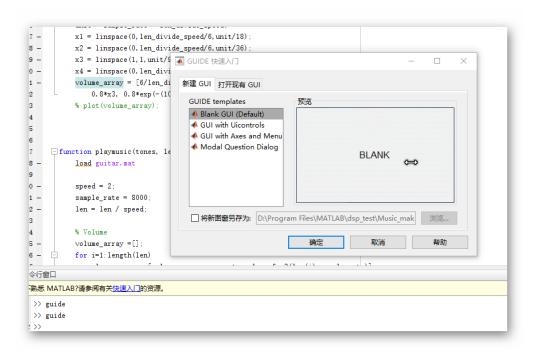


图 2 guide 模块示意图

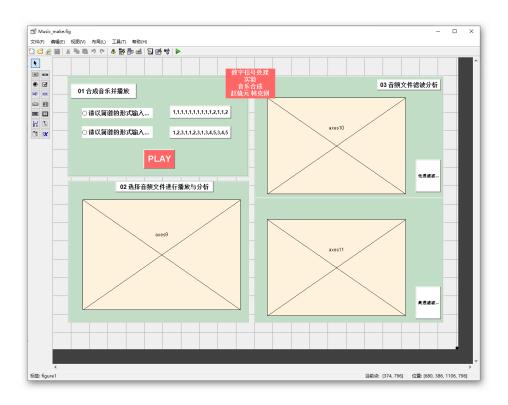


图 3 GUI 模块编程图

为其添加相应控件后,在控件上设置 callback 回调函数即可与 MATLAB 文件建立对应关系,从而完成 GUI 的设计。

定义 Music_make_OpeningFcn(hObject, eventdata, handles, varargin) 函数,在 Music_make 可见前执行,其中 varargin 将命令行参数转到 Music_make。

使用 handles. output = hObject 方法,选择音乐制作的默认命令行输出,并利用 function varargout = Music_make_OutputFcn(hObject, eventdata, handles) 将此函数的输出返回到命令行。实现用于返回输出参数的 varargout 单元数组。

在有了 GUI 图形设计后, 开始编写相关函数文件, 从而实现任务要求。

3.2 音乐合成模块的实现

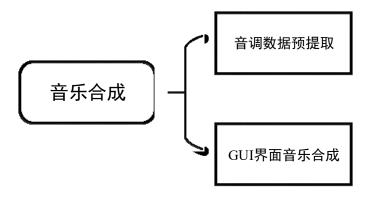


图 4 音乐合成模块程序框图

```
% --- Executes on outton press in pushouttoni.

[] function pushbuttonl Callback (hObject, eventdata, handles)
[] % hObject handle to pushbuttonl (see GCBO)
% eventdata reserved - to be defined in a future version of MATLAB
-% handles structure with handles and user data (see GUIDATA)

%tones = [1,2,3,1,1,2,3,1,3,4,5,3,4,5];
%len = [1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,2,1,1,2];
tones = str2num(get (handles.editl, 'string'));
len = str2num(get (handles.editl, 'string'));
playmusic(tones, len);
guidata(hObject, handles);
```

图 5 音乐合成 GUI 函数图

音乐合成模块分为两个部分,音调数据预提取; GUI 界面音乐合成。音调数据预提取子模块用于提取音调的频率,为了更精确,本程序提取了基本频率, 2, 3, 4次谐波分量。用 Analyze_fmt.m 分析音频的到数据 GUItar.mat, 从而为 GUI 界面音乐合成提供原始音调,实现数字语言合成。

```
function playmusic(tones, len)
      load guitar.mat
      speed = 2;
      sample_rate = 8000;
     len = len / speed;
      % Volume
      volume array =[];
     for i=1:length(len)
        volume_array = [volume_array, generate_volume_for3(len(i), sample_rate)];
            F(1), G(2), A(3), B-(4), C(5), D(6), E(7)
     \mathtt{f} \ = \ [349.23, \ 392, \ 440, \ 466.16, \ 523.25, \ 587.33, \ 659.25] \, ;
      tone = f(tones);
      % Generate Harmonic Sin Signal
     y = [];
     for i = 1:length(tone)
         t = linspace(0, len(i), len(i)*sample_rate);
          [val, index] = min(abs(tone(i) - base));
          y = [y, [1, two_standard(index), three_standard(index), four_standard(index)] * ...
              [\sin(2*pi*tone(i)*t); \ \sin(2*pi*2*tone(i)*t); \ldots
              sin(2*pi*3*tone(i)*t); sin(2*pi*4*tone(i)*t)]];
      **********
      % y suppressed by volume
      y = y .* volume_array;
      % Make sound
      sound(y, sample rate)
```

