R11945012 3克村3 ADSP-HW3

Homework 3 (Due: May 3rd)

- (1) Write a Matlab or Python code for the 4:2:0 image compression technique.
- B = C420(A), A is the <u>input</u> color image and B is the <u>reconstructed image</u>. Just use the interpolation method for reconstruction. <u>The code should be</u>
 - Just use the interpolation method for reconstruction. The code should be handed out by NTUCool. (Note: The command rgb2ycbcr cannot be used.)

 (25 scores)
- (2) Suppose that there is a multipath system y[n] = x[n] + 0.3x[n-15] + 0.2x[n-25].

 (a) Find p[n] such that y[n] = x[n] * p[n]. (b) Design the lifter to remove the effect of p[n] and try to not destroy x[n] as possible. (10 scores)
 - (3) Suppose that there are three vocal signals: (i) $\cos(300\pi t)$, (ii) $-\sin(1200\pi t)$, (iii) $\sin(6000\pi t)$. (a) Which voice sounds louder? (b) Which voice signal can be propagated to a longest distance? (10 scores)

- (4) Suppose that for a stringed instrument the frequency of Do is 240 Hz. (a) Determine the <u>frequencies</u> of Mi and So for the instrument. (b) Suppose that the rate of wave propagation is 340m/sec. Determine the <u>lengths of the strings</u> to generate Mi and So for the stringed instrument. (10 scores)
- (5) In addition to the DCT, which is adopted by MP3, write at least three possible ways that can compress a music signal more efficiently.

 (10 scores)
- (6) In the JPEG process, (a) why the <u>DCT</u> is used instead of the <u>DFT</u> for transformation? Write at least two reasons. (b) Why the input image is separated into several 8x8 blocks before using the DCT? Write at least two reasons. (c) Why the <u>DC difference</u> is encoded instead of the original DC value? (d) Why <u>zigzag</u> is beneficial for AC term encoding? (20 scores)

和给land, 高fx分析

(Continued)

* Poisson that 5th y entropy fish, / log2

(7) Suppose that $P(x = n) = e^{-\lambda} \lambda^n / (n!)$ for n = 0, 1, 2, 3, ..., 40 where $\lambda = 0.97$. Also suppose that length(x) = 50000. Estimate the range of the total coding lengths in the binary system when using (i) the Huffman code and (ii) the arithmetic code. (15 scores)

(Extra): Answer the questions according to your student ID number. (ended with 0, 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9)

HW3 R1194507-3麦梅克 ADSP (2) y[n] = x[n] + 0.3x[n-15] + 0.2x[n-25] (a) (更得 ytm= xtn+ptn) ① 某原式可视为XZm7 (input) 及复延虚的漏孔经验的 ② 找到复系旋服街信號管底,記描SIN { &[n]=| n=0 | xIn7=0 , for n + 0 ③ 又们特 impulse response 之分的技成双列,得: 42n7= 82n7 + 0.38 [n-15] + 0.28 [n-xt] = X[n] . pzn] の 又XIN 答input, 故impulse response 為pIn] P[n] = { [n] + 0.3 { [n-15] + 0.2 { [n-25] + (b) 在此,引着用CMS方法建成目標;我們目標是找到肌馅智能g[叮拇海pon] 因 yin=xinxpin > x[n] = y[n] * q[n] 滑用山竹; ① 随机值初始比滤波器得多人叹回 ② 定義波波表度L=>>作為起點,因為說多有对個樣本dolay ③ 13定乡是多较 M=0.001 (放软值收款) ● 海個技事を発達ezn]=xzn]-y-filtered [り]b → 更新:猛破器(各数 g[k]= gCk)+ M*eZnj* yCnk) / 対於 k=0,1,...レー/ 习 And 得以改至-lifter進行運算以抵請pin了之效力。並不撓毀双可 Dsendo code: def Ims_adaptive_filter (x,y,L,mu): N=len(X) q = np. zeros (L) y_filtored = np. zero(N)

h= np. zeros (N) for n in range (N): y-filtered[h] = hp. dot(q, y[h-L+1: n+1][::-1]) 5 × YEOT 新出用现在 filter 体数 e INJ = X[n] - y_filtered In] 来計算x回, y-filten to 競差 for k in range (L): 9[k]+= mn * e[n] * y[n-k] return q X= Np. Vardom, randn (1000) 4= x+0.3* np. roll (x,-15)+0.2*np. roll (x,->5) mn=0.00 9 = /ms-adaptive_filter (x, y, L, mu) (3) 10 ader在客篇完上底产量振幅,然而在此振幅智多1,18主观程, (a) 能点污知到远来最大臂,但人耳径1000-3000Hz最为较效。 老星振幅同. 153亿 Sin(6000耳t) 洛 3NOH2·在人耳野望中感知最大臂。(若不考底战则一様大臂) (b) 通常较低级年的较不易受售增有整急减或吸收,較低级年金傳得更适。 5欠 (03 (30UTT t), f=150H2、33计省厚更远。 (4) (a) D, 7 M; 7 S. in Mi: 240Hzx (1.0595) 230ZHZ So: 240HZ×(1.0595) ≈ 360HZ # Do: 240HZ 有個階: 1/2=1.0595 (b) 花V=340m/3, 多確定該的表度了

