Student Name: Emirhan Uçar (25265), Emre Eren (25139)

Date of Submission: 17.04.2020

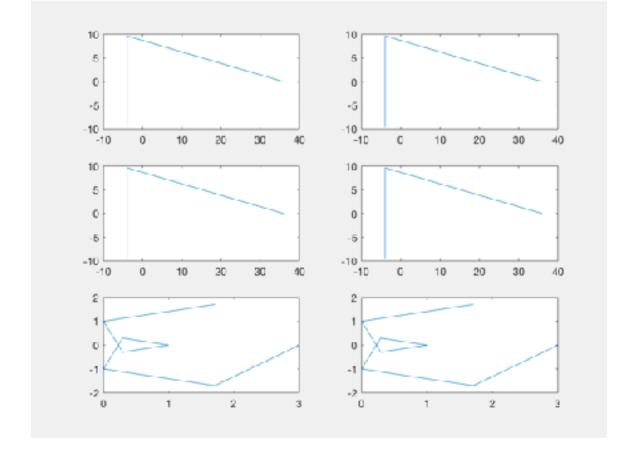
EE312 LAB REPORT#3 SPRING 2020

Problem 3.1

```
a) x1=[1:8];
```

- **b**) x2=ones(1,8);
- c) $x3=[1\ 1\ 1\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0];$

```
K = dftmtx(8);
x1 = [1:8]';
x2 = ones(1,8);
x3 = [1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0]';
y1_k = K*x1;
y1 = fft(x1);
subplot(3,2,1); plot(y1_k);
subplot(3,2,2); plot(y1);
y2_k = K*x2;
y2 = fft(x2);
subplot(3,2,3); plot(y1_k);
subplot(3,2,4); plot(y1);
y3_k = K*x3;
y3 = fft(x3);
subplot(3,2,5); plot(y3_k);
subplot(3,2,6); plot(y3);
```



Both of the processes are same, as can be seen in graph we obtain exactly same results. As we know DFT is matrix multiplication with n*n matrix and, since DFT and FFT has same task, we obtain same result. Left hand side graphes represent matrix multiplication and right hand side graphes represent fft.

Problem 3.2

Firstly, we assigned the parameter to our function N which is the length of the input. According to our test, behavior of original

function D = mydftmtx(N)

dftmtx function and function that we designed are same.

```
function D = mydftmtx(N)
    template = zeros(N,N);
    wn = exp(-1i*2*pi*(1/N));

for i=1:1:N
    for j=1:1:N
        template(i,j) = wn^((i-1)*(j-1));
    end
end

D = template;
-end
```

We wrote our function in one script. Then, we assigned the output of the function to variable as "D = mydftmtx(16);".

Then we gave an input to

$$D_{N} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\pi k} & \text{white with for rowk} \\ \frac{2\pi k}{N} & \text{white with for rowk} \end{cases}$$

$$W_{N} \qquad \text{white with for rowk} \qquad \text{white with rowk} \qquad \text{white$$

our function as length N=16 from command window. After that, we created two variable as D1 and D2 to compare the results of the matrix multiplication of D and its transpose with respect to commutative property.

D1 =
$$(D*(D'))$$
;
D2 = $((D')*D)$;

and we got tables at the below. We inferred from the table that diagonals of both matrix are same.

