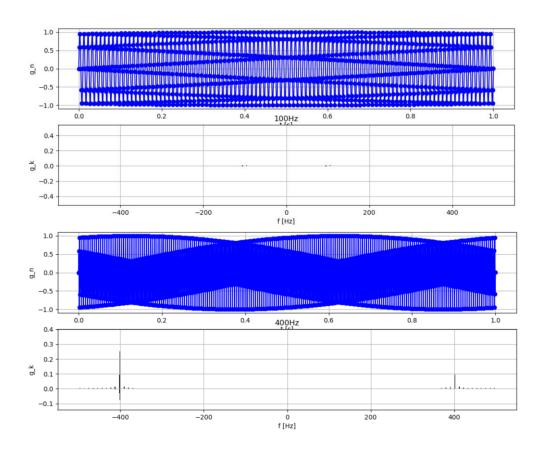
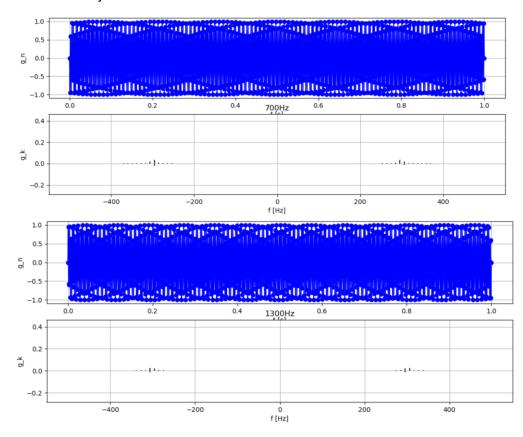
Oppgave 1

- 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



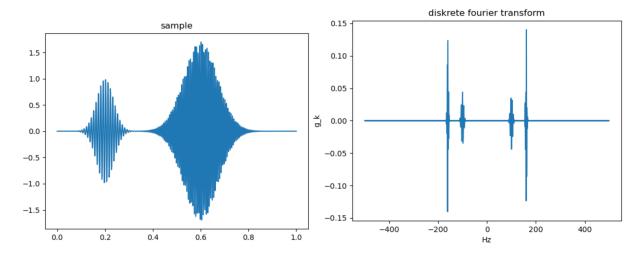
Oppgave 2 utregning:

FYS 2130 Oblig NACO

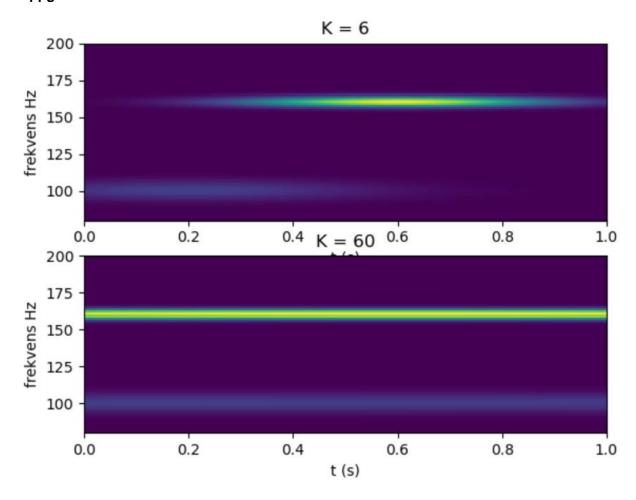
2)
$$\chi_{R} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N} \chi_{n} e^{-i\frac{2N}{N}} k_{n}$$
 $\gamma_{R}^{N} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N} \chi_{n} e^{-i\frac{2N}{N}} k_{n}$
 $\gamma_{R}^{N} = \gamma_{R}^{N} = \gamma_{R$

Kode vedlagt nede*

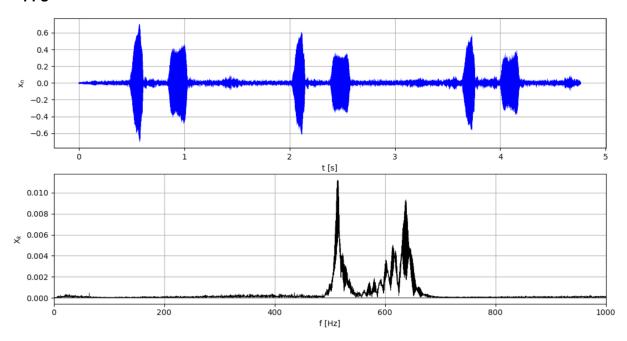
Oppgave 3a



Oppgave 3c



Oppgave 4a



I dene oppgaven for å finne frekvens området til wavleteanalysen mp vi ta FFT på lydopptaket, og fra graffen ser vi at 500Hz til circa 650Hz er frekvensen vi bør ta wavelet analyse i.

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.

