

# plot

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[ ]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
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[5]: """TEST 1: L = 8, M = 4"""

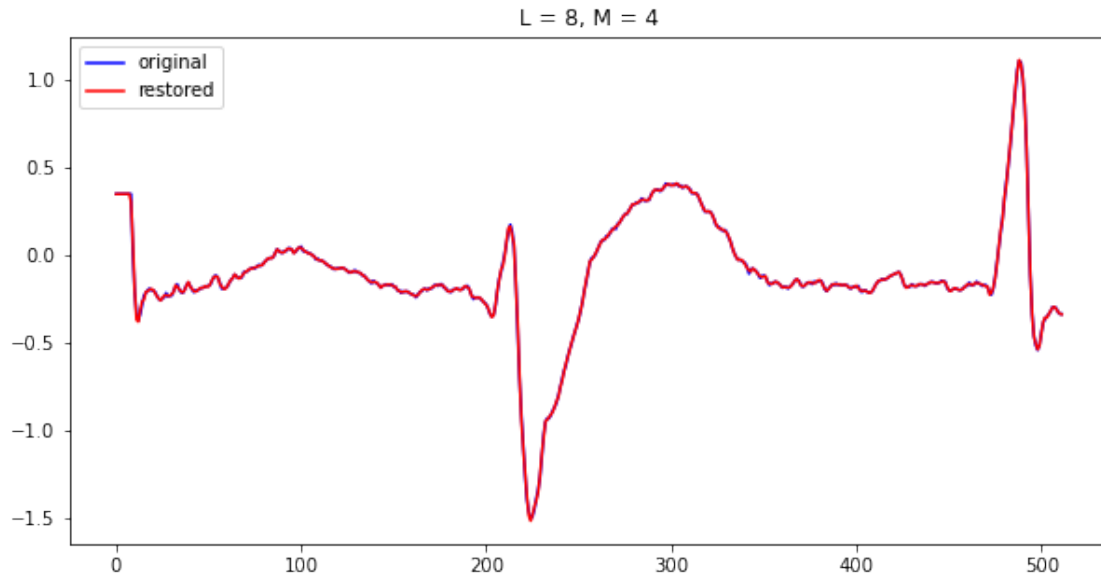
with open('x_L8_M4.txt', 'r') as f:
    x = f.read().split("\n")

with open('ecgsig.txt', 'r') as f:
    ecgsig = f.read().split("\n")

plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = [10,5]
plt.title("L = 8, M = 4")
plt.plot(np.array(ecgsig).astype(float), 'b')
plt.plot(np.array(x).astype(float), 'r')
plt.legend(["original", "restored"])

print("Time for compression incl. H = 1765 [m/s]")
print("Time for compression W/O. H = 1203 [m/s]")
```

```
Time for compression incl. H = 1765 [m/s]
Time for compression W/O. H = 1203 [m/s]
```



```
[6]: """TEST 2: L = 16, M = 4"""

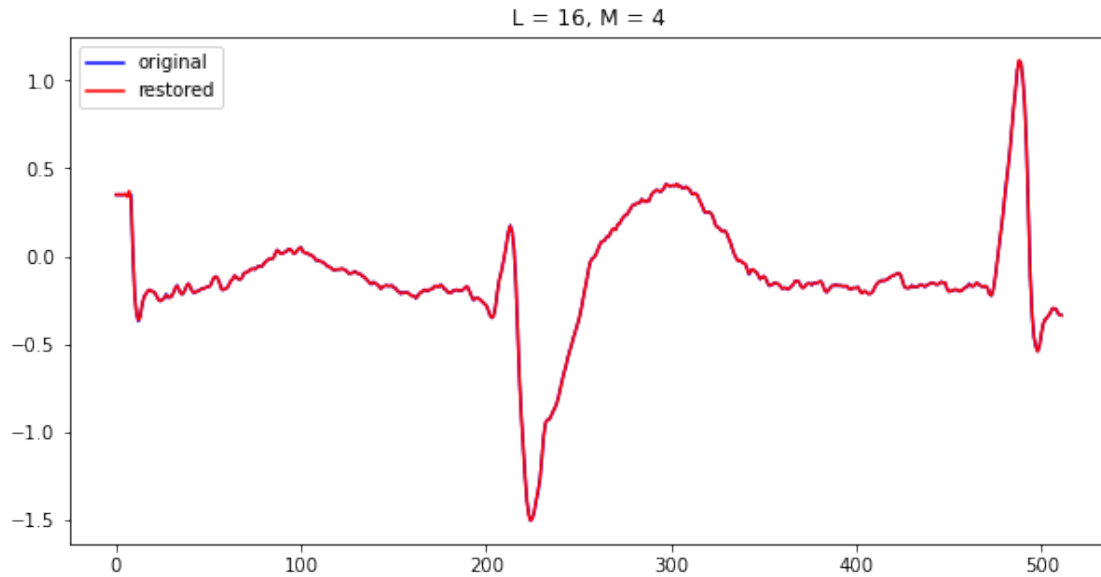
with open('x_L16_M4.txt', 'r') as f:
    x = f.read().split("\n")

with open('ecgsig.txt', 'r') as f:
    ecgsig = f.read().split("\n")

plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = [10,5]
plt.title("L = 16, M = 4")
plt.plot(np.array(ecgsig).astype(float), 'b')
plt.plot(np.array(x).astype(float), 'r')
plt.legend(["original", "restored"])

print("Time for compression incl. H = 6023 [m/s]")
print("Time for compression W/O. H = 3609 [m/s]")
```