J	D2 ×															
ij	16x16 complex duality															
	- 1	- 2)	- 4	- 5	5	7	9	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	16,0000	1.3984e	2.22046	2.1094e	L3764e	1.7206e	L1102e	4,44056	0.00006	-5.5513e	-1.7764e	-3,4972e	-5.3291e	-4.4377e.	-1.5099e	-3.3045e.
z	1.99848	15.0000	2.85768	2.2480m	2.07798	2.00178	1.6486#	7.08958	5.8566e	5.3508e	+1.1062e	-1.7325m.	-3.6027m.	~5.0505e.	-8.47%7m.	-1.99436.
1	7.7704#	2.4574e	15.0000	2.1622e	1.95386	1.75754	2.288'a	1.63626	1.02750	4.93016	1.51160	-7.9525e	-7.5085e	-1.1102e.	-5.4291a.	-8.1000a.
4	2.10944	2.2480e	2.16224	16.0000	1.9407e	1.55294	2.2539e	1.78914	1.48574	1.28174	6.04440	4.15484	-8.2617a	-1.7764e.	-3.4614a	-5.3635a.
S	1.7764e	2.3779e	1.9538e	1.3407e	15.0000 .	2.27#1e	2.3761e	1.7523e	1.7764e	1.1077e	1.5438e	3.9974e	0.2000e	-9,4585e.	-1.7100e	-3.9522e.
6	1.7396c	2.0113e	1.7675e	1.5529e	2.2781e	16.0000	3.8381e	2.0815e	2.0419e	2.0071e	1.8824e	4.3418c	6.04134	5.5975e	-9.8624e.	-1.9855e.
7	1.1103e	1.4486e	2.2885e	2.2539e	2.3761e	2.8281e	15.0000 .	2.1357e	2.4377e	1.3504e	0.0000e	1.8314e	9.P532a	4.0105e	-3.5218e	-4.7976c.
8	4,4405e	7.0495e	1,40626	1.7493e	LF523e	2.0515e	2.1357e	16.0000	2.3176e	2.0045e	1.4110e	1.6740e	1.57094	1.34426-	7.75494	2.8071e
9	0.0000e	5.3566e	1.0875e	1.4457e	L3764e	2.0419e	2.1377e	2.5176e	15.0000	1.6792e	1.9701e	2.0960e	1.77646	1.6830e	1.36194	5.2559e
10	-5.5511e	5.5508e	4.5901#	1.2887e	1.1977#	2.00716	1.9504#	2.00456	1.57976	15.0000	1.58500	2.52584	1.79296	1.90096	1.95636	5.755M
11	-1.7764e	-1.10626	3.53394	6.2444e	1.04386	1.55246	0.0000a.	1.41104	1.97016	1.58504	15,0000	2.49964	7.53984	1.64924	1.53444	1.00934
12	-3.4973e	-1.7375e	-7.9525e	4.1640e	3.90746	-8.8#18e	1.83184-	1.5740e	7.0660a	2.52564	2.4906a	15.0000	2.50254	1.46964	2.30574	LDSSSe-
13	-5.8253e	-3.4607e	-2.0865e	-8.2617e	0.000Ce.	6.0413e	9.7632e	1.8700e	1.7764e	1.7929e	2.30ble	2.6025e	15 0000	1.6163e	2.50134	1.0063e
14	-6.4)77e	-5.0305e	-0.1002e	-1.7764e	-9.4585e.	5.5975e	8.D105e	1.3442e	1.5210e	1.900le	1.5402e	1.4596e	1.58604	15.0000 .	2.27764	2.2490e
13	-1.9095e	-0.3737e	-5.1293e	-3.4614e	-1.7100e.	-9.5624e	-0.9216e.	7.7949e	1.0019e	1.9965e	1.8444e	2.0957e	2.52134	2.2776e	15:0000	2.D199e
36	-3.5965e	-1.5987e	-5.1010e	-5.3635e	-3.3622e.	-1.5609m	-6.7978e.	2.5071e	6.2559e	3.754če	1.0093e	1.9554e	1.9263e	2.2440e	2.30.99*	15,0000.

