

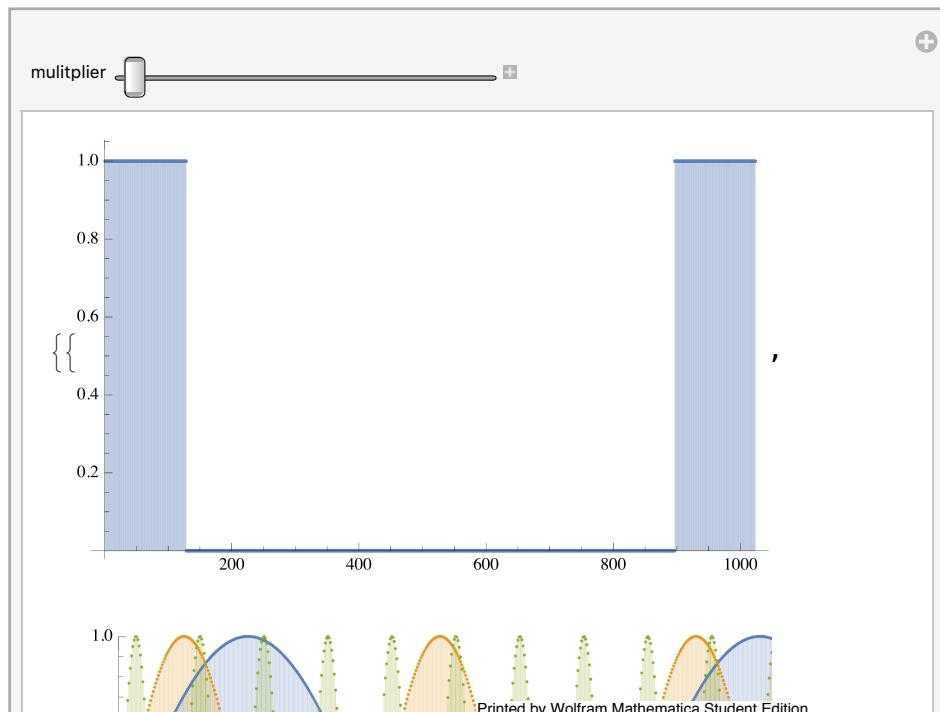
FIR Filters

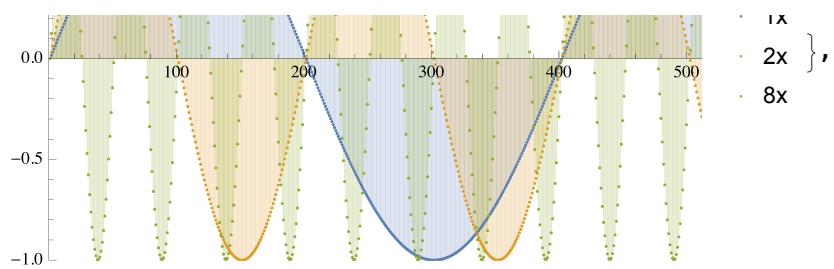
1 Testy w *Mathematica*

```

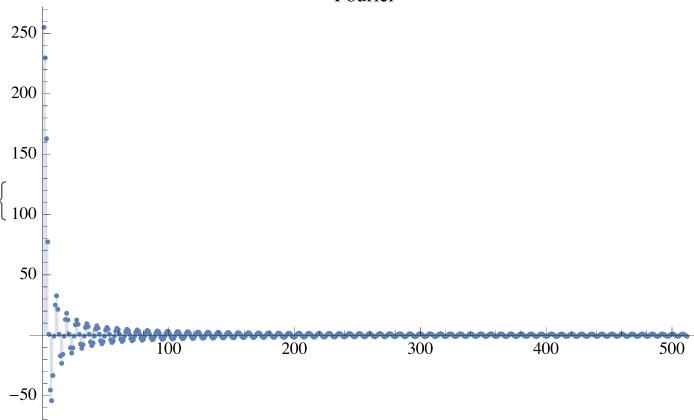
FilterFunc[x_] := UnitStep[-x + 1/4]; (*Exp[-1000(x-0.2)^2];*)
Manipulate[
  fparams = {1, -1}; (*params for DSP*)
  n = 512; dx = 1. / (n - 1);
  (*a=Table[UnitStep[-x+1/4],{x,0,1,dx}];*)
  (*a=Table[If[x<=1/2,Exp[-100x^2],Exp[-100(1-x)^2]],{x,0,1,dx}];*)
  b = Table[FilterFunc[x], {x, 0, 1, dx}];
  a = Join[b, Conjugate[Reverse[Drop[b, 1]]]];
  siga = Table[Sin[1 u (x)], {x, 0, 1, dx}];
  sigb = Table[Sin[2 u (x)], {x, 0, 1, dx}];
  sigc = Table[Sin[8 u (x)], {x, 0, 1, dx}];
  coefMathInv = InverseFourier[a, FourierParameters → fparams][[1 ;; n]];
  coefMath = Fourier[a, FourierParameters → fparams][[1 ;; n]];
  filteredA = Chop@ListConvolve[coefMathInv[[1 ;; n/2]], siga];
  filteredB = Chop@ListConvolve[coefMathInv[[1 ;; n/2]], sigb];
  filteredC = Chop@ListConvolve[coefMathInv[[1 ;; n/2]], sigc];
  {{ListPlot[a, Filling → Axis, ImageSize → Medium, PlotRange → All],
    ListPlot[{siga, sigb, sigc}, Filling → Axis, PlotLegends → {"1x", "2x", "8x"}, 
      PlotRange → {{0, n}, {-1, 1}}, ImageSize → Medium]},
   {ListPlot[{Chop@coefMath}, Filling → Axis, ImageSize → Medium, PlotRange → All,
     PlotLabel → "Fourier"],
    ListPlot[{Chop@coefMathInv}, Filling → Axis, ImageSize → Medium, PlotRange → All,
     PlotLabel → "Inverse Fourier"],
    ListPlot[{filteredA, filteredB, filteredC}, PlotRange → {{0, n}, {-1, 1}}, Filling → Axis,
      ImageSize → Medium, PlotLegends → {"1x", "2x", "8x"}]}]}
  , {{u, 8, "multiplier"}, 8, 100}, SynchronousUpdating → False]

