

數位信號處理實習 實驗報告

電子系三丙

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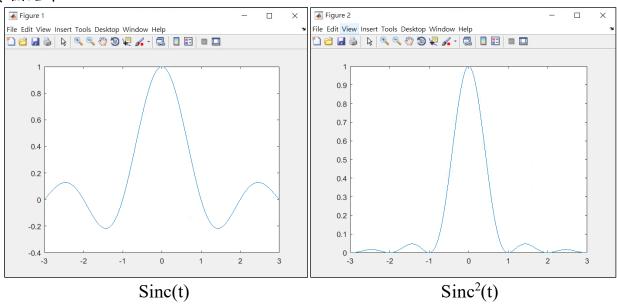
中華民國 110 年 6 月 18 日

實驗一

題目:

[Practice 1-1] Sketch signal
$$\operatorname{sinc}(t) = \frac{\sin \pi t}{\pi t}$$
 and $\operatorname{sinc}^2(t)$ for $-3 \le t \le 3$.

實驗結果:



分析討論:

這題原本我的做法是直接將 Sinc(t)和 $Sinc^2(t)$ 的數學公式寫到 matlab裡,心想應該就可以畫出 Sinc(t)和 $Sinc^2(t)$ 的波形圖,但後來發現在 t=0 時 sinc 函數的值是被另外定義為 1,matalb 無法自行判斷,所以我將結果分成兩個 t=0 點和中間可判斷的圖形合併,就可以成功地畫出 Sinc(t)和 $Sinc^2(t)$ 的波形圖。

```
clear;

close all;

dt=0.01;

t=dt:dt:3;

xa=sin(pi*t)./(pi*t);

t2=-3:dt:-dt;

xb=sin(pi*t2)./(pi*t2);

xc=1;

xd=[xb xc xa];

t3=-3:dt:3;

figure

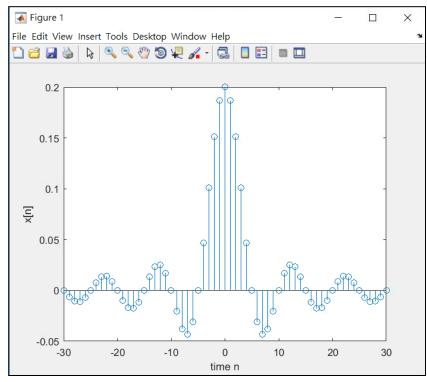
plot(t3,xd);
```

xe=xd.*xd; t3=-3:dt:3; figure plot(t3,xe);

題目:

[Practice 1-2] Sketch signal
$$x[n] = \frac{\sin w_c n}{\pi n}$$
, where $w_c = 0.2\pi$, $-30 \le n \le 30$ °

實驗結果:



 $x[n] = \frac{\sin w_c n}{\pi n}$, where $w_c = 0.2\pi$, $-30 \le n \le 30$

分析討論:

這題是一個類似 sinc 的離散信號,與連續訊號的自變數是連續的不同,離散訊號是一個序列,即表示其自變數是「離散」的。

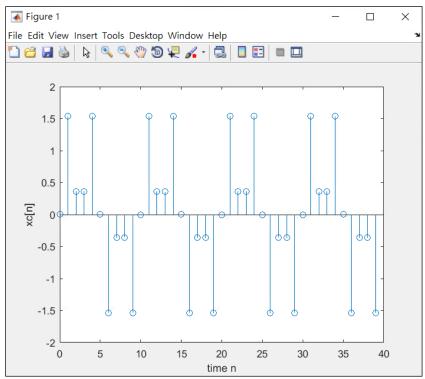
在這題的練習中我學會了使用 x(isnan(x)) ,將缺少的值直接定義,把 n=0 值 0.2 畫出來。

程式碼:

clear;
close all;
n=-30:1:30;
x=sin(0.2*pi*n)./(pi*n);
x(isnan(x))=0.2;
stem(n,x);
xlabel('time n'); ylabel('x[n]');

[Practice 1-3] Sketch a discrete-time signal that consists of 10Hz and 30Hz sine components based on a sampling period of 0.01 second.

