信号傅氏变换实验报告

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实验目的:

通过对几种信号进行傅氏变换,加深对傅氏变换的理解,并且了解信号处 理的一些最基本软件的用法.

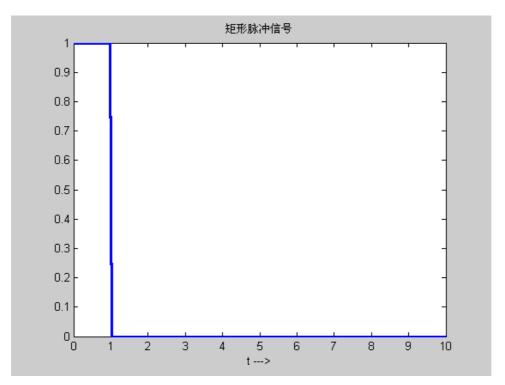
实验过程: 用老师给出的信号原代码老师, 再用 plot()函数绘出信号, 再通过 cftbyfft()作出傅氏变换后的信号。用 cftbyfft(a,b,0)来调整图形位置。

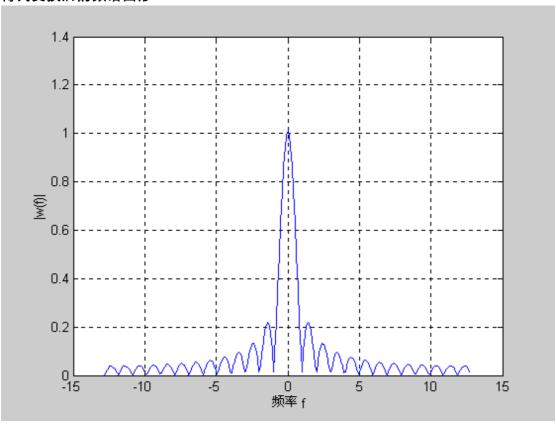
实验记录及分析:

```
矩形脉冲函数
```

```
信号: M=8; tend=1; T=10; N=2^M;
       dt=T/N; n=0:N-1; t=n*dt;
       w=zeros(size(t,2),1);
       Tow=find((tend-t)>0);
       w(Tow,1)=ones(length(Tow),1);
       plot(t,w,'b','LineWidth',2.5);title('矩形脉冲信号');xlabel('t --->');
```

信号时域图:

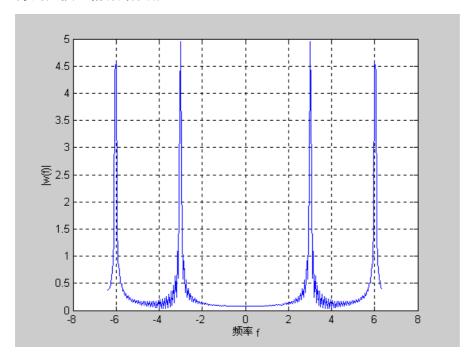




频率突变信号

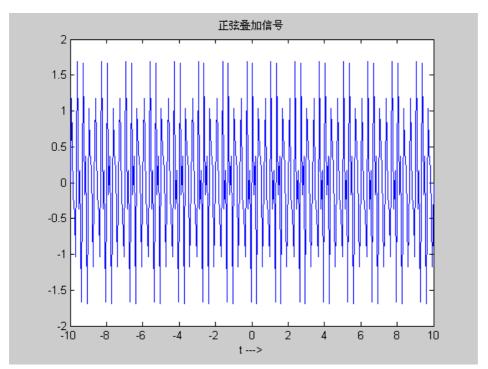
```
clear;M=8;N=2^M;
t=linspace(-10,10,N);
s1=find(t<.0);</pre>
```