图 6 playmusic()函数图

GUI 界面音乐合成模块依托于 3.1 中 GUI 界面显示的控件回调。当用户在 GUI 界面输入好要生成的音调和节拍的时候,点击"play"按钮即可生成音乐并播放。此功能依托于 GUI 控件的传值和 playmusic()函数的设计。先从 handles 找到需要的数据,传递给 playmusic()函数,对照 GUItar.mat 的音调得到音乐波形,最后用 sound()函数进行音乐播放,从而完成音乐合成的功能。

3.3 音频文件分析模块的实现

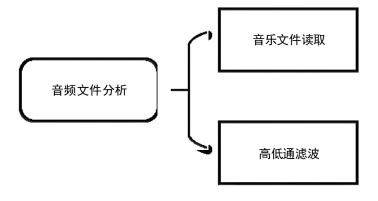


图 7 音频文件分析模块程序框图

音频文件分析模块实现了音乐文件的读取和高通低通波形分析。利用 GUI 控件结合 MATLAB 内置函数读取音乐文件。此处引入 uigetfile()弹框函数获取文件路径,用 audioread()读取文件,得到数据后用 FFT 变换获得频谱,从而完成幅度谱的绘制。

```
function pushbutton3_Callback(h0bject, eventdata, handles)
% hObject handle to pushbutton3 (see GCBO)
% eventdata reserved - to be defined in a future version of MATLAB
  % handles structure with handles and user data (see GUIDATA)
  %clear sound
  [FileName, PathName] = uigetfile('*', 'select the file');
  file = fullfile(PathName, FileName);
  %data = load(file);
  %handles.data = data
  [audio,fs]= audioread(file);
  sound(audio,fs);
  figure(1):
  NFFT = 2^nextpow2(fs);
  audio_fft = fft(audio, NFFT);
  audio_fft = audio_fft(1:ceil(length(audio_fft) / 2));
  subplot (2, 1, 1);
  plot(audio);
  title('时域信号');
  subplot (2, 1, 2);
 plot(abs(audio_fft));
  title('频域信号');
  handles.data_audio = audio;
                                                              I
  handles.data_audio_fft = audio_fft;
 handles.data fs = fs;
 guidata(hObject, handles)
```

图 8 音频文件分析 GUI 函数图

在读取文件后,本程序会保存数据到 GUI 的 handles 容器里面。为高通低通滤波提供源数据。

```
--- Executes on button press in pushbutton5.
function pushbutton5_Callback(hObject, eventdata, handles)
% hObject handle to pushbutton5 (see GCBO)
        \% eventdata % \left( 1\right) =\left( 1
       -% handles structure with handles and user data (see GUIDATA)
        fs = handles.data fs:
          d = fdesign.highpass('Fst, Fp, Ast, Ap', 3000/fs, 5000/fs, 60, 1);
          fliter_high = design(d,'equiripple');
          data_t = handles.data_audio;
          fs = handles.data_fs;
          result_t = filter(fliter_high, data_t);
          NFFT = 2 nextpow2(fs);
          result_f=fft(result_t, NFFT);
          result_f = result_f(1:ceil(length(result_f) / 2));
          figure(3);
          audio=handles.data_audio ;
          subplot (3, 1, 1);
          plot(audio);
          title('原始时域信号');
          subplot (3, 1, 2);
          plot(result_t);
          title('时域信号');
          subplot (3, 1, 3);
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      I
          plot(abs(result_f));
          title('频域信号');
          sound(result_t,fs)
```

图 9 音频文件分析滤波器实现函数图

高低通滤波的实现没有本质区别,本程序直接引入 MATLAB 中类滤波器进行设计,面向对象的方法首先创建一个滤波器对象 fdesign,然后调用 design 参数进行设计。这中面向对象的设计方法是 MATLAB 提供的简单实现方法,开发人员只需给的相关类型和技术指标即可生成滤波器。极大地方便了我们对于滤波器的设计。