```

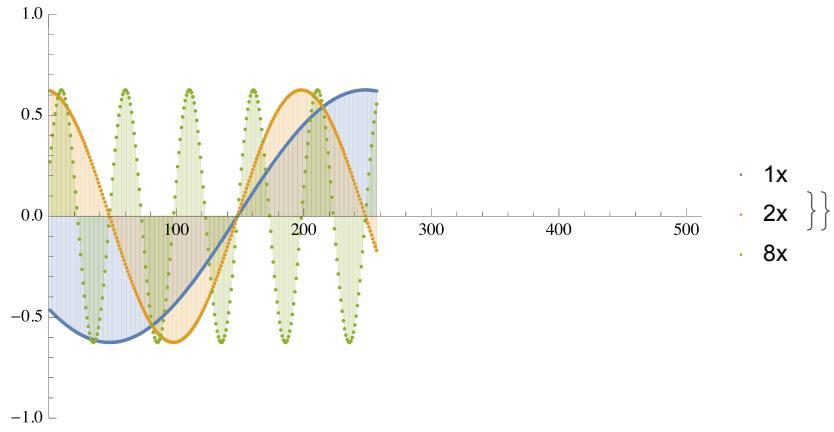
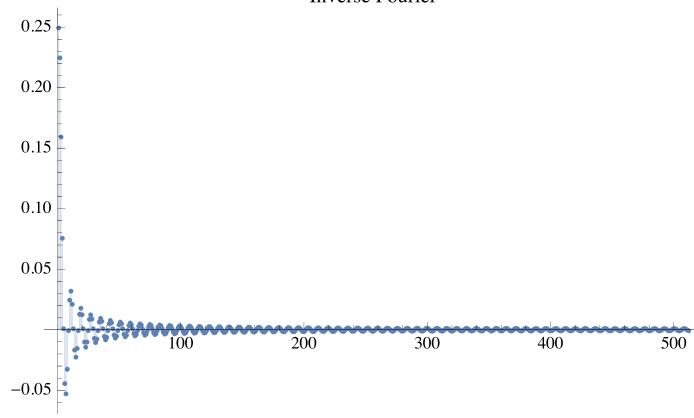




