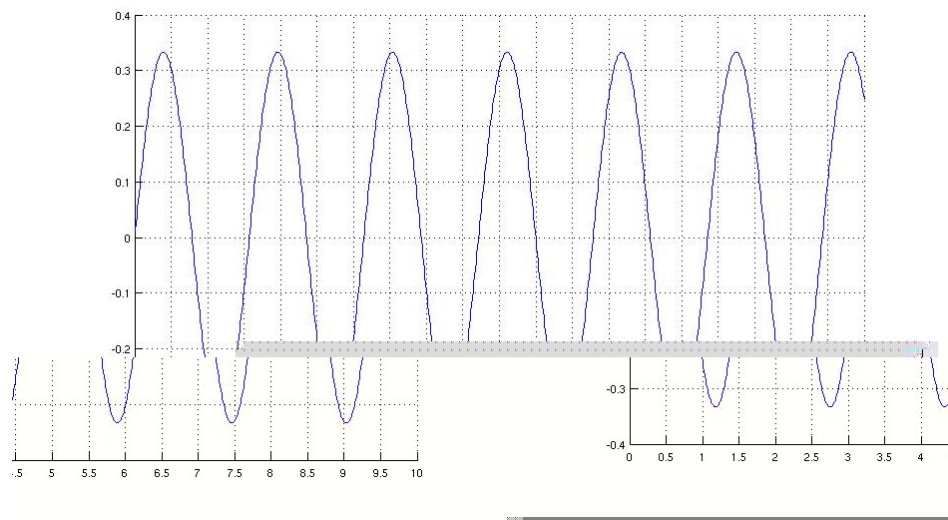
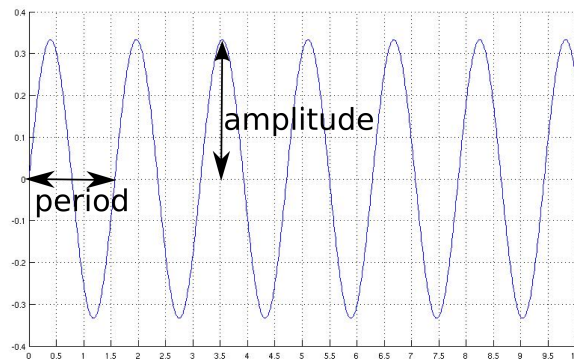


COMS21202: Symbols, Patterns and Signals**Problem Sheet 1: Data Acquisition**

1. On the $\sin(x)$ signal below, label the following terms and approximate their values: period, frequency and amplitude



Answer:

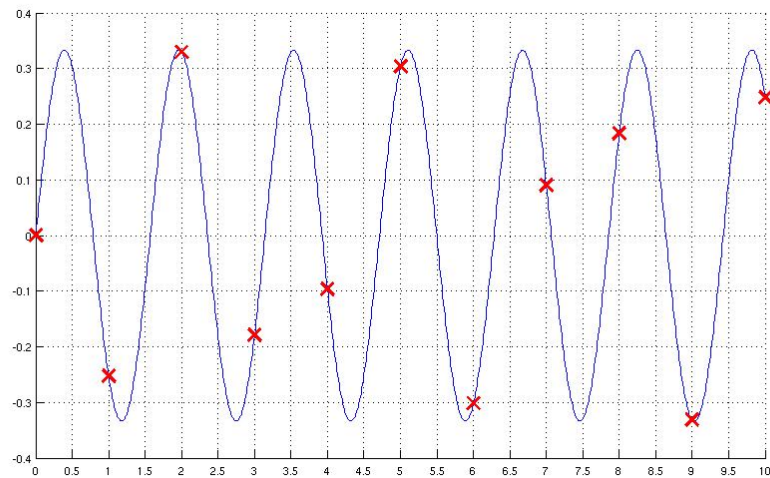


period = 1.57 seconds

frequency = 0.6

amplitude = 0.3

2. For the signal above, convert the signal into its digital representation using the sampled points. You need to think about the number of bits you would represent each sample as. This is referred to as **Quantisation**. Example, if you need 8 different levels of sound, then 3 bits are sufficient ($2^3 = 8$).