4. 实验结果和讨论

本实验程序运行的结果如下图所示,可以看出,此程序正确、完整的完成了所要求的任务和功能。

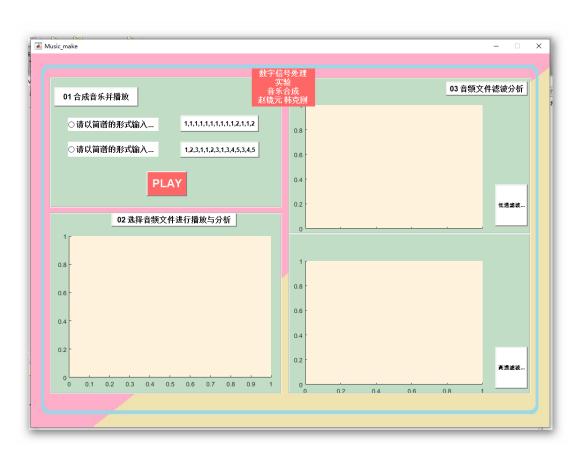


图 10 程序主界面运行图

图 10 为主程序主界面最初的运行图,可以明显的看到,程序分为三个模块,每个模块都对应一个实验要求,当输入好对应的音调和节拍后,点击 PLAY 键即可产生音乐。运行后 GUI 界面没有变化,但计算机会产生相应音乐,图 10 对应的音乐为 "两只老虎",可以明显,清晰地听到他的声音。从而完成了给定一段乐谱,将其合成并播放。要求合成的结果比较自然的实验要求。

图 11 为音频文件分析示意图,通过操作,实现音频文件分析的功能。点击按键"02 选择音频文件进行播放与分析后会自动弹出"文件选择框。

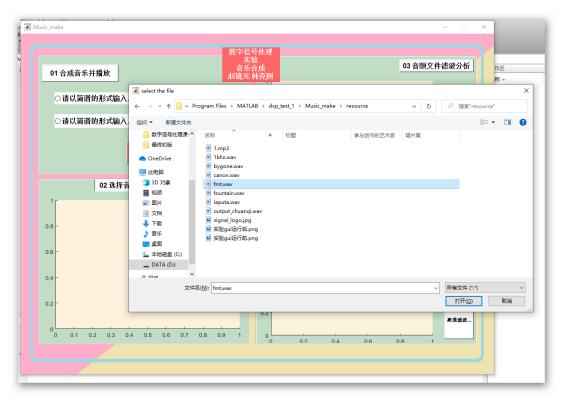


图 11 选择分析文件图

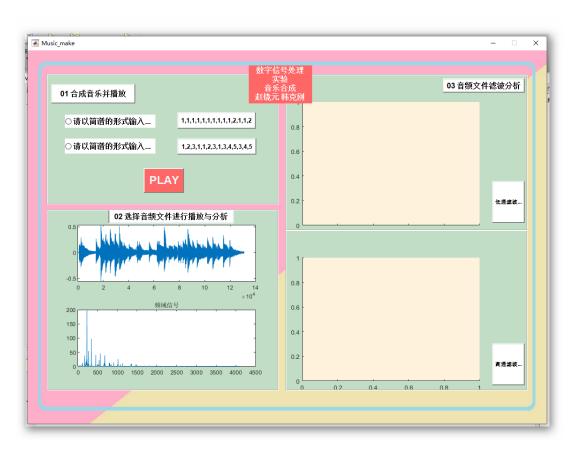


图 12 分析文件波形图

图 12 为所选音频文件的时域波形和频谱图,没有滤波处理,符合实际情况。在 02 区域绘图过程中,同时也会伴随音频播放,此音频来自于采样后的数字波形数据,播放出来的声音较好的对真实数据进行了还原,从而实现了用傅里叶级数分析一段音乐,画出频谱图的功能。



图 13 低通滤波波形图

图 13 为所选音频文件的低通滤波后的时域波形和频谱图,点击"低通滤波"按键即可让程序进行低通滤波分析,从而在右上角完成了波形绘制。滤波器选用了等波纹滤波器,相较原始数据,低频波形得到保留,高频波形被滤除,高频截止频率在 250 左右,符合实际情况。

