

# Digital Signal Processing

A grayscale photograph of a person with short hair, shown in profile from the chest up, singing or shouting into a professional studio microphone. The microphone is mounted on a boom arm and has a large, circular pop filter in front of it. The person's mouth is wide open, and their eyes are closed. The background is a solid dark gray.

송치성

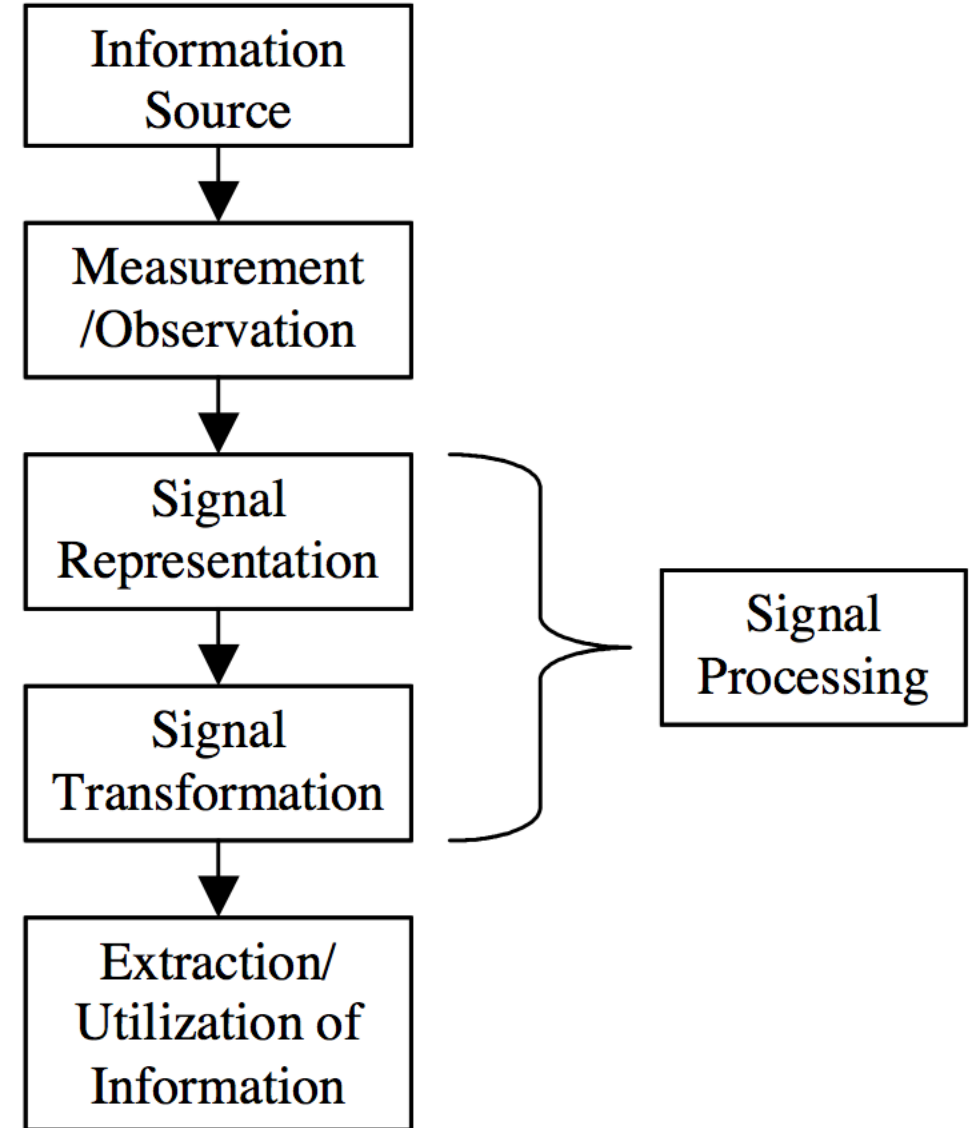
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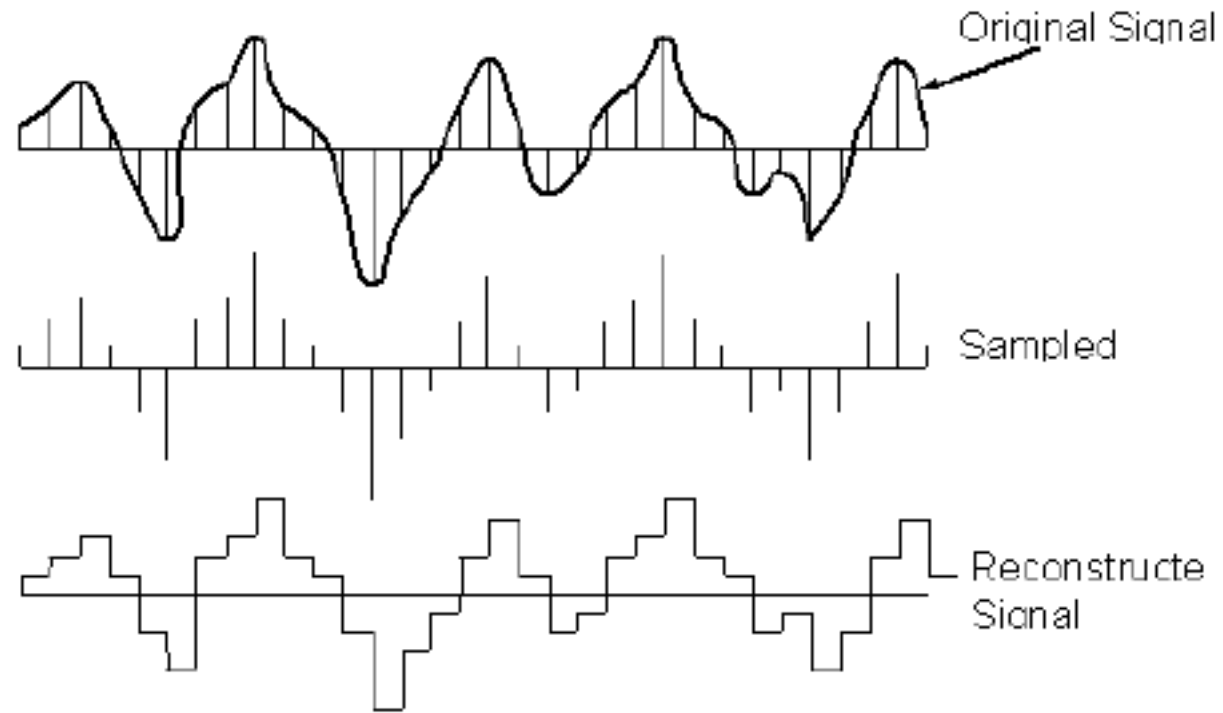
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# Digital Signals & Systems

