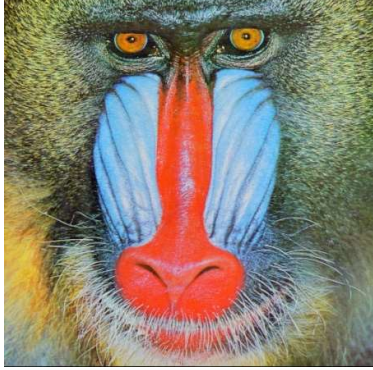
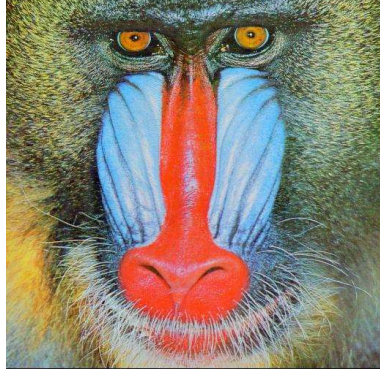


# ADSP HW3

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(1) 我用以下左邊原圖為例，進行 4:2:0 image compression，還原後得到右邊：

原圖	Reconstructed imageB
	

(2) 這是因為我們人類耳朵對於聲音訊號的感覺是根據頻率之間的比值影響，因此就 Mel-frequency cepstrum 來說，將 window 的 cutoff frequency 設成等比級數更符合我們人類耳朵聽覺的特性。

(3)

(3)  $\hat{x}[n] = \delta[n-2] \xrightarrow{\text{Z transform}} \hat{X}(z) = z^{-2}$  (Taylor series:  $e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!}$ )

$$X(z) = \exp(z^{-2}) = e^{z^{-2}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^{-2n}}{n!} = \sum_{\frac{n}{2}=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^{-n}}{(\frac{n}{2})!} \quad (\text{Let } n' = 2n)$$

$$\therefore x[n] = Z^{-1}\left(\sum_{\frac{n}{2}=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^{-n}}{(\frac{n}{2})!}\right) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{(\frac{n}{2})!}, & n=0, 2, 4, 6, 8, \dots \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

(4)

(4) (a)  $15^\circ\text{C} \Rightarrow \text{speed of sound} = 331 + 0.6 \times 15 = 340 \text{ m/s}$   
 $\therefore \text{String length} = \frac{340}{250} = 1.36 \text{ m}$

(b)  $D_0 \rightarrow D_9 \Rightarrow \text{增加 9 個半音} \Rightarrow f \text{ 增加 } 2^{\frac{9}{12}} \text{ 倍} \Rightarrow f_{D_9} \approx 420 \text{ Hz}$   
 $\therefore \text{String length} = \frac{340}{420} = 0.81 \text{ m}$

(5) (a) ① Energy more concentrate at  $f_0$  及其整數倍

② For each node, the frequency is fixed.

③ Fundamental frequencies are  $f_0 \cdot 2^{\frac{k}{12}}$

④ Beat, intervals are  $T \cdot 2^k, k = -1, 0, 1, 2, \dots$

⑤ Repeated melody

(b) ① The color/intensity is fixed within a region

② Edges can be approximated by lines or arcs

(6) (i)  $\Rightarrow$  600 Hz, (ii)  $\Rightarrow$  2700 Hz, (iii)  $\Rightarrow$  10000 Hz

(a) 由上課講義 237 頁圖上的 lower bound for hearing 可知，人類對於 1000-5000 Hz 的聲音最敏感，因此在以上三者當中 (ii) 2700 Hz 會是我們聽起來最大聲的。

(b) 同樣由上課講義 237 頁圖上的 annoyance curve 可知，我們對於頻率低的聲音聽起來較順耳，因此以上三者當中 (i) 600 Hz 會是我們聽起來最舒適的。

(7) (a) ① DCT 為實數運算，可得實數 output，而 DFT 可能得實數和虛數部分，需要額外記錄虛數部分

② DCT is independent of the input, while KLT is dependent on the input(需要用額外資料量記錄 K)

(b) ① The characteristics of an image vary with the location

② The memory requirement is reduced

③ Low complexity:  $\theta(MN \log MN) \xrightarrow{\text{reduce}} \theta(MN)$

(8)

(8) (a) entropy =  $P(x='a') \cdot \ln\left(\frac{1}{P(x='a')}\right) + P(x='b') \cdot \ln\left(\frac{1}{P(x='b')}\right) + P(x='c') \cdot \ln\left(\frac{1}{P(x='c')}\right)$   
 $+ P(x='d') \cdot \ln\left(\frac{1}{P(x='d')}\right) + P(x='e') \cdot \ln\left(\frac{1}{P(x='e')}\right)$   
 $= 0.45 \cdot \ln\left(\frac{1}{0.45}\right) + 0.3 \cdot \ln\left(\frac{1}{0.3}\right) + 0.16 \cdot \ln\left(\frac{1}{0.16}\right) + 0.06 \cdot \ln\left(\frac{1}{0.06}\right) + 0.03 \cdot \ln\left(\frac{1}{0.03}\right)$   
 $= 1.288$

(b)

(c)  $1 \times 0.45 + 2 \times 0.3 + 3 \times 0.16 + 4 \times 0.06 + 4 \times 0.03$   
 $= 1.89$