因为本程序的低通截止频率选取相对过低,所以导致低音音乐输出的声音太小,在嘈杂的场所很难识别,所以在绘图后在程序内进行了音量放大,用MATLAB中的语句result_t(:,1) = result_t(:,1) .* 50;实现这样播放出的音频声音就很洪亮,也从中可以听出,低通滤波后的音频很雄厚,滤波效果十分明显。

图 14 为所选音频文件的高滤波后的时域波形和频谱图,点击"高通滤波按键"后会得到,滤波器选用了等波纹滤波器,相较原始数据,高频波形得到保留,低频波形被滤除,低频截止频率在 1750 左右。文件本身高音较少,所以滤波效果较为明显,符合实际情况。

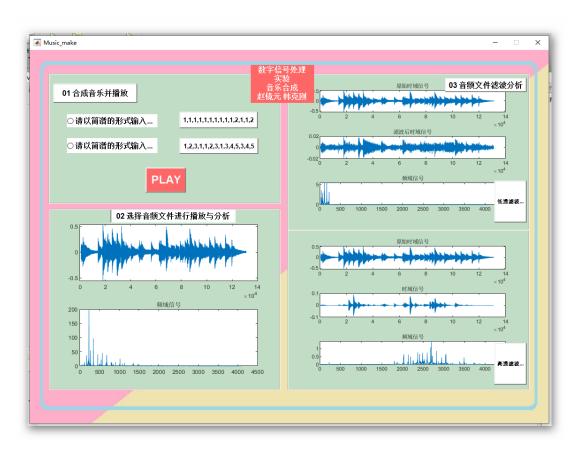


图 14 高通滤后波形图

程序在绘制图形的过程中,也会伴随发出清脆的音乐,明显听出其符合高频滤波的特性,这也实现了高通滤波的功能。

通过以上运行结果可以看出,程序完整的实现了试验所要求的功能,运行正常,效果良好,从而顺利的完成了本次实验。

5. 总结

通过基于 MATLAB 的音乐分析与合成实验,我们了解了处理音频信号的基本操作。学会了简单的音乐合成,用傅里叶变换分析音乐和基于傅里叶级数的音乐合成。加深了对傅里叶变换的原理、方法所依据理论的理解,培养应用知识和独立思考的能力,提高分析问题和解决问题的能力,从而加深了我们对模拟信号数字处理化的理解。我们对 MATLAB 的基本使用提高了,学会设计简单的 GUI界面,学会了怎样发现问题,怎样排错,独立设计仿真的能力得到了明显提升。

同时也要感谢老师的帮助和教导,实验的成功和老师的帮助是分不开的,我们在以后的学习中一定会更加的努力,使自己的水平的到不断地提高。

附录 1:程序

```
主程序:
     function varargout = Music make(varargin)
% MUSIC MAKE MATLAB code for Music make.fig
%MUSIC MAKE, by itself, creates a new MUSIC MAKE or raises the existing
     singleton*.
% H = MUSIC MAKE returns the handle to a new MUSIC MAKE or the handle to
%
     the existing singleton*.
%
     MUSIC MAKE ('CALLBACK', hObject, event Data, handles,...) calls the local
%
     function named CALLBACK in MUSIC MAKE.M with the given input arguments.
%
%
     MUSIC MAKE ('Property', 'Value',...) creates a new MUSIC MAKE or raises the
%
     existing singleton*. Starting from the left, property value pairs are
%
     applied to the GUI before Music make OpeningFcn gets called. An
%
     unrecognized property name or invalid value makes property application
%
     stop. All inputs are passed to Music make OpeningFcn via varargin.
%
%
     *See GUI Options on GUIDE's Tools menu. Choose "GUI allows only one
%
     instance to run (singleton)".
%
% See also: GUIDE, GUIDATA, GUIHANDLES% Edit the above text to modify the response to
help Music make% Last Modified by GUIDE v2.5 16-Dec-
2019 20:09:17% Begin initialization code - DO NOT EDIT
     GUI Singleton = 1;
     GUI State = struct('GUI Name',
                                       mfilename, ...
                'GUI Singleton', GUI_Singleton, ...
                'GUI OpeningFcn', @Music make OpeningFcn, ...
                'GUI OutputFcn', @Music make OutputFcn, ...
                'GUI LayoutFcn', [], ...
                'GUI Callback', []);
     if nargin && ischar(varargin{1})
       GUI State.GUI Callback = str2func(varargin{1});
     endif nargout
```