- Signal processing : 소스로부터 유용한 정보 추출을 하게하는 representation 과 transformation.
- The representation and transformation are based on a model of the signal, often parametric, that is convenient for subsequent processing.



# Digital Signals & Systems



- 연속변수인 시간  $t$ 에 대하여 Analog Signal은  $x_a(t)$ 라고 정의.
- 샘플링 주기가  $T$ 라면( $t = nT$ ), discrete-time signal은  $x[n] = x_a(nT)$ 라고 정의가 가능.  
-> Digital Signal

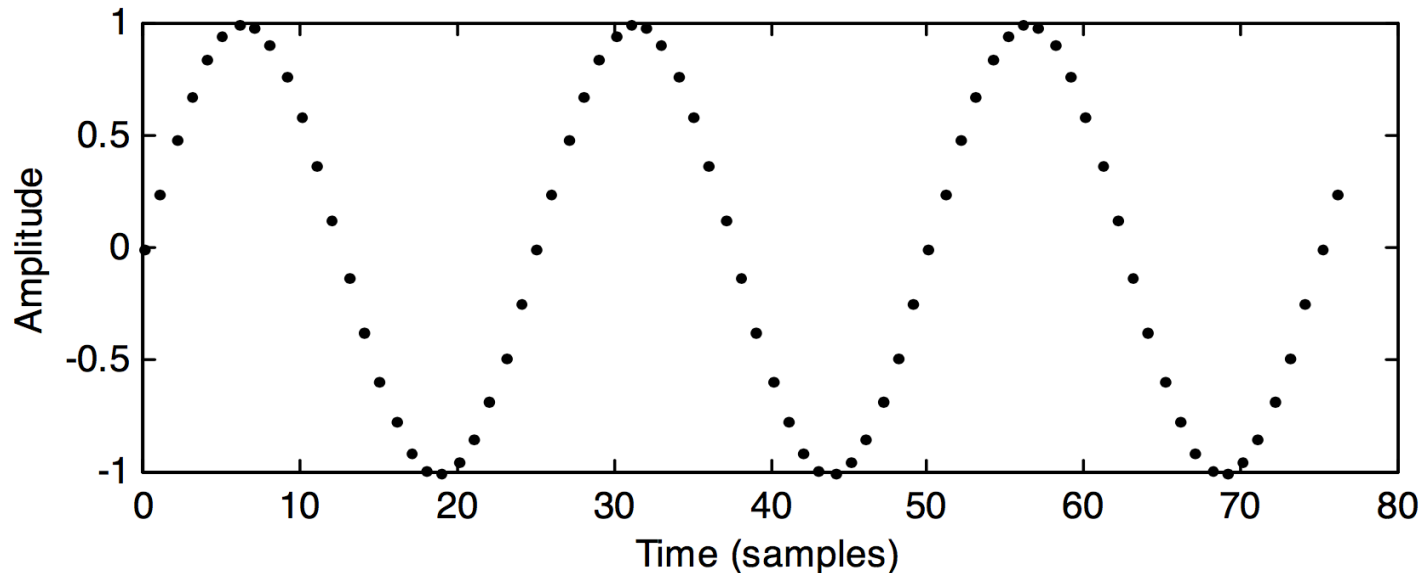
# Digital Signals & Systems

## 1. Sinusoidal Signals

- One of the most important signals is the sine wave or sinusoid.

$$x_0[n] = A_0 \cos(\omega_0 n + \phi_0)$$

- 음성신호는 sinusoid로 분해가 가능하기 때문에 중요.

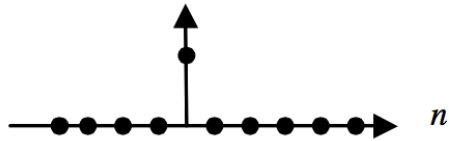
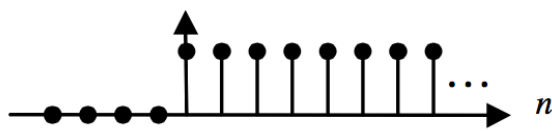
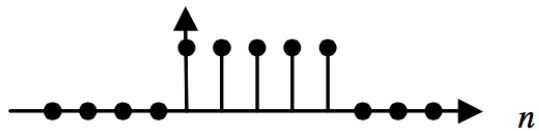
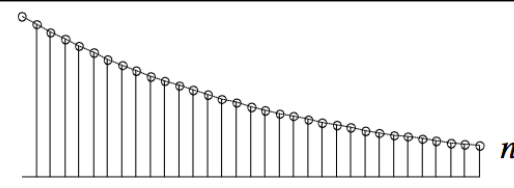
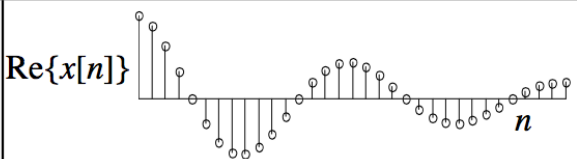


**Figure 5.3** A digital sinusoid with a period of 25 samples.

# Digital Signals & Systems

## 2. Other Digital Signals

**Table 5.1** Some useful digital signals: the Kronecker delta, unit step, rectangular signal, real exponential ( $a < 1$ ) and real part of a complex exponential ( $r < 1$ ).

<i>Kronecker delta, or unit impulse</i>	$\delta[n] = \begin{cases} 1 & n = 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$	
<i>Unit step</i>	$u[n] = \begin{cases} 1 & n \geq 0 \\ 0 & n < 0 \end{cases}$	
<i>Rectangular signal</i>	$\text{rect}_N[n] = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 \leq n < N \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$	
<i>Real exponential</i>	$x[n] = a^n u[n]$	
<i>Complex exponential</i>	$x[n] = a^n u[n] = r^n e^{jn\omega_0} u[n]$ $= r^n (\cos n\omega_0 + j \sin n\omega_0) u[n]$	

