# 物联网第二次作业报告

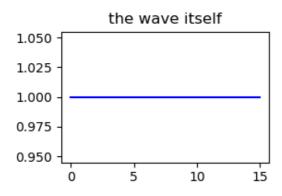
软73 沈冠霖 2017013569

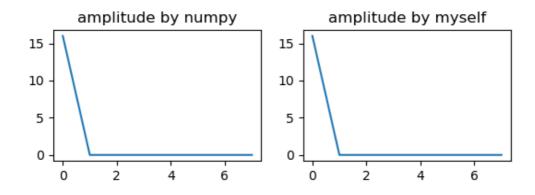
# 1.对给定的函数进行DFT

每个图上方都是波形,左右分别为numpy库自带的FFT和我自己实现的DFT的结果,根据奈奎斯特采样定理,为了显示效果良好,我只截取了左边半部分。

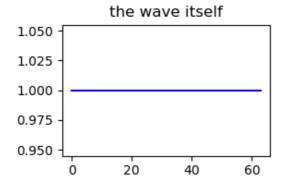
#### 常函数, N=16

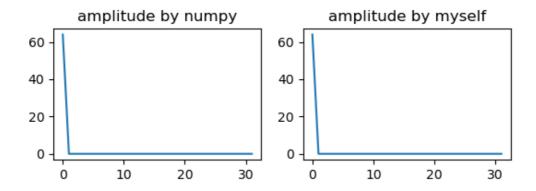
Plot wave and its DFT





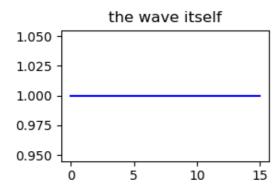
常函数, N=64

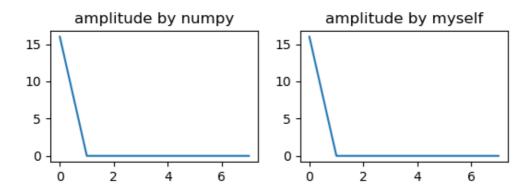




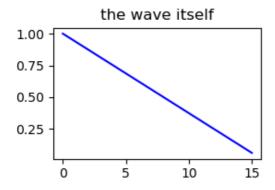
## 常函数, N=1024

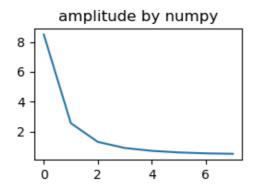
#### Plot wave and its DFT

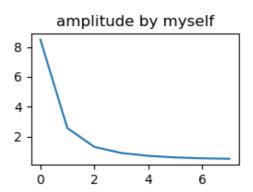




线性函数, N=16

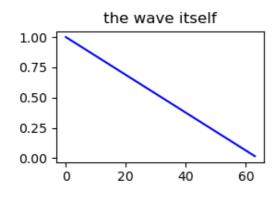


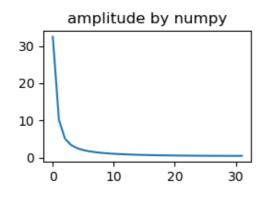


