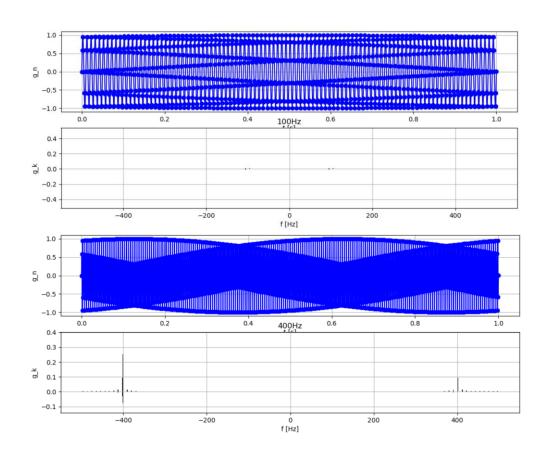
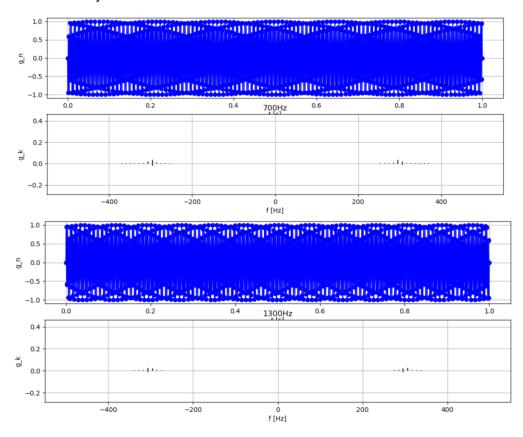
### Oppgave 1

- a) Er amplituden på den Fouriertransformerte som forventet? Ja, på grafen så ser vi at ved 100hz og 100hz får vi avlesninger.
- b) Vi ser at 700Hz og 1300Hz ikke gir det vi forventer og dette er på grunn av nyquist frekvensen som er den maksimale frekvensen der aliasing vil forekomme.



# FYS2130 regneoppgaver 6 Vibishan Raveendrarajah



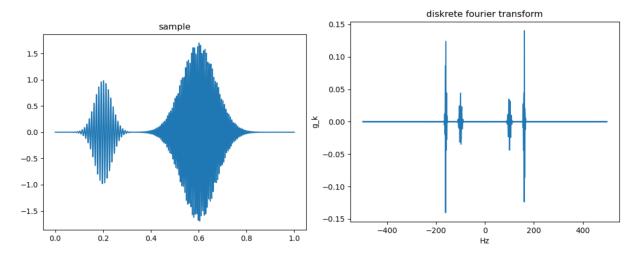
# **Oppgave 2 utregning:**

FYS 2130 Oblig NACO

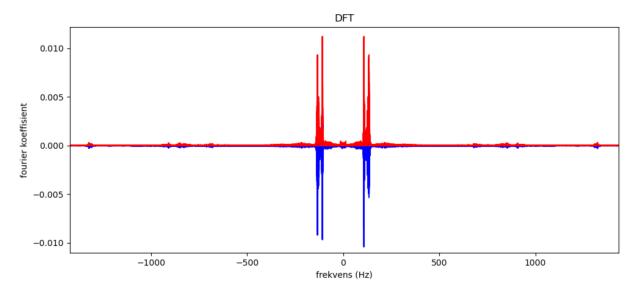
2) 
$$\chi_{R} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N} \chi_{n} e^{-\frac{i2N}{N}} k_{n}$$
 $N_{R}^{2} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N} \chi_{n} e^{-\frac{i2N}{N}} k_{n}$ 
 $N_{R}^{2} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N} \chi_{n} = 2^{\circ} = 1$ 
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Kode vedlagt nede\*

## Oppgave 3a



# Oppgave 4a



I terminalen: sample rate: 44100

### Oppgave 4b)

I følge samplings teoremet må samplingsfrekvensen være minst dobbelt av den maksimale frekvensen man vil gjenopprette, siden mennesker klarer å høre i 20Hz til 20,000Hz området må da samplingsfrekvensen være dobbelt av det maksimale ønsket frekvensen. Derfor er samplings frekvensen rundt 40,000Hz.

