(1)

優點:可使用快速傅立葉轉換演算法,大幅降低運算量

缺點: window function 須固定,無法動態調整

(2)

$$\sin(4\pi(t+1)) = -\frac{i}{2}(e^{i4\pi(t+1)} - e^{-i4\pi(t+1)})$$

$$W_{x}(t,f)$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[-\frac{i}{2}\left(e^{i4\pi\left(t+1+\frac{\tau}{2}\right)} - e^{-i4\pi\left(t+1+\frac{\tau}{2}\right)}\right)\right] \left[-\frac{i}{2}\left(e^{i4\pi\left(t+1-\frac{\tau}{2}\right)} - e^{-i4\pi\left(t+1-\frac{\tau}{2}\right)}\right)\right]^{-1}e^{-i2\pi\tau f} d\tau$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\left(e^{2i4\pi(t+1)} - e^{i4\pi(-2\tau)} - e^{i4\pi(2\tau)} + e^{-2i4\pi(t+1)}\right)e^{-i2\pi\tau f} d\tau$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\left(e^{2i4\pi(t+1)} - e^{i4\pi(-2\tau)} - e^{i4\pi(2\tau)} + e^{-2i4\pi(t+1)}\right)e^{-i2\pi\tau f} d\tau$$

$$= \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\left(e^{2i4\pi(t+1)} + e^{-2i4\pi(t+1)}\right)e^{-i2\pi\tau f} d\tau - \delta(4+f) - \delta(4-f)\right]$$

(3)

- $(a) e^{-\pi t^2}$  瞬時頻率為-t,為一次函數,因此無 cross term
- $(b)\cos(-\pi t^2)$  瞬時頻率為-t,為一次函數,因此無 cross term
- $(c)e^{-\pi t^3}$  瞬時頻率為 $\frac{3t^2}{2}$ ,為二次函數,有 cross term
- $(d)e^{j\pi t^4}$  瞬時頻率為  $2t^3$ ,為三次函數,有 cross term
- (e) 音樂訊號通常混合兩種以上訊號,因此有 cross term

**(4)** 

(a) 因 cross term 會發生在±t<sub>d</sub>, 距離原點較遠,而 Cohen's class distribution 可以設計一低通濾波器,接近原點為 1,遠離原點

為 0,即可保留 auto term,並濾除 cross term

- (b) 多項式 WDF 可轉為多項相乘,變為 auto correlation,即可濾 除二階以上造成的 cross term
- (c) 由於 Gabor 可濾除 cross term, 而後與 WDF 相乘,其結果便不會出現 cross term problem

(5)

- (a) 增加一個 window 後,只有限制範圍內有數值,可降低運算時間
- (b) Window w(t) 在 time domain 的共軛需與自己相等
- (c) 為 one-to-one,添加 window function後,性質則變為 window function

(6)

```
function y =recSTFT(x,t,f,B)
dt = t(2) - t(1);
df = f(2) - f(1);

N = round(1/(dt*df));
n = round(t./dt);
t_len = length(n);

m = round(f./df);
f_len = length(m);

Q = round(B/dt);

X = zeros(t_len,f_len);
t_s = zeros(1,f_len);
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```
x = [x,0];
zeropad= zeros(1, N-2*Q-1);
q = [0:2*Q];
for a = 1:t_len
    P = round(n(a) - Q + q);
    P(P < 1) = t_{len} + 1;
    P(P > t_len) = t_len + 1;
    x1 = [x(P), zeropad];
    X1 = fft(x1, N);
    for b = 1:f_len
        m_{temp} = mod(m(b),N)+1;
       X2(a,b) = X1(1,m_{temp}) * exp(i * 2 * pi * (Q-n(a)) * m(b) / N) * dt;
    end
end
t_s(1,:) = n * dt;
f_s(1,:) = m * df;
y = X2';
image(t_s, f_s, abs(y)/max(max(abs(y)))*400);
colormap(gray(256));
set(gca, 'Ydir', 'normal');
(extra)
   Q = \frac{B}{\Delta t}, \ \Delta t = 0.05
   B = 0.5 時,Q = \frac{0.5}{0.05} = 10
   B = 2 時,Q = \frac{2}{0.05} = 40
```