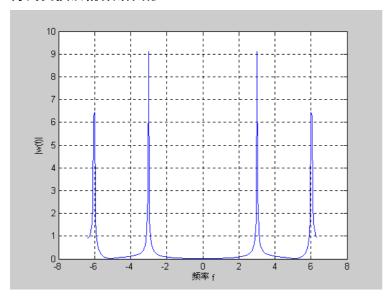
```
x(s1)=cos(2*pi*6*t(s1));
s2=find(t>=.0);
x(s2)=cos(2*pi*3*t(s2));
plot(t,x); title('频率突变信号');xlabel('t--->');
```



3. 正弦叠加信号

```
信号: clear; M=8; N=2^M;
t=linspace(-10,10,N);
x1=sin(2*pi*6*t);
x2=sin(2*pi*3*t);
xx=x1+x2;
plot(t,xx); title('正弦叠加信号');xlabel('t--->');
```

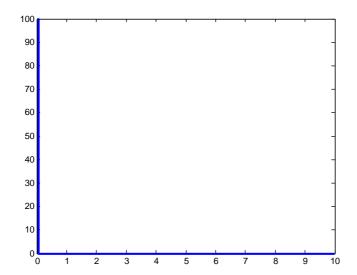


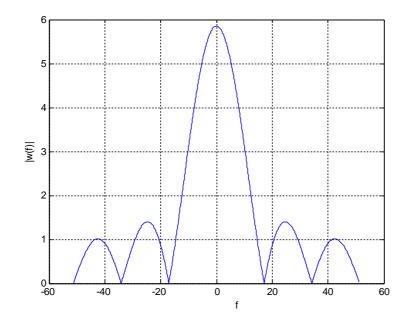


4.脉冲信号

```
脉冲信号1变换代码:
```

```
clear;M=10; T=10; N=2^M;
    dt=T/N; n=0:N-1; t=n*dt;
    w=zeros(size(t));
    w(1:6)=100;
    plot(t,w,'b','LineWidth',2.5);title('The Delta Function');xlabel('t--->');
```

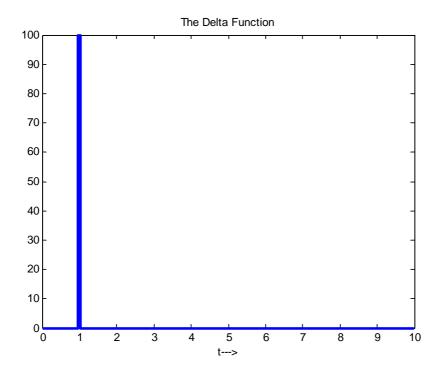


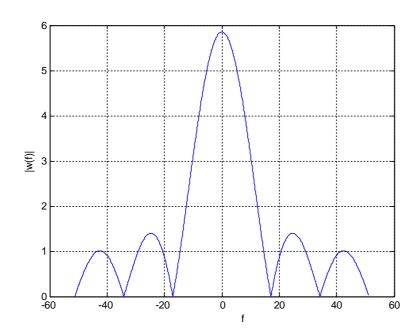


脉冲信号 2:

```
\begin{split} & clear; M=10; \  \, T=10; \  \, N=2^{M}; \\ & dt=T/N; \  \, n=0:N-1; \  \, t=n*dt; \\ & w=zeros(size(t)); \\ & w(100:105)=100; \\ & plot(t,w,'b','LineWidth',2.5); \\ & title('The Delta Function'); \\ & xlabel('t--->'); \\ \end{split}
```

时域图

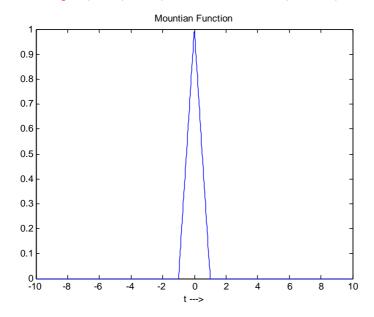




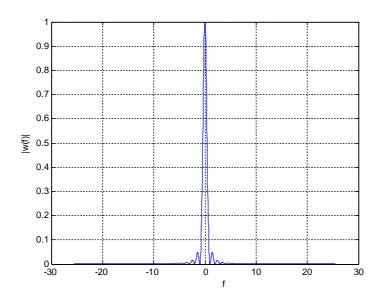
5.山形函数信号

```
变换代码: clear; M=10; N=2^M;
t=linspace(-10,10,N);
mtn=zeros(size(t));
s1=find(t>=-1&t<0);
mtn(s1)=1+t(s1);
s2=find(t>0&t<=1);
```

mtn(s2)=1-t(s2); plot(t,mtn); title('Mountian Function');xlabel('t --->');

