

# 云南大学资源环境与地球科学学院

## 《地震数字信号处理》课程实验报告

实验序号 07 实验名称 周期性序列的移位 指导教师 杨海燕老师

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请实验指导教师根据实验情况，自行选择以下内容进行填写并留适当空白	成绩
<p>♦ <b>实验目的（必填）</b></p> <p>为熟悉周期性序列移位的基本操作，加强对计算机解决问题的能力。</p> <p>♦ <b>实验原理（请用自己的语言简明扼要地叙述）</b></p> <p>周期性序列的移位和周期延拓密不可分，通过对序列的复制和位移可以实现周期延拓。周期性序列的移位可以看作在一个周期内的圆周移位。</p> <p>♦ <b>实验内容与数据来源（简明写出实验方法、关键步骤和要测量的参数）</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>1，已知 <math>x(n)</math> 为 <math>\{1,1,3,2\}</math>，是求出 <math>x((-n))_5, x((-n))_6, x((n))_3, x((n))_6, x((n-3))_5, x((n))_7, R_7(n)</math> 等各序列的值，并画出图形。</li><li>2，设 <math>x(n)=n+1</math> (<math>0 \leq n \leq 4</math>), <math>h(n)=R_4(n-2)</math>，令 <math>x_1(n)=x((n))_6, h_1(n)=h((n))_6</math>，试求 <math>x_1(n)</math> 和 <math>h_1(n)</math> 的周期卷积并作图。</li></ul> <p>♦ <b>程序代码（必填）</b></p> <p>➤ 第一题：</p> <p><b>FORTRAN:</b></p> <pre>program ex07   integer,dimension(3)::z=(/3,1,3/)   integer,dimension(4)::a=(/1,1,3,2/)   integer,dimension(5)::b=(/0,2,3,1,1/)   integer,dimension(6)::c=(/0,0,2,3,1,1/)   integer,dimension(7)::d=(/1,1,2,3,0,0,0/)   integer::i,j   open(1,file='X.data',status='replace')</pre>	

<pre> ♦      do i=1,4 ♦      write(1,"(2I2)") i-1,a(i) ♦      enddo ♦      close(1) ♦ ♦      open(1,file='X1.data',status='replace') ♦      do i=-10,9 ♦      write(1,"(2I4)") i,b(abs(modulo(i,5))+1) ♦      enddo ♦      close(1) ♦ ♦      open(1,file='X2.data',status='replace') ♦      do i=0,5 ♦      write(1,"(2I2)") i,c(abs(modulo(i,6))+1) ♦      enddo ♦      close(1) ♦ ♦      open(1,file='X3.data',status='replace') ♦      do i=1,3 ♦      write(1,"(2I2)") i-1,z(i) ♦      enddo ♦      close(1) ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦      open(1,file='X4.data',status='replace') ♦      c=(/1,1,3,2,0,0/) ♦      do i=-12,11 ♦      write(1,"(2I2)") i,c(abs(modulo(i,6))+1) ♦      enddo ♦      close(1) ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦      open(1,file='X5.data',status='replace') ♦      b=(/2,3,0,1,1/) ♦      do i=1,5 ♦      write(1,"(2I2)") i-1,b(i) ♦      enddo ♦      close(1) ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦      open(1,file='X6.data',status='replace') ♦      do i=1,7 </pre>	
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♦ write(1,"(2I2)") i-1,d(i)
♦ enddo
♦ close(1)
♦

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### GMT:

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#!/usr/bin/env -S bash -e
♦ # GMT modern mode bash template
♦ # Date: 2022-05-03T16:43:45
♦ # User: sirius
♦ # Purpose: Purpose of this script
♦ export GMT_SESSION_NAME=$$ # Set a unique session name
♦ gmt begin T7 png.pdf
♦ # Place modern session commands here
♦ gmt subplot begin 4x2 -Ff26c/30c -BWS -A+jTC+o3 -Cx2 -Cy2
♦ gmt subplot set 0 -A'x(n)'
♦ gmt plot -Sb0.03cb0 -JX10c/5c -R-10/9/0/4 X.data -Gblack
♦ gmt plot -Sc0.1c -JX10c/5c X.data -Gblack -BWS -Bx+l'n' -By+l'x(n)'
♦ gmt subplot set 1 -A'x((-n))@-5@-'
♦ gmt plot -Sb0.03cb0 -JX10c/5c -R-10/9/0/4 X1.data -Gblack
♦ gmt plot -Sc0.1c -JX10c/5c X1.data -Gblack -BWS -Bx+l'n' -
By+l'x((-n))@-5@-'
♦ gmt subplot set 2 -A'x((n))@-6@-R@-6@-(n)'
♦ gmt plot -Sb0.03cb0 -JX10c/5c -R-10/9/0/4 X2.data -Gblack
♦ gmt plot -Sc0.1c -JX10c/5c X2.data -Gblack -BWS -Bx+l'n' -
By+l'x((n))@-6@-R@-6@-(n)'
♦ gmt subplot set 3 -A'x((n))@-3@-R@-3@-(n)'
♦ gmt plot -Sb0.03cb0 -JX10c/5c -R-10/9/0/4 X3.data -Gblack
♦ gmt plot -Sc0.1c -JX10c/5c X3.data -Gblack -BWS -Bx+l'n' -
By+l'x((n))@-3@-R@-3@-(n)'
♦ gmt subplot set 4 -A'x((n))@-6@-'
♦ gmt plot -Sb0.03cb0 -JX10c/5c -R-10/9/0/4 X4.data -Gblack
♦ gmt plot -Sc0.1c -JX10c/5c X4.data -Gblack -BWS -Bx+l'n' -
By+l'x((n))@-6@-'
♦ gmt subplot set 5 -A'x((n-3))@-5@-R@-5@-(n)'
♦ gmt plot -Sb0.03cb0 -JX10c/5c -R-10/9/0/4 X5.data -Gblack
♦ gmt plot -Sc0.1c -JX10c/5c X5.data -Gblack -BWS -Bx+l'n' -
By+l'x((n-3))@-5@-R@-5@-(n)'
♦ gmt subplot set 6 -A'x((n))@-7@-R@-7@-(n)'
♦ gmt plot -Sb0.03cb0 -JX10c/5c -R-10/9/0/4 X6.data -Gblack
♦ gmt plot -Sc0.1c -JX10c/5c X6.data -Gblack -BWS -Bx+l'n' -
By+l'x((n))@-7@-R@-7@-(n)'
♦ gmt subplot end

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- ♦ gmt end show

➤ 第二题:

**FORTRAN:**

program ex08

- ♦ integer,dimension(6)::a=(/1,2,3,4,5,0/)
- ♦ integer,dimension(6)::b=(/1,1,0,0,1,1/)
- ♦ integer,dimension(6)::c=0
- ♦ integer::i,j
- ♦ open(1,file='XX.data',status='replace')
- ♦ do i=1,6
- ♦ do j=6,1,-1
- ♦ c(i)=c(i)+a(modulo(6-j,6)+1)\*b(modulo(j+i-2,6)+1)
- ♦ enddo
- ♦ enddo
- ♦ do i=-11,21
- ♦ write(1,'(2I3)') i,c(modulo(i,6)+1)
- ♦ enddo
- ♦ close(1)
- ♦ open(1,file='XX1.data',status='replace')
- ♦ open(2,file='XX2.data',status='replace')
- ♦ do i=-11,21
- ♦ write(1,'(2I3)') i,a(modulo(i,6)+1)
- ♦ write(2,'(2I3)') i,b(modulo(i,6)+1)
- ♦ enddo
- ♦ close(1)
- ♦ close(2)
- ♦ end program ex08

