

# Laboratory Test

## DSP

### Explanations

- There are 10 subjects in all, shown below according to the laboratory they were done in.
- The test will last for 60 minutes.

### Subjects

#### Lab 1

1. Define a vector  $A$  with 10 zeros, a matrix  $B$  with  $4 \times 6$  elements equal to 1, and a vector  $C$  with odd numbers from 1 to 21
  - Change the third element of  $A$  to 5
  - Square all the elements of  $C$ , and save the result as a new vector  $D$ .
  - Compare element-wise the vectors  $C$  and  $D$ . Compute how many elements of  $C$  are larger than the corresponding elements from  $D$ .
2. Define a vector  $t$  with 1000 elements uniformly spaced between 0 and 10. Compute and plot  $\cos(2\pi ft)$ , where  $f = 0.5$ .
3. Plot the signal  $\sin(2\pi ft + \frac{\pi}{4})$ , with  $f = 0.2$ , for a duration of 3 periods.

#### Lab 3

1. Create a function `mysys1()` that implements the following system  $H_1$ :

$$y[n] = H_1\{x[n]\} = n \cdot x[n] + 5$$

- the function takes 1 input argument  $x$  and outputs 1 result vector  $y$

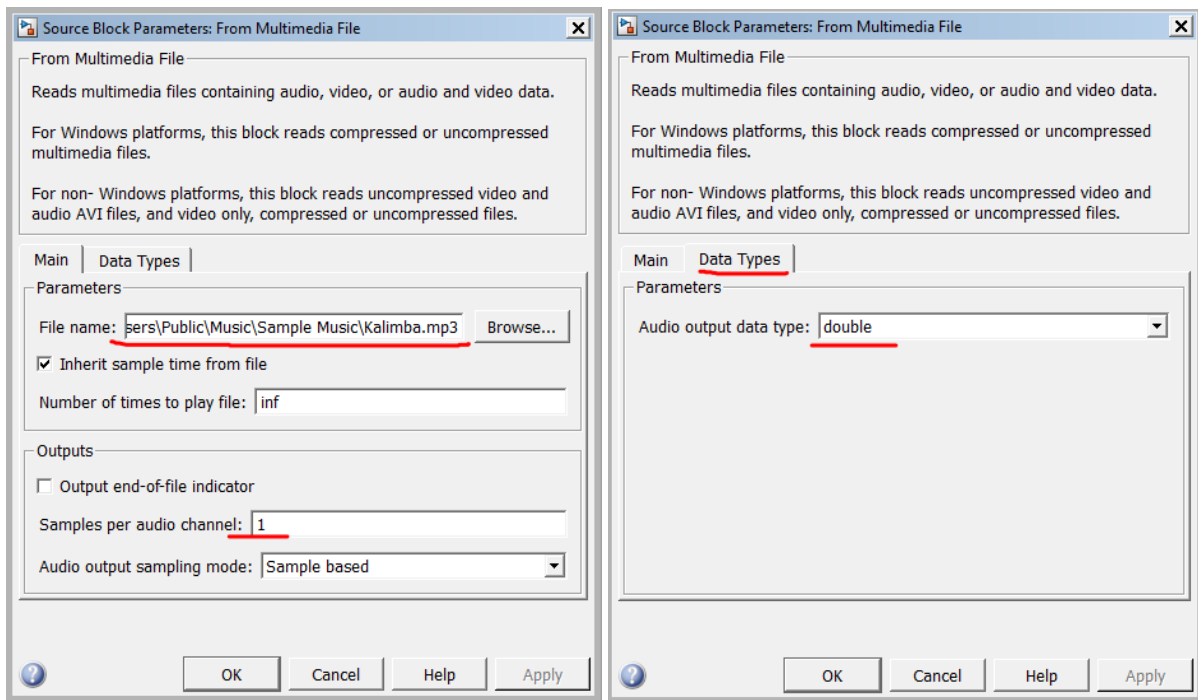
2. Use the function inside a script file
  - generate two random vectors  $x$  and  $y$  and two random numbers  $a$  and  $b$
  - apply the function `mysys1()`, separately, to  $a*x$ ,  $b*y$ , and  $a*x + b*y$
  - check if the results verify the linearity equation

## Lab 4

1. Create a Simulink model to implement the following system  $H_1$ :

$$y[n] = H_1\{x[n]\} = \frac{1}{4}(x[n] + x[n-1] + x[n-2] + x[n-3])$$

- the system should be implemented as a Subsystem block with one input and one output signal
2. Apply the system to the audio data (mp3 file) loaded with `FromMultimediaFile` block and play the resulting output using `ToAudioSink` block.
    - make sure you set the properties of the `FromMultimediaFile` block as shown below:



## Lab 5

1. Create a Simulink model to implement the following system  $H_1$ :

$$y[n] = H_1\{x[n]\} = 0.8y[n-1] + 0.25x[n] + 0.1x[n-1]$$

- the system should be implemented as a Subsystem block with one input and one output signal
2. Test linearity of this system as follows:
    - use two random input vectors  $\mathbf{x}$  and  $\mathbf{y}$  (use two *Random* blocks)
    - create three copies of the system inside the model (copy/paste)
    - apply  $\mathbf{x}$ ,  $\mathbf{y}$  and  $\mathbf{x}+\mathbf{y}$  to the three copies of the system
    - add the outputs of the systems with  $\mathbf{x}$  and  $\mathbf{y}$ , then subtract the output of the copy  $\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y}$
    - show the resulting signal

## Lab 6

1. Implement a Matlab function `y = myconv(x,h)` which implements convolution. The function is given two input vectors and outputs the resulting vector. For two signals  $x[n]$  and  $h[n]$ , the **convolution** operation is defined as

$$y[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x[k]h[n-k]$$

2. Use the function to compute the convolution of the sequences `[1 1 1 1 1]` and `[2 2 2]`

## Lab 8

1. Generate a 100 samples long signal  $\mathbf{x}$  defined as  $x[n] = 0.7\cos(2\pi f_1 n) + 1.2\sin(2\pi f_2 n)$ , with  $f_1 = 0.05$  and  $f_2 = 0.1$ .
  - a. Plot the signal in the top half of a figure (use `subplot()`).
  - b. Compute the Fourier series coefficients and plot their magnitude in the lower half of the figure.

## Lab 9

1. Generate a 100 samples long **rectangular** signal  $\mathbf{x}$  defined as  $x[n] = \underbrace{[1, 1, \dots, 1]}_{50}, \underbrace{[0, 0, \dots, 0]}_{50}$ .
  - a. Plot the signal in the top half of a figure (use `subplot()`).
  - b. Compute the Fourier series coefficients with `fft()` and plot their magnitude in the lower half of the figure.

## Lab 10

1. Load the **Lena** image (use `imread()`) and display it (use `imshow()`). **Note:** convert the image to a proper grayscale image with the following line of code:

```
I = double(rgb2gray(I));
```

2. Apply the system  $y[n] = \frac{1}{4}x[n-1] + \frac{2}{4}x[n] + \frac{1}{4}x[n+1]$  to every row and then to every column of the Lena image. (ignore the first and last row/column). Display the resulting image in a new window.

## Lab 11

1. Use the Filter Design tool in Matlab (call `fdatool` in command line) to design a Low-Pass filter of order 5, IIR, with cutoff frequency 0.1. Export the coefficients to the Matlab workspace.
2. Generate a signal composed of 30 values of 1 followed by 30 values of 0. Filter the signal with the designed filter (use `filter()`). Plot a figure with 2 subfigures showing the original signal and the filtered signal.

## Lab 12

1. Use the Filter Design tool in Matlab (`fdatool`) to design a IIR high-pass filter with order 3, with cutoff frequency 0.1. Implement the filter in Simulink and hear it work on a sample input audio file.
  - use blocks `FromMultimediaFile` and `ToAudioSink`
  - make sure you set the properties of the *From Multimedia File* block as shown below:

Source Block Parameters: From Multimedia File

From Multimedia File

Reads multimedia files containing audio, video, or audio and video data.

For Windows platforms, this block reads compressed or uncompressed multimedia files.

For non- Windows platforms, this block reads uncompressed video and audio AVI files, and video only, compressed or uncompressed files.

Main | Data Types

Parameters

File name: pers\Public\Music\Sample Music\Kalimba.mp3 Browse...

☒ Inherit sample time from file

Number of times to play file: inf

Outputs

☐ Output end-of-file indicator

Samples per audio channel: 1

Audio output sampling mode: Sample based

OK Cancel Help Apply

Source Block Parameters: From Multimedia File

From Multimedia File

Reads multimedia files containing audio, video, or audio and video data.

For Windows platforms, this block reads compressed or uncompressed multimedia files.

For non- Windows platforms, this block reads uncompressed video and audio AVI files, and video only, compressed or uncompressed files.

Main | Data Types

Parameters

Audio output data type: double

OK Cancel Help Apply