V= ZfL Mi(320HZ): L(Mi) = 1/2f = 340/2(302) ≈ 0.56291m 50(360HZ): L(50) = V/rf = 340/2(361) & 0.47222m H (5) B条3MP3 的DCT 化涂缩外, 其它技術更有效的压缩音樂信號 O Linear Predictive Coding (LPU): 罗文字信3克·蒙克篇篇的技術。它如此的个段设,即然是楼本可近似於 尚含Sample的原规结合。通过LPU對係流建模只需對LPU作製和發錄凝急進 行編稿而實現形統备。 W. CELP. Speex @ Perceptual Andio Coding: 这是一种原结技好,它利用人致取现按此本移除或减力分配给音频信號感知 不相图、次事部分的bits。通過利用販兜名統的掩蔽效底,可使不到3智感知的方式复现 更高的压納比。包含 AAO, AU-3 等所辐影。 3 Lossless Compression Algorithms: 1条留原始133泉而不丢火任何信息。能然它們比有投方法意观更低石精和60,使 保持音频质量的多更有效。例如:FLAU、ALAU、APE 4 Wavelet Transform: 小浪熨换可用於分析、压紧 睁频试的换价。它使用输收. 秒到之孙波函钦提 A发信號三多科學分析,本派是扶笔钉子称信笔流特有效,已被用於各压准备。似:WowPauk、 (6) 在了1956 道程, (a) 用DCT>DFT作为国片轉換了 O 黄值: 因為圖片是複數, 苦翻Fowler Transform需動別對於 爱崖数位文雯崖v荜换益相加,而DC丁则不用。 ② 大部分DF厂高额部分能量力,需要发野高级做例和转换则可用KUT ⇒ D (T 有更好的能量和,縮特)性: DLT中大多多块固分都集中在少数低款件数中 (b) 在用DUT前, 跨围像分成 1×81克的原因? (可局部處理各個細節) ① 教育分布随生的分布研,可不要全局表虑,透過 8×8×12到 才可见到局部細節。

- ② 暂存知春星时需更为:①印成很多魂较和的,只是某贯计算量更为 ◎ 所常储存量较少,每次其实及多好调值、做储存
 - DCT的運算複雜度近似於FT,切成BxB也可降低選算量。

 $\text{EX}: \ TPA \rightarrow O(M^*N \log N) + O(N^*H \log M) = O(MN \log (MN))$

政治 → (M/8)(N/8) * 64 log (64) = MN log 64 → O(MN) # CO) 等于DC差異進行,偏偏更好,因某提供3更好的压缩性能。的经验明兄餘

圊俗中相翱的Bxxx瑰面常具有相似DU值。因此若针對相對P项DC差異点面面 所需值 range更小,更易於在城值。 (d) Zigzagz常于若有利注Ac流畅。通常的能量中在低于 而Q越小睁f(教引起高,则四指函役~0的概率越高(EOB特性)。 便PZigZag可伏发宸暒伛頸,是二維→統的最份策略。

Zigzag 以最大化更值符及是重行概算就销锋处排序。量此级, 大勢为高f支流係較~O 或幅度~。By By 可释适些小仔tx 組含在一起 使编幅换价更有效压缩数据,提高JPE的的整体压缩效率。

力、 蜀花計算 Source 的地局,表系学篇1i通中每個符號的bits

- ① H(x)=-2P(x)* log_(P(x)), 其中認和取所有x可能值 (n=0,1,2,... 40)
- ② 清多度 P(x=n)= e-x x x n/n! まのみ= 0.97 i) codes: probabilities = [np. exp(n)*(x*n)/math, range for n in range (41)

ヲ 火腐w 1.658 bits/symbol

- ③ 计算而者抵漏 稿表及range:
 - (i) Huffman:为每了symbol 生成整故個故,因此平均代码衰变 有着 H(x)和 H(x)刊之間, 高度length = 50000;

entropy = - sum ([p*np.log_(P) for p in probabilities])

Lower bound: 50000× H(X) = 50000 × 1.658 ≈ 82900 bits Upper bound: 50000 × (H(x)+1) = 50000 × 2.658 2 132900 bits to 以Huffman code 的 预估点的面层度、介於 82900-132900 bits2間 (ii) Arithmatio:因不需整效位数(对的Jsymbol) 扶可复说更超较满H的的 编编夏夏。 " Total Coding langth & 50000×H(x) ≈ 82900 bits # (旅码尾软工, 無extra point!) R11945012.