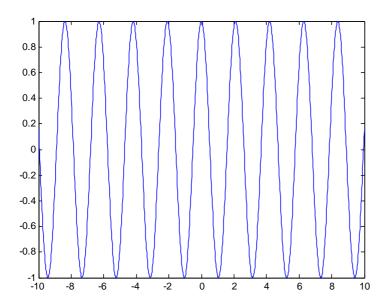


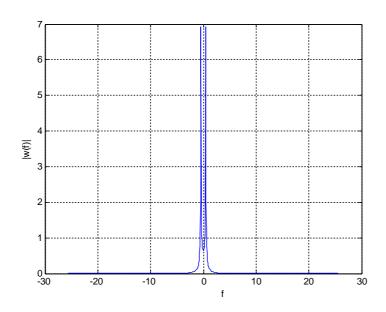
傅氏变换后的频谱图形:



6.余弦函数信号

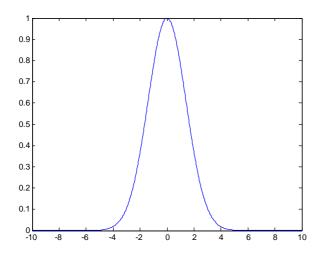
```
变换代码: clear; M=10; N=2^M;
t=linspace(-10,10,N);
xcos=cos(3*t);
plot(t,xcos);
```

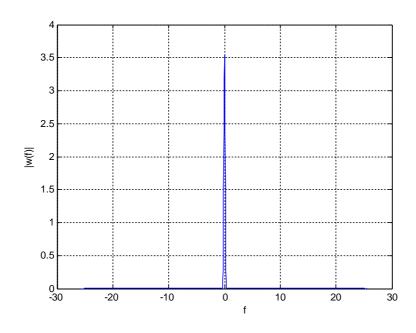




7.高斯函数信号

```
变换代码: clear; M=10; N=2^M;
t=linspace(-10,10,N);
a=1/4;
g=exp(-a*t.^2);
plot(t,g);
```





8.阶跃信号和符号函数信号

```
阶跃信号变换代码: clear; M=10; N=2^M;

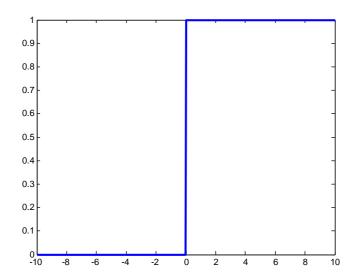
t=linspace(-10,10,N);

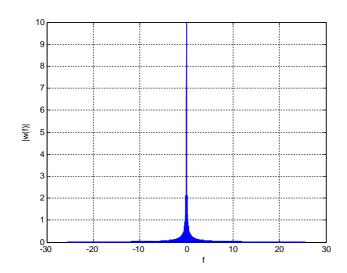
x=zeros(size(t));

s=find(t>=0);

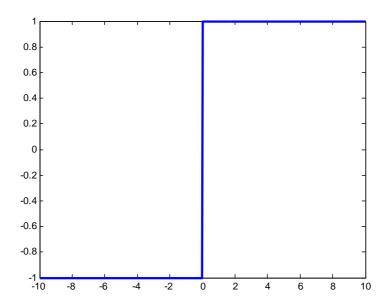
x(s)=ones(1,length(s));

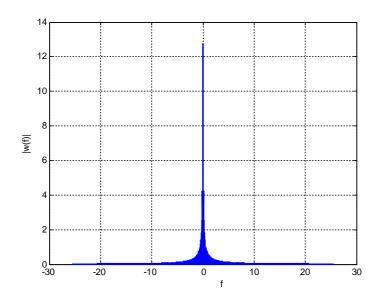
plot(t,x,'LineWidth',2.5); title('阶跃信号');
```





```
符号函数信号变换代码: clear; M=10; N=2^M; t=linspace(-10,10,N); \\ s1=find(t<0); \\ sgn(s1)=-ones(size(s1)); \\ s2=find(t>=0); \\ sgn(s2)=ones(size(s2)); \\ plot(t,sgn,'LineWidth',2.5); title('符号函数');
```