Answer:

Assuming we use 8 levels of sound that correspond to the horizontal grid lines, then each sample is approximated by the binary representation of the closest (rounding) vertical line. The digitisation would thus be:

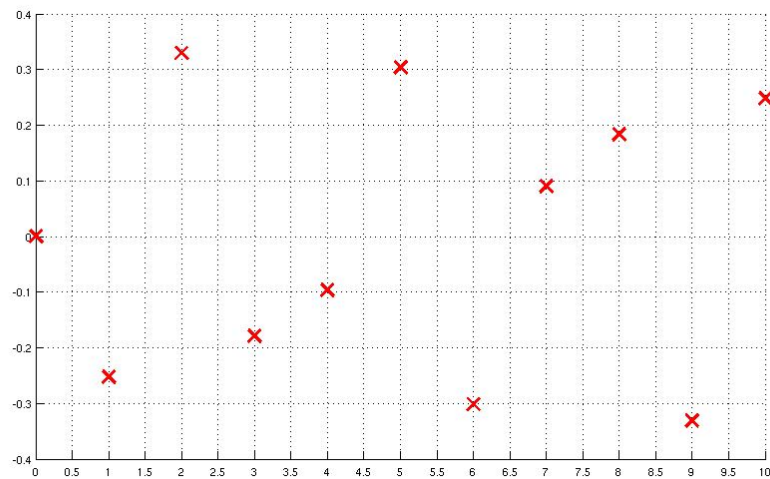
100001111010011111001101110001110

What is the sampling rate in this case??

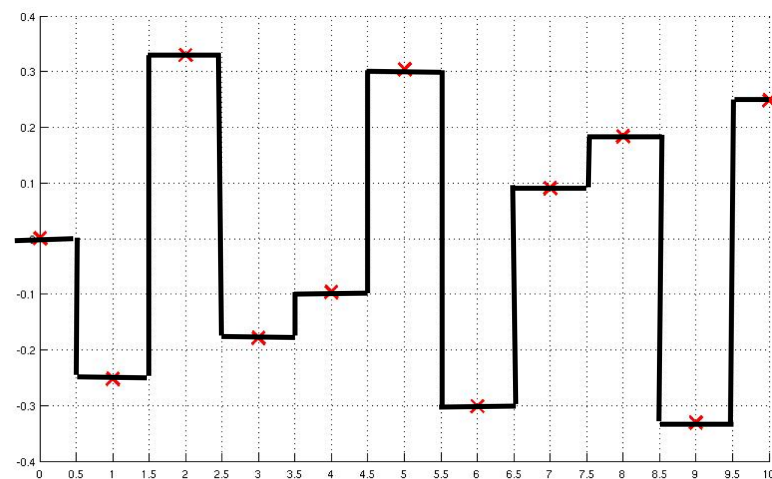
Answer:

Sampling rate is 1 Hz (1 sample per second)

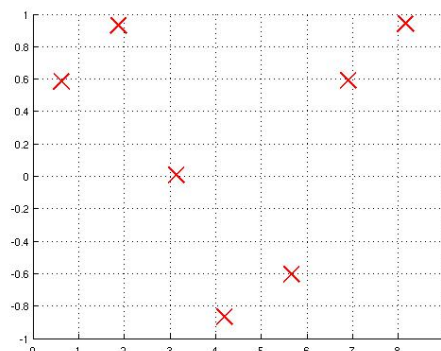
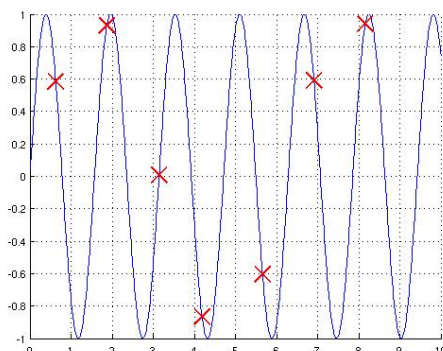
3. If you have only the sampled data, can you reconstruct the signal from this data? Try for yourself



Answer:



4. Repeat the digitization and reconstruction step for this data below, can you notice any difference?

