# Lab 6 Christian Ardito SID: 861140154 Jesse Layman SID: 861135479

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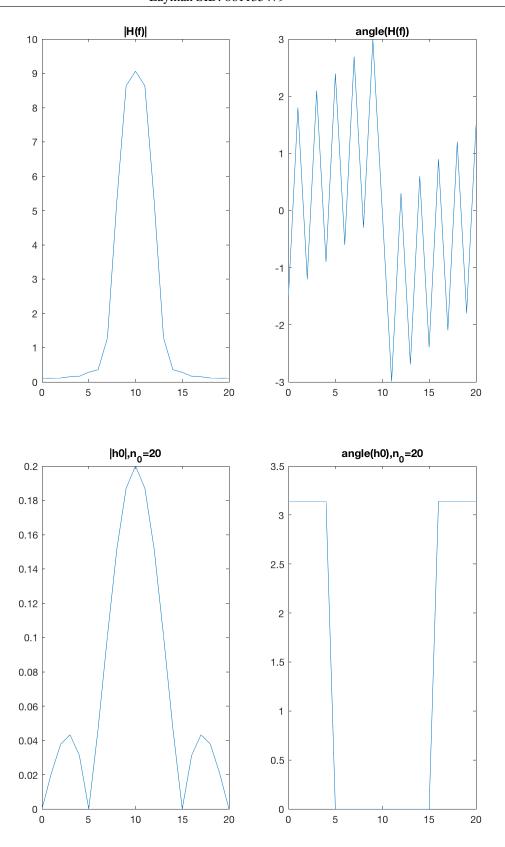
Task 1: Design the impulse response h[n] of a low pass filter by first determining  $h_0[n]$  the inverse DTFT of  $H_0(f) = \begin{cases} 1 & |f| \le 0.1 \\ 0 & 0.1 < |f| < 0.5 \end{cases}$  and then computing  $h[n] = h_0[n-n_0]w[n]$  with  $w[n] = \begin{cases} n & 0 \le n \le n_0 \\ 2n_0 - n & n_0 \le n \le 2n_0 \end{cases}$  and  $n_0 = 20$ . Compute, plot and discuss the amplitude and phase spectra, i.e., |H(f)| and  $\angle H(f)$ , of h[n]. Compare the amplitude and phase spectra of h[n] with those of  $h_0[n]$ . If you increase or decrease  $n_0$ , what effects do you observe?

