

HW1

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(1) Signal sampling and music signal analysis
STFT適合用於一維數據，影像、影片等高維數據易使計算量過大

(2) 任何訊號若滿足：

- ① 局部最大值為正，局部最小值為負
 - ② 極值後接續一個過零點
- 則此訊號為 Intrinsic Mode Function (IMF)
即可使用 Hilbert-Huang Transform 得到頻率

(3)

(a) 方波在邊緣處為高頻，其餘頻率皆為0

$$(b) \quad x(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & -2 < t < 2 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad B=1$$

$$X(t, f) = \int_{t-B}^{t+B} x(\tau) e^{-j2\pi f\tau} d\tau$$

$$\Rightarrow X(t, f) = 1 \quad \text{if } t-1 < \tau < t+1$$

(4)

(a) larger \sim : higher resolution in the time domain
lower resolution in the frequency domain

smaller \sim : higher resolution in the frequency domain
lower resolution in the time domain

(b) \sim 越大，積分範圍越小，越能準確地找出特定範圍內的頻率

(5)

(a) 為求即時分析，使用越少未來資訊，越能降低延遲，因此使用非對稱窗口較容易達到即時分析

(b) 方波做無限多次卷積，即為高斯函數

(c) 使用高斯函數做為窗口，可消除 side lobe

$$(6) \quad x(t) = A e^{j(Bt+C) - \pi(Dt+E)^2}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \text{If } x(t) = e^{-\pi t^2} \xrightarrow{FT} X(f) = e^{-j2\pi E f} \cdot e^{-\pi f^2}$$

$$\sigma_t = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4\pi}} \quad \sigma_f = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4\pi}}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \text{If } x(t) = A e^{-\pi t^2} \xrightarrow{FT} X(f) = A e^{-\pi f^2}$$

$$\sigma_t = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4\pi}} \quad \sigma_f = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4\pi}}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \text{If } x(t) = e^{-\pi D t^2} \xrightarrow{FT} X(f) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{D}} e^{-\pi \frac{f^2}{D}}$$

$$\sigma_t = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4\pi D}} \quad \sigma_f = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4\pi D}}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \text{If } x(t) = e^{jBt - \pi t^2} \xrightarrow{FT} X(f) = e^{-\pi(f-B)^2}$$

$$\sigma_t = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4\pi}} \quad \sigma_f = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4\pi}}$$

\Rightarrow satisfies the lower bound

$$(7) \quad f = \pm(220t^2 + 450t + 300)$$

$$F_s = 800$$

$$T = 1$$

$$(\text{Extra}) \quad e^{j8\pi f t} \cdot x(t-3)$$