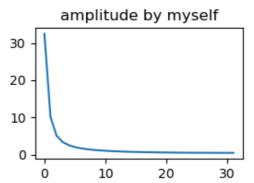


## 线性函数, N=64

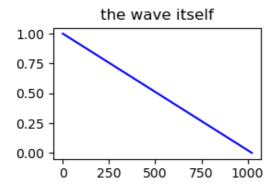
Plot wave and its DFT

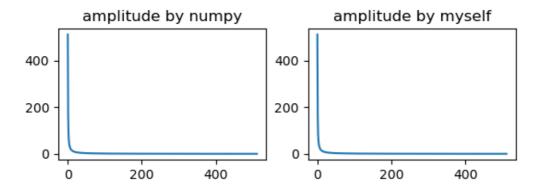






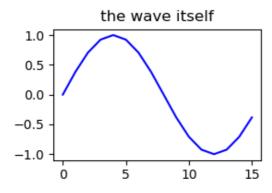
线性函数, N=1024

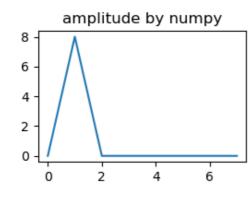


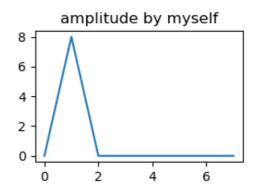


## 三角函数, N=16

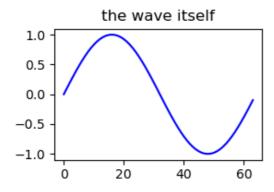
#### Plot wave and its DFT

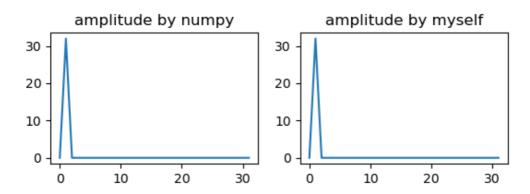






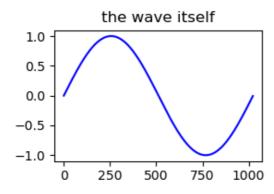
三角函数, N=64

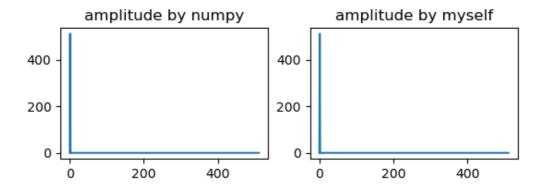




### 三角函数, N=1024

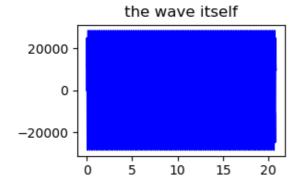
#### Plot wave and its DFT

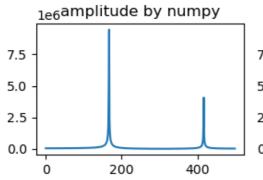


