

RESEARCH TOOLS 2011

VIDEO 16

2011-Oct-24

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UNH CCOM/JHC

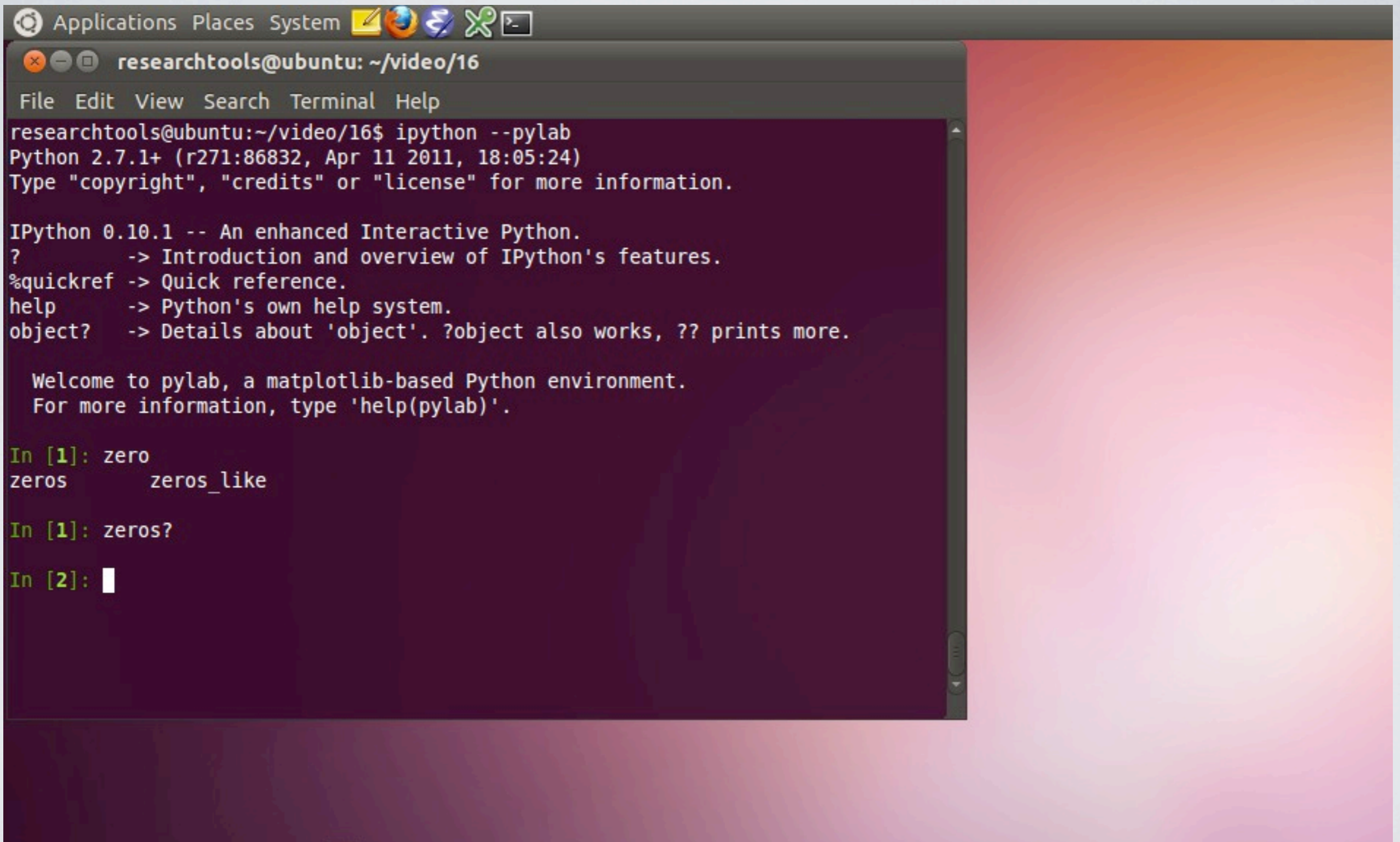
Python Part 9: Simple signal processing




researchtools@ubuntu:~/video/16\$

[RT Video 16 - Simple signal processing with numpy](#)