[varargout{1:nargout}] = GUI mainfcn(GUI State, varargin{:});

```
else
       GUI mainfcn(GUI State, varargin{:});
     end
     % End initialization code - DO NOT EDIT% --
- Executes just before Music make is made visible.
     function Music make OpeningFcn(hObject, eventdata, handles, varargin)
     % This function has no output args, see OutputFcn.
     % hObject handle to figure
     % eventdata reserved - to be defined in a future version of MATLAB
     % handles structure with handles and user data (see GUIDATA)
     % varargin command line arguments to Music make (see VARARGIN)
     ha=axes('units','normalized','position',[0 0 1 1]);
     uistack(ha,'down')
     II=imread('./resource/signal logo.jpg');
     image(II)
     colormap gray
     set(ha, 'handlevisibility', 'off', 'visible', 'off'); % Choose default command line output for Music
make
     handles.output = hObject;% Update handles structure
     GUIdata(hObject, handles);% UIWAIT makes Music make wait for user response (see UIR
ESUME)
     % uiwait(handles.figure1);% --- Outputs from this function are returned to the command line.
     function varargout = Music make OutputFcn(hObject, eventdata, handles)
     % varargout cell array for returning output args (see VARARGOUT);
     % hObject handle to figure
     % eventdata reserved - to be defined in a future version of MATLAB
     % handles structure with handles and user data (see GUIDATA)% Get default command li
ne output from handles structure
     varargout{1} = handles.output;
     function edit1 Callback(hObject, eventdata, handles)
     % hObject handle to edit1 (see GCBO)
     % eventdata reserved - to be defined in a future version of MATLAB
     % handles structure with handles and user data (see GUIDATA)% Hints: get(hObject, 'Strin
g') returns contents of edit1 as text
     %
            str2double(get(hObject,'String')) returns contents of edit1 as a double% --
```

```
- Executes during object creation, after setting all properties.
     function edit1 CreateFcn(hObject, eventdata, handles)
     % hObject handle to edit1 (see GCBO)
     % eventdata reserved - to be defined in a future version of MATLAB
     % handles empty - handles not created until after all CreateFcns called% Hint: edit control
s usually have a white background on Windows.
           See ISPC and COMPUTER.
     if ispc && isequal(get(hObject, 'BackgroundColor'), get(0,'defaultUicontrolBackgroundColo
r'))
        set(hObject, 'BackgroundColor', 'white');
     end
     function edit2 Callback(hObject, eventdata, handles)
     % hObject handle to edit2 (see GCBO)
     % eventdata reserved - to be defined in a future version of MATLAB
     % handles structure with handles and user data (see GUIDATA)% Hints: get(hObject, 'Strin
g') returns contents of edit2 as text
     %
            str2double(get(hObject,'String')) returns contents of edit2 as a double% --
- Executes during object creation, after setting all properties.
     function edit2 CreateFcn(hObject, eventdata, handles)
% hObject handle to edit2 (see GCBO)
% eventdata reserved - to be defined in a future version of MATLAB
% handles empty - handles not created until after all CreateFcns called% Hint: edit controls usua
lly have a white background on Windows.
      See ISPC and COMPUTER.
     if ispc && isequal(get(hObject, 'BackgroundColor'), get(0,'defaultUicontrolBackgroundColo
r'))
       set(hObject,'BackgroundColor','white');
     end% --- Executes on button press in pushbutton1.
     function pushbutton1 Callback(hObject, eventdata, handles)
     % hObject handle to pushbutton1 (see GCBO)
     % eventdata reserved - to be defined in a future version of MATLAB
     % handles structure with handles and user data (see GUIDATA)%tones = [1,2,3,1,1,2,3,1,3
,4,5,3,4,5];
     %len = [1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,2,1,1,2];
     tones = str2num(get(handles.edit1,'string'));
```

```
len = str2num(get(handles.edit2,'string'));
     playmusic(tones, len);
     GUIdata(hObject, handles);
     % --- Executes on key press with focus on pushbutton1 and none of its controls.
     function pushbutton1 KeyPressFcn(hObject, eventdata, handles)
     % hObject handle to pushbutton1 (see GCBO)
     % eventdata structure with the following fields (see MATLAB.UI.CONTROL.UICONTRO
L)
     % Key: name of the key that was pressed, in lower case
     % Character: character interpretation of the key(s) that was pressed
     % Modifier: name(s) of the modifier key(s) (i.e., control, shift) pressed
     % handles structure with handles and user data (see GUIDATA)% --
- If Enable == 'on', executes on mouse press in 5 pixel border.
     % --- Otherwise, executes on mouse press in 5 pixel border or over pushbutton1.
     function pushbutton1 ButtonDownFcn(hObject, eventdata, handles)
     % hObject handle to pushbutton1 (see GCBO)
     % eventdata reserved - to be defined in a future version of MATLAB
     % handles structure with handles and user data (see GUIDATA)
     % --- Executes during object creation, after setting all properties.
     function pushbutton1 CreateFcn(hObject, eventdata, handles)
     % hObject handle to pushbutton1 (see GCBO)
     % eventdata reserved - to be defined in a future version of MATLAB
     % handles empty - handles not created until after all CreateFcns called% --
- Executes during object deletion, before destroying properties.
     function pushbutton1 DeleteFcn(hObject, eventdata, handles)
     % hObject handle to pushbutton1 (see GCBO)
