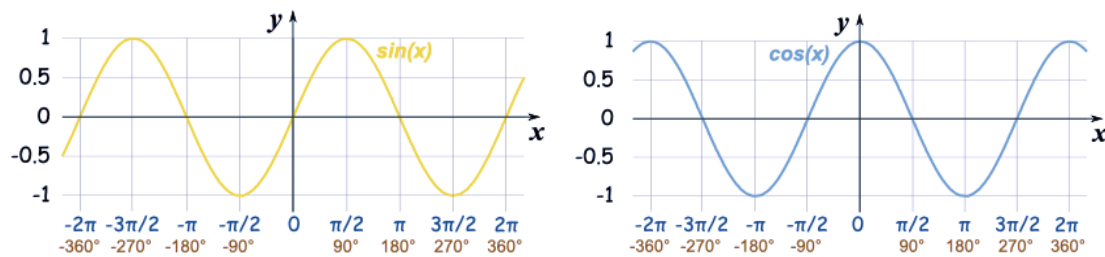


**Week7 Summary****\* Sound****\* Sine curve**

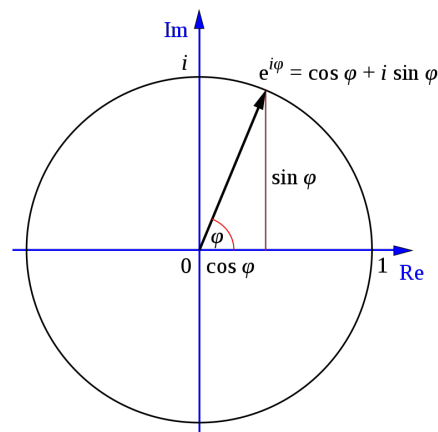
- \* a curve in rectangular coordinates of the equation  $y = a \sin bx$  where  $a$  and  $b$  are consonants
- \* it starts at 0, heads up to 1 by  $\pi/2$  radians ( $90^\circ$ ) and then heads down to  $-1$ .

**\* Cosine curve**

- \* a curve whose equation in Cartesian coordinates is of the form  $y = a \cos x$
- \* it starts at 1 and heads down until  $\pi$  radians ( $180^\circ$ ) and then heads up again.

**\* Phasor**

- \* A line used to represent a complex electrical quantity as a vector

**\* Euler's formula**

- \*  $f(\theta) = e^{i\theta} = a + bi = \cos(\theta) + i\sin(\theta)$
- \* for any real number ( $\theta$ ), where  $i$  is the imaginary unit
- \*  $\theta = 0, \pi/2, \pi, 3\pi/2, 2\pi$

**\* Parameter Setting**

- \* `amp = 1`      *# range [0.0, 1.0]*
- \* `sr = 10000`    *# sampling rate, Hz*
- \* `dur = 0.5`     *# in seconds*
- \* `freq = 100.0`   *# sine frequency, Hz*

**\* 1. Generate time**

- \* `t = np.arange(1, sr+1)`    *#sampling rate만큼의 time tick/ 1초면 \*1*
- \* `t = np.arange(1, sr * dur+1)/sr`    *#duration만큼 1초면 \*1, 0.5초면 \*0.5: \*duration, /sr*
- \* `t 0.0001 0.0002 ... 0.5000`: samling rate이 1초에 10000번 들어가야 하는데, duration이 0.5니까 1초에 10000개 단위로 찍히나 1초까지 안 간다. Time tick을 0.5까지만 만든다. 1~ 5000, index는 있으나 실제 time은 아니니, sampling rate으로 나눠야 한다.

# 0부터  $2\pi$  하면 시간 개념 전혀 안 들어 있어서, t를 가지고 theta로 확장 시켜야 한다.

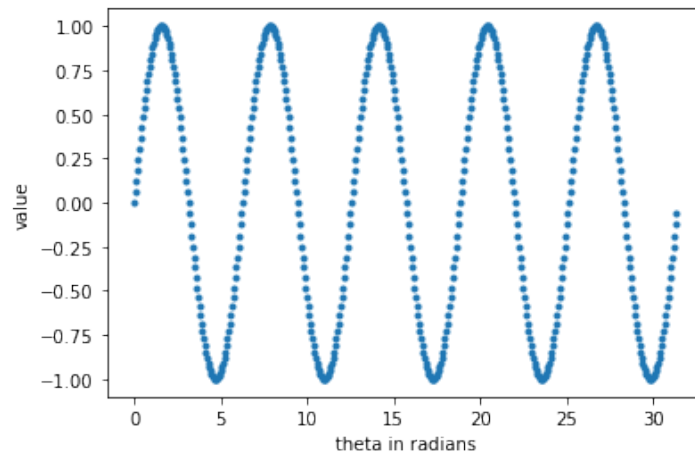
## \* 2. Generate phase

- \*  $\theta = t * 2\pi \cdot \text{freq}$  #  $\pi$  안에 있는  $\pi$ 를 불러온다.  $2\pi$  사인 한 바퀴 몇 바퀴? \*freq
- \* 1초에  $2\pi$  ~ 한 바퀴 도니 ~ \* frequency = 총 만들 순환 수