實驗結果:



discrete-time signal that consists of 10Hz and 30Hz sine components based on a sampling period of 0.01 second.

分析討論:

本題的一開始,程式先設定時間長度(Total length)為 0.4 秒,取樣週期 (sampling period)為 0.01 秒,分別將 10Hz 和 30Hz 的 sine 取樣,再將這兩個離散信號加起來並畫出。在觀察實驗結果圖時,已經無法判別出 sine 的形狀,但在詢問老師過後發現這樣是對的。

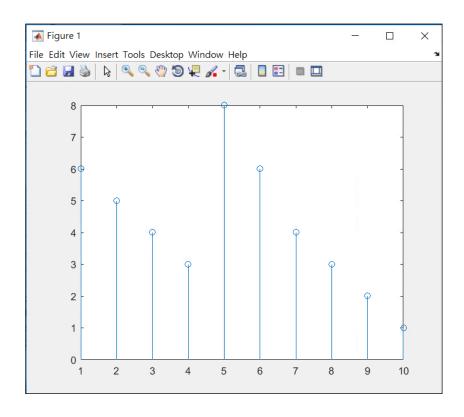
```
clear; close all; Length=0.4 % Total length =0.4 sec T=0.01; % sampling period = 0.01 sec N=Length/T; n=0:1:N-1; x=sin(2*pi*10*n*T); xb=sin(2*pi*30*n*T); xc=x+xb; stem(n,xc); x=title('time n'); ylabel('xc[n]'); title('discrete signal x[n]=xa(nT), where T = 0.01 sec');
```

實驗二

題目:

[Practice 2-1] Implement the convolution without using function conv().

實驗結果:



分析討論:

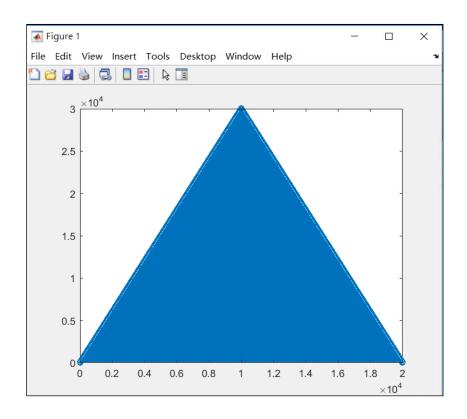
這題是要基於不使用 matlab 的 conv()函數,將兩個離散信號做摺積。 利用摺積的定義,以矩陣和兩個 For 迴圈將摺積實現,這題是比較有難度 的一題,但還好在和同學討論後有做出來。

```
clear; t0=cputime; x1=[6 5 4 3 2 1]; x2=[1 0 0 0 1]; len1 = length(x1); len2 = length(x2); y = zeros(1, length(x1) + length(x2) - 1); x1 = [x1 zeros(1, len2 - 1)]; x2 = [x2 zeros(1, len1 - 1)]; t1=cputime-t0; for n=1:len1+len2 for k = 1:n-1 y(n-1) = y(n-1) + x1(k) * x2(n-k); end
```

```
n=1:length(y);
stem(n,y);
t2=cputime-t0;
```

[Practice 2-2] There are two signals $x_1[n] = n \% 5$, $x_2[n] = n \% 4$, $1 \le n \le 10000$. Implement their convolution using the matrix multiplication approach.