     % eventdata reserved - to be defined in a future version of MATLAB
     % handles structure with handles and user data (see GUIDATA)% --
- Executes on button press in pushbutton3.
     function pushbutton3 Callback(hObject, eventdata, handles)
     % hObject handle to pushbutton3 (see GCBO)
     % eventdata reserved - to be defined in a future version of MATLAB
     % handles structure with handles and user data (see GUIDATA)
     %clear sound
     [FileName,PathName]=uigetfile('*','select the file');
```

```
file = fullfile(PathName,FileName);
%data = load(file);
%handles.data = data:
[audio,fs] = audioread(file);
sound(audio,fs);NFFT = 2^nextpow2(fs);
audio fft = fft(audio,NFFT);
audio fft = audio fft(1:ceil(length(audio fft) / 2));
axes('parent',handles.uipanel4)
%axes(handles.axes9)
subplot(2,1,1);
plot(audio);
title('时域信号');
subplot(2,1,2);
plot(abs(audio fft));
title('频域信号');
handles.data audio = audio;
handles.data audio fft = audio fft;
handles.data fs = fs;
GUIdata(hObject,handles);
% --- Executes on button press in pushbutton4.
function pushbutton4 Callback(hObject, eventdata, handles)
% hObject handle to pushbutton4 (see GCBO)
% eventdata reserved - to be defined in a future version of MATLAB
% handles structure with handles and user data (see GUIDATA)% dedigin fliter
%Fs= 8000; %Sampling Frequency
% Data vector
% d=fdesign.lowpass(); %lowpass filter specification object
% d.Fpass=1500/8000;
% d.Fstop=2000/8000;
% d.Astop=40;
% d
% designmethods(d)
fs = handles.data fs;
d = fdesign.lowpass('Fp,Fst,Ap,Ast',1/fs,500/fs,1,60);
% Invoke Butterworth design method
```

```
fliter low =design(d,'equiripple');
% fvtool(fliter low)
data t = \text{handles.data} audio; result t = \text{filter}(\text{fliter low,data t});
NFFT = 2^nextpow2(fs);
result f=fft(result t,NFFT);
result f = result f(1:ceil(length(result f) / 2));
audio=handles.data audio;
axes('parent',handles.uipanel8)
%axes(handles.axes10)subplot(3,1,1);
plot(audio);
title('原始时域信号');
subplot(3,1,2);
plot(result t);
title('滤波后时域信号');
subplot(3,1,3);
plot(abs(result f));
title('频域信号');
result t(:,1) = \text{result } t(:,1).*50;
sound(result t,fs)
% --- Executes on button press in pushbutton5.
function pushbutton5 Callback(hObject, eventdata, handles)
% hObject handle to pushbutton5 (see GCBO)
% eventdata reserved - to be defined in a future version of MATLAB
% handles structure with handles and user data (see GUIDATA)
fs = handles.data fs;
d = fdesign.highpass('Fst,Fp,Ast,Ap',3000/fs,5000/fs,60,1);
fliter high = design(d,'equiripple');
data t = handles.data_audio;
fs = handles.data fs;
result t = filter(fliter high,data t);
NFFT = 2^nextpow2(fs);
result f=fft(result t,NFFT);
result f = result f(1:ceil(length(result f) / 2));
audio=handles.data audio;
%axes(handles.axes11)
```

```
axes('parent',handles.uipanel5)subplot(3,1,1);
plot(audio);
title('原始时域信号');
subplot(3,1,2);
plot(result t);
title('时域信号');
subplot(3,1,3);
plot(abs(result f));
title('频域信号');
sound(result t,fs)% return an array of volume strength
function volume array = generate volume for3(len divide speed,sample rate)
  unit = sample rate * len divide speed;
  x1 = linspace(0,len_divide_speed/6,unit/18);
  x2 = linspace(0, len divide speed/6, unit/36);
  x3 = linspace(1,1,unit/9);
  x4 = linspace(0, len divide speed/3, unit-length([x1,x2,x3]));
  volume array = [6/len divide speed*x1, 1-1.2/len divide speed*x2,...
    0.8*x3, 0.8*exp(-(100-90*len divide speed)*x4)];
  % plot(volume array);
function playmusic(tones, len)
  load GUItar.mat
  speed = 2;
  sample rate = 8000;
  len = len / speed;
  % Volume
  volume_array =[];
  for i=1:length(len)
    volume array = [volume array, generate volume for3(len(i),sample rate)];
  end
  %
        F(1), G(2), A(3), B-(4), C(5), D(6), E(7)
  f = [349.23, 392, 440, 466.16, 523.25, 587.33, 659.25];
  tone = f(tones);
  % Generate Harmonic Sin Signal
  y = \prod;
  for i = 1:length(tone)
```

```
[val, index] = min(abs(tone(i) - base));
              y = [y, [1, two standard(index), three standard(index), four standard(index)] * ...
                     [\sin(2*pi*tone(i)*t); \sin(2*pi*2*tone(i)*t);...
                     \sin(2*pi*3*tone(i)*t); \sin(2*pi*4*tone(i)*t)]];
        end
        0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{0}0/_{
        % y suppressed by volume
        y = y.* volume array;
        % Make sound
        sound(y, sample rate);
数据生成函数
function [base, two standard, three standard, four standard] = Analyze fmt
             close all:
%
                      load GUItar.MAT;
             music = audioread('./resource/fmt.wav');
             start time = [700, 2300, 14000, 18000, 22000, 25000, 29000,...
                          32000, 36000, 40000, 46000, 48000, 56000, 62000, 68000,...
                          72000, 76000, 79000, 81000, 83000, 84500, 86500, 90000,...
                          94000, 98000, 102000, 106000, 110000, 114500, 119000];
             end time = [2300, 14000,18000, 22000, 25000, 29000, 32000,...
                           36000, 40000, 46000, 48000, 56000, 62000, 68000, 72000,...
                          76000, 79000, 81000, 83000, 84500, 86500, 90000, 94000,...
                          98000, 102000, 106000, 110000, 114500, 119000, 131000];
             len = [];
             base = [];
             one amp = [];
             two amp = [];
             three amp = [];
             four amp = [];
             tone = \{\};
             for i = 1:length(start time)
```