```
Time for compression incl. H = 6023 [m/s]
Time for compression W/O. H = 3609 [m/s]
```



As expected it takes longer to generate H and compress as we increase L.

```
[7]: """TEST 3: L = 16, M = 8"""

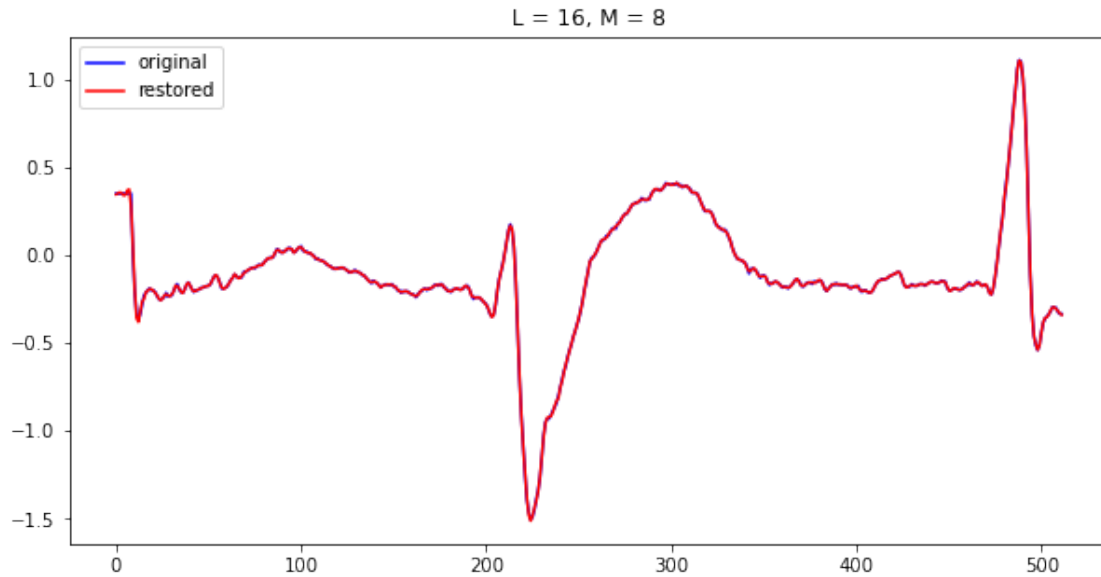
with open('x_L16_M8.txt', 'r') as f:
    x = f.read().split("\n")

with open('ecgsig.txt', 'r') as f:
    ecgsig = f.read().split("\n")

plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = [10,5]
plt.title("L = 16, M = 8")
plt.plot(np.array(ecgsig).astype(float), 'b')
plt.plot(np.array(x).astype(float), 'r')
plt.legend(["original", "restored"])

print("Time for compression incl. H = 4828 [m/s]")
print("Time for compression W/O. H = 2406 [m/s]")
```

```
Time for compression incl. H = 4828 [m/s]
Time for compression W/O. H = 2406 [m/s]
```



If we keep the ratio between  $L$  and  $M$  the same as test 1, we see that it is roughly equivalent to multiplying the compression time with factor 2. Although it takes more time if we include the generation of  $H$ .

```
[8]: """TEST 4: L = 16, M = 2"""