										4.0			4.0			1.4
	L	E	3		3		7	- 5		10	1.1	12	13	34	15	16
	L6.D000	. 1.9954e	2.2204e-	2.1094e	1.7764e	1.7298e	1.1100e	4.4405e	0.0000m	-5.1513e	-1.7764m	-3.4972m.	-5.5293m	-8.43T7m.	-1.5055m	-3.1085e
2	1.99840	. 16.3300	2.3574e	2.2480e	2.07796	2.01136	1.4485e	7.08958	.5.3566e	5.35088	-1.7062b	-1.7325e.	-3.4923e	-5.0305e.	-8.57330	-1.59876
3	2.22046-	2.8574e	15.0000	2.16238=	1.95388	1.76758	2.2485e-	1.40636-	1.02756-	4.39038	3.5336e	-7.9529e -	-2.0065e	=3.133 26 -	-5.8293e	-8.1010e
4	2.1694e	2.2480e	2.1622e-	16.0000	1.9407e	1.5575e	2.2539e-	1.7893e-	1.4457e-	1.2887e	6.9444e-	4.1640e	-8.2617e -	-1.7764e -	-3.4634e -	-5.1635e
Ş.	1.77640	.2.0776e	1.3518e-	1.9497e	16.0000	2.2783e	2.3761e	1.7923e	1.7764e	1.1973e	1.0438e	2.3074e	0.080Ce	-9.4185e.	-1.7100e	-2.16220
6	1.7208e	.2.0113e	1.7675e-	1.9526e	2.2781e	16.0000	2.8281e	2.0815e	2.0419e	2.5075e	1.8124e	-8.8818a.	6.0413e	5.5971a	-9.6634e	-1.561Ge
7	1.1102e	1.4486c	2.2885e-	2.2535e	2.3761e	2.8283e	16.0000	2.1357e	2.1377e	1.3604c	C.0000c	1.8318e	9.7532e	8.0105e	-3.5216e	-8.7978c
8	4.4409e	7.0895c	1.4062e-	1.7893e	1.7523e	2.0815e	2.1357e	16.0300	2.3176e	2.5645e	1.4110e	1.5740e	1.5795e	1.3442e	7.7545e	2.5071e
,	0.0000e.	5.9596e	1.0275e-	1.4857e	1.7764e	2.0415e	2.1377e	2.3176e	16.0000	1.5792e	1.9793e	2.5660e	1.FF64e	1.5230e	1.0815e	6.2335e-
ш	-5.5511e	5.3598e	4.3901e-	L.2447e	1.1977e	2.0073e	1.3604e	2,6645e	1.5792e	15.0000	1.5450e	2.5256e	1.7929e	1.9003e	1.9995e	3.7588e-
1	-1.7764e.	-1.1062e	3.5336e-	6.94446	1.0438e	1.88246	0.0000e	L4110e	1.9701e	1.5450e	16,3000	2.4906e	2.9000e	1.546ie	1,54446	1.0093e-
2	-3.49726	-1.7525e	-7.95250	4.1640e	1.30746	-3.851he	1.5118e	1.6740#	2.066De	7.52580	2.4900e	15.0000	2.60256	1.46566	2.09536	1.8558e-
2	-5.3793e	-3.4937e	-7.0065a	8.26176	0.0000a	6.04136	9.75376	1.5709e	1.77646-	1.79790	2.9998e	2.50254	16.0000	1.51676	2.02134	1.97976-
A	-8.4377a	-5.0305e	-3.1332e.	1.7764e	-9.4585e	5.5975e	\$.0005e	1.3443e-	1.5230e-	1.0003e	1.64#3e	1.4696a	1.61634	16,0000	2.27764	2.2480e-
5	-1.5099e.	8.3737e	-5.3293e.	3.4614e	-1.710Ge	-6.6624e	-3.5218e	7.7645e	1.0419e -	1.9945e	1.8444e	2.5657e	2.0013e	2.3776e	16.0000	3.5199e
IF.				5.3635e												

```
y1 = fft(x1); These are fft's of sequences that given problem
y2 = fft(x2);
y3 = fft(x3);

3.1

y1_shift = fftshift(y1);
y2_shift = fftshift(y2);
y3_shift = fftshift(y3);

DFTs that we found in Problem 3.1
```

```
 = [(-100*pi), (-300*pi/4), (-200*pi/4), (-100*pi/4), (100*pi/4), (200*pi/4), (300*pi/4), (100*pi)];
```