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A screenshot of a terminal window on an Ubuntu system. The window title is "researchtools@ubuntu: ~/video/16". The terminal shows the execution of "ipython --pylab", which starts a Python 2.7.1+ environment with IPython 0.10.1. The user enters "zero" in the first prompt, and the output shows "zeros" and "zeros_like". In the second prompt, the user enters "zeros?". The third prompt is "In [2]:" with a cursor.

```
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researchtools@ubuntu:~/video/16$ ipython --pylab
Python 2.7.1+ (r271:86832, Apr 11 2011, 18:05:24)
Type "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.

IPython 0.10.1 -- An enhanced Interactive Python.
?          -> Introduction and overview of IPython's features.
%quickref  -> Quick reference.
help       -> Python's own help system.
object?    -> Details about 'object'. ?object also works, ?? prints more.

Welcome to pylab, a matplotlib-based Python environment.
For more information, type 'help(pylab)'.

In [1]: zero
zeros      zeros_like

In [1]: zeros?

In [2]:
```



```
Type:          builtin_function_or_method
Base Class:   <type 'builtin_function_or_method'>
String Form: <built-in function concatenate>
Namespace:   Interactive
Docstring:
    concatenate((a1, a2, ...), axis=0)

    Join a sequence of arrays together.

    Parameters
    -----
    a1, a2, ... : sequence of array_like
        The arrays must have the same shape, except in the dimension
        corresponding to `axis` (the first, by default).
    axis : int, optional
        The axis along which the arrays will be joined.  Default is 0.

    Returns
    -----
    res : ndarray
        The concatenated array.

    See Also
    :|
```


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researchtools@ubuntu Figure 1

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```
In [5]: concatenate( (zeros(1
Out[5]: array([ 0.,  0.,  0.,

