CMPE362 - Spring '20 Homework 1 Report

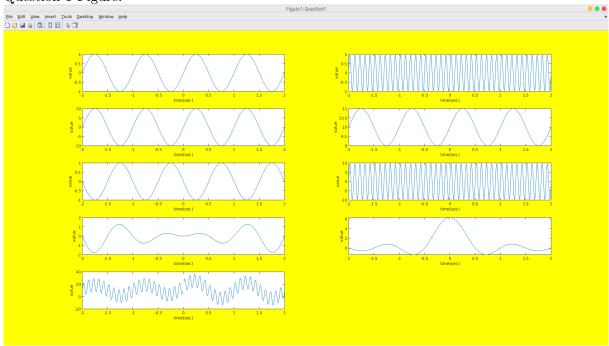
1. Question 1 - 6:

From questions 1 to 6, I've learned several matrix operations, plotting and figuring vector(s) or matrix(matrices) on screen. Working with great amount of data requires perfect visualization, the most efficient ways of manipulating data, and the best approach to store data.

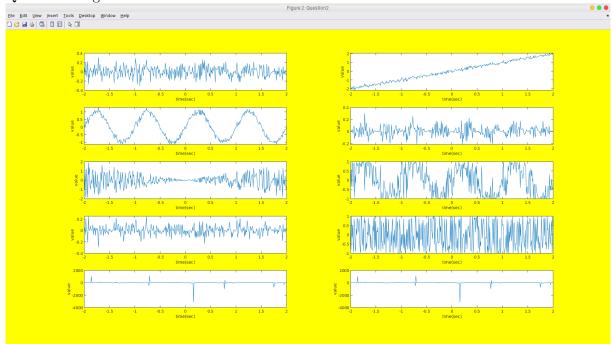
For visualization, I've learned how to illustrate several figures and several graphs into one figure. Adding labels for each dimension and setting plot/figure names are quite beneficial.

For matrix/vector operations, I've accustomed to do arithmetic operations on many vectors and matrices, by elementwise or by vector/matrixwise, whenever necessary. In addition to that, I've used sinusoidal functions and refreshed my knowledge of sinusoidal functions.

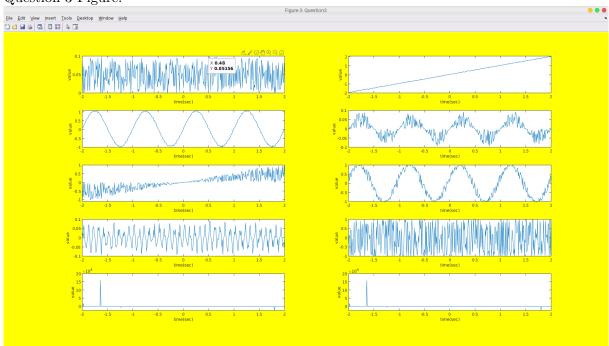
• Question 1 Figure:



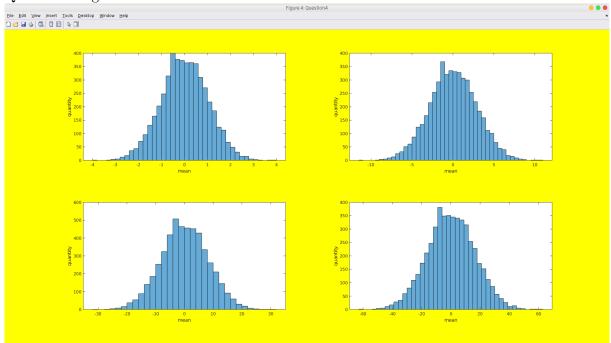
• Question 2 Figure:



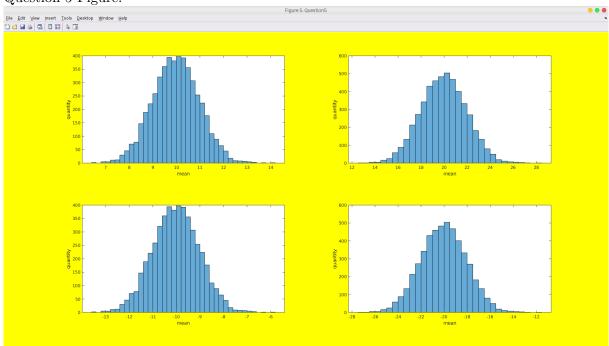
• Question 3 Figure:



