编程作业二

对一个幅度为1,长度为10的矩形窗函数x(t)采样,并对该函数进行傅里叶变换、低通滤波等操作,分析其时域和频域特性。

(1) 采样

对矩形窗函数x(t),以采样间隔ts进行采样,画出采样后的时域和频谱特性(采样间隔ts自己设置)。

(2) 延时采样

将矩形窗函数x(t)平移0.5个采样间隔ts,以采样间隔ts进行采样,画出采样后时域和频谱特性,并与(1)对比。

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import math
```

作业中所有函数

- window(t) 幅度为1, 长度为10的矩形窗函数
- sampling(ts,initial_point,end_point) 采样函数,ts为采样间隔,initial_point为第一个采样点的时间坐标。
- DFT(sample) 离散傅里叶变换, sample 为输入信号
- filter(sample, ratio=0.1) 低通滤波器, ratio 为滤波后剩余的最高频率与原频率的比例。

```
In []:
    def window(t):
        if t < 10 and t >= 0:
            return 1
        else:
            return 0
```

```
def sampling(ts, initial_point, end_point):
    #ts: sampling time
    #initial_point: initial point of the signal
    #end_point: end point of the signal
    #return: sampled sig
```

```
sample_sig = []
t = initial_point
while t <= end_point:
    sample_sig.append(window(t))
    t += ts
return sample_sig</pre>
```

sample 1: 时间间隔 $t_s=0.1$, 初始点为 $t_0=0$,终止点为 $t_n=10$

sample 2: 时间间隔 $t_s=0.1$, 初始点为 $t_0=0.5t_s$, 终止点为 $t_n=10+0.5t_s$

```
# Sampling, sample1 is the sampled signal in question 1, sample2 is the sampled signal in question 2

ts = 0.1

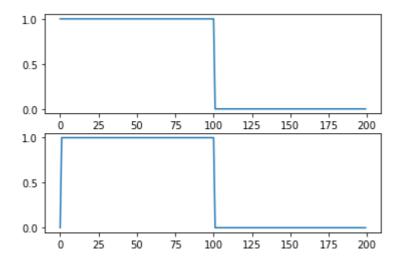
end = 20

sample1 = sampling(ts, 0, end)

sample2 = sampling(ts, -0.5*ts, end-0.5*ts)
```

```
# Plot the sampled signal
plt.subplot(211)
plt.plot(sample1)
plt.subplot(212)
plt.plot(sample2)
```

Out[]: [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x1b9eae7ad90>]



利用 np.fft.fft() 对信号 sample 1, sample 2 进行傅里叶变换, 并画出频谱特性。

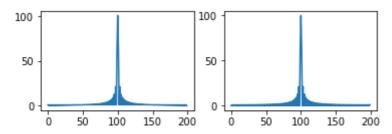
```
In []: # fft of the sampled signal
```

```
def DFT(sample):
    fft_sample = np. fft. fft(sample)
    fft_sample = np. fft. fftshift(fft_sample)
    fft_sample = abs(fft_sample)
    return fft_sample

fft_sample1 = DFT(sample1)
    fft_sample2 = DFT(sample2)

# Plot the fft of the sampled signal
    plt. subplot(221)
    plt. plot(fft_sample1)
    plt. subplot(222)
    plt. plot(fft_sample2)
```

Out[]: [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x1b9eaf417c0>]



从图像中可以看出,时移 $0.5t_s$ 前后,DFT几乎没有差别。

(3) 低通滤波器

将矩形窗函数x(t)平移0.5个采样间隔ts,通过一个合适的低通滤波器后再以采样间隔ts进行采样,画出采样后时域和频谱特性,并与(1)、(2)对比。

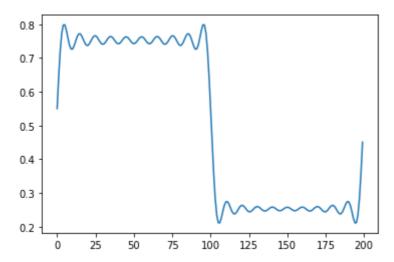
ratio 为滤波后剩余的最高频率与原频率的比例,此处选用 ratio = 0.1

```
def filter(sample, ratio=0.1):
    fft_sample = np. fft. fft(sample)
    fft_sample[int(len(fft_sample)*ratio):len(fft_sample)] = 0
    sample = np. fft. ifft(fft_sample)
    return sample
    plt. plot(filter(sample1))
```

D:\CodeWorld\Anaconda\lib\site-packages\numpy\core_asarray.py:102: ComplexWarning: Ca sting complex values to real discards the imaginary part

return array(a, dtype, copy=False, order=order)

Out[]: [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x1b9ea97e6a0>]



(4) 公式推导

(4.1) Time and Frequency Domain after Sampling

1. Time Domain

$$egin{aligned} x(t) &= \mathrm{rect}igg(rac{t-10}{10}igg) & s(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty}\delta\left(t-nt_s
ight) \ y(t) &= x(t)\cdot s(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty}x\left(nt_s
ight)\delta\left(t-nt_s
ight) \end{aligned}$$

2. Frequency Domain

$$x(t) = \operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{t-10}{10}\right) \quad s(t) = 10\operatorname{Sa(sw)} \cdot e^{-10j\omega}$$
 $y(t) = \operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{t}{10} - 1\right) \cdot \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta\left(t - nt_s\right)$
 $\leftrightarrow 10\operatorname{Sa(5w)} \cdot e^{-10j\omega} \cdot \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \left(w - w_s\right)$

(4.2) Fourier Transform after time shifting

Time shift:

$$y'(t) = x(t - 0.5ts) \cdot \sum_{n = -\infty}^{+\infty} \delta\left(t - nt_s\right)$$
 $Y(w)' = X(w) \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2}jwt_s} \cdot \sum_{n = -\infty}^{+\infty} \delta\left(t - nt_s\right)$
 $\therefore t_{s \to 0}$
 $\therefore e^{-\frac{1}{2}jwt_s} \to e^0 = 1$
 $\therefore Y'(w) \approx X(w) \cdot \sum_{n = -\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t - nts) = Y(w)$

时域上的采样是频域 (Sinc Function) 关于 w_s 的周期延拓。

(4.3) Low Pass Filter

$$egin{aligned} x(t) &= \mathrm{rect}\left(rac{t-10}{10}
ight) \ X(\omega) &= 10 \mathrm{Sa}(5\omega) \cdot e^{-10j\omega} \ X(\omega) &\stackrel{\mathrm{low \ pass \ filter}}{\longrightarrow} X(\omega) \cdot \mathrm{rect}\left(rac{\omega - \omega_{\mathrm{limit}}}{\omega_{\mathrm{max}}}
ight) \ x(t) &\stackrel{\mathrm{low \ pass \ filter}}{\longrightarrow} x(t) * k_1 \mathrm{Sa}\left(k_2 t
ight) \cdot e^{jk_3 t} \end{aligned}$$

通过滤去高通成分,当信号出现剧烈变化时,只有低通成分的作用会使滤波后的信号会更加平滑。