

Lab 5 solutions

Part I

- 1) sketches of sine, triangular, square, and sawtooth waves
- 2) triangular wave
- 3) sawtooth wave
- 4) sawtooth wave

Part I.A

Table 1: sawtooth waveform

N=1	$f_1 = 500$ Hz	$A_1 = 100\%$
N=2	$f_2 = 1000$ Hz	$A_2 = 50\%$
N=3	$f_3 = 1500$ Hz	$A_3 = 33\%$
N=4	$f_4 = 2000$ Hz	$A_4 = 25\%$
N=5	$f_5 = 2500$ Hz	$A_5 = 20\%$

Part I.B

Table 2: square wave

N=1	$f_1 = 500$ Hz	$A_1 = 100\%$
N=3	$f_3 = 1500$ Hz	$A_2 = 33\%$
N=5	$f_5 = 2500$ Hz	$A_3 = 20\%$
N=7	$f_7 = 3500$ Hz	$A_4 = 14\%$
N=9	$f_9 = 4500$ Hz	$A_5 = 11\%$

Part I.C

Table 3: triangular waveform

N=1	$f_1 = 500$ Hz	$A_1 = 100\%$
N=3	$f_3 = 1500$ Hz	$A_2 = -11\%$
N=5	$f_5 = 2500$ Hz	$A_3 = 4\%$
N=7	$f_7 = 3500$ Hz	$A_4 = -2\%$
N=9	$f_9 = 4500$ Hz	$A_5 = 1.2\%$

- 1) triangular wave
- 2) sawtooth waveform
- 3) add more harmonics
- 4) you hear the contribution from the harmonics of the 1 Hz fundamental that have frequencies greater than 20 Hz

Part II.B

- 1) The synthesized tone only uses a few harmonics. Also, a real didgeridoo has small contributions from even harmonics as well.