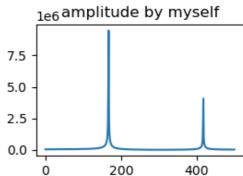


# 2.对res1进行DFT, STFT

Plot wave and its DFT

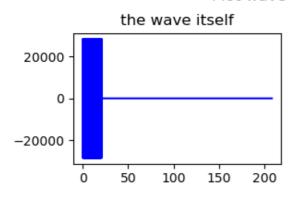


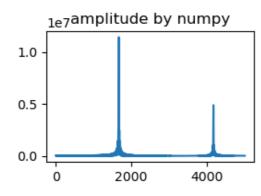


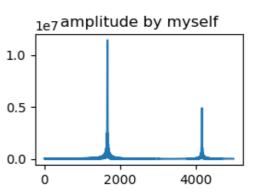


### 补0之后波形如下:

#### Plot wave and its DFT

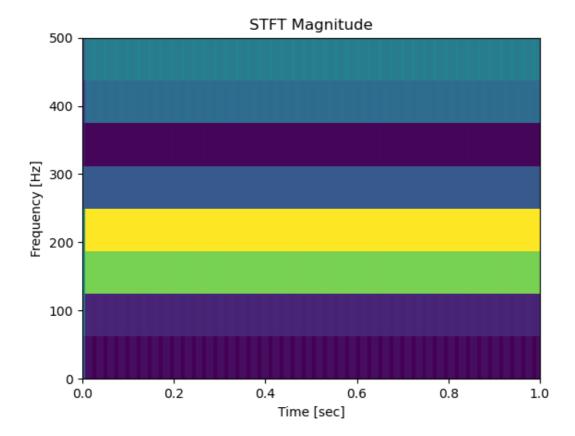




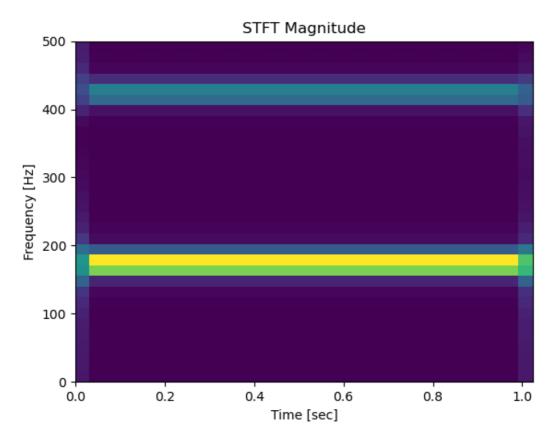


根据上面波形图,可以看出我的补0操作是正确的。之后看频谱图,发现频谱图的结构一致,推测补0不影响波的频率情况。

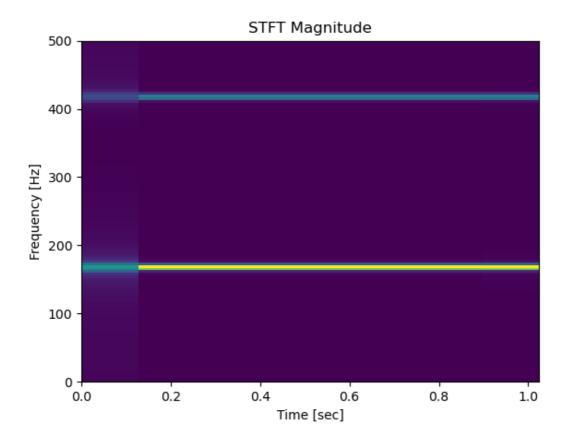
其次是对res1做短时傅里叶变换STFT



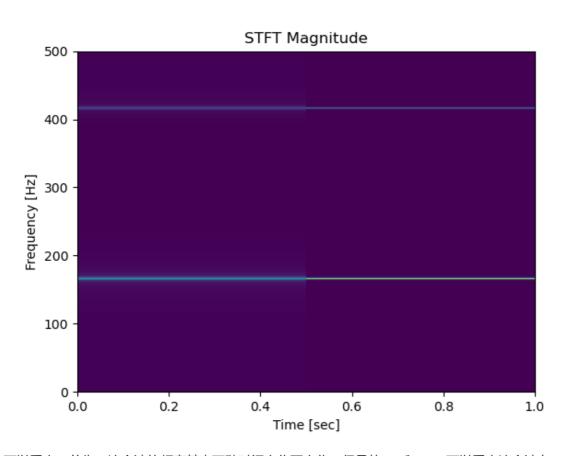
窗口大小为64



窗口大小为256



#### 窗口大小为1024

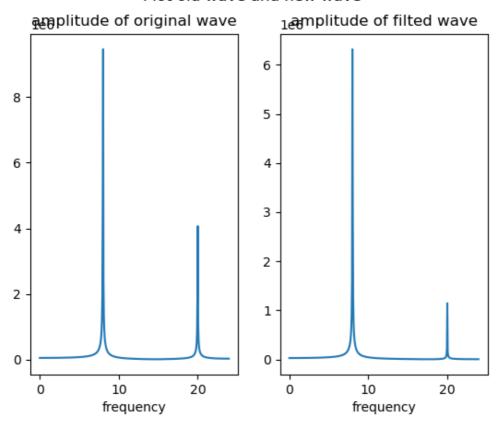


可以看出,首先,这个波的频率基本不随时间变化而变化,但是从256和1024可以看出这个波有一些噪声。其次,当窗口大小变大的时候,波的频率分布变得更加集中,但是受噪声影响也更大。