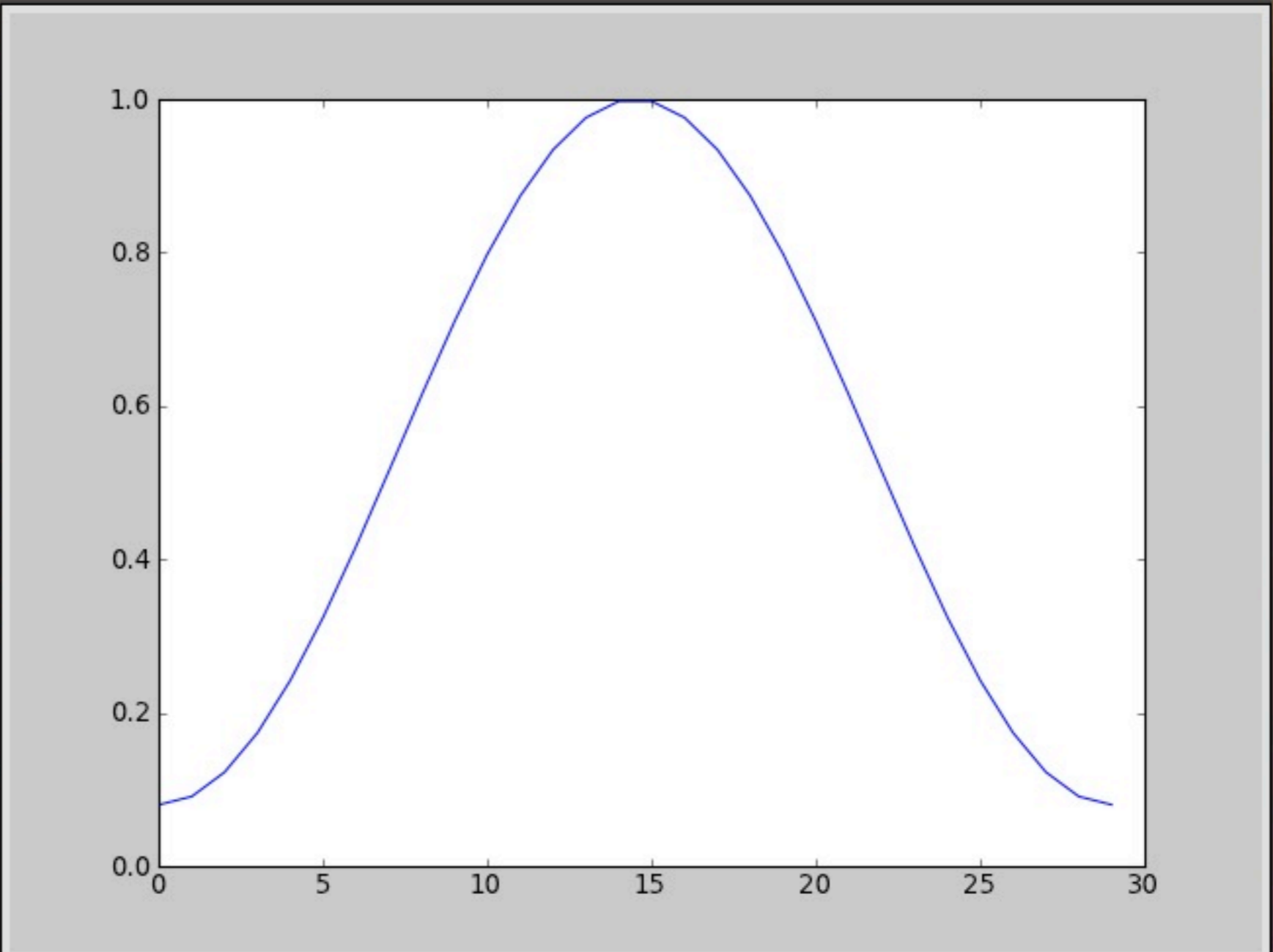
In [6]: data = concatenate( (

In [7]: plot data
-----> plot(data)
Out[7]: [<matplotlib.lines.Li


In [8]: hamming(30)
Out[8]:
array([ 0.08      ,  0.090754
        0.32453212,  0.416936
        0.79814605,  0.873957
        0.99730346,  0.975920
        0.71026355,  0.614419
        0.24220231,  0.173797

In [9]: plot hamming(30)
-----> plot(hamming(30))
Out[9]: [<matplotlib.lines.Li

In [10]:
```



x	hamming(x)
0	0.08
1	0.090754
2	0.173797
3	0.24220231
4	0.32453212
5	0.416936
6	0.509340
7	0.601744
8	0.694148
9	0.786552
10	0.878956
11	0.971360
12	1.0
13	0.971360
14	0.878956
15	0.786552
16	0.694148
17	0.601744
18	0.509340
19	0.416936
20	0.32453212
21	0.24220231
22	0.173797
23	0.090754
24	0.08

```
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0.32453212, 0.41693696, 0.5150961 , 0.61441972, 0.71026355,
0.79814605, 0.87395793, 0.9341543 , 0.97592046, 0.99730346,
0.99730346, 0.97592046, 0.9341543 , 0.87395793, 0.79814605,
0.71026355, 0.61441972, 0.5150961 , 0.41693696, 0.32453212,
0.24220231, 0.17379719, 0.12251531, 0.09075454, 0.08      ] )

In [9]: plot hamming(30)
-----> plot(hamming(30))
Out[9]: [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D object at 0xaf84e0c>]

In [10]: plot hamming(30)
-----> plot(hamming(30))
Out[10]: [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D object at 0xb2dbd6c>]

In [11]: sum(hamming(30))
Out[11]: 15.740000000000002

In [12]: a_filter = hamming(30) / sum(hamming(30))