實驗結果:



分析討論:

這題是將兩個 n=10000 的規律性離散信號,以 matlab 的 circshift 來實 現摺積。在程式執行時,因為這一題的計算量太大了,所以實驗結果圖執 行很久才出來,其結果是一個完美的正三角形。

```
x1 = [x1 zeros(1,len2-1)];
x2 = [zeros(1,len1-1) x2];
mat = zeros(length(x1),length(x2));
t1=cputime-t0;
y = zeros(1,length(x1));

for i=1:length(x1)
    mat(i,:) = circshift(x1,i-1);
    y(i) = circshift(x1,i-1) * x2';
end
t2=cputime-t0;

n=1:length(y);
stem(n,y);
t3=cputime-t0;
```

實驗三

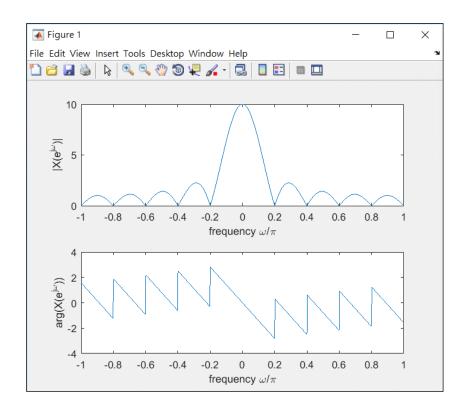
題目:

[Practice 3-1] Implement the DTFT without using functions exp(), abs(), and angle(), but instead, using the following expressions.

$$X(e^{jw}) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x[n]e^{-jwn} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \{x[n]\cos(wn) - jx[n]\sin(wn)\} = X_R(e^{jw}) + jX_I(e^{jw}), \text{ i.e., real and}$$

imaginary parts, and its magnitude and phase are $\sqrt{X_R^2(e^{jw}) + X_I^2(e^{jw})}$ and $\tan^{-1}\left[\frac{X_I(e^{jw})}{X_R(e^{jw})}\right]$, respectively.

實驗結果:



分析討論:

這題是利用 DTFT 的定義和數學計算公式,將一個方波的離散信號做離散時間的傅立葉傳換,並觀察實驗結果圖。方波的離散信號經過 DTFT 後,呈現出 sinc 形式的頻譜圖,和老師上課時講的 DTFT 理論相符合,代表我們寫的程式是正確的,讚。

```
clear;

x=[1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1];

n=0:length(x)-1;

K=500;

k=-K:K;

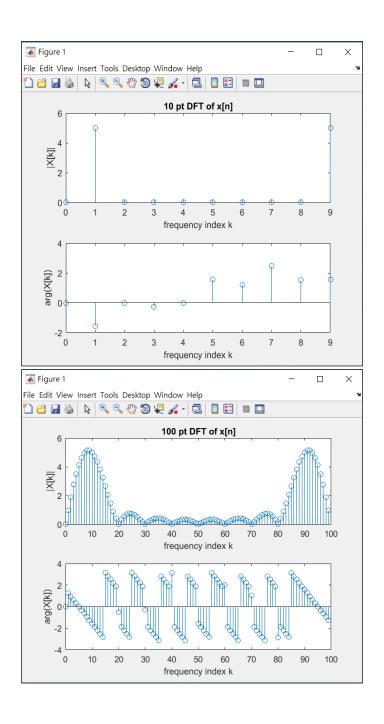
w=pi*k/K;

XR=(x*cos(n'*w));

XI=(-i*x*sin(n'*w));
```

```
\begin{split} & magX = sqrt((XR.^2) + ((XI/j).^2)); \\ & angX = atan2(XI/j,XR); \\ & title('DTFT of x[n]'); \\ & subplot(2,1,1); \ plot(w/pi,magX); \\ & xlabel('frequency \omega/\pi'); \ ylabel('|X(e^j^\omega)|'); \\ & subplot(2,1,2); \ plot(w/pi,angX); \\ & xlabel('frequency \omega/\pi'); \ ylabel('arg(X(e^j^\omega))'); \end{split}
```

[Practice 3-2] Take one period of the sine signal in Fig. 1-2, and then sketch its 10-pt DFT and 100-pt DFT, respectively.



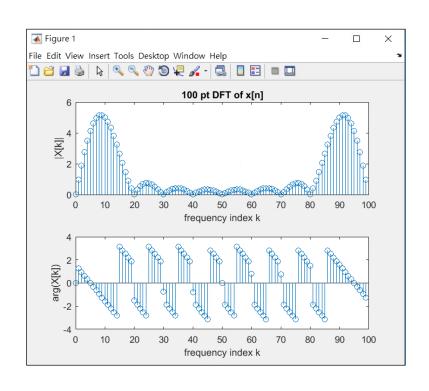
這題是利用一個 10Hz 的 sine 信號,取出一個週期做 DFT,並觀察轉換後的頻譜圖,結果 0 到 100Hz 的頻率都有值。聽完老師的講解後,我們瞭解到一個週期的 sine 信號,會擁有很多種頻率的值,不會只存在一種頻率的值,除非 sine 信號是無限長的。

程式碼:

```
f0=10; % 10 Hz sine wave
Length=0.1; % Total length =0.1 sec
T=0.01; % sampling period = 0.01 sec
q=Length/T;
n=0:1:q-1;
x = \sin(2*pi*f0*n*T);
n=0:length(x)-1;
N=100;
k=0:N-1;
X=x*exp(-j*2*pi/N*n'*k);
magX=abs(X);
angX=angle(X);
stem(k,magX);
subplot(2,1,1); stem(k,magX); xlabel('frequency index k');
ylabel(|X[k]|);
title('100 pt DFT of x[n]');
subplot(2,1,2); stem(k,angX); xlabel('frequency index k');
ylabel('arg(X[k])');
```

題目:

[Practice 3-3] Use function fft() to compute the DFT in Practice 3-2 and sketch the DFT.

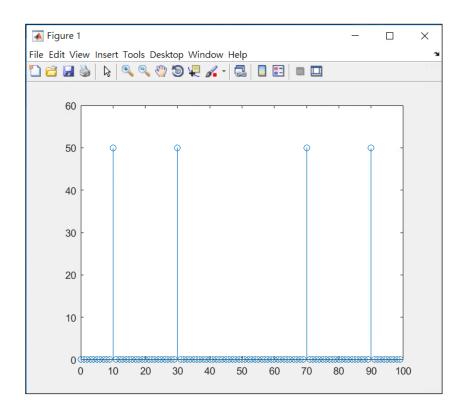


做完這題的實驗,雖然結果和 Practice 3-2 的結果一樣,但我學習到了使用 matlab 內建的程式 fft()做 FFT,而不用使用像上一題的公式做法(X=x*exp(-j*2*pi/N*n'*k);),且藉由這一個內建程式,我們便可以更快速地求得信號的 DFT 結果。

```
f0=10; % 10 Hz sine wave
Length=0.1; % Total length =0.1 sec
T=0.01; % sampling period = 0.01 sec
q=Length/T;
n=0:1:q-1;
x=\sin(2*pi*f0*n*T);
n=0:length(x)-1;
N=100;
k=0:N-1;
X=fft(x,N);
magX=abs(X);
angX=angle(X);
stem(k,magX);
subplot(2,1,1); stem(k,magX); xlabel('frequency index k');
ylabel(|X[k]|);
title('100 pt DFT of x[n]');
subplot(2,1,2); stem(k,angX); xlabel('frequency index k');
ylabel('arg(X[k])');
```

[Practice 3-4] Use function fft() to compute the DFT of the signal in Practice 1-3, i.e., a discrete-time signal that consists of 10Hz and 30Hz sine components based on a sampling period of 0.01 second.

實驗結果:



分析討論:

這題的程式一開始先將 10Hz 和 30Hz 的 sine 信號做取樣,取樣週期為 0.01 秒,將取樣好的兩種信號加起來後,使用 fft()做 DFT,然後將實驗結果畫出,發現頻譜圖中 10Hz 和 30Hz 有值,代表程式是正確的。

```
clear all;

f0 = 10;

f1 = 30;

Length=1;

T=0.01;

N=Length/T;

n=0:1:N-1;

x0=sin(2*pi*f0*n*T);

x1=sin(2*pi*f1*n*T);

x2 = x1 + x0;

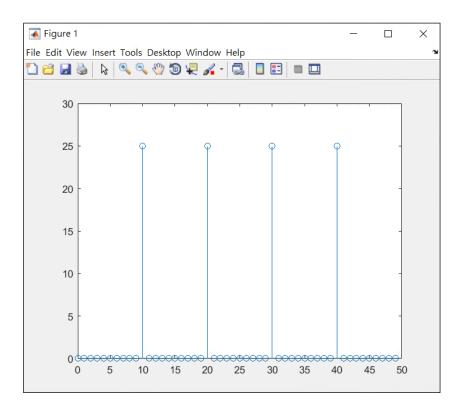
xa = fft(x2);

magxa = abs(xa);

stem(n, magxa);
```

[Practice 3-5] Sketch a discrete-time signal that consists of 10Hz and 30Hz sine components based on a sampling period of 0.02 second. Then, use function fft() to compute its DFT, and compare the differences between this result and that in Practice 3-4.

實驗結果:



分析討論:

這題和 Practice 3-4 的結果互相比較後,發現頻譜圖中 10、20、30、40Hz 都有值,這是因為取樣頻率太低造成的失真,根據理論,取樣頻率要大於兩倍信號頻率才可以。

```
clear all;

f0 = 10;

f1 = 30;

Length=1;

T=0.02;

N=Length/T;

n=0:1:N-1;

x0=sin(2*pi*f0*n*T);

x1=sin(2*pi*f1*n*T);

x2 = x1 + x0;

xa = fft(x2);

magxa = abs(xa);

stem(n, magxa);
```

實驗四

題目:

[Practice 4-1] Input the signal in Fig. 4-1 to system y[n] = 0.8y[n-1] + x[n] - x[n-1]. Sketch the response based on filtering and convolution, respectively. Observe the differences between filtering and convolution.

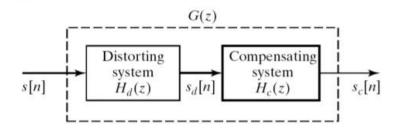
實驗結果:

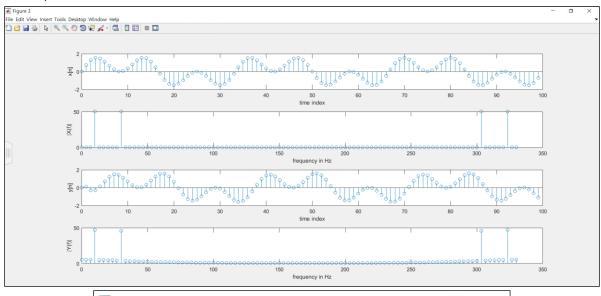
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	2	2.6000	3.0800	3.4640			-1.0496							
)				- 2										
y	× L													>
y 1x4	double		2		-	6	7	0	0	10	11	12	12	>
y 1x4	double	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	>
y 1x4	double		3 3.0800	4 3.4640	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	>
y 1x4	double	2			5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	>
y 1x4	double	2			5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	>
y 1x4	double	2			5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	>
y 1x4	double	2			5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	>
y 1x4	double	2			5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	>
y 1x4	double	2			5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	>
y 1x4	double	2			5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	>
y 1x4	double	2			5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	>

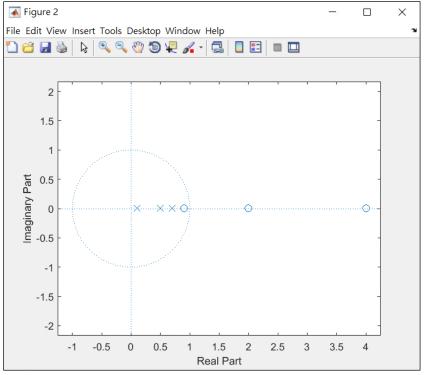
分析討論:

這題是用 impulse response h[n]和輸入信號 x[n]做摺積求 y[n],用 matlab 求輸出信號可以用 Conv()、Filter()兩種函式,觀察實驗結果後,發現 Conv()、Filter()的結果前四點的值相同,其他點的值不同,詢問老師後,才知道我們通常只求前四個值當作結果,表示兩種方式求 y[n]都是對的。

[Practice 4-2] Design a compensating system $H_c(z)$ as shown below (must be a minimum phase system). Suppose that a sine signal s[n] consisting of 10Hz and 30Hz is input to a distorting system $H_d(z) = \frac{1 - 6.9z^{-1} + 13.4z^{-2} - 7.2z^{-3}}{1 - 1.3z^{-1} + 0.47z^{-2} - 0.035z^{-3}}$ Plot the output $s_c[n]$ and its DFT.







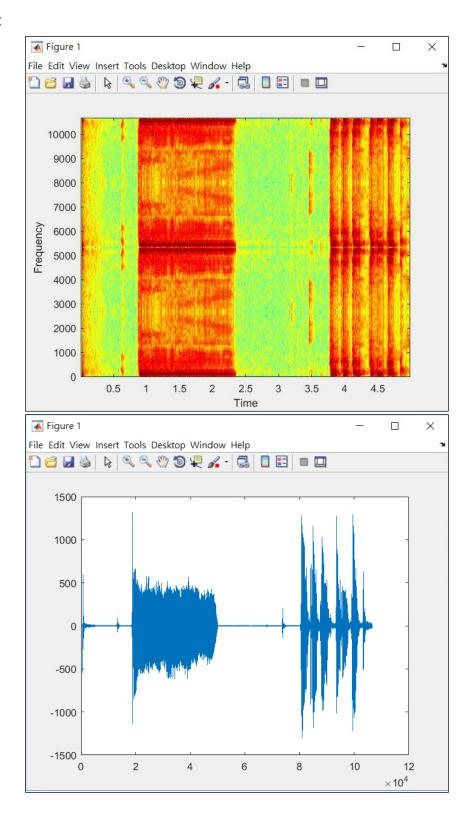
這題實驗我們是先在計算紙上將 Hd[z]拆成兩個部分,一個是 Minimum phase,另一個 All Pass,之後再令 Hc(z)為 1/ Minimum phase,觀察實驗的結果後,發現輸入信號與輸出信號是相同的,代表計算結果和程式都是正確的。

```
num0 = [1, -6.9, 13.4, -7.2];
den0 = [1,-1.3,0.47,-0.035];
num1 = [1,-1.3,0.47,-0.035];
den1 = [8, -13.2, 6.4, -0.9];
freqz(num0,den0,200,100);
figure(2);
zplane(num0,den0);
figure(3);
f0=10:
f1=30;
T=0.003;
N=100;
n=0:1:N-1;
x0=\sin(2*pi*f0*n*T);
x1=\sin(2*pi*f1*n*T);
x2=x0+x1;
f=n/T/N;
y=filter(num0,den0,x2);
y1=filter(num1,den1,y);
subplot(4,1,1); stem(n,x2);
xlabel('time index'); ylabel('x[n]');
subplot(4,1,2); stem(f,abs(fft(x2)));
xlabel('frequency in Hz'); ylabel('|X(f)|');
subplot(4,1,3); stem(n,y1);
xlabel('time index'); ylabel('y[n]');
subplot(4,1,4); stem(f,abs(fft(y1)));
xlabel('frequency in Hz'); ylabel('|Y(f)|');
```

實驗五

題目:

[Practice 5-1] Perform \uparrow 4 and then \downarrow 3 of an audio signal without using the Matlab functions. Plot the spectrogram of the resulting signal.

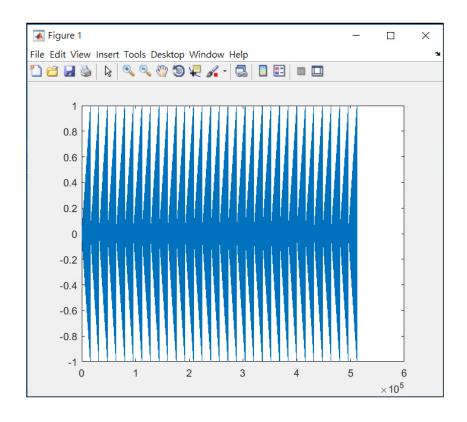


這題以 Code Ex_5_1 錄一個聲音檔 16kHz.pcm,並先用一個 For 迴圈做 4 的升取樣,再用一個 For 迴圈做 3 的降取樣,以此做到 4/3 的升取樣。做 完這題的實驗,讓我學會用 matlab 錄音,也學會不以 matlab 的內建程式,做到升取樣和降取樣。

```
% Read a pcm file.
clear; fp=fopen('16kHz.pcm','rb');
x=fread(fp,'short');
fclose(fp);
Fs=16000;
y=zeros(320000,1);
for i=1:1:80000
y(4*i)=x(i);
end
sound(y,160000);
y1=zeros(106667,1);
for i=1:1:106666
y1(i)=y(3*i);
end
sound(y1,106666);
% Plot the waveform.
plot(y1);
figure(2);
specgram(y1,512,Fs*4/3,320);
```

[Practice 5-2] Generate a music with meoldy: So Mi Mi Fa Re Re Do Re Mi Fa So So So ; So Mi Mi Fa Re Re Do Mi So So Do, via Matlab function sound.m at sampling frequency of 8000Hz

實驗結果:



分析討論:

這題是利用各音高的頻率不同,以 matlab 的程式編排頻率,將一首歌曲用 matlab 播放出來,我編排的這首歌為兩隻老虎,後來我也將實驗的波形改成各種波形,發現歌曲的各種波形有不同的特色。

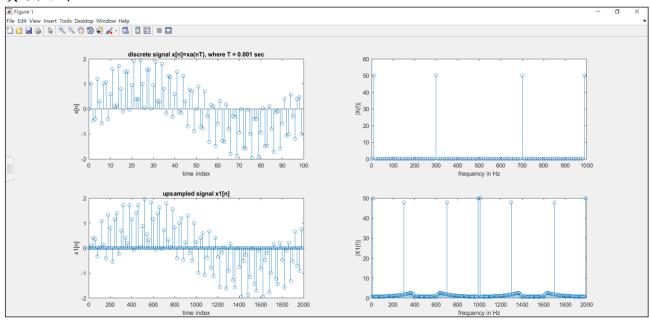
```
程式碼:
        clear all;
        clear all;
        F_s = 16000
        t = linspace(0,2*pi, 16000)
        freqs = [261 293 329 349 392 440 493]
        x1 = \text{square}(\text{freqs}(1) * t) .* (t / (2 * pi));
        x2 = square(freqs(2) * t) .* (t / (2 * pi));
        x3 = square(freqs(3) * t) .* (t / (2 * pi));
        x4 = square(freqs(1) * t) .* (t/(2 * pi));
        x5 = square(freqs(1) * t) .* (t/(2 * pi));
        x6 = square(freqs(2) * t) .* (t / (2 * pi));
        x7 = \text{square}(\text{freqs}(3) * t) .* (t / (2 * pi));
        x8 = square(freqs(1) * t) .* (t / (2 * pi));
        x9 = square(freqs(3) * t) .* (t / (2 * pi));
        x10 = \text{square}(\text{freqs}(4) * t) .* (t / (2 * pi));
        x11 = square(freqs(5) * t) .* (t / (2 * pi));
        x12 = square(freqs(3) * t) .* (t / (2 * pi));
        x13 = \text{square}(\text{freqs}(4) * t) .* (t / (2 * pi));
        x14 = \text{square}(\text{freqs}(5) * t) .* (t / (2 * pi));
        x15 = square(freqs(5) * t) .* (t / (2 * pi));
        x16 = square(freqs(6) * t) .* (t / (2 * pi));
        x17 = square(freqs(5) * t) .* (t / (2 * pi));
        x18 = square(freqs(4) * t) .* (t / (2 * pi));
        x19 = square(freqs(3) * t) .* (t / (2 * pi));
        x20 = square(freqs(1) * t) .* (t / (2 * pi));
        x21 = square(freqs(5) * t) .* (t / (2 * pi));
        x22 = square(freqs(6) * t) .* (t / (2 * pi));
        x23 = square(freqs(5) * t) .* (t / (2 * pi));
        x24 = square(freqs(4) * t) .* (t / (2 * pi));
        x25 = square(freqs(3) * t) .* (t / (2 * pi));
        x26 = square(freqs(1) * t) .* (t / (2 * pi));
        x27 = square(freqs(1) * t) .* (t / (2 * pi));
        x28 = square(freqs(5) * t) .* (t / (2 * pi));
        x29 = square(freqs(1) * t) .* (t / (2 * pi));
        x30 = square(freqs(1) * t) .* (t / (2 * pi));
        x31 = square(freqs(5) * t) .* (t / (2 * pi));
        x32 = square(freqs(1) * t) .* (t / (2 * pi));
        y = [x1 \ x2 \ x3 \ x4 \ x5 \ x6 \ x7 \ x8 \ x9 \ x10 \ x11 \ x12 \ x13 \ x14 \ x15 \ x16 \ x17 \ x18 \ x19
        x20 x21 x22 x23 x24 x25 x26 x27 x28 x29 x30 x31 x32 ];
        plot(y)
        sound(y, Fs, 16);
```

實驗六

題目:

[Practice 6-1] Design a Chebyshev lowpass digital filter using Matlab function upsample.m to perform upsampling of the signal in Example 6-2 by a factor 2. Sketch the resulting waveform and spectrogram.

實驗結果:



分析討論:

這題設計的 Chebyshev 低通數位濾波器,它的截止頻率設在 0.8 rad/sec,如果取樣頻率為 1000Hz 時,截止頻率在 400Hz,因為我將信號以upsample(),為信號升取樣 2,如此一來取樣頻率變為 2000Hz,大於信號最高頻 300Hz 兩倍,就不會產生 aliasing,在 400Hz 以下的頻率都可通過 Chebyshev 低通數位濾波器,所以信號 10Hz 和 300Hz 都會被留下。做完這題我學到使用 matlab 的內建程式 upsample()做升取樣,也學習到 Chebyshev 低通數位濾波器的特性。

```
% Chebyshev lowpass filter
[b,a] = cheby1(9,0.05,0.8);
% cut-off freq. = 0.8 \text{ pi} = 400 \text{ Hz}
% signal x
f1=10;
% 10 Hz sine wave
f2=300;
% 300 Hz sine wave
T=0.001;
% sampling freq. = 1000 Hz
N=100;
n=0:1:N-1;
x=sin(2*pi*f1*n*T)+sin(2*pi*f2*n*T);
subplot(2,2,1); stem(n,x);
xlabel('time index'); ylabel('x[n]');
title('discrete signal x[n]=xa(nT), where T = 0.001 sec');
% DFT of x
f=n/T/N;
subplot(2,2,2); stem(f,abs(fft(x)));
xlabel('frequency in Hz'); ylabel('|X(f)|');
% lowpass filtering & Decimation & DFT
y=filter(b,a,x);
z=upsample(y,2);
n2=0:1:N*2-1;
f=n2/(T/2)/(N*2);
subplot(2,2,3); stem(f,z);
xlabel('time index'); ylabel('x1[n]');
title('upsampled signal x1[n]');
subplot(2,2,4); stem(f,abs(fft(z)));
xlabel('frequency in Hz'); ylabel('|X1(f)|');
```