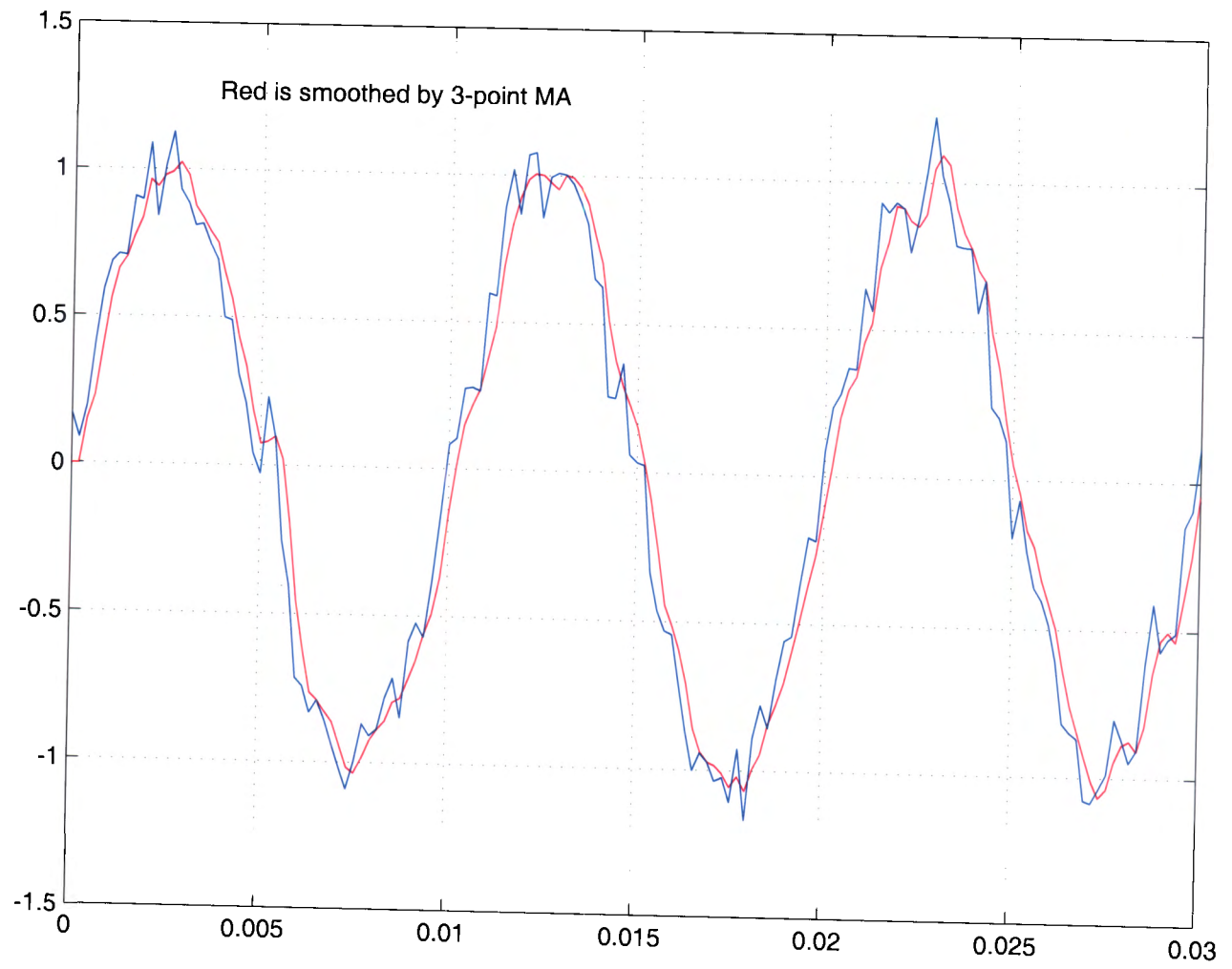


```
% Moving Average Example
clc, clf;
clear;      % clear all
% Create a sine wave with noise
f=100;      % 100 Hertz T=0.01 seconds
fs=5000;    % Create 5000 samples/sec
t=0:1/fs:.03; % Time scale - fs*0.03= 150 so 151 points
x=sin(2*pi*f*t); %original signal
v=.1, r=v*randn(1,length(t)); %noise
Xw=x+r;     %signal plus noise (filter input)
% 3 point moving average h=3
for n=3:length(Xw),
    y(n)=sum(Xw(n-2:n))/3; %y[n] is the filtered signal, n=3,4,5,
end
% MODIFY TO PLOT y VERSUS t, ADD XLABEL, YLABEL, AND TITLE
figure(1),plot(t,y,'r',t,Xw,'b'), grid;
gtext('Red is smoothed by 3-point MA')
% PUT ON A LEGEND for your plot
save('xdata.mat','t','Xw')
clear all
load('xdata.mat')
a=1
b=[1/3 1/3 1/3]
y2=filter(b,a,Xw);
figure(2)
plot(t,y2,'r',t,Xw,'b'),grid, gtext('Red is smoothed by filter 3-point MA')
```