# Digital Signals & Systems

## 3. Digital Systems

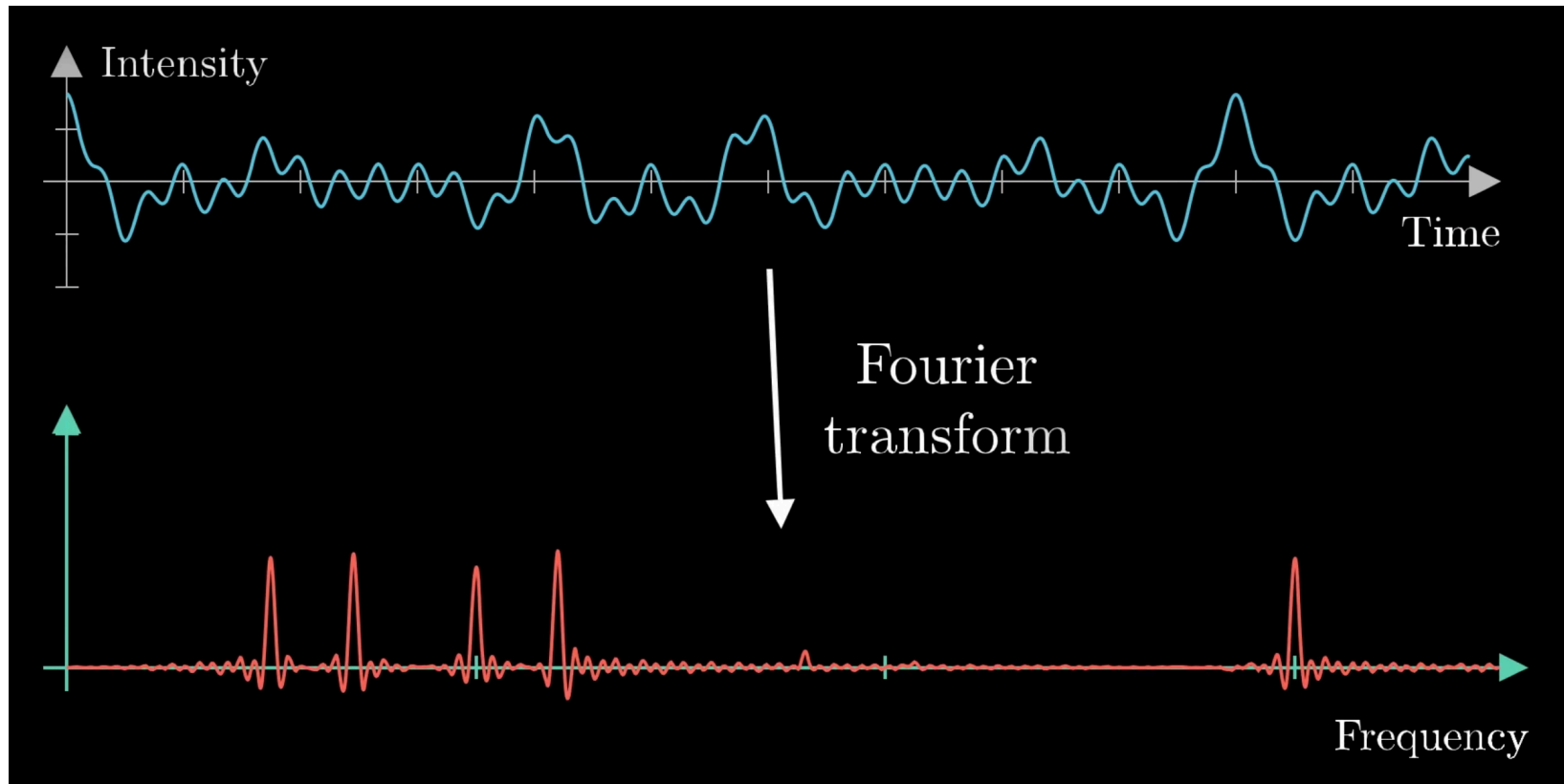
- Linear & Time invariant system(선형 시불변 시스템, 줄여서 LTI system)을 전제 하면 문제를 쉽게 풀 수 있음.
- 1) Linearity
  - Homogeneity : 입력을 n배로하면 출력도 n배.  $x \rightarrow y$ 이면  $\alpha x \rightarrow \alpha y$
  - Additivity : 두개의 입력에 대한 출력은 각 입력의 합에 대한 출력과 같음.  $x_1 \rightarrow y_1, x_2 \rightarrow y_2$ 이면  $x_1 + x_2 \rightarrow y_1 + y_2$
  - 즉, 중첩의 원리(Superposition) 적용.  $x_1 \rightarrow y_1, x_2 \rightarrow y_2$ 이면  $\alpha x_1 + \beta x_2 \rightarrow \alpha y_1 + \beta y_2$
- 2) Time invariant
  - 입력의 신호가 지연되면 출력의 신호도 같은 시간만큼 지연  $x(t) \rightarrow y(t)$ 이면  $x(t-\tau) \rightarrow y(t-\tau)$   
-> 출력 신호는 시간의 변화와 관계가 없음.



