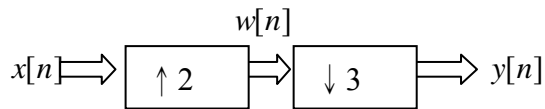


## HW #3 (110%) Due: 04/14

**[MATLAB EXERCISE]**

1. (25%)  $x[n]$  is sampled from a continuous time signal  $x(t)=\sin(2\pi t)$ ,  $0 \leq t \leq 3$  with sampling period  $T=0.01$ s.  $x[n]$  is happened to be a sampled sequence from another continuous time signal with sampling period  $T=0.02$ s.

- (1) (5%) Show its two corresponding 512-point spectra for  $T=0.01$  and  $T=0.02$  in the same figure. **The abscissa should be in Hz.**
- (2) (10%) Please use MATLAB commands: “downsample” and “upsample” to find  $w[n]$  and  $y[n]$ . Plot  $x[n]$ ,  $w[n]$  and  $y[n]$  in the same figure (use the subplot command). Plot the magnitude spectra of  $x[n]$ ,  $w[n]$  and  $y[n]$  in another figure.
- (3) (5%) Use another command “resample” to get  $y[n]$  directly by changing the sampling rate of  $x[n]$ . Plot the resampled time sequence and its magnitude spectrum.
- (4) (5%) Compare the results in (2) and (3). Are they the same or not? State your reasons.

(Hint: the `plot(abs(fft(.)))` only shows the magnitude spectrum within  $[0, 2\pi]$ )

2. (15%) We can read music files into MATLAB by using command `wavread` or `auread` such as “`[y, fs] = wavread('*.wav');`”. It returns the sampled data  $y$  and the sample rate  $fs$  (in Hertz). Please get the music data from the wave file “Peter.wav” and upsample the data to 3 times of the sampling rate; downsample the data to 1/2 of the sampling rate.

- (1) (10%) Plot and compare the magnitude spectra of the original ( $y$ ), the upsampled data ( $y_{up}$ ) and the downsampled data ( $y_{down}$ ). **The abscissa should be in Hz.**
- (2) (5%) Try the following commands to hear the modified music clips: `soundsc(y, fs)`; `soundsc(y_up, fs)`; `soundsc(y_up, fs*3)`; `soundsc(y_down, fs)`; `soundsc(y_down, fs/2)`; `soundsc(resample(y, 3, 1), fs*3)`. State what you’ve heard.

[The same reason as in Exercise 1-(4) makes the sound generated by `soundsc(resample(y,3,1),fs*3)` much nicer than the sound generated by `soundsc(y_up, fs*3)`.]

**[TEXTBOOK PROBLEMS]**

3. (10%) 4.25 (a)(b)
4. (10%) 4.26 (a)
5. (10%) 4.30
6. (10%) 4.38
7. (10%) 4.40
8. (10%) 4.46 (a)(b)
9. (10%) 4.53 (a)(b)