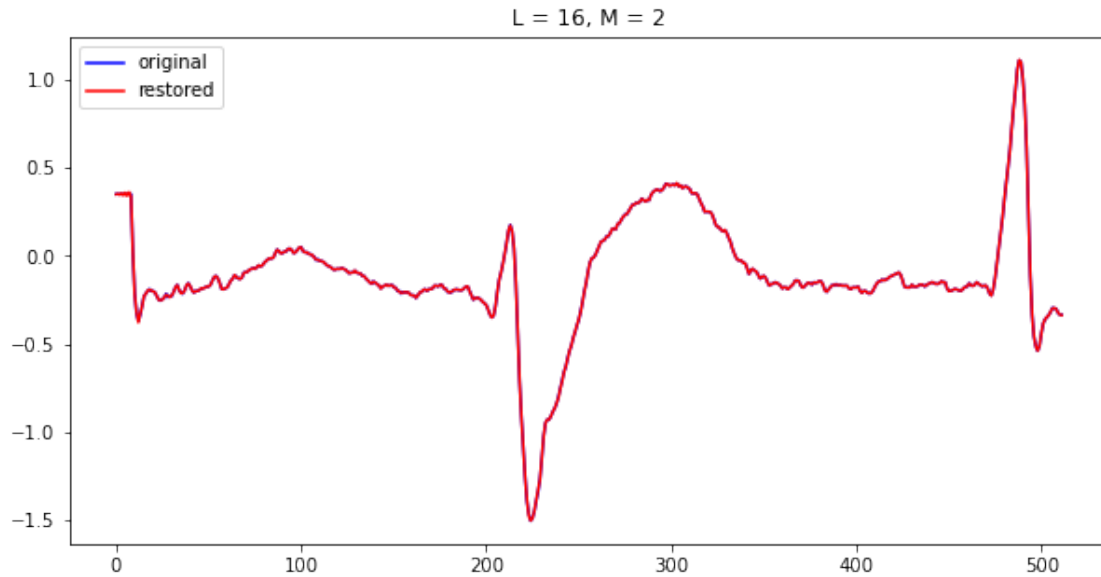
with open('x_L16_M2.txt', 'r') as f:
    x = f.read().split("\n")

with open('ecgsig.txt', 'r') as f:
    ecgsig = f.read().split("\n")

plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = [10,5]
plt.title("L = 16, M = 2")
plt.plot(np.array(ecgsig).astype(float), 'b')
plt.plot(np.array(x).astype(float), 'r')
plt.legend(["original", "restored"])

print("Time for compression incl. H = 6648 [m/s]")
print("Time for compression W/O. H = 4226 [m/s]")
```

```
Time for compression incl. H = 6648 [m/s]
Time for compression W/O. H = 4226 [m/s]
```



Significant increase in compression time if we take a small M.

```
[9]: """TEST 5: L = 16, M = 12"""

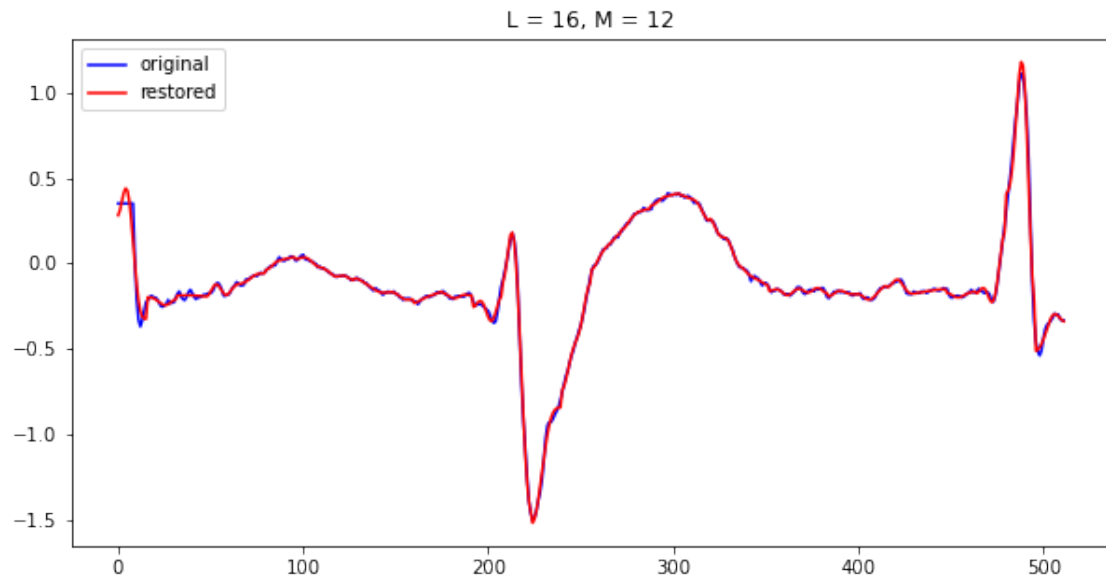
with open('x_L16_M12.txt', 'r') as f:
    x = f.read().split("\n")

with open('ecgsig.txt', 'r') as f:
    ecgsig = f.read().split("\n")

plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = [10,5]
plt.title("L = 16, M = 12")
plt.plot(np.array(ecgsig).astype(float), 'b')
plt.plot(np.array(x).astype(float), 'r')
plt.legend(["original", "restored"])

print("Time for compression incl. H = 3609 [m/s]")
print("Time for compression W/O. H = 1187 [m/s]")
```

```
Time for compression incl. H = 3609 [m/s]
Time for compression W/O. H = 1187 [m/s]
```



Significant decrease in compression time if we take a large  $M$ . However, the reconstructed signal is not as good.