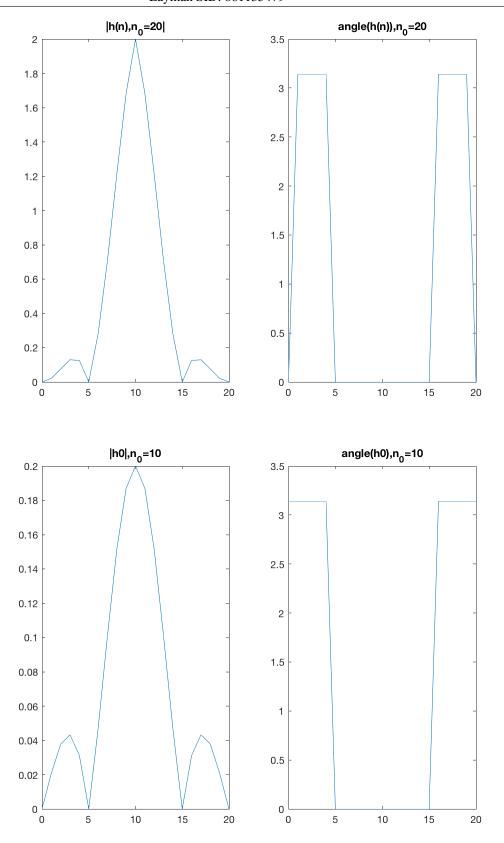
#### task 1

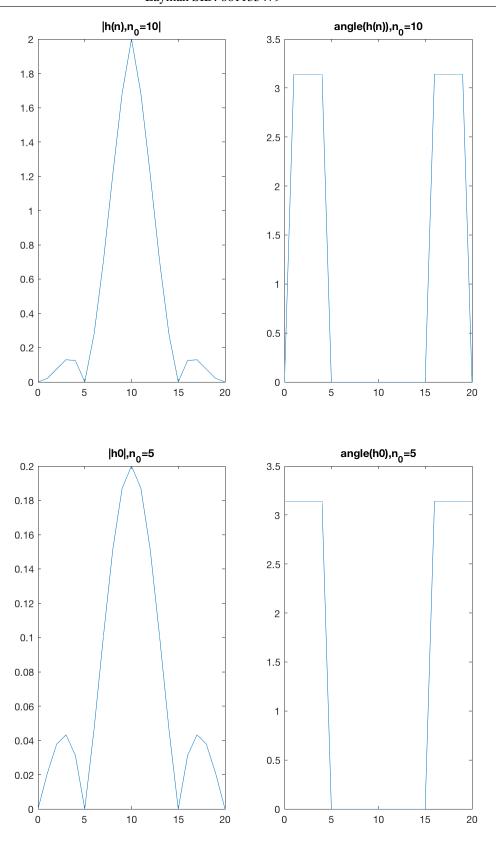
```
clear all
close all
n0 = 10;
n = 0:2*n0;
h0 = 1/5*sinc((n-n0)/5);
w = [0:(n0-1), n0:-1:0];
plot(0:length(w)-1,w)
%plot(n,h0)
h = h0.*w;
%plot(0:length(h)-1,abs(h));
figure
subplot(1,2,1)
H = fftshift(fft(h));
plot(0:length(H)-1,abs(H))
title('|H(f)|')
subplot(1,2,2)
plot(0:length(H)-1,angle(H))
title('angle(H(f))')
figure
subplot(1,2,1);
plot(n,abs(h0))
title('|h0|,n 0=20')
subplot(1,2,2);
plot(n,angle(h0))
```

