1

Experiment-2

EE:2801 DSP-Lab

Indian Institute of Technology, Hyderabad

Jay Vikrant EE22BTECH11025

I. Question

Downsample and upsample the signal given below with a factor 2 and 3 in Matlab and C.

```
x[n]=0.5377 1.8339 -2.2588 0.8622 0.3188 -1.3077 -0.4336 0.3426 3.5784 2.7694 -1.3499 3.0349 0.7254 -0.0631 0.7147 -0.2050 -0.1241 1.4897 1.4090 1.4172
```

II. SOLUTION

Here is the C code,

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#define N 20 // Assuming a maximum signal length of 20
double *upsampling(double x[], int f, int length) {
    // Pre-allocate the output array with zeros
    double *y1 = (double *)calloc(length * f, sizeof(double));
   # Upsample the signal using indexing
    for (int i = 0, j = 0; i < length * f; i += f, j++) {
        y1[i] = x[i];
    return y1;
}
double *downsampling(double x[], int f, int length) {
   // Pre-allocate the output array
    double *y2 = (double *)calloc((length + f - 1) / f, sizeof(double));
   # Downsample the signal using indexing
    for (int i = 0, j = 0; i < length; i += f, j++) {
        y2[j] = x[i];
    return y2;
```

```
}
int main() {
            // Example usage:
             double x[N] = \{0.5377, 1.8339, -2.2588, 0.8622, 0.3188, -1.3077, -0.4336, 0.3426, 3.5784, -1.3077, -0.4336, 0.3426, 3.5784, -1.3077, -0.4336, 0.3426, 3.5784, -1.3077, -0.4336, 0.3426, 3.5784, -1.3077, -0.4336, 0.3426, 3.5784, -1.3077, -0.4336, 0.3426, 3.5784, -1.3077, -0.4336, 0.3426, 3.5784, -1.3077, -0.4336, 0.3426, 3.5784, -1.3077, -0.4336, 0.3426, 3.5784, -1.3077, -0.4336, 0.3426, 3.5784, -1.3077, -0.4336, 0.3426, 3.5784, -1.3077, -0.4336, 0.3426, 3.5784, -1.3077, -0.4336, 0.3426, 3.5784, -1.3077, -0.4336, 0.3426, 3.5784, -1.3077, -0.4336, 0.3426, 3.5784, -1.3077, -0.4336, 0.3426, 3.5784, -1.3077, -0.4336, 0.3426, 3.5784, -1.3077, -0.4336, 0.3426, 3.5784, -1.3077, -0.4336, 0.3426, 3.5784, -1.3077, -0.4336, -1.3077, -0.4336, -1.3077, -0.4336, -1.3077, -0.4336, -1.3077, -0.4336, -1.3077, -0.4336, -1.3077, -0.4336, -1.3077, -0.4336, -1.3077, -0.4336, -1.3077, -0.4336, -1.3077, -0.4336, -1.3077, -0.4336, -1.3077, -0.4336, -1.3077, -0.4336, -1.3077, -0.4336, -1.3077, -0.4336, -1.3077, -0.4336, -1.3077, -0.4336, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077, -1.3077,
                           2.7694, -1.3499, 3.0349, 0.7254, -0.0631, 0.7147, -0.2050, -0.1241, 1.4897, 1.4090, 1.4172
                          }; // Fill in your signal values
             int f = 2;
             int length = sizeof(x) / sizeof(x[0]); # Determine actual signal length
             // Upsample and downsample the signal
             double *upsampled sequence = upsampling(x, f, length);
             double *downsampled sequence = downsampling(x, f, length);
             // Display the results
             printf("Upsampled_sequence:\n");
             for (int i = 0; i < length * f; i++) {
                            printf("%f_", upsampled sequence[i]);
             printf("\n");
             printf("Downsampled_sequence:\n");
             for (int i = 0; i < (length + f - 1) / f; i++) {
                           printf("%f_", downsampled sequence[i]);
             printf("\n");
             // Free allocated memory
             free(upsampled sequence);
             free(downsampled sequence);
             return 0;
```

The following got computed in C, for factor = 2

led sequence: -2.258800 0.318800 -0.433600 3.578400 -1.349900 0.725400 0.714700 -0.124100 1.409000

for factor = 3

Downsampled sequence: 8.537700 0.862200 -0.433600 2.769400 0.725400 -0.205000 1.4

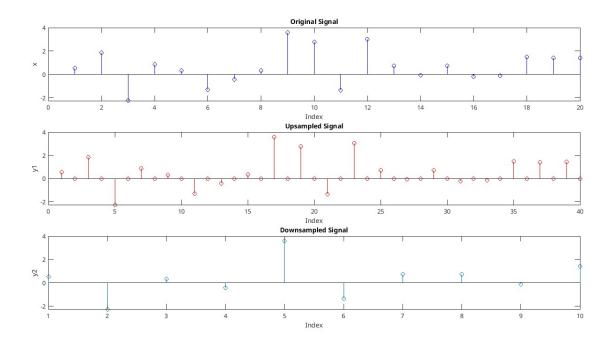
Now, for the Matlab simulation,