In [13]: sum a_filter
-----> sum(a_filter)
Out[13]: 1.0

In [14]:
```

0.24220231, 0.1737

In [9]: plot hamming(30)

-----> plot(hamming(30))

Out[9]: [<matplotlib.lines.

In [10]: plot hamming(30)

-----> plot(hamming(30))

Out[10]: [<matplotlib.lines

In [11]: sum(hamming(30))

Out[11]: 15.740000000000002

In [12]: a_filter = hamming

In [13]: sum a_filter

-----> sum(a_filter)

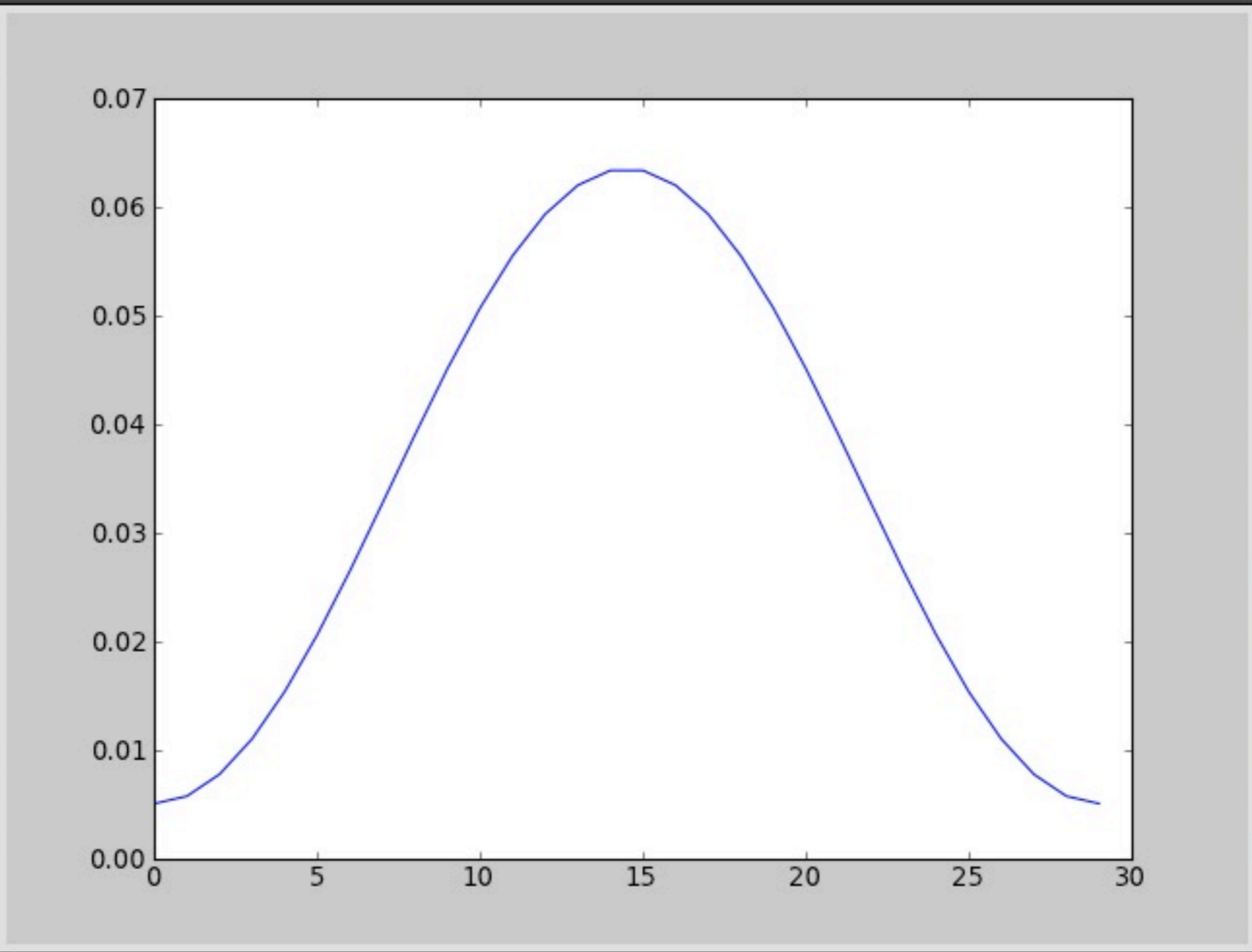
Out[13]: 1.0

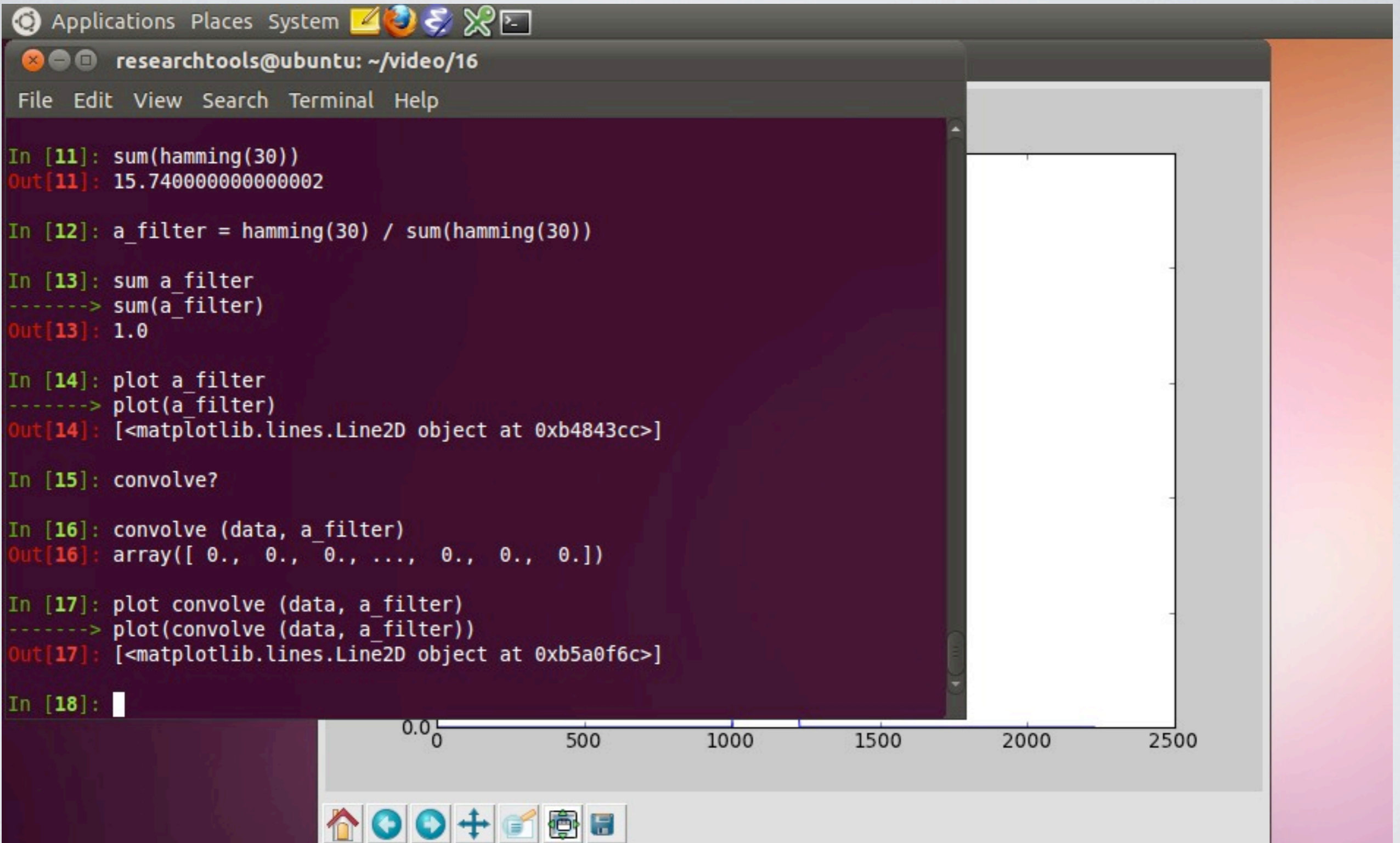
In [14]: plot a_filter

-----> plot(a_filter)

Out[14]: [<matplotlib.lines

In [15]:





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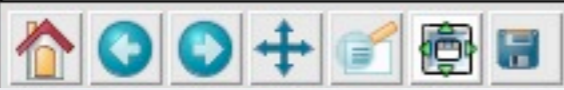
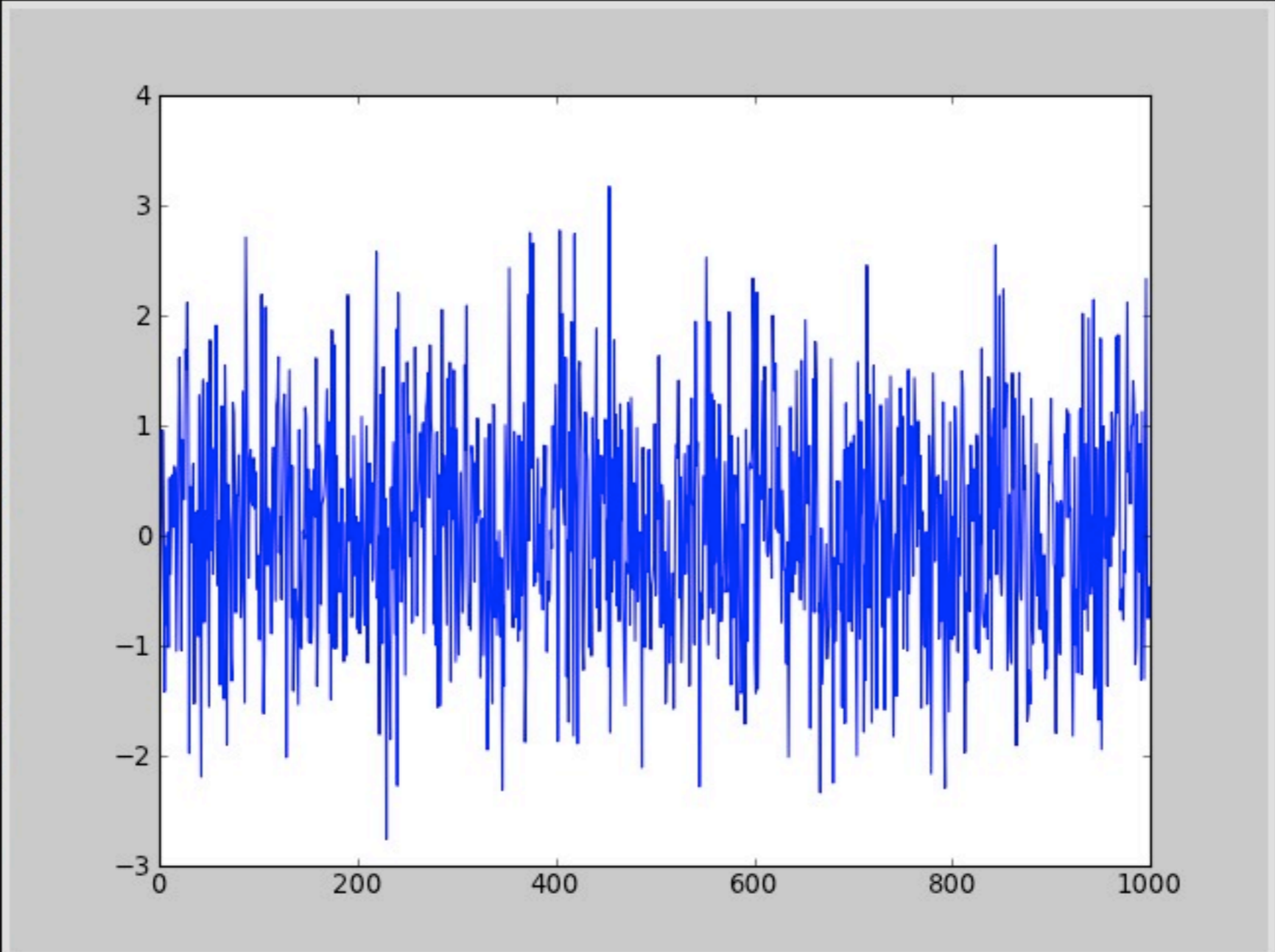
```
In [12]: a_filter = hamming
In [13]: sum a_filter
-----> sum(a_filter)
Out[13]: 1.0
In [14]: plot a_filter
-----> plot(a_filter)
Out[14]: [<matplotlib.lines
In [15]: convolve?
In [16]: convolve (data, a_
Out[16]: array([ 0., 0.,
In [17]: plot convolve (da
-----> plot(convolve (da
Out[17]: [<matplotlib.lines
In [18]: plot data
-----> plot(data)
Out[18]: [<matplotlib.lines
In [19]:
```


x=1249.38 y=0.357143

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```
-6.0910021  
4.8787429  
4.9693790  
-1.2401432  