# Continuous Frequency Transforms

- Fourier Transform

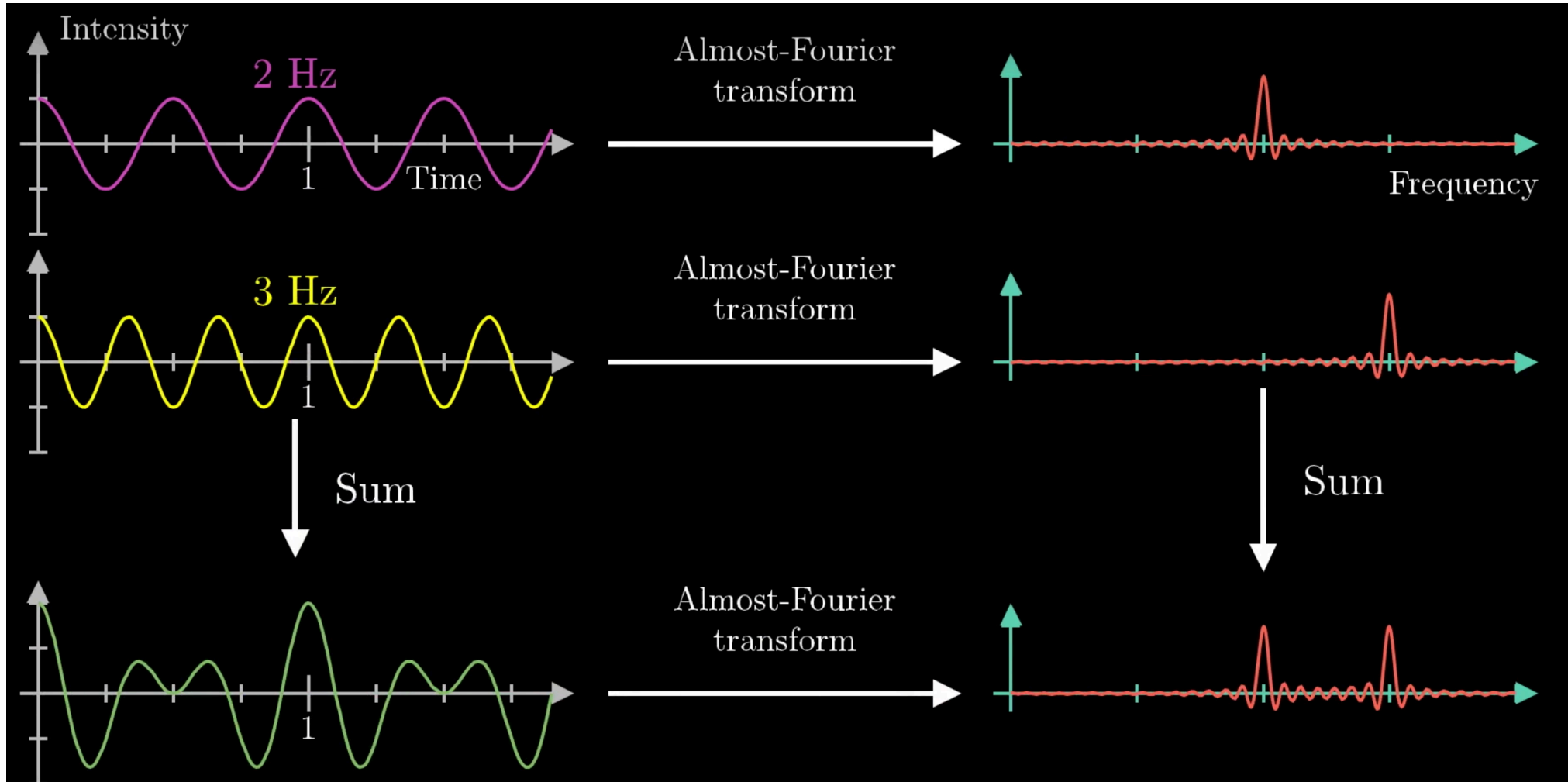
- LTI 시스템을 위한 효과적인 변환이며, complex exponentials을 베이스 함수로 두기때문에 유용함.
- 직관적 이해 : 임의의 입력신호를 다양한 주파수를 갖는 주기함수들의 합으로 분해하여 표현
- Z-transform : 푸리에 변환의 일반화





# Continuous Frequency Transforms

- Fourier Transform



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# Discrete Frequency Transforms

- 이산 푸리에 변환(Discrete Fourier Transform, DFT)
  - 시간 영역의 이산 신호를 주파수 영역의 이산 신호로 변환
- 고속 푸리에 변환(Fast Fourier Transform, FFT)
  - 대칭성을 이용하여 DFT의 계산량을 줄임 [ $O(N^2) \rightarrow O(N \log N)$ ]
  - 1965, Tukey와 Cooley에 의해 개발 (Cooley-Tukey Algorithms)