9.太阳黑子活动

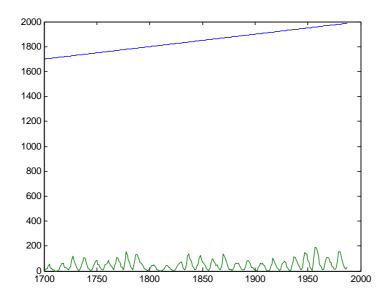
数据载入及变换代码: load sunspot.dat

year=sunspot(:,1);

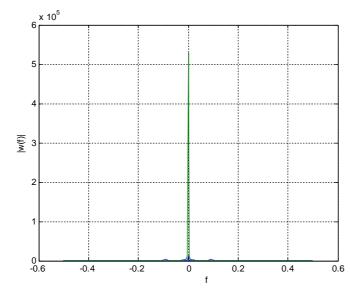
wolfer=sunspot(:,2);

太阳黑子时域图:

plot(year,ans);



cftbyfft(sunspot,year,0);



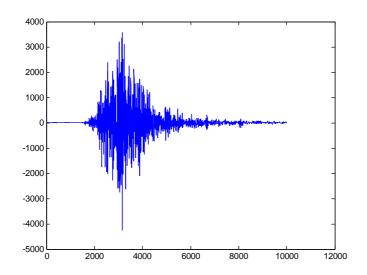
10.地震数据

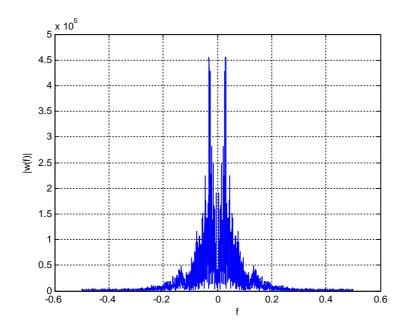
数据载入及变换代码: load quake;

cftbyfft(e,1:length(e));

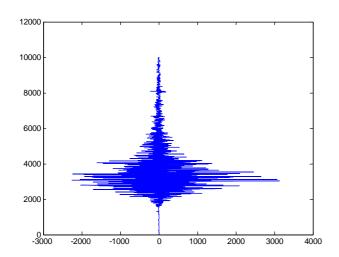
数据载入: e 时域图:

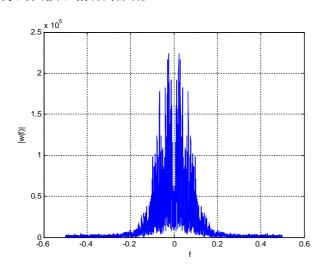
plot(1:length(e),e);





N时域图: plot(n,1:length(n));





实验心得休会:

才学完傅氏变换,没做太多练习,经过这次的实验,最有用的是将原本很抽象的公式直观化,因为还没学多少信号方面的知识,具体说不出傅氏变换好在哪,但是可以看出,原来时城园上,集中的突变在变换到频率域之后许多信号的性质就可以观察出来了,其中影响最深的是冲击函数的傅氏变换后变成平滑的曲线,可以说是一个比例的分布。

虽然现在感觉没明白太多,但是我想在我下星期的 学习以及考前的复习,这个实验带来作用会渐渐体现 出来。