-7.8559157  
1.6347792  
4.2720938  
6.3726066  
-1.3431322  
4.9422354  
4.1053774  
-6.5022679  
1.2056276  
-5.0208445  
2.2239831  
-3.9899084  
2.2972585  
-2.7374187
```

```
In [20]: plot rand  
-----> plot(rand  
Out[20]: [<matplotlib  
In [21]:
```



```
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2.22398316e+00, -1.02496068e+00, -1.00989704e+00,
-3.98990846e-01, -1.40414900e+00, 1.03211509e+00,
2.29725852e-01, -4.68396685e-01, -6.11170359e-02,
-2.73741872e-01])

In [20]: plot randn(1000)
-----> plot(randn(1000))
Out[20]: [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D object at 0xb732fac>]

In [21]: fft randn(1024)
-----> fft(randn(1024))
Out[21]:
array([ 11.94501386 +0.j           , -24.39754686-34.99340487j,
        24.18754929 -7.37267231j, ...,  1.27280557 +8.47678013j,
        24.18754929 +7.37267231j, -24.39754686+34.99340487j])

In [22]: plot fft (randn(1024))
/usr/lib/pymodules/python2.7/numpy/core/numeric.py:284: ComplexWarning: Casting
complex values to real discards the imaginary part
  return array(a, dtype, copy=False, order=order)
-----> plot(fft (randn(1024)))
Out[22]: [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D object at 0xb8defcc>]

In [23]:
```