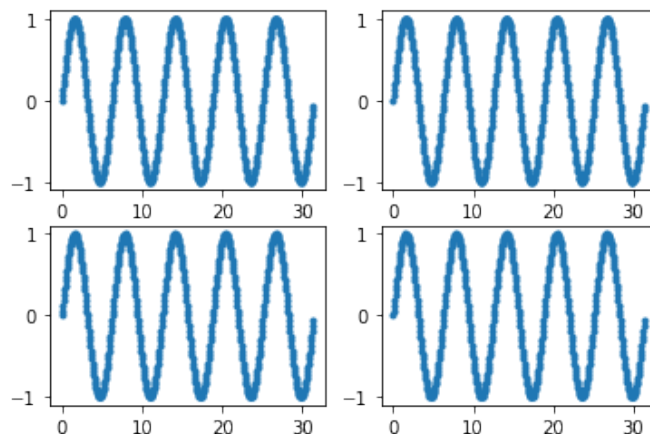
## \* 3. Generate signal by sine-phasor

### \* 1. time 만들기 2. phase 연동(각도)

- \*  $\theta = \text{np.arange}(0, 2\pi \cdot \text{주기}, 2\pi \cdot \text{주기}/\text{간격})$  #radian
- \*  $s = \text{np.sin}(\theta)$ 
  - \* time 벡터 크기와  $\theta$  벡터 크기는 같다
- \*  $\text{fig} = \text{plt.figure}()$  # figure은 화면 전체
- \*  $\text{ax} = \text{fig.add_subplot}(111)$ 
  - # x축에서 equidistance 한데, y축에서 equidistance하지 않다. linear function이면 x, y equidistance 하나, curve이기 때문에, x equidistance 성격이 y에 적용되지 않는다.
- \*  $\text{ax.plot}(\theta, s, '.')$
- \*  $\text{ax.set_xlabel}(\text{'theta in radians'})$
- \*  $\text{ax.set_ylabel}(\text{'value'})$



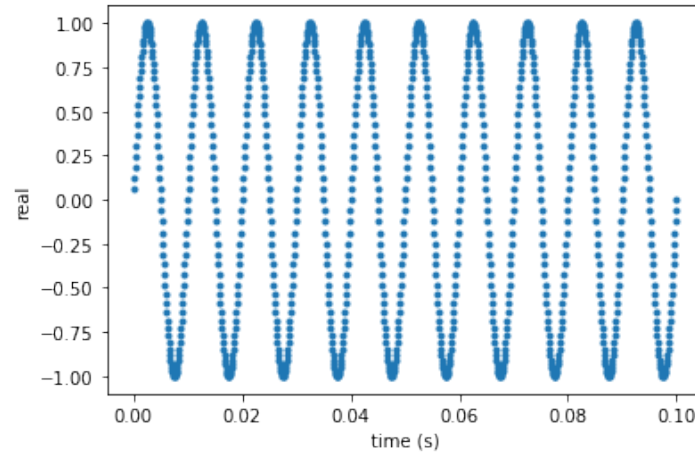
- \*  $\text{fig} = \text{plt.figure}()$
- \*  $\text{ax} = \text{fig.add_subplot}(221)$
- \*  $\text{ax.plot}(\theta, s, '.')$
- \*  $\text{ax} = \text{fig.add_subplot}(222)$
- \*  $\text{ax.plot}(\theta, s, '.')$
- \*  $\text{ax} = \text{fig.add_subplot}(223)$
- \*  $\text{ax.plot}(\theta, s, '.')$
- \*  $\text{ax} = \text{fig.add_subplot}(224)$
- \*  $\text{ax.plot}(\theta, s, '.')$



```

*fig = plt.figure()
*ax = fig.add_subplot(111)
*ax.plot(t[0:1000], s[0:1000], '.') # x축 y축 단위 같아야 한다. 각각 1000개씩
*ax.set_xlabel('time (s)')
*ax.set_ylabel('real')

```



```

*ipd.Audio(s, rate=sr)

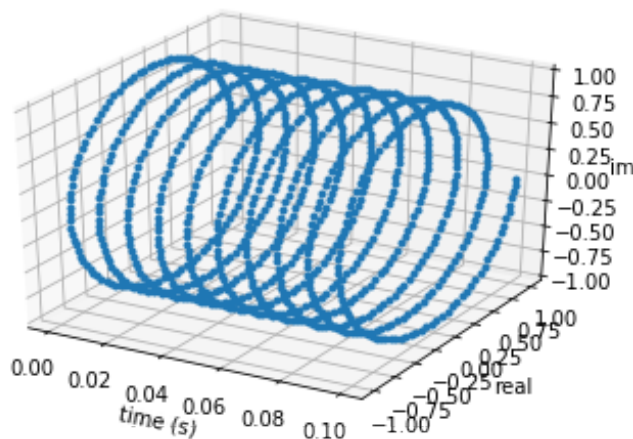
```

#### \* 4. Generate signal by complex-phasor

```

*c = np.exp(theta*1j) #np.exp가 exponential, e; 1j = i
*fig = plt.figure()
*ax = fig.add_subplot(111, projection = '3d')
*ax.plot(t[0:1000], c.real[0:1000], c.imag[0:1000], '.')
# complex 대표하는 c라는 변수로 받음
# 복소수는 a+bi니까 c값에 a, b 두개의 값이 나온다; a값이 real 이고 b가 imaginary
*ax.set_xlabel('time (s)')
*ax.set_ylabel('real')
*ax.set_zlabel('imag')

```



```

*ipd.Audio(c.imag, rate=sr)

```