```
function main()
  % Example usage:
    x = [0.5377 \ 1.8339 \ -2.2588 \ 0.8622 \ 0.3188 \ -1.3077 \ -0.4336 \ 0.3426 \ 3.5784 \ 2.7694 \ -1.3499
        3.0349\ 0.7254\ -0.0631\ 0.7147\ -0.2050\ -0.1241\ 1.4897\ 1.4090\ 1.4172];
    f = 3:
  % Upsample and downsample the signal
    upsampled sequence = upsampling(x, f);
    downsampled sequence = downsampling(x, f);
  % Display the results
    disp('upsample_');
    disp(upsampled sequence);
    disp('downsample_');
    disp(downsampled sequence);
  % Plot the signals
    subplot(3,1,1); % Arrange plots vertically in 3 rows, 1 column
    stem(1:length(x), x, 'b', 'Marker', 'o', 'DisplayName', 'Original_Signal');
    title('Original_Signal');
    xlabel('Index');
    ylabel('x');
    subplot(3,1,2);
    stem(1:length(upsampled sequence), upsampled sequence, 'r', 'Marker', 'o', 'DisplayName', '
        Upsampled_Signal'); % Corrected marker to 'x'
    title('Upsampled_Signal');
    xlabel('Index');
    ylabel('y1');
    subplot(3,1,3);
    stem(1:length(downsampled sequence), downsampled sequence, 'p', 'Marker', 'o', 'DisplayName
        ', 'Downsampled_Signal'); % Corrected marker to 'x'
    title('Downsampled_Signal');
    xlabel('Index');
    ylabel('y2');
end
function y1 = upsampling(x, f)
  % Pre-allocate the output array with zeros
    y1 = zeros(1, length(x) * f);
  % Upsample the signal using vectorized operations
    y1(1:f:end) = x;
end
function y2 = downsampling(x, f)
```

```
% Pre-allocate the output array with zeros
y2 = zeros(1, floor(length(x) / f));

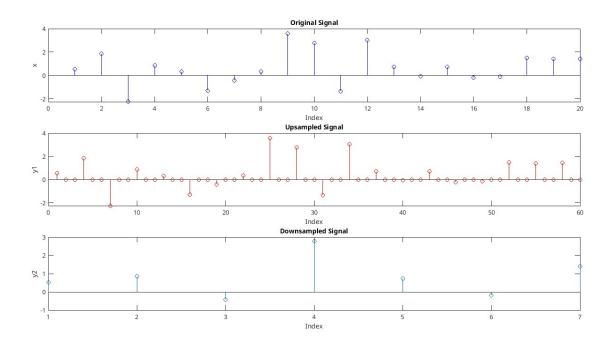
% Downsample the signal using vectorized operations
y2 = x(1:f:end);
end
```

The following got computed in Matlab, for factor = 2



	> main1 psample Columns 1	through 20				-			-												
	0.5377	0	1.8339	0	-2.2588	0	0.8622	0	0.3188	0	-1.3077	0	-0.4336	0	0.3426	0	3.5784	(9	2.7694	0
	Columns 21	through 4	0																		
	-1.3499	0	3.0349	0	0.7254	0	-0.0631	0	0.7147	0	-0.2050	0	-0.1241	0	1.4897	0	1.4090	(9	1.4172	0
d	ownsample 0.5377	-2.2588	0.3188	-0.4336	3.5784	-1.3499	0.7254	0.7147	-0.1241	1.4090											

for factor = 3



>> main1 upsample Columns 1	through 22	2																			
0.5377	0	0	1.8339	0	0	-2.2588	0	0	0.8622	0	0	0.3188	0	0	-1.3077	0	0	-0.4336	0	0	0.3426
Columns 23	through 4	14																			
0	0	3.5784	0	0	2.7694	0	0	-1.3499	0	0	3.0349	0	0	0.7254	0	0	-0.0631	0	0	0.7147	0
Columns 45	through 6	50																			
0	-0.2050	0	0	-0.1241	0	0	1.4897	0	0	1.4090	0	0	1.4172	0	0						
downsample 0.5377	0.8622	-0.4336	2.7694	0.7254	-0.2050	1.4090															