# **Kode**

### Kode oppgave 1:

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from numpy import pi, sin
#oppgave 1
A = 1
T = 1 #total samplings tid
f_samp = 1000 # samplingsfrekvens 1KHz = 1000Hz
N = T*f_samp; # total samplingspunkter
f = 100 \#100Hz
dt = 1/f samp
t = np.linspace(0, T, N) #tids array
for i in range (4):
   ti = ['100Hz', '400Hz', '700Hz', '1300Hz']
    f = [100, 400, 700, 1300]
    g = A*sin(2*pi*f[i]*t)
    g_k = (1/N)*np.fft.fft(g)
    freq = np.fft.fftfreq(N, dt)
    fig, ax = plt.subplots(2,1, figsize = (13, 5))
    ax[0].grid(1)
    ax[0].plot(t, g, color='blue', linestyle='solid', marker='o')
    ax[0].set xlabel('t [s]')
    ax[0].set_ylabel('g_n')
    ax[1].grid(1)
    ax[1].bar(freq, np.imag(g_k), color='black', width=0.2)
    ax[1].bar(freq, np.abs(g_k), color='black', width=0.2) #
    ax[1].set_xlabel('f [Hz]')
    ax[1].set_ylabel('g_k')
    plt.title(ti[i])
    plt.show()
```

#### Kode oppgave 2:

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
from numpy import sin, pi

N = 1000
X = np.linspace(-2*pi, 2*pi, N)
g = sin(X)**2
mean = sum(g/N)
g_k = (1/N)*np.fft.fft(g)

print('gjennomsnitt', mean)
print('første komponent', g_k[0])

plt.plot(X, g)
plt.axhline(y = mean, color = 'r', linestyle = '-')
plt.show()
```

### Kode oppgave 3a:

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
 import numpy as np
 from numpy import sin, exp, pi, imag
A1, A2 = 1, 1.7 #amplitude
 f1, f2 = 100, 160 #freq in Hz
t1, t2 = 0.2, 0.6 #seconds
 std1, std2 = 0.05, 0.1 #standard deviation
N = 1000
 t = np.linspace(0,1,N)
dt = T/N
f = A1*sin(2*pi*f1*t)*exp(-((t-t1)/std1)**2) + A2*sin(2*pi*f2*t)*exp(-((t-t1)/std1)**2) + A2*sin(2*pi*f2*t)**
t2)/std2)**2)
#samplede tidsserien
plt.plot(t, f)
plt.title('sample')
plt.show()
#DFT via fft
g k = (1/N)*np.fft.fft(f)
freq = np.fft.fftfreq(N, dt)
plt.plot(freq, imag(g k))
plt.title('diskrete fourier transform')
plt.xlabel('Hz')
plt.ylabel('g_k')
plt.show()
```

#### kode oppgave 3b:

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
from numpy import sin, exp, pi, imag
A1, A2 = 1, 1.7 #amplitude
f1, f2 = 100, 160 #freq in Hz
t1, t2 = 0.2, 0.6 #seconds
 std1, std2 = 0.05, 0.1 #standard deviation
T = 1
N = 1000
t = np.linspace(0,1,N)
dt = T/N
f = A1*sin(2*pi*f1*t)*exp(-((t-t1)/std1)**2) + A2*sin(2*pi*f2*t)*exp(-((t-t1)/std1)**2) + A2*sin(2*pi*f2*t)*exp(-((t-t1)/std1)*exp(-((t-t1)/std1)**2) + A2*sin(2*pi*f2*t)*exp(-((t-t1)/std1)*exp(-((t-t1)/std1)*exp(-((t-t1)/std1)*exp(-((t-t1)/std1)*exp(-((t-t1)/std1)*exp(-((t-t1)/std1)*exp(-((t-t1)/std1)*exp(-((t-t1)/std1)*exp(-((t-t1)/std1)*exp(-((t-t1)/std1)*exp(-((t-t1)/std1)*exp(-((t-t1)/std1)*exp(-((t-t1)/std1)*exp(-((t-t1)/std1)*exp(-((t-t1)/std1)*exp(-((t-t1)/std1)*exp(-((t-t1)/std1)*exp(-((t-t1)/std1)*exp(-((t-t1)/std1)*exp(-((t-t1)/std1)*exp(-((t-t1)/std1)*exp(-((t-t1)/std1)*exp(-((t-t1)/std1)*exp(-((t-t1)/std1)*exp(-((t-t1)/std1)*exp(-((t-t1)/std1)*exp(-((t-t1)/std1)*exp(-((t-t1)/std1)*exp(-((t-t1)/std1)*exp(-((t-t1)/std1)*exp(-((t-t1)/std1)*exp(-((t-t1)/std1)*exp(-((t-t1)/std1)*exp(-((t-t1)/std1)*exp(-((t-t1)/std1)*exp(-((t-t1)/std1)*exp(-((t-t1)/std1)*exp(-((t-t1)/std1)*exp(-((t-t1)/std1)*exp(-((t-t1)/std1)*exp(-((t-t1)/std1)*exp(-((t-t1)/std1)*exp(-((t-t1)/std1)*exp(-((t-t1)/std1)*exp(-((t-t1)/std1)*exp(-((t-t1)/std1)*exp(-((t-t1)/std1)*exp(-((t-t1)/std1)*exp(-((t-t1)/std1)*exp(-((t-t1)/std1)*exp(-((t-t1)/std1)*exp(-((t-t1)/std1)*exp(-((t-t1)/std1)*exp(-((
t2)/std2)**2)
#DFT via fft
g k = (1/N)*np.fft.fft(f)
freq = np.fft.fftfreq(N, dt)
def wavelet(K, w, tk, tn): #wavelet formula (14.8)
                 cplx = np.complex(0, 1)
                 fs = A1*sin(2*pi*f1*t)*exp(-((t-t1)/std1)**2) + A2*sin(2*pi*f2*t)*exp(-
((t-t2)/std2)**2)
                C = 0.798*w/(fs*K1) #formula (14.7)
                 return C^*(exp(-cplx^*w^*(tn-tk)) - exp(-K^{**2})) * exp(-w^*2^*(tn-tk))
tk)**2 / (2*K)**2)
def wavelet_transform(K, w, tk, tn, x, N): #wavelet transform (14.9)
                 gamma = np.zeros(N, dtype=np.complex_)
                 for i in range(N):
                                print(w)
                                 gamma[i] = x* np.conjugate(wavelet(K, w, tk, tn))
                 return gamma
def wavelet_diagram(K, w, tk, tn, x, N): #der w er en liste
                wav_list = np.zeros(N)
                 for i in range(N):
                                wav_list[i] = wavelet_transform(K, w[i], tk, tn, x[i], N)
N = 100 #analyse
w = np.logspace(80, 200, num = N)
K1 = 6
k2 = 60
fs = A1*sin(2*pi*f1*t)*exp(-((t-t1)/std1)**2) + A2*sin(2*pi*f2*t)*exp(-((t-t1)/std1)**2) + A2*sin(2*pi*f2*t)*
t2)/std2)**2)
x = np.linspace(-2*pi, 2*pi, N)
wavelet_diagram(K1, w, t1, t2, x, N)
```