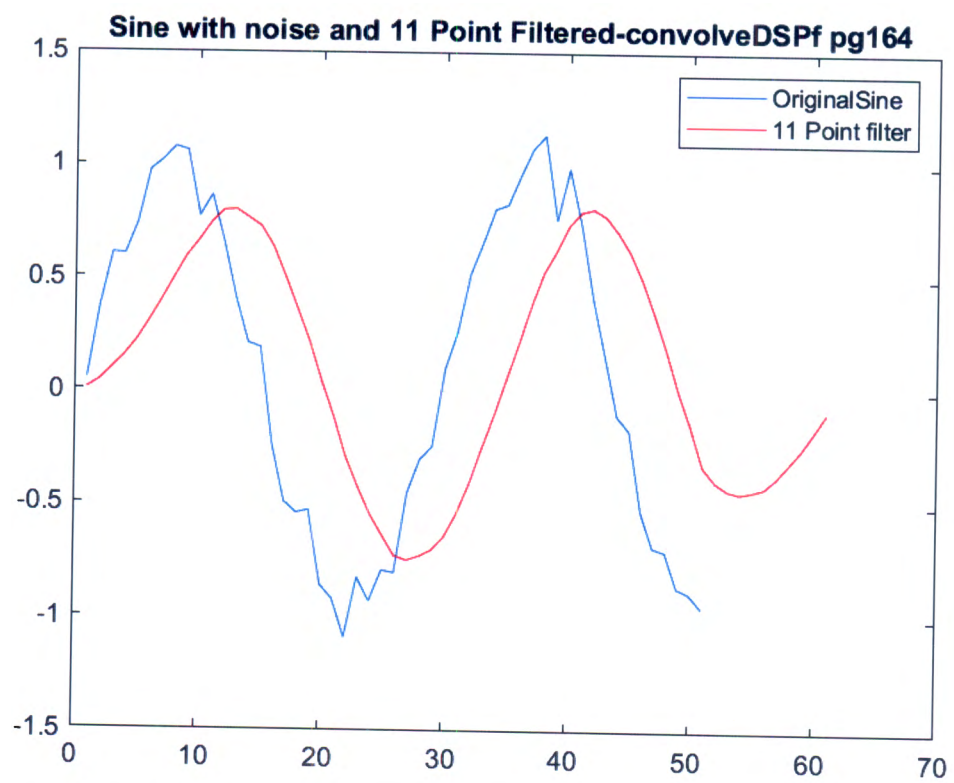
SUM

FILTER



```
% DSP F Page 164 convolveDSPF_164
xn= sin(0.07*pi*(0:50))+0.1*randn(1,length(xn)); % 1x51
hn=ones(11,1)/11 % 11x1
yn=conv(hn,xn); % 51 +11 -1 = 61
figure(1)

plot(xn),grid
hold on
plot(yn,'r')
title('Sine with noise and 11 Point Filtered-convolveDSPf pg164')
legend('OriginalSine','11 Point filter')
hold off
```