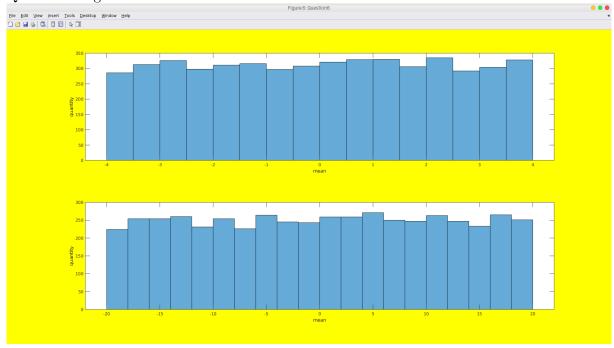
• Question 4 Figure:



• Question 5 Figure:



• Question 6 Figure:



2. Question 7:

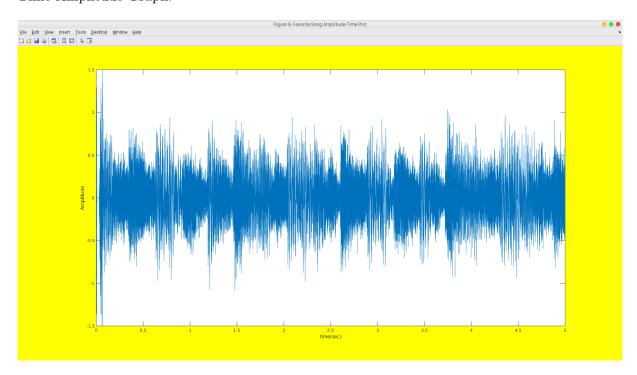
The function of the signal given as 'mysignal.mat' file is below:

$$x(t) = 2167 + 4334\cos(50 \cdot \pi \cdot t) + 4334\cos(130 \cdot \pi \cdot t) + 4334\cos(240 \cdot \pi \cdot t)$$

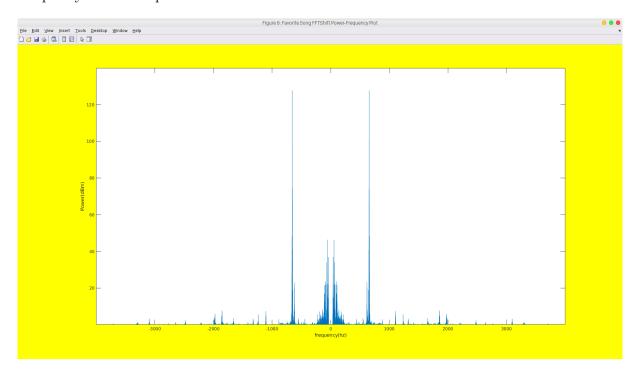
3. Question 8:

For the song Anastasia(Slash ft. Myles Kennedy) between 45.5 and 50.5 seconds, the graphs of frequency and time are below:

• Time-Amplitude Graph:



• Frequency-Power Graph:



4. Question 9:

The requested values are written below:

Mean: 124.0425

Standard deviation: 47.8556 Minimum element value: 25

Minimum element position(row, column): 72 4

Maximum element value: 245

Maximum element position(row, column): 274 396

5. Code of HW1_firstpart:

```
% Problem 1%
3 t = (-2:0.01:2);
  y1 = \sin(2*pi*t);
  y2 = \sin(2*pi*t*10);
6 y3 = 10*sin(2*pi*t);
7 y4 = \sin(2*pi*t) + 10;
8 y5 = \sin(2*pi*(t-0.5));
9 y6 = 10*sin(2*pi*t*10);
10 y7 = t \cdot * sin(2*pi*t);
11 y8 = \sin(2*pi*t) ./ t;
12 y9 = y1 + y2 + y3 + y4 + y5 + y6 + y7 + y8;
13 figure ('Name', 'Question1', 'Color', 'Yellow');
14 subplot (5,2,1), plot (t, y1);
15 xlabel('time(sec)');
16 ylabel('value');
17 \mathbf{subplot}(5,2,2), \mathbf{plot}(t,y2);
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```
18 xlabel('time(sec)');
19 ylabel ('value');
20 subplot (5,2,3), plot (t, y3);
21 xlabel ('time (sec)');
22 ylabel ('value');
23 \operatorname{subplot}(5,2,4), \operatorname{plot}(t, y4);
24 xlabel('time(sec)');
25 ylabel('value');
26 subplot (5,2,5), plot (t, y5);
27 xlabel ('time (sec)');
28 ylabel ('value');
29 subplot (5,2,6), plot (t,y6);
30 xlabel('time(sec)');
31 ylabel('value');
32 subplot (5,2,7), plot (t, y7);
33 xlabel('time(sec)');
34 ylabel('value');
35 subplot(5,2,8), plot(t, y8);
36 xlabel('time(sec)');
37 ylabel('value');
38 subplot (5,2,9), plot (t, y9);
39 xlabel('time(sec)');
40 ylabel('value');
41 % Problem 1 Ending %
44 % Problem 2 %
45 \operatorname{rand\_vector1} = \operatorname{randn}(1,401);
46 z = rand_vector1 .* 0.1;
47 y 10 = z;
48 y11 = z + t;
49 y12 = z + y1;
50 y13 = z .* y1;
51 y14 = t .* sin(2 * pi .* z);
52 y15 = \sin(2 * pi * (t + z));
53 y16 = z .* y2;
54 y17 = \sin(2 * pi * (t + 10 .* z));
55 y 18 = y 1 . / z;
56 y19 = y11 + y12 + y13 + y14 + y15 + y16 + y17 + y18;
57 figure ('Name', 'Question2', 'Color', 'Yellow');
58 subplot (5,2,1), plot (t, y10);
59 xlabel ('time (sec)');
60 ylabel('value');
61 subplot(5,2,2), plot(t, y11);
62 xlabel('time(sec)');
63 ylabel('value');
64 subplot (5,2,3), plot (t, y12);
65 xlabel ('time (sec)');
66 ylabel('value');
67 subplot (5,2,4), plot (t, y13);
68 xlabel ('time (sec)');
69 ylabel('value');
70  subplot (5,2,5) , plot (t, y14) ;
71 xlabel('time(sec)');
```

```
ylabel('value');
^{73} subplot (5,2,6), plot (t, y15);
74 xlabel ('time (sec)');
75 ylabel('value');
76 subplot (5,2,7), plot (t, y16);
77 xlabel('time(sec)');
78 ylabel('value');
79 subplot (5,2,8), plot (t, y17);
80 xlabel('time(sec)');
81 ylabel('value');
82 subplot (5,2,9), plot (t, y18);
83 xlabel('time(sec)');
84 ylabel('value');
85 subplot (5, 2, 10), plot (t, y19);
86 xlabel('time(sec)');
87 ylabel('value');
   % Problem 2 Ending %
91 % Problem 3 %
92 \operatorname{rand\_vector2} = \operatorname{rand}(1, 401);
93 z = rand_vector 2 .* 0.1;
94 y20 = z;
95 y21 = z + t;
96 y22 = z + y1;
97 y23 = z \cdot y1;
98 y24 = t \cdot * \sin(2 \cdot * pi \cdot * z);
99 y25 = \sin(2 * pi * (t + z));
100 \text{ y} 26 = \text{z} \cdot \text{*y} 2;
y27 = \sin(2 * pi * (t + 10 .* z));
102 y28 = y1 ./z;
103 y29 = y21 + y22 + y23 + y24 + y25 + y26 + y27 + y28;
104 figure ('Name', 'Question3', 'Color', 'Yellow');
subplot (5,2,1), plot (t, y20);
106 xlabel ('time (sec)');
107 ylabel('value');
108 subplot (5,2,2), plot (t, y21);
109 xlabel ('time (sec)');
110 ylabel('value');
111 subplot(5,2,3), plot(t, y22);
112 xlabel('time(sec)');
113 ylabel('value');
114 subplot (5,2,4), plot (t, y23);
115 xlabel ('time (sec)');
116 ylabel('value');
117 subplot (5,2,5), plot (t, y24);
118 xlabel('time(sec)');
119 ylabel('value');
120 \mathbf{subplot}(5,2,6), \mathbf{plot}(t,y25);
121 xlabel ('time (sec)');
122 ylabel ('value');
123 subplot (5,2,7), plot (t, y26);
124 xlabel ('time (sec)');
125 ylabel('value');
```

```
126 subplot (5,2,8), plot (t, y27);
127 xlabel('time(sec)');
128 ylabel('value');
129 subplot (5,2,9), plot (t, y28);
130 xlabel ('time (sec)');
131 ylabel('value');
132 subplot (5,2,10), plot (t, y29);
133 xlabel('time(sec)');
134 ylabel('value');
135 % Problem 3 Ending %
138 % Problem 4 %
139 \operatorname{rand\_vector3} = \operatorname{randn}(1, 5000);
140 \text{ r1} = \text{rand\_vector3};
141 r2 = \mathbf{sqrt}(8) \cdot * rand_vector3;
r3 = \mathbf{sqrt}(64) \cdot * rand\_vector3;
143 \text{ r4} = \text{sqrt}(256) \cdot * \text{rand\_vector3};
figure ('Name', 'Question4', 'Color', 'Yellow');
145 subplot (2,2,1), histogram (r1);
146 xlabel ('mean');
147 ylabel ('quantity');
148 subplot (2,2,2), histogram (r2);
149 xlabel ('mean');
150 ylabel ('quantity');
151 subplot (2,2,3), histogram (r3);
152 xlabel ('mean');
153 ylabel ('quantity');
154 subplot (2,2,4), histogram (r4);
155 xlabel ('mean');
156 ylabel ('quantity');
157 % Problem 4 Ending %
160 % Problem 5 %
161 \operatorname{rand\_vector3} = \operatorname{randn}(1, 5000);
162 r6 = 10 + rand_vector3;
163 r7 = 20 + sqrt(4) .* rand_vector3;
164 \text{ r8} = -10 + \text{rand\_vector3};
r_{165} = -20 + sqrt(4) \cdot * rand_vector3;
figure ('Name', 'Question5', 'Color', 'Yellow');
167 subplot (2,2,1), histogram (r6);
168 xlabel ('mean');
169 ylabel ('quantity');
170 subplot (2,2,2), histogram (r7);
171 xlabel ('mean');
172 ylabel ('quantity');
173 subplot(2,2,3), histogram(r8);
174 xlabel ('mean');
175 ylabel ('quantity');
176 subplot (2,2,4), histogram (r9);
177 xlabel ('mean');
178 ylabel ('quantity');
^{179} % Problem 5 Ending %
```