Oppgave 4C) se kode nede, var ikke helt ferdig med den

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, 3c:

Oppgave 3C funker ikke helt, vet ikke hva som er feil. (Oppgave 3c er med oppgave 3b koden)

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from numpy import sin, exp, pi, log10
A1, A2 = 1, 1.7
f1, f2 = 100, 160
t1, t2 = 0.20, 0.60
sigma1, sigma2 = 0.05, 0.10
fs = 1000
N = int(T*fs)
dt = T/N
t = np.linspace(0,T,N)
f = A1*sin(2*pi*f1*t)*exp(-((t-t1)/sigma1)**2) + A2*sin(2*pi*f2*t)*exp(-((t-t1)/sigma1)**2) + A2*sin(2*pi*f2*t)**2) + A2*sin(2*pi*f2*t)**2) + A2*sin(2*pi*f2*t)**2) + A2*sin(2*pi*f2*t)**2) + A2*sin(2*
t2)/sigma2)**2)
def wavelet(tn,tk,wa,K):
            cplx = np.complex(0,1)
            C = 0.798*wa/(fs*K)
            return C^*(\exp(-cplx*wa*(tn-tk))-\exp(-K**2)) * \exp(-wa*2*(tn-tk))
tk)**2/(2*K)**2)
def wavelet_transform(tn,tk,wa,K):
            gamma = 0
            for n in range(len(t)):
                        gamma += f[n]*np.conjugate(wavelet(tn[n],tk,wa,K))
            return gamma
def wavelet_diagram(tn,tk,wa,K):
            a, b = np.meshgrid(tk,wa)
            A = wavelet_transform(tn,a, b, K)
            plt.pcolormesh(a, b/(2*pi), abs(A))
wa = np.logspace(log10(80), log10(200), 100)*2*pi
tk = np.linspace(0, T, 1000)
plt.subplot(2,1,1)
wavelet diagram(t,t,wa,6)
plt.title('K = 6')
plt.xlabel('t (s)')
plt.ylabel('frekvens Hz')
plt.subplot(2,1,2)
wavelet diagram(t,t,wa,60)
```

```
plt.title('K = 60')
plt.xlabel('t (s)')
plt.ylabel('frekvens Hz')
plt.show()
```

Opggave 4a (bruker mye av kode fra forelesningen)

```
#oppgave 4a
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from scipy.io import wavfile
from scipy import signal
f_s, data = wavfile.read('cuckoo.wav')
x_n = data[:,0]
N = data.shape[0]
print(f s)
T = N/f_s
dt = 1/f s
t1 = 0.4
t2 = 1.1
dt = 1 / f s
t = dt*np.linspace(0., N, data.shape[0])
\#t_n = t[np.int_(t1*f_s):np.int_(t2*f_s):N]
X k = (1/N)*np.fft.fft(x n)
freq = np.fft.fftfreq(N, dt)
#short-t fourier transform
t_STFT, t_STFT, Fxx = signal.stft(x_n, f_s, nperseg=2000)
fig, ax = plt.subplots(2,1, figsize = (13, 8))
ax[0].grid(1)
ax[1].grid(1)
ax[0].plot(t, x_n, color='blue', linestyle='solid', linewidth=0.2)
ax[0].set_xlabel('t [s]')
ax[0].set_ylabel('x$_n$')
ax[1].plot(freq, np.abs(X_k[:N]), color='black', linewidth=0.5)
ax[1].set_xlabel('f [Hz]')
ax[1].set_ylabel('X$_k$')
ax[1].set_xlim([0, 1000])
plt.show()
```

```
plt.pcolormesh(t_STFT, f_STFT, np.abs(Fxx), shading='gouraud')
plt.xlabel('t [s]')
plt.ylabel('f [Hz]')
plt.ylim([0, 1000])
```

Oppgave 4c) funker ikke 😕

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from numpy import sin, exp, pi, log10
f_s , data = wavfile.read('cuckoo.wav')
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]
def wavelet(tn,tk,wa,K):
    cplx = np.complex(0,1)
    C = 0.798*wa/(fs*K)
    return C^*(\exp(-cplx^*wa^*(tn-tk))-\exp(-K^{**2})) * \exp(-wa^{*2}*(tn-tk))
tk)**2/(2*K)**2)
def wavelet_transform(tn,tk,wa,K):
    gamma = 0
    for n in range(len(t)):
        gamma += f[n]*np.conjugate(wavelet(tn[n],tk,wa,K))
    return gamma
def wavelet_diagram(tn,tk,wa,K):
    a, b = np.meshgrid(tk,wa)
    A = wavelet_transform(tn,a, b, K)
    plt.pcolormesh(a, b/(2*pi), abs(A))
K = 6
wa = np.logspace(log10(80), log10(200), 100)*2*pi
wavelet_diagram(t,t,wa,60)
plt.title('K = 60')
plt.xlabel('t (s)')
plt.ylabel('frekvens Hz')
plt.show()
```