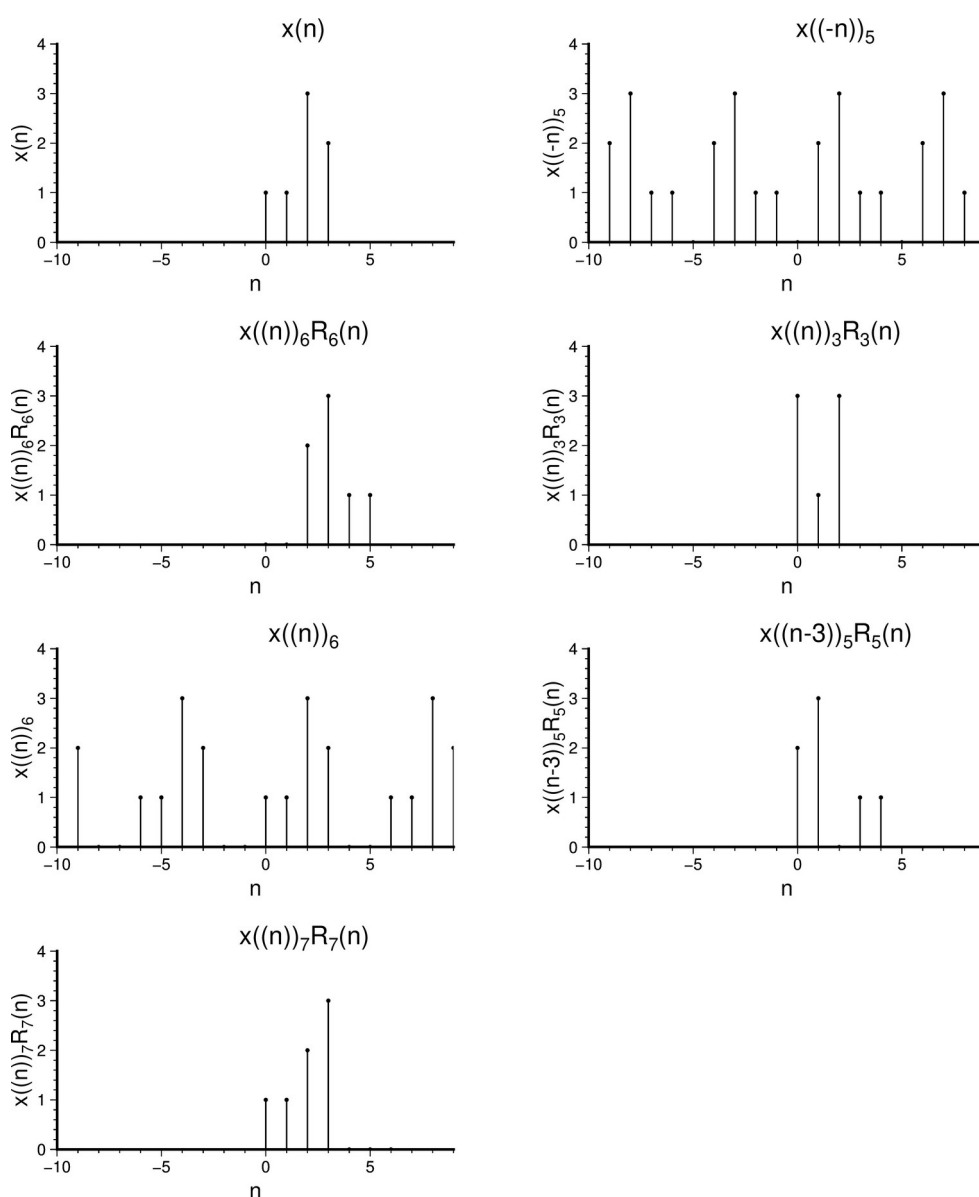
**GMT:**

- ♦ #!/usr/bin/env -S bash -e
- ♦ # GMT modern mode bash template
- ♦ # Date: 2022-05-09T17:12:20
- ♦ # User: sirius
- ♦ # Purpose: Purpose of this script
- ♦ export GMT\_SESSION\_NAME=\$\$ # Set a unique session name
- ♦ gmt begin T71 png/pdf
- ♦ # Place modern session commands here
- ♦ gmt subplot begin 3x1 -Ff30c/40c -BWS -A+jTC+o3 -Cx2 -Cy2
- ♦ gmt subplot set 0 -A'x(n)'
- ♦ gmt plot -Sb0.05cb0 -JX30c/10c -R-14/24/0/8 XX1.data -Gblack
- ♦ gmt plot -Sc0.1c -JX30c/10c -R-14/24/0/8 XX1.data -Gblack -Bx+l'n'
- ♦ -By+l'x(n)'
- ♦ gmt subplot set 1 -A'h(n)'