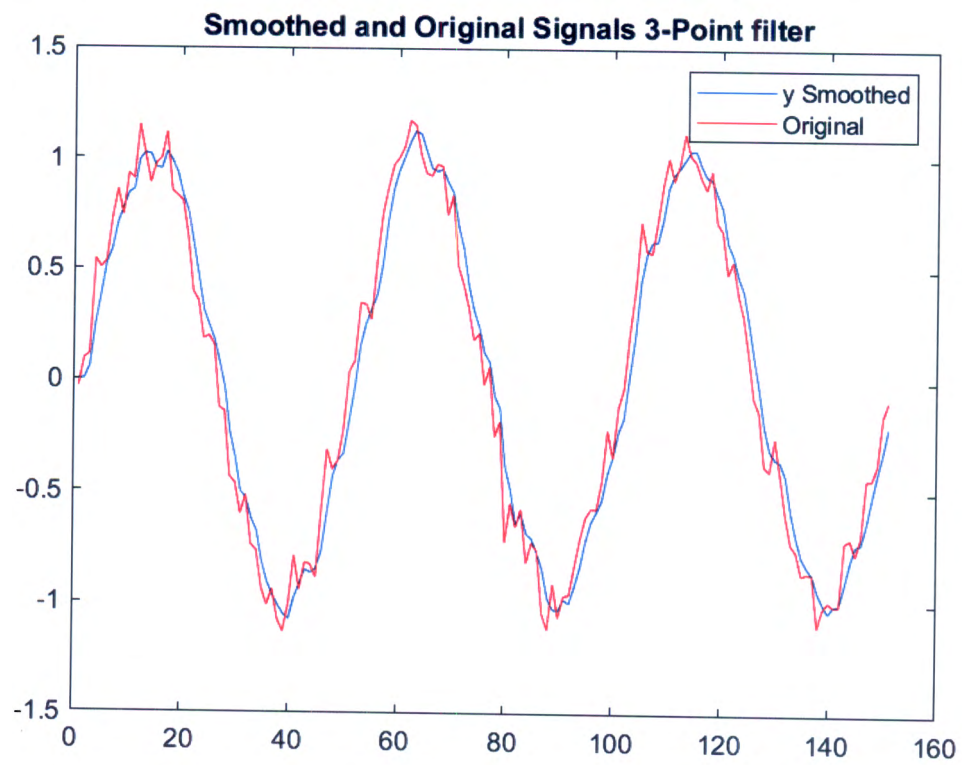
```
% Moving Average Example Sum and Convolve
clc, clf;
clear;           % clear all

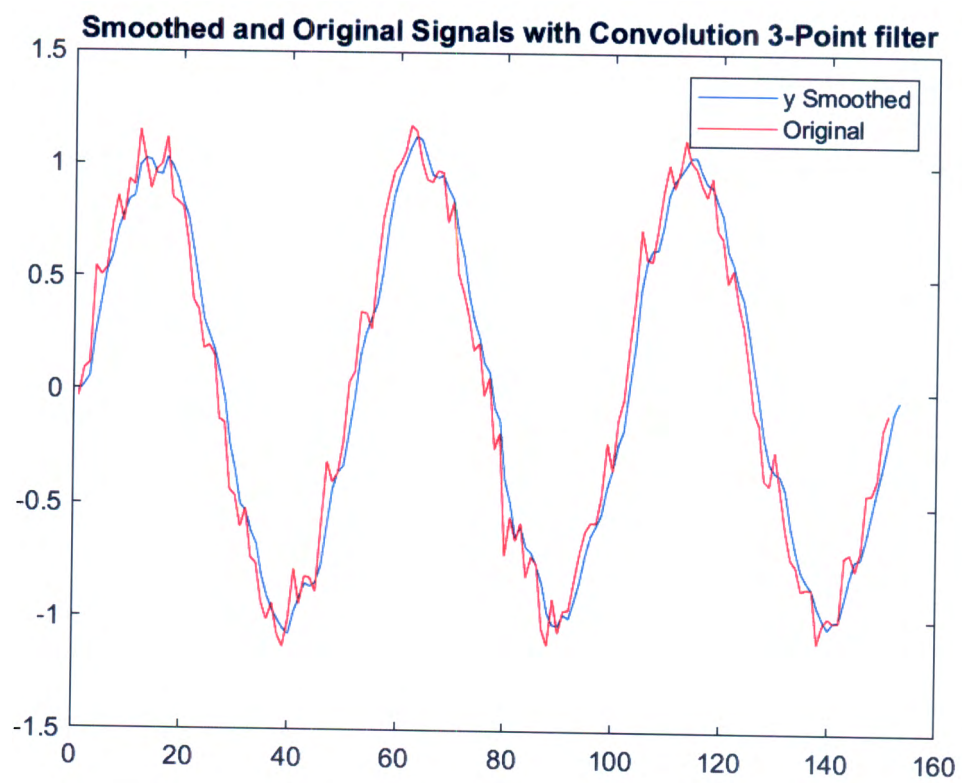
v=.01
f=100;
fs=5000;
t=0:1/fs:.03
x=sin(2*pi*f*t);           %original signal
r=sqrt(v)*randn(1,length(t)); %noise
Xw=x+r;                   %signal plus noise (filter input)
                           % h=3 Length Xw = 151

for n=3:length(Xw),
    y(n)=sum(Xw(n-2:n))/3;   %y[n] is the filtered signal
end

% Convolution Solution
h=(1/3)*[1 1 1]
y1= conv(Xw,h); % y1 = 151+3 -1 = 153
% MODIFY TO PLOT y VERSUS t, ADD XLABEL, YLABEL, AND TITLE
figure(1)
plot(y);           % Filtered
hold;
plot(Xw,'r');      % Original with Noise
title('Smoothed and Original Signals 3-Point filter')
legend('y Smoothed','Original')
% PUT ON A LEGEND
figure(2)
plot(y1)
hold;
plot(Xw,'r')
title('Smoothed and Original Signals with Convolution 3-Point filter')
legend('y Smoothed','Original')
```

CONVOLVE



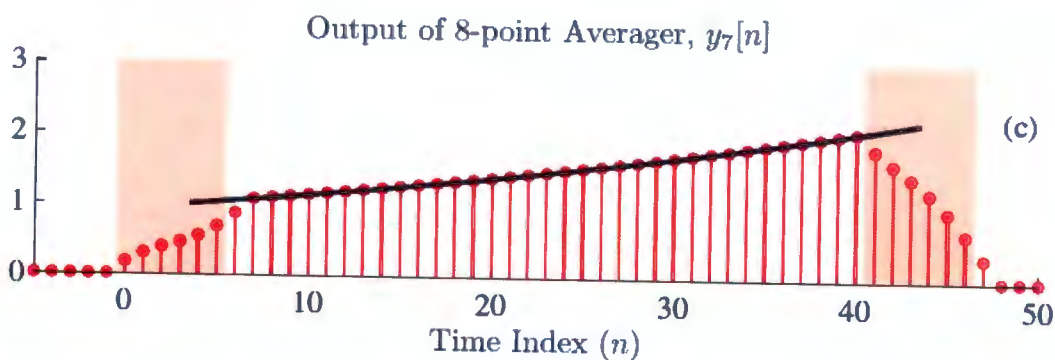
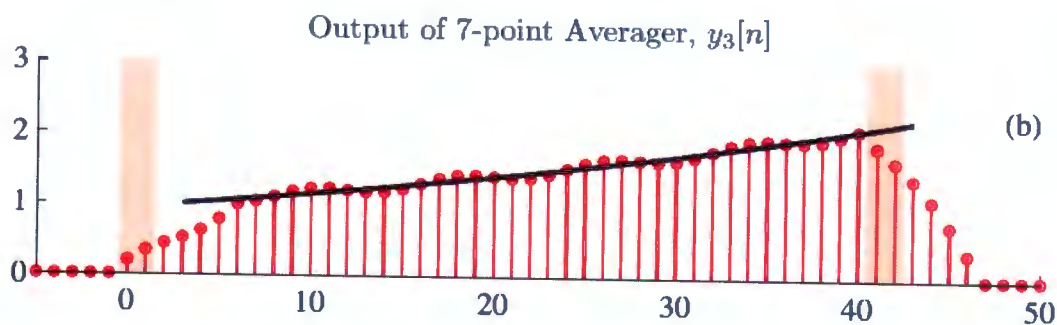
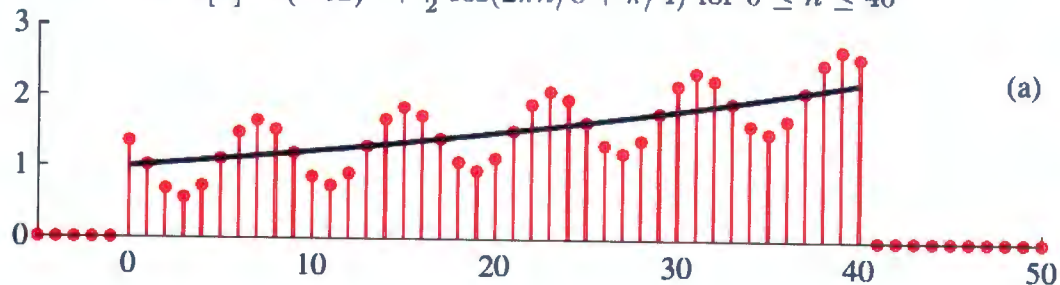


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**SOLUTION to EXERCISE 5.3:**

$$x[n] = (1.02)^n + \frac{1}{2} \cos(2\pi n/8 + \pi/4) \text{ for } 0 \leq n \leq 40$$

DSP First 2e



Part (c) of the above figure verifies that the sinusoid is completely removed for  $7 \leq n \leq 40$ . The reason is that the period of the sinusoid is 8 and therefore the filter always averages over one period no matter the value of  $n$ . Note in (b) that the 7-point averager leaves a small sinusoidal component.

McClellan, Schafer, and Yoder, *DSP First, 2e*, ISBN 0-13-065562-7.  
Prentice Hall, Upper Saddle River, NJ 07458. ©2016 Pearson Education, Inc.

