The report has to have the following sections:

Abstract, a clear introduction and description of methods, examples and applications, brief conclusions, and references. No more than 7pages are allowed. An extra 3 pages are allowed for including the code (can be double-column if needed). Two choices are possible for the applications and example

Implement the method(s)yourself; test on examples; compare with other methods and/or exact solutions (using the programming language of your choice)and comment of advantages/disadvantages compared with other methods.

Use software packages (Matlab, Mathematica, Maple, etc.) To build more complex applications that provide solutions for a specific applied problem of your choice.

Abstract: Signal analysis is used to decompose a signal into elements such as noise or other elementary functions in order to filter or categorized the sampled information. Many methods for decomposition and filtering exists such as Fourier Series and Fourier Transforms. This paper takes a more general method known as Wavelets with its corresponding Wavelet Transforms. A basic review of the method is provided along with some examples and applications of Wavelets in engineering applications such as acceleration analysis. The method is explored with the MATLAB wavelet tool that permits decomposition and analysis of the accelerations experimented by a vehicle under harsh braking scenarios such as different surface roads.

Introduction

Waves are an oscillating function defined in time and space, such as sinusoids. These sinusoids are used as basis functions to construct any periodic signal. Such construction is known as a Fourier Series representation. This is done to filter signals by finding the frequency content that represents the desired signal and removing all other frequencies that are categorized as noise. This method has limitations in terms of locating the time event of the frequencies captured. Similarly, this method is limited to periodic functions only. For this reason, wavelets were introduced to compensate for the limitations on representing signals with Fourier Series. Wavelets can be interpreted as a small wave with its energy concentrated in a position in time. These wavelets serve as the new basis functions that can decompose signals that are non-periodic while maintaining information about both frequency and time contents.

To exemplify a signal decomposition in wavelets, a Fourier series decomposition is shown in Figure for a direct comparison. Instead of sines and cosines, the wavelet decomposition is composed of two functions: The Scaling Function and the Wavelet Function . Similar to sines and cosines, both the scaling and wavelet functions are orthogonal functions that are linearly independent of each other.

The coefficients c and d can be found through the principle of inner product for orthogonal functions. These coefficients receive the name of Discrete Wavelet Transform (DWT), which is analogous to the Fourier Transform Coefficients.