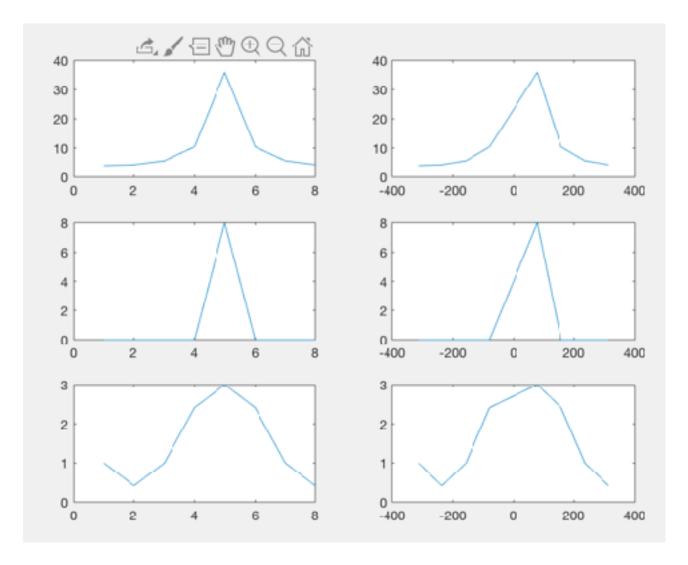
In other words, x can be defined as [-pi : pi/4 : pi]*100

-Range is -pi to pi with interval 2pi/N. Since N = 8, interval is 2pi/8 = pi/4 -100Hz is sampling.

```
subplot(3,2,1); A = plot(abs(y1_shift));
subplot(3,2,2); A_CTFT = plot(x,abs(y1_shift));

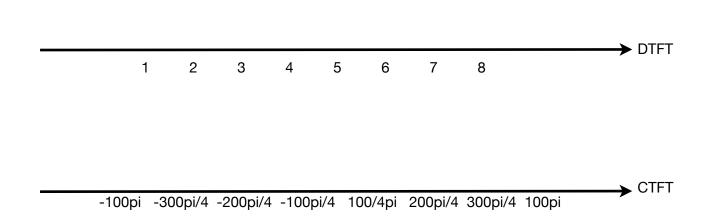
subplot(3,2,3); B = plot(abs(y2_shift));
subplot(3,2,4); B_CTFT = plot(x,abs(y2_shift));

subplot(3,2,5); p3=plot(abs(y3_shift));
subplot(3,2,5); p3=plot(abs(y3_shift));
subplot(3,2,6); p3_CTFT= plot(x,abs(y3_shift));
corresponding CTFT
```



(Left hand side represents DTFT and right hand side represents CTFT)

There is no change in magnitude, only frequency axis is changed as we expected. This conversion can be seen below



```
x1 = [1:8]';
x2 = ones(1,8)';
x3 = [1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0]';

myconv1 = mycirconv(x1,x2);
myconv2 = mycirconv(x2,x3);
cc1 = cconv(x1, x2,8);
cc2 = cconv(x2, x3,8);

function out = mycirconv(a,b)
    A = fft(a);
    B = fft(b);
    out = ifft(A.*B);
end
```

x1, x2, x3 are sequences that provided in problem 3.1.

myconv1 and myconv2 are generated by our function and cc1 and cc2 are generated by function that provided by Matlab that called cconv.

This function basically do take fft's of signals, and multiply them in

element wise, then take ifft of this multiplication. After that we get required output.

Workspace	
Name ▲	Value
⊞ cc1	[36;36;36;36;36;36;36]
⊞ cc2	[3;3;3;3;3;3;3]
myconv1	[36;36;36;36;36;36;36]
myconv2	[3;3;3;3;3;3;3]
	[1;2;3;4;5;6;7;8]
⊞ x2	[1;1;1;1;1;1;1]
⊞ x3	[1;1;1;0;0;0;0;0]

As can be seen above our results are matching with Matlab generated circler convolution's results.