Fourier



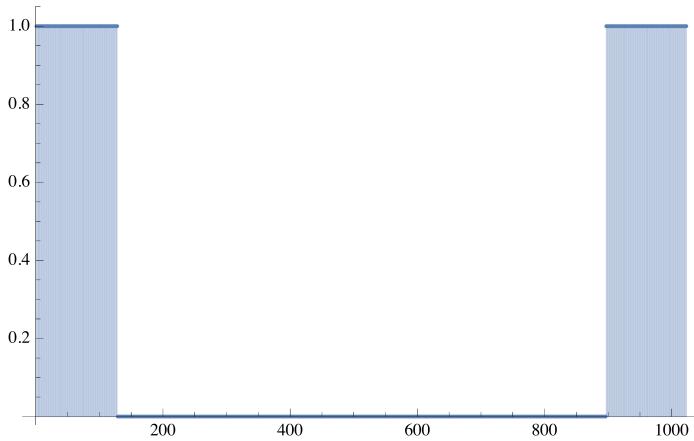
Inverse Fourier



1.1 Odtwarzanie transmitancji

```
ListPlot[Chop@Fourier[InverseFourier[a, FourierParameters → fparams], FourierParameters → fparams], PlotRange → Full, ImageSize → Medium]
```

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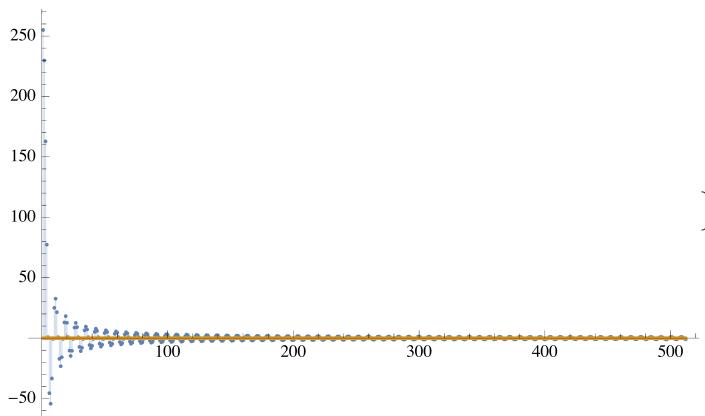
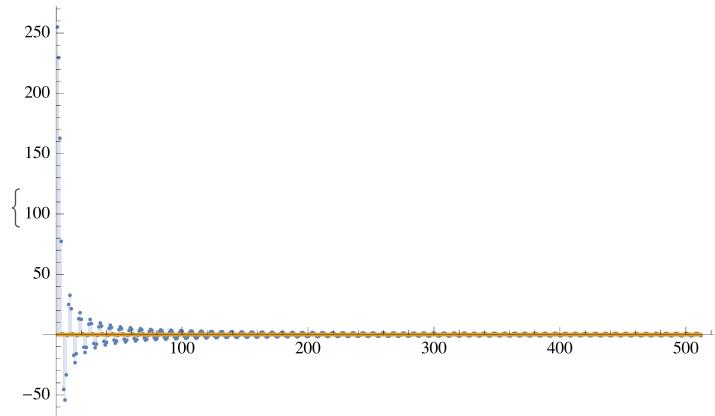


2 Wyniki z C

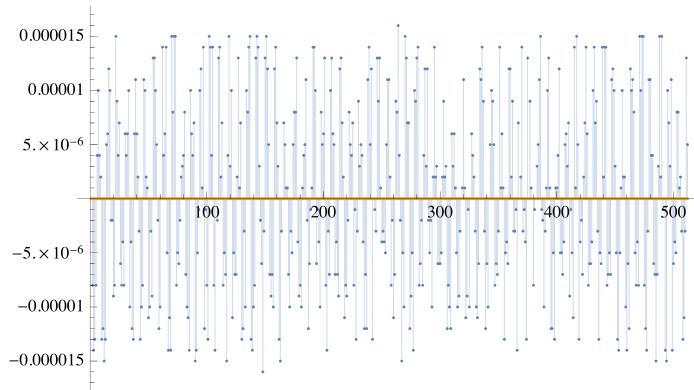
```
ImportComplex[name_] := Import[name, "Data"][[All, 3]] + I Import[name, "Data"][[All, 4]];
```

2.1 Porównanie współczynników double i fixed point w C

```
coefs = ImportComplex["coefs.dat"];  
coefsReal = ImportComplex["coefsReal.dat"];  
{ListPlot[{Re@coefs, Im@coefs}, PlotRange -> Full, Filling -> Axis, ImageSize -> Medium],  
ListPlot[{Re@coefsReal, Im@coefsReal}, PlotRange -> Full, Filling -> Axis, ImageSize -> Medium]}
```