t = linspace(0, len(i), len(i)*sample rate);

```
[base uut, one amp uut, two amp uut, three amp uut, four amp uut, tone uut]
    Freq_Analyze( music(start_time(i):end_time(i)), 6, 9);
    leng = (\text{ end time}(i) - \text{start time}(i))*2 / 4000;
    leng = round(leng) / 2;
    len(i,1) = leng;
    base(i,1) = base uut;
    one\_amp(i,1) = one\_amp\_uut;
    two_amp(i,1) = two_amp_uut;
    three_amp(i,1) = three_amp_uut;
    four amp(i,1) = four amp uut;
    tone \{i,1\} = (tone uut);
end
two standard = two amp./one amp;
three standard = three amp./one amp;
four standard = four amp./one amp;
report = table(base, len, two standard,...
    three_standard, four_standard, tone,...
    'VariableNames', {'Base' 'length' 'two amp' 'three amp' 'four amp' 'Tone'})
save('GUItar','base','two_standard', 'three_standard', 'four_standard');
```

end

= ...

"信号分析与处理综合实验"评分表

	过程评价(□良好		□及格	□不及格
,	告果 (占 3 □良好		□及格	□不及格
	똑写(占 4 □良好		□及格	□不及格
总评成绩: 指导教师:				

_YUANFEI__同学: