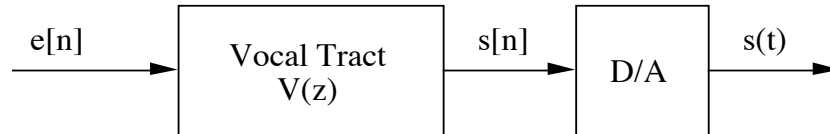


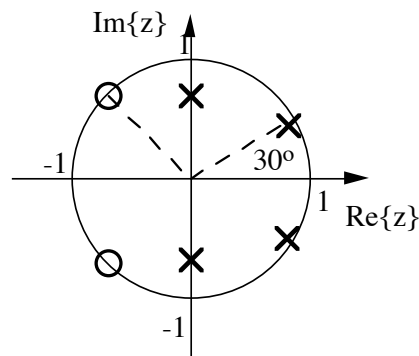
1. The digital synthesizer for voiced speech shown below operates at a 12 kHz sampling rate.



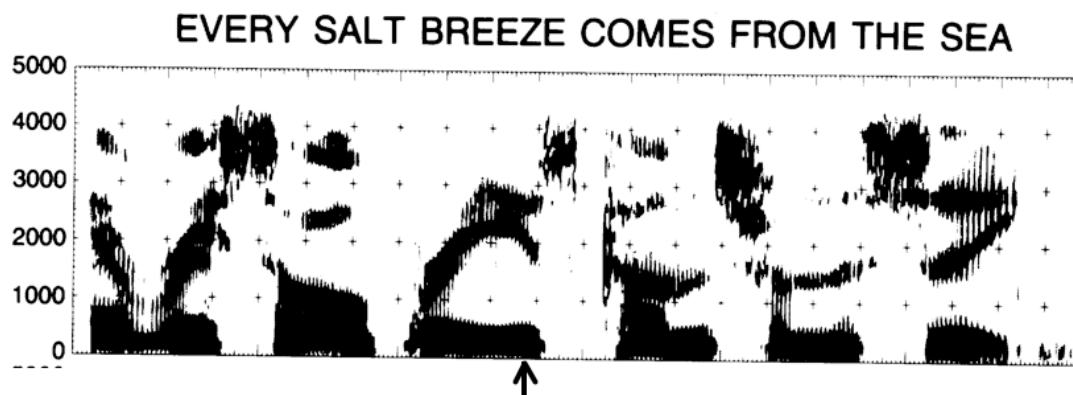
The excitation is given by

$$e[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta[n - 120k].$$

The vocal tract transfer function $V(z)$ has poles and zeros at the locations shown below:



- What is the pitch period in seconds and the pitch frequency in Hz?
 - Find the formant frequencies in Hz, and rank them according to their strength, *i.e.* how peaked the vocal tract response is at the corresponding frequency. Explain the reasoning underlying your ranking.
 - Sketch what the speech waveform $s(t)$ might look like.
2. Consider the spectrogram shown below for the utterance “Every salt breeze comes from the sea.”



- Assuming the entire utterance lasted 2 sec, *very* roughly estimate the pitch period.
- Is this a wideband or narrowband spectrogram?
- If your answer to part a, was “wideband”, sketch what a narrowband spectrogram for this same signal would look like. On the other hand, if your answer to part a, was “narrowband”, sketch what a wideband spectrogram for this same signal would look like.
- Identify the formant frequencies at the time marked by the arrow.
- What phoneme do you think is being uttered at this point? Support your answer by comparison with the formant frequencies in the table below:

TABLE 2.2. Formant frequencies for typical vowels.

ARPABET Symbol for Vowel	IPA Symbol	Typical Word	F ₁	F ₂	F ₃
IY	/i/	beet	270	2290	3010
IH	/ɪ/	bit	390	1990	2550
EH	/e/	bet	530	1840	2480
AE	/æ/	bat	660	1720	2410
AH	/ʌ/	but	520	1190	2390
AA	/ɑ/	hot	730	1090	2440
AO	/ɔ/	bought	570	840	2410
UH	/u/	foot	440	1020	2240
UW	/ʊ/	boot	300	870	2240
ER	/ɜ/	bird	490	1350	1690

- Consider the signal

$$x[n] = \begin{cases} \cos(\pi n / 7), & n < 0, \\ \cos(2\pi n / 3), & n \geq 0. \end{cases}$$

- Carefully sketch $x[n]$.

Assume a rectangular window

$$w[n] = \begin{cases} 1, & |n| \leq 12, \\ 0, & \text{else.} \end{cases}$$

- Compute the STDTFT as defined below

$$X(\omega, n) = \sum_k x[k]w[n-k]e^{-j\omega k}$$

for the following cases (Be sure to express your answer in terms of the function $\text{sinc}_N(\cdot)$ for appropriate values of N):

- $n \leq -13$
- $n \geq 13$
- $n = 0$

- c. Sketch $|X(\omega, n)|$ for all n . Be sure to label important dimensions. (You may ignore the contributions of the phase terms when preparing your sketch.)
4. In class, we derived conditions for perfect reconstruction using an L -channel modulated filter bank in which the ℓ -th channel has unit sample response $h_\ell[n] = h_0[n]e^{j2\pi\ell/L}$, where $h_0[n]$ is the unit sample response of the 0-th channel. Thus the frequency response of each channel is just a shifted version of the frequency response of the 0-th channel. Consider a system with unit sample response for the 0-th channel given by

$$h_0[n] = \frac{1}{L} \text{sinc}(n/L) \cos(\pi n/L).$$

- a. Sketch the unit sample response $h_0[n]$ for $L = 6$.
- b. Derive the frequency response $H_0(\omega)$ corresponding to the unit sample response $h_0[n]$. Note that it may be easiest to do this by considering what frequency response $H_0(\omega)$ will yield the correct inverse DTFT $h_0[n]$ from

$$h_0[n] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} H_0(\omega) e^{j\omega n} d\omega, \text{ for the given } h_0[n] = \frac{1}{L} \text{sinc}(n/L) \cos(\pi n/L),$$

while also keeping in mind Euler's identity.

- c. Sketch $H_0(\omega)$ for $L = 6$.
- d. Show that $h_0[n]$ satisfies the time-domain condition derived in class for perfect reconstruction with a modulated filter bank.
- e. Show that $H_0(\omega)$ satisfies the frequency-domain condition derived in class for perfect reconstruction with a modulated filter bank.
- f. Comment on the frequency selectivity of the filter bank with base unit sample response $h_0[n]$ given above, compared with a filter bank having base unit sample response $h_0[n] = \frac{1}{L} \text{sinc}(n/L)$.