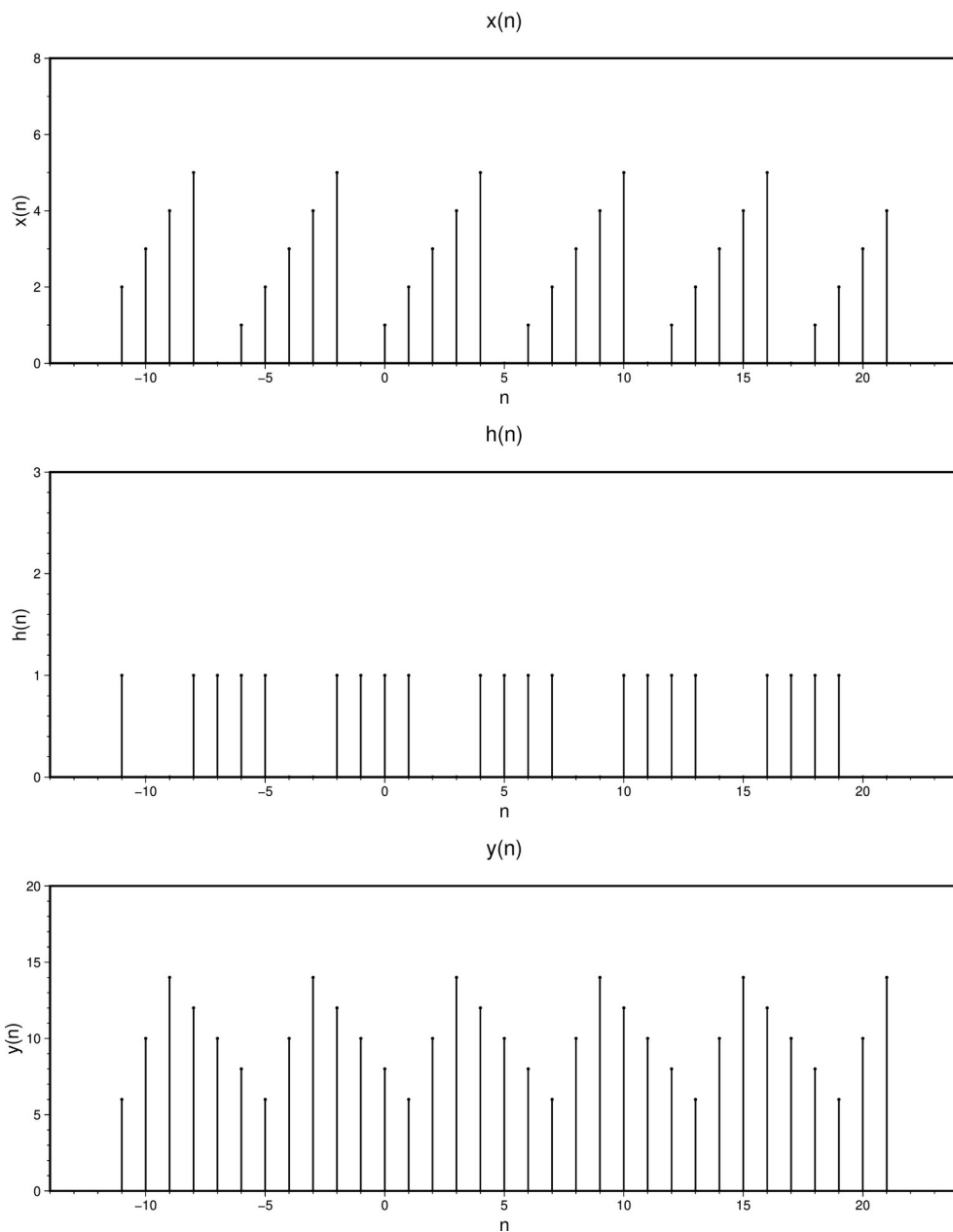
- ♦ `gmt plot -Sb0.05cb0 -jX30c/10c -R-14/24/0/3 XX2.data -Gblack`
- ♦ `gmt plot -Sc0.1c -jX30c/10c -R-14/24/0/3 XX2.data -Gblack -Bx+l'n'`  
`-By+l'h(n)'`
- ♦ `gmt subplot set 2 -A'y(n)'`
- ♦ `gmt plot -Sb0.05cb0 -jX30c/10c -R-14/24/0/20 XX.data -Gblack`
- ♦ `gmt plot -Sc0.1c -jX30c/10c -R-14/24/0/20 XX.data -Gblack -Bx+l'n'`  
`-By+l'y(n)'`
- ♦ `gmt subplot end`
- ♦ `gmt end show`

## 实验结论

### 第一题图像



## 第二题图像：



当  $n$  在  $0 \sim 5$  时,  $y(n) = \{8, 6, 10, 14, 12, 10\}$

### ◆ 实验体会及建议、思考

在本次实验中进一步理解了移位的概念, 以及使用计算机去求解这一类问题, 以及周期卷积的概念和计算方法。