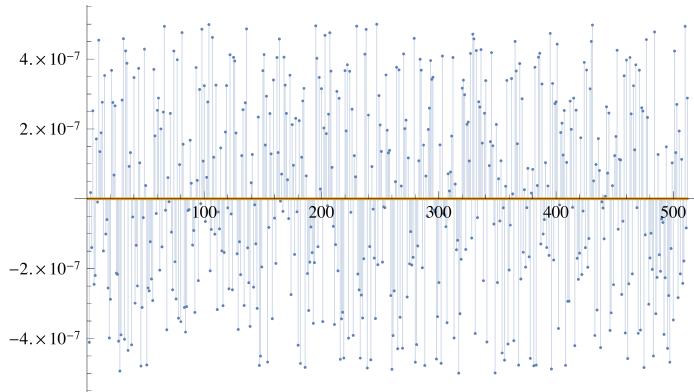


```
ListPlot[{Re@coefsReal - Re@coefs, Im@coefsReal - Im@coefs}, PlotRange -> Full, Filling -> Axis, ImageSize -> Medium]
```

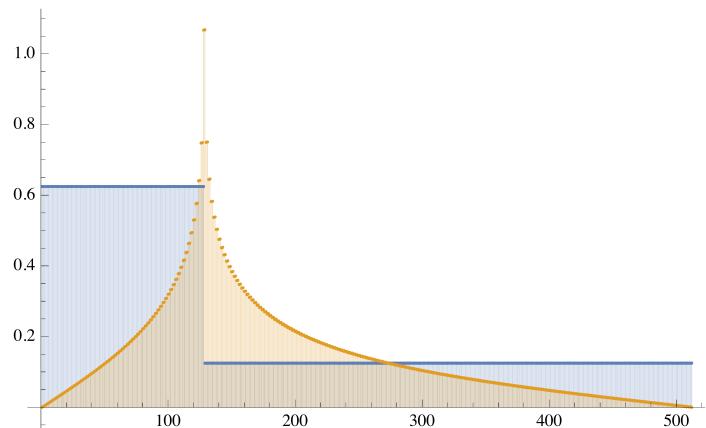
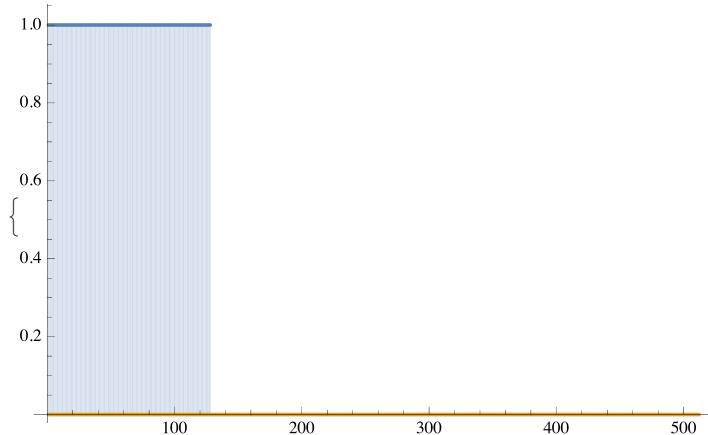


2.1.2 Różnica między współczynnikami double i z Mathematica

```
ListPlot[{Re@coefMath - Re@coefs, Im@coefMath - Im@coefs}, PlotRange -> Full, Filling -> Axis, ImageSize -> Medium]
```



```
TF = ImportComplex["TransferF.dat"];
TFR = ImportComplex["TransferFReal.dat"];
{ListPlot[{Re@TF, Im@TF} / (2 n - 1), PlotRange → Full, Filling → Axis, ImageSize → Medium],
ListPlot[{Re@TFR, Im@TFR} / (2 n - 1), PlotRange → Full, Filling → Axis, ImageSize → Medium]}
```



Skąd aż taka różnica?

Patrząc poniżej wygląda na to, że KISS FTT robi jakiś trik wykonując odwrotną FTT

```
fp = {1, -1};  
{ListPlot[{Re@InverseFourier[coefs / (2 n - 1), FourierParameters → fp],  
    Im@InverseFourier[coefs / (2 n - 1), FourierParameters → fp]}, PlotRange → Full,  
    ImageSize → Medium, Filling → Axis],  
ListPlot[{Re@InverseFourier[coefsReal / (2 n - 1), FourierParameters → fp],  
    Im@InverseFourier[coefsReal / (2 n - 1), FourierParameters → fp]}, PlotRange → Full,  
    ImageSize → Medium, Filling → Axis]}  
}
```