We created the function named myconv to convolve two inputs linearly by using DFT. Firstly, we added zero padds at the end of the both input. We paid attention to linear convolution length

```
len1 = length(input1);
len2 = length(input2);
input1zeropadd = [input1 zeros(1,len2-1)];
input2zeropadd = [input2 zeros(1,len1-1)];
input1 = fft(input1zeropadd)
input2 = fft(input2zeropadd)
conv =ifft(input1.*input2);
end
```

while we are putting zero padds in terms of length of linear convolution is M+N-1. After that we did same process actually in Problem 3.4.

PART A

Firstly we assigned two inputs to two different variable(a,b) in other script. After that, we wrote myconv(a,b) and conv(a,b) to compare the results of the function that we designed and default function of MATLAB and we got same results thanks to god.

```
ans =
  Columns 1 through 9
             2
                    3
     1
                           4
                                  5
                                          6
                                                 7
                                                        7
                                                               7
  Columns 10 through 16
     7
                    5
                                  3
                                          2
                                                 1
   5.0000
             7.0000
                       7.0000
                                7.0000
                                          7.0000
 Columns 11 through 15
   5.0000
             5.0000
                       4.0000
                                          2.0000
                                3.0000
 Column 16
   1.0000
```

PART B

Firstly we assigned ones(1,5) to a variable in other script. After that, we wrote myconv(x1,b) and conv(x1,b) to compare the results of the function that we designed and default function of MATLAB and we got same results.

```
ans =
  Columns 1 through 9
     1
            3
                  6
                        10
                              15
                                     20
                                            25
                                                  30
                                                         26
  Columns 10 through 12
    21
          15
                  8
ans =
  Columns 1 through 9
     1
            3
                                            25
                   6
                        10
                               15
                                     20
                                                   30
                                                         26
  Columns 10 through 12
    21
           15
                   8
```

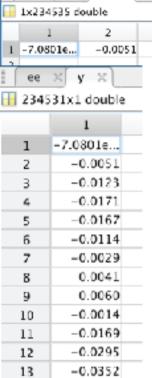
```
[x,fs]= audioread('music1.wav');
 h = [0.2, 0.2, 0.2, 0.2, 0.2];
 y = fftfilt(h,x);
 ee = myfftfilt(x,h);
 %sound(ee)
 sound(y);

□ function y = myfftfilt(x,h)

      x = x.'; %converting column vector
      len_x = length(x);
      len_h = length(h);
      total = len_x + len_h - 1;
      h = [h zeros(1,total-len_h)]
      x = [x zeros(1,total-len_x)]
      H = fft(h);
      X = fft(x);
     for i =1:total
          \underline{Y}(i) = X(i).*H(i);
      y = ifft(Y);
```

This function firstly do zero pad to x and h to make both as an equal length, then compute their fft's. After that, we generate Y (which, will be fft of our result) with element wise multiplication of X and Y. With this method, actually we are able to obtain $y = x^*h$, because $y = x^*h$ means Y = X.*H in frequency domain, therefor we just need to convert Y to Y. Hence, we just need to take inverse of Y which is Y = ifft(Y).

We cannot detect any differences between myfftfilt(x,h) and fftfilt(h,x), so we believe that our function is perfectly work. Following part can be evaluated as our proof.



3

-0.0123

4

-0.0171

5

-0.0167

As can be seen in code part, ee = myfftfilt(x,h) and h = fftfilt(h,x). If we make comparison between each elements of ee and h, we can see these two differently generated sequences are same each other. There is only very tiny difference that related with length of the sequence. Since this difference is very small, we can ignore it.

7

-0.0029

0.0041

-0.0114

10

-0.0014

0.0060

11

-0.0169

12

-0.0295

13

-0.0352