6. Code of HW1_secondpart:

```
2 % Problem 7 %
3 mysignal = load ('mysignal.mat'); %loaded the audio data
4 fftY = fft (mysignal.x); % converted raw data via 'Discrete Fast Fourier
     Transform'
5 fftshiftY = fftshift(fftY); % shifted the base value to show the negative
     parts and the positive parts of the signal as counterparts
on = length(mysignal.x); % found the sample size
7 f = (-n/2:n/2-1) * (mysignal.fs/n); % created the symmetric frequency axis
     to plot
8 power = (abs(fftshiftY) .^2 ) / n; % took the normalized power of signal
9 figure('Name', 'Question7', 'Color', 'Yellow');
10 plot(f, power); % plot the signal via freq-power tuples
11 xlabel('frequency(hz)');
12 ylabel ('power (mW)');
13 % Problem 7 Ending %
16 % Problem 8 %
[favSong, fs] = audioread('slash.mp3'); % loaded the favsong
18 \text{ favSongData} = \text{favSong}(:,1) + \text{favSong}(:,2) ./ 2; % since it is a stereo
     recorded song, I've taken the average of different signal layers.
19 n = length(favSongData); % found the sample size
20 favSongFFT = fft (favSongData); % transformed data under 'Discrete Fast
     Fourier Transform'
  favSongFFTShift = fftshift (favSongFFT); % shifted the FFT data to show the
     counterparts of each signal
  f = (-n/2:n/2-1) * (fs/n); % created the symmetric frequency axis
23 time = (0.5/n.5-5/n); % created the time axis
  power = abs(favSongFFTShift) .^2 / n; % took the normalized power of the
     signal
25 figure ('Name', 'Favorite Song FFTShift Power-Frequency Plot', 'Color', '
     Yellow');
26 plot(f, power); % plotted the freq-power graph
27 xlabel('frequency(hz)');
```

```
ylabel('Power(dBm)');
29 figure ('Name', 'Favorite Song Amplitude-Time Plot', 'Color', 'Yellow');
  plot (time, favSongData); % plotted the time-amplitude graph
31 xlabel('time(sec)');
  ylabel('Amplitude');
  % Problem 8 Ending %
33
  35
  % Problem 9 %
37 lena_transform = imread('lena.png'); % read the image as 3D matrix with RGB
     values.
  lena_gray_transform = rgb2gray(lena_transform); % transformed each RGB value
      into single grayscale value.
  lena_mean = mean(lena_gray_transform, 'all'); % took the mean of grayscale
     matrix
40 disp ("Mean: " + lena_mean);
  lena_gray_array = double(lena_gray_transform(:));
42 lena_standard_deviation = std(lena_gray_array);
  disp("Standard deviation: " + lena_standard_deviation);
  [MIN, INMIN] = min(lena_gray_transform); % found the minimum value of each
     column and its indexes
  [\min, \text{ inmin}] = \min(\text{MIN}); % found the overall minimum value and its index
  disp("Minimum element value: " + min);
  disp("Minimum element position(row, column): " + INMIN(inmin) + " " + inmin)
47
  [MAX, INMAX] = max(lena_gray_transform); % found the maximum value of each
     column and its indexes
  [\max, \text{ inmax}] = \max(\text{MAX}); \% \text{ found the overall maximum value and its index}
  disp ("Maximum element value: " + max);
  disp("Maximum element position(row, column): " + INMAX(inmax) + " " + inmax)
  % Problem 9 Ending %
```

References:

- For Question 7, I've read the article below: https://www.mathworks.com/help/matlab/math/basic-spectral-analysis.html
- For Question 8, I've read the article below: https://www.mathworks.com/help/matlab/ref/audioread.html
- For Question 9, I've read the article below: https://www.mathworks.com/help/matlab/ref/std.html