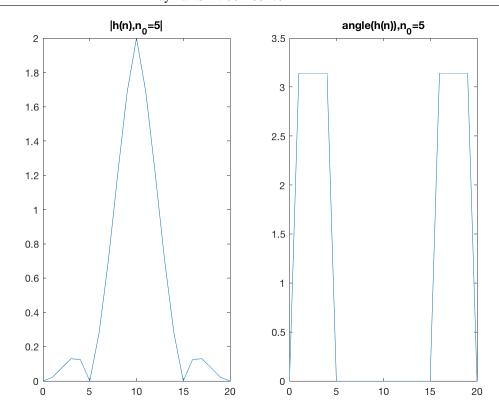
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```
title('angle(h0),n_0=20')
h = h0.*w;
figure
subplot(1,2,1);
plot(0:length(h)-1,abs(h));
title('|h(n),n_0=20|')
subplot(1,2,2);
plot(0:length(h)-1,angle(h));
title('angle(h(n)),n_0=20')
n0 = 10;
figure
subplot(1,2,1);
plot(n,abs(h0))
title('|h0|,n_0=10')
subplot(1,2,2);
plot(n,angle(h0))
title('angle(h0),n_0=10')
figure
subplot(1,2,1);
plot(0:length(h)-1,abs(h));
title('|h(n),n_0=10|')
subplot(1,2,2);
plot(0:length(h)-1,angle(h));
title('angle(h(n)), n 0=10')
n0 = 5;
figure
subplot(1,2,1);
plot(n,abs(h0))
title('|h0|,n_0=5')
subplot(1,2,2);
plot(n,angle(h0))
title('angle(h0),n_0=5')
figure
subplot(1,2,1);
plot(0:length(h)-1,abs(h));
title('|h(n),n_0=5|')
subplot(1,2,2);
plot(0:length(h)-1,angle(h));
title('angle(h(n)),n_0=5')
n0 = 20; % reset value fopr n0
% As n0 decreases the image apears to zoom in. The overall shape
% loses detail as n0 decreases.
```









Task 2: Generate a pseudo random signal v[n] and then filter it by performing x[n] = v[n] \* h[n]where h[n] is obtained from Task 1. Compute, plot and discuss the following:

- (a) The amplitude DTFT of v[n], for |f|<0.5;</li>
- (b) The amplitude DTFT of x[n], for |f| < 0.5; (c) The amplitude DTFT of  $x_{up}[n] = \begin{cases} x[m] & n = 3m \\ 0 & n \neq 3m \end{cases}$ , for |f| < 0.5;
- (d) The amplitude DTFT of  $x_{down}[n] = x[3n]$ , for |f| < 0.5.

## task 2

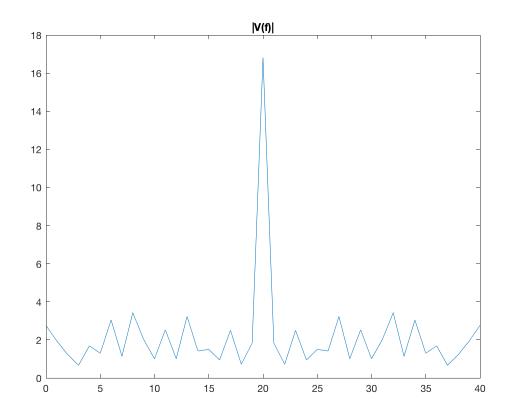
```
%close all
v = rand(1,41);
x = conv(v,h);
V = fftshift(fft(v));
%plot the DTFT of v[n]
figure
plot(0:length(V)-1,abs(V))
title('|V(f)|')
X = fftshift(fft(x));
plot the DTFT of x[n]
figure
```

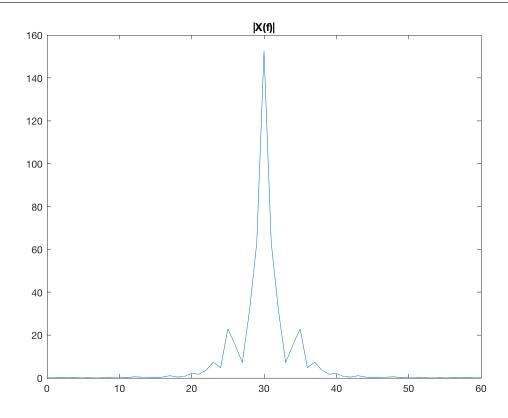
```
plot(0:length(X)-1,abs(X))
title('|X(f)|')

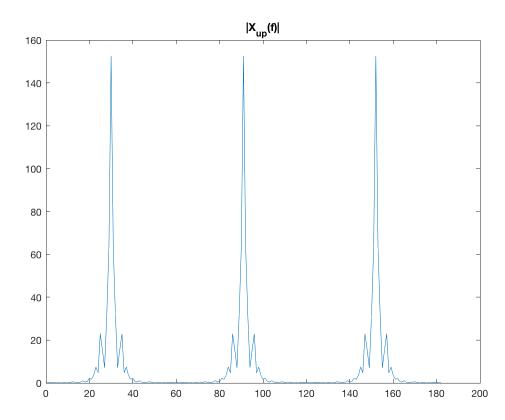
figure
x1 = upsample(x,3);
X = fftshift(fft(x1));
plot(0:length(X)-1,abs(X))
title('|X_u_p(f)|')

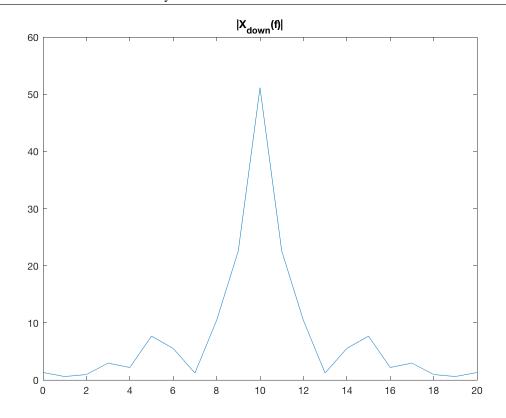
figure
x2 = downsample(x,3);
X = fftshift(fft(x2));
plot(0:length(X)-1,abs(X))
title('|X_d_o_w_n(f)|')

% Down-sampling produced a wider, less detailed signal than upsampling.
```









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