# 3.滤波

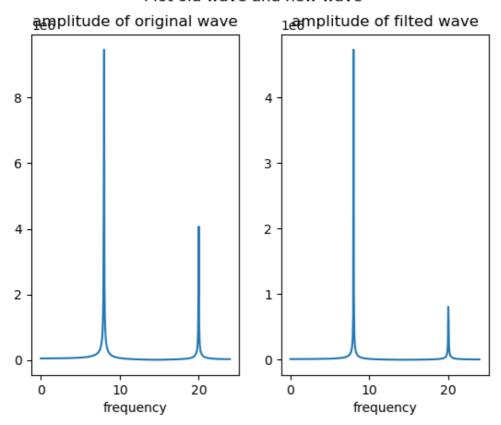
#### 窗口大小为3

Plot old wave and new wave

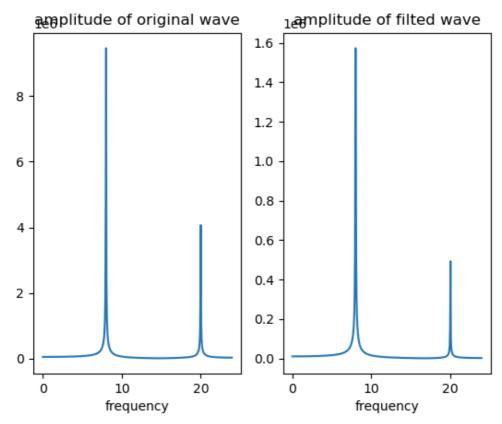


窗口大小为4

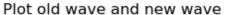
Plot old wave and new wave

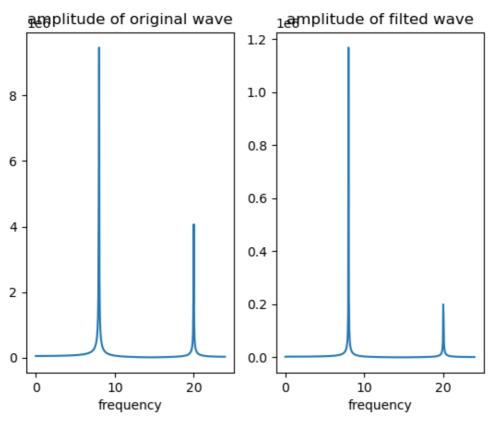


#### Plot old wave and new wave



#### 窗口大小为16

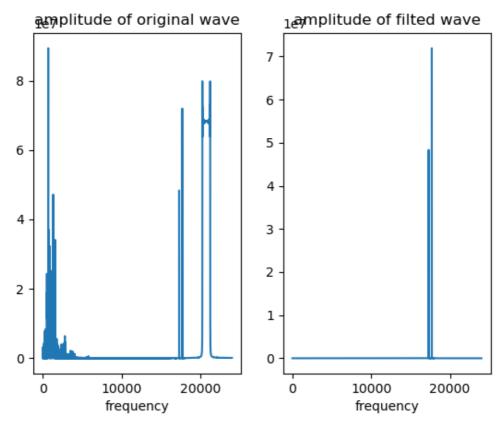




分析得到,窗口越大,滤波的绝对效果越强(高频波损失越大),但是对所需的低频波的损失也越大。滤波的相对效果(高频:低频)方面并没有明显规律,窗口大小从3变成4的时候滤波效果有所改进,4变成8滤波效果反而大幅下降,8变成16效果又明显提升。

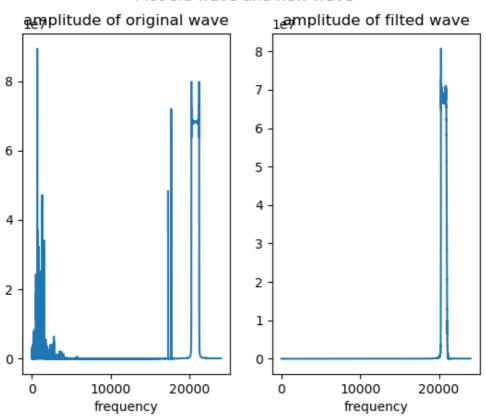
之后对res2进行带通滤波,结果如下:

#### Plot old wave and new wave



#### 20kHZ-21kHZ

#### Plot old wave and new wave



可以看出,两次滤波后,只有对应频率的部分留了下来且大小几乎不变,其余都滤掉了,说明滤波正确。