FYS2130 regneoppgaver 6 Vibishan Raveendrarajah

Oppgave 3C funker ikke, men skrev mest av det som trengs, problemet var bare med wavelet transform. Oppgave 3c er med oppgave 3b koden.

### Opggave 4a

```
#oppgave 4a
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from scipy.io import wavfile
f_s , data = wavfile.read('cuckoo.wav')
print('sample rate:',f_s)
N = data.shape[0]
T = N/f_s
x = data[:,0]
f_c = (1/N) *np.fft.fft(x)
freq = np.fft.fftfreq(N, T/f_s)
plt.plot(freq, f_c)
plt.title('DFT')
plt.xlabel('frekvens')
plt.ylabel('fourier koeffisient')
plt.show()
```

### Oppgave 4c) funker ikke

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from scipy.io import wavfile

f_s , data = wavfile.read('cuckoo.wav')
print('sample rate:',f_s)
N = data.shape[0]
T = N/f_s
x = data[:,0]

samp_n = 20
t1, t2 = 0.4, 1.1
x_n = data[np.int_(t1*f_s):np.int_(t2*f_s):samp_n, 0]

t = (1/f_s)*np.linspace(t1, t2, len(x_n))
# calc DFT via FFT
x_g = (1/(len(x_n)))*np.fft.fft(x_n)
freq = np.fft.fftfreq(len(x_n), 1/f_s)

"""
plt.plot(freq, np.imag(f c), color ='blue')
```

# FYS2130 regneoppgaver 6 Vibishan Raveendrarajah

```
plt.plot(freq, np.abs(f_c), color ='red')
plt.title('DFT')
plt.xlabel('frekvens (Hz)')
plt.ylabel('fourier koeffisient')
plt.show()
"""
plt.plot(t, x_n, color='blue', linestyle='solid', linewidth=0.2)
plt.plot(freq, np.abs(x_g[:len(x_n)]), color='black', linewidth=0.5)
plt.show()
```