

| n | Δt | i | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|------------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | |
| 10 | 0,00222 | a_i | 0,111 | 0,170 | 0,039 | -0,111 | -0,209 | -0,209 | -0,111 | 0,038 | 0,170 | 0,111 | | |
| | | b_i | 0,305 | -0,143 | -0,217 | -0,193 | -0,076 | 0,076 | 0,193 | 0,219 | 0,143 | -0,305 | | |
| | 0,0025 | a_i | 0,125 | 0,177 | 0,0 | -0,177 | -0,025 | -0,177 | 0,0 | 0,177 | 0,125 | 0,0 | | |
| | | b_i | 0,125 | 0,0 | -0,250 | -0,177 | 0,0 | 0,177 | 0,250 | 0,177 | -0,125 | -0,177 | | |
| 12 | 0,00181 | a_i | 0,091 | 0,153 | 0,076 | -0,026 | -0,119 | -0,175 | -0,175 | -0,119 | -0,026 | 0,076 | 0,153 | 0,091 |
| | | b_i | 0,310 | -0,098 | -0,165 | -0,180 | -0,137 | -0,051 | 0,051 | 0,137 | 0,180 | 0,165 | 0,098 | -0,310 |
| | 0,002 | a_i | 0,100 | 0,162 | 0,062 | -0,062 | -0,162 | -0,200 | -0,162 | -0,062 | 0,062 | 0,162 | 0,100 | 0,0 |
| | | b_i | 0,238 | -0,048 | -0,190 | -0,190 | -0,118 | 0,0 | 0,118 | 0,190 | 0,190 | 0,118 | -0,238 | -0,069 |

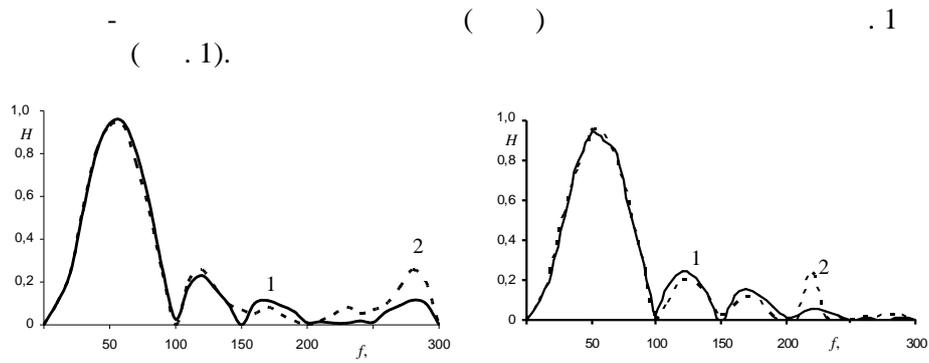
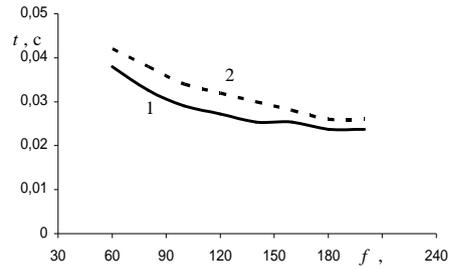
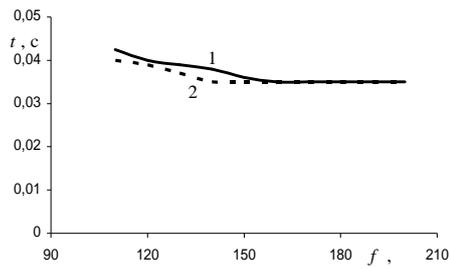
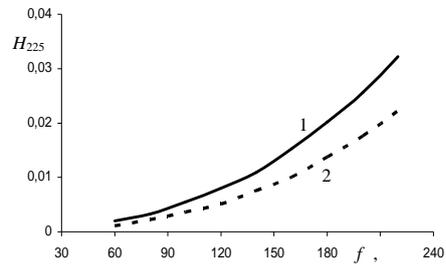
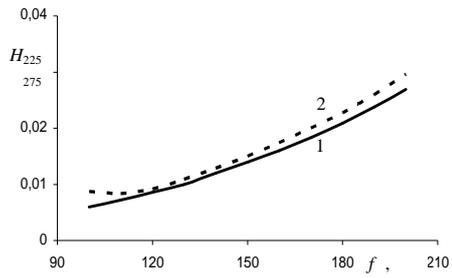


Fig. 1. $H(f)$ vs f . 1, 2 - $\Delta t = 0,00222; 0,0025$; $n = 10$; 1, 2 - $\Delta t = 0,00181; 0,002$; $n = 12$.

Figure 1 shows the magnitude spectrum $H(f)$ versus frequency f for two different sampling rates n and time intervals Δt . The plots compare the results for $n=10$ (left) and $n=12$ (right). Each plot contains two curves, labeled 1 and 2, representing different Δt values. A dashed line represents the theoretical spectrum. The y-axis is H (ranging from 0 to 1.0) and the x-axis is f (ranging from 0 to 300). The curves show a main peak around $f=50$ and several smaller side lobes. The spectrum for $n=12$ shows a higher resolution and a more pronounced main peak compared to $n=10$.



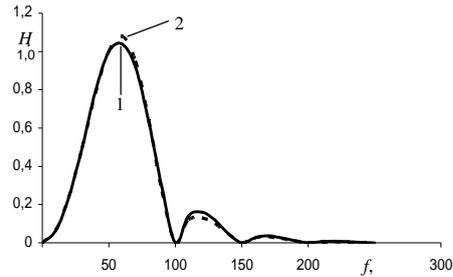
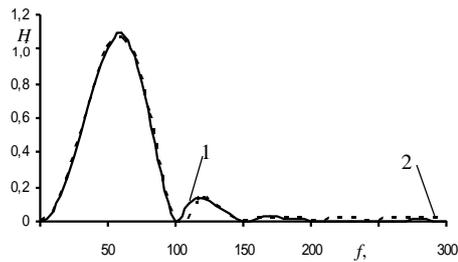
. 2.

: $n = 10; 1, 2 - \Delta t = 0,00222; 0,0025$; $n = 12; 1, 2 - \Delta t = 0,00181; 0,002$

$(H(f) \quad t(f))$

: $n = 10; 1, 2 - \Delta t = 0,00222; 0,0025; f = 120$; $n = 12; 1, 2 - \Delta t = 0,00181; 0,002; f = 125$.

. 3.

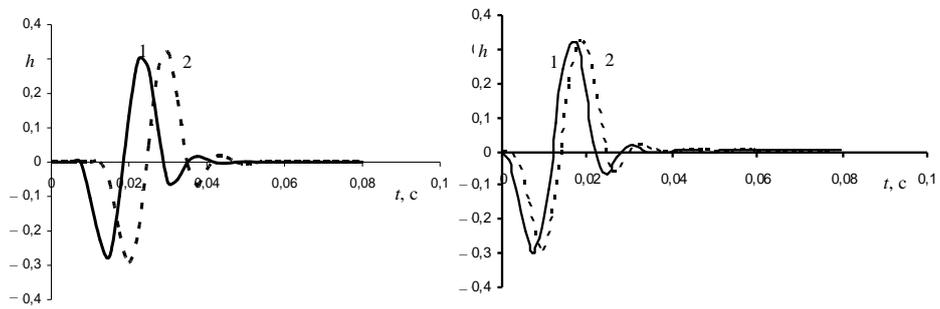


. 3.

$\Delta t = 0,00222; 0,0025; f = 120$; $n = 12; 1, 2 - \Delta t = 0,00181; 0,002; f = 125$

. 4

: $0,033$ $n = 10; \Delta t = 0,00222; f = 120$; $0,035$
 $n = 10; \Delta t = 0,0025; f = 120$; $0,027$ $n = 12; \Delta t = 0,00181; f = 125$
 $= 125$; $0,03$ $n = 12; \Delta t = 0,002; f = 125$.



4. : $n = 10; 1, 2 - \Delta t = 0,00222; 0,0025;$
 $f = 120$; $n = 12; 1, 2 - \Delta t = 0,00181; 0,002; f = 125$

f , $n \Delta t$,

$n = 10 \quad 12.$

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2. ... - 2004. - 5. - 5-15. ... « » , 2001. - 133 .

21.06.2005