

Assignment 1

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BE comp C22

Q1 Explain Parseval's Energy Theorem.

→ Parseval's Energy theorem is a fundamental principle in signal processing and Fourier analysis that relates total energy of signal in time domain to total energy of its representation in the frequency domain.

Definition.

It states that total energy of a signal is equal to total energy of its Fourier transform.

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x(t)|^2 dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |X(f)|^2 df.$$

Where,

$x(t)$ is time domain signal & $X(f)$ is its Fourier transform.

Time domain energy is calculated as

$$E = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x(t)|^2 dt.$$

The theorem illustrates the principle of energy conservation in signal indicating that regardless of whether the signal is analyzed in time or frequency domain the total energy remains invariant.

It aids in analyzing the distribution of energy such as audio compression.

3 applications of DSP.

① Audio & speech processing

This involves manipulating sound signals to improve quality, enable communication, or extract meaningful information. DSP techniques are essential ① Jittering. ② Speech recognition are some of the examples.

② Statistical signal processing.

This deals with analyzing and interpreting signals that are affected by noise and uncertainty. It uses statistical methods

① Estimation ② Detection these help identify presence of signal amidst noise.

③ Data Compression.

This involves reducing amount of data required to represent a signal without significantly degrading quality.

① Transform coding ② Lossless compression.

Write short notes on:

1) Notellus / KL transform

This is a statistical technique used for dimensionality reduction and feature extraction.

It involves decomposition of a multivariate random process into orthogonal components.

ii) Moving average method for thresholding

This is used for thresholding. is determined based on average value.

iii) Iterative thresholding.

It is an adaptive thresholding technique used for image segmentation that adjusts threshold based on pixel intensities iteratively.

iv) Multivariate thresholding.

This is an extension of traditional thresholding. Instead of relying on a single intensity value this method utilizes multiple features.

v) JPEG compression algorithm.

Widely used lossy image compression technique that reduces file size while maintaining acceptable image quality. The image is converted from RGB to YCbCr. Each 8×8 block of pixels undergoes DCT.