C.9 Plucked String Instrument Solutions

C.9.1 In-lab section

1. The moving average is an LTI system, so if the input is $x(n) = e^{i\omega n}$, then the output is $H(\omega)e^{i\omega n}$, where H is the frequency response. We can determine the frequency response using this fact by plugging this input and output into the difference equation, getting

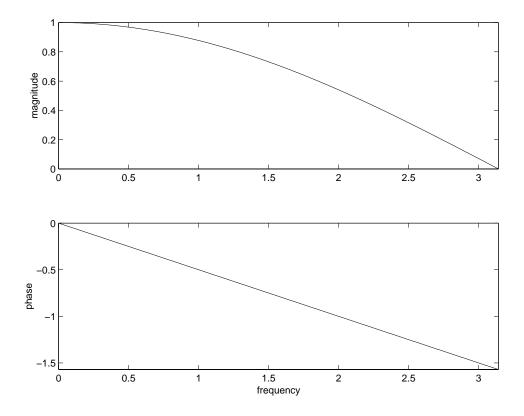
$$H(\omega)e^{i\omega n} = 0.5(e^{i\omega n} + e^{i\omega(n-1)}) = 0.5e^{i\omega n}(1 + e^{-i\omega}).$$

Eliminating $e^{i\omega n}$ on both sides we get

$$H(\omega) = 0.5(1 + e^{-i\omega}).$$

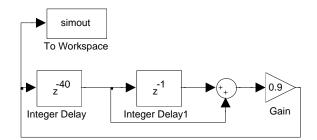
We can plot the magnitude and phase of this using Matlab as follows:

```
omega = 0:pi/200:pi;
H = 0.5*(1+exp(-i*omega));
subplot(2,1,1);
plot(omega, abs(H));
axis([0, pi, 0, 1]);
ylabel('magnitude');
subplot(2,1,2);
plot(omega, angle(H));
axis([0, pi, -pi/2, 0]);
ylabel('phase');
xlabel('frequency');
```



Notice that the phase is indeed linear, and the slope is -1/2, which suggests that the delay is 1/2 sample.

2. A modification of the comb filter model is given below:



The Gain block parameter is set to 0.99*0.5 to account for the 0.5 factor in the lowpass filter. The lowpass filter itself is realized with a unit delay and a summer. As with the comb filter model from the previous lab, the 40 sample delay is initialized with random numbers using

randn(1,40)

The resulting sound is dramatically more guitar-like.

3. The fundamental frequency with N = 40 plus the half-sample delay of the lowpass filter is 8000/40.5 = 197.5 Hz.

All of the achievable frequencies are of the form 8000/(N + 0.5) for integers N. We can compute a range of these in Matlab as follows:

```
>> N = [15:25];
>> 8000./(N+0.5)
ans =
Columns 1 through 7
516.1290 484.8485 457.1429 432.4324 410.2564 390.2439 372.0930
Columns 8 through 11
355.5556 340.4255 326.5306 313.7255
```

From this, we see that 440 is not achievable. It is flanked by 457 above and 432 below. These are both quite far off, and would not be acceptable for musical purposes.