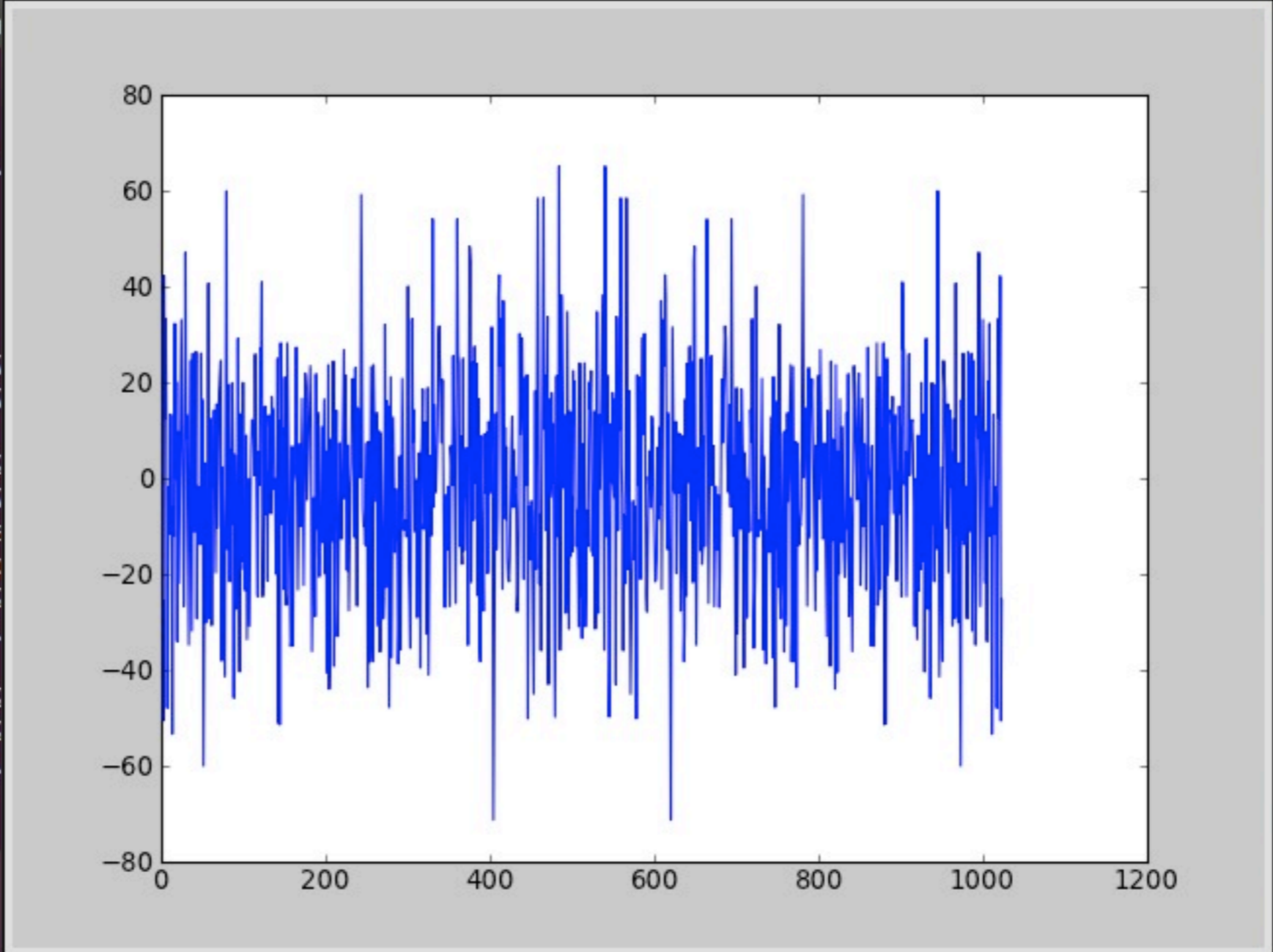
```
In [20]: plot randn(1000)
-----> plot(randn(1000))
Out[20]: [<matplotlib.lines.

In [21]: fft randn(1024)
-----> fft(randn(1024))
Out[21]:
array([ 11.94501386 +0.j
        24.18754929 -7.37267
        24.18754929 +7.37267

In [22]: plot fft (randn(102
/usr/lib/pymodules/python2.7
complex values to real disca
return array(a, dtype, cop
-----> plot(fft (randn(102
Out[22]: [<matplotlib.lines.

In [23]: plot fft (randn(102
-----> plot(fft (randn(102
Out[23]: [<matplotlib.lines.

In [24]:
```




```
3 : ones(100)
4 : #?concatenate
5 : concatenate( (zeros(1000), ones(200), zeros(1000)) )
6 : data = concatenate( (zeros(1000), ones(200), zeros(1000)) )
7 : plot(data)
8 : hamming(30)
9 : plot(hamming(30))
10: plot(hamming(30))
11: sum(hamming(30))
12: a_filter = hamming(30) / sum(hamming(30))
13: sum(a_filter)
14: plot(a_filter)
15: #?convolve
16: convolve (data, a_filter)
17: plot(convolve (data, a_filter))
18: plot(data)
19: randn(1000)
20: plot(randn(1000))
21: fft(randn(1024))
22: plot(fft (randn(1024)))
23: plot(fft (randn(1024)))
24: _ip.magic("history ")
```

In [25]:

