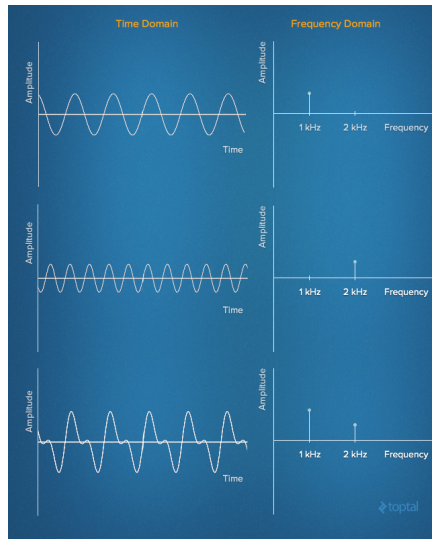


Music



<http://www.toptal.com/algorithms/>

shazam-it-music-processing-fingerprinting-and-recognition

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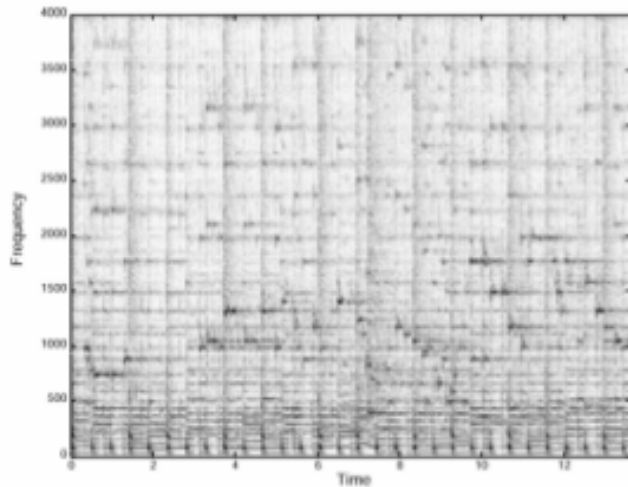


Fig. 1A - Spectrogram

<https://www.ee.columbia.edu/~dpwe/papers/Wang03-shazam.pdf>

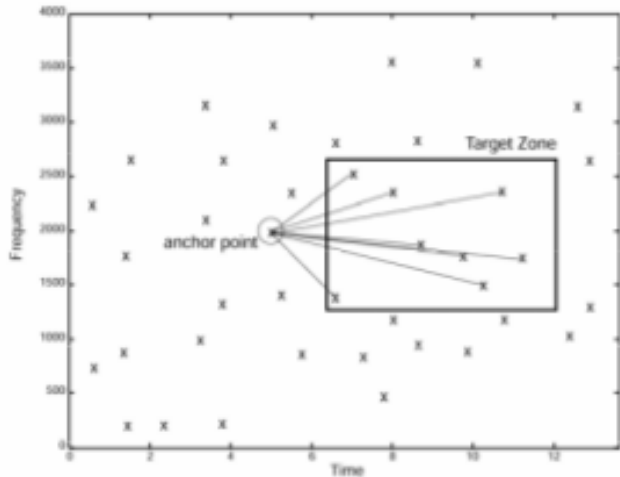


Fig. 1C - Combinatorial Hash Generation

Time Series

Introduction to time series

This is hard, but it depends on your goals. And on context.

Introduction to time series

Definition (discrete time series):

$$\{\mathbf{s}_t \mid t \in \mathbb{R}^+ \wedge \mathbf{s} \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

(though \mathbf{s} in any vector space is fine)

Introduction to time series

Examples domains:

- Weather
- Economics
- Industry (e.g., factories)
- Medicine
- Web
- Biological processes

Introduction to time series

Why?

- Predict
- Control
- Understand
- Describe

Introduction to time series

Some strategies:

- Differencing:

$$y'_t = y_t - y_{t-1}$$

- Second-order differencing:

$$y''_t = (y_t - y_{t-1}) - (y_{t-1} - y_{t-2}) = y_t - 2y_{t-1} + y_{t-2}$$

Introduction to time series

Some strategies:

- Clustering
- Hidden Markov Models (HMM)
- Recurrent neural networks (RNN)
- Autoregressive integrated moving average (ARIMA)
 - Generalisation of autoregressive moving average (ARMA) model
 - Regress on series' own lag

Introduction to time series

One model:

$$s_t = g(t) + \phi_t$$

where

$g(t)$ is deterministic: signal (or trend)

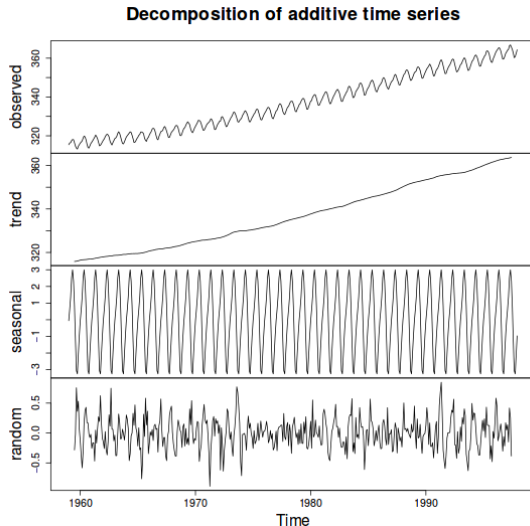
ϕ_t is stochastic noise

Introduction to time series

Variation types:

- Trend (g)
- Seasonal effect (g)
- Irregular fluctuation (residuals: ϕ)

Introduction to time series



http://www.ulb.ac.be/di/map/gbonte/ftp/time_ser.pdf

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Introduction to time series

Some easy things to try

- Introduce features to break out seasonality
- Introduce lags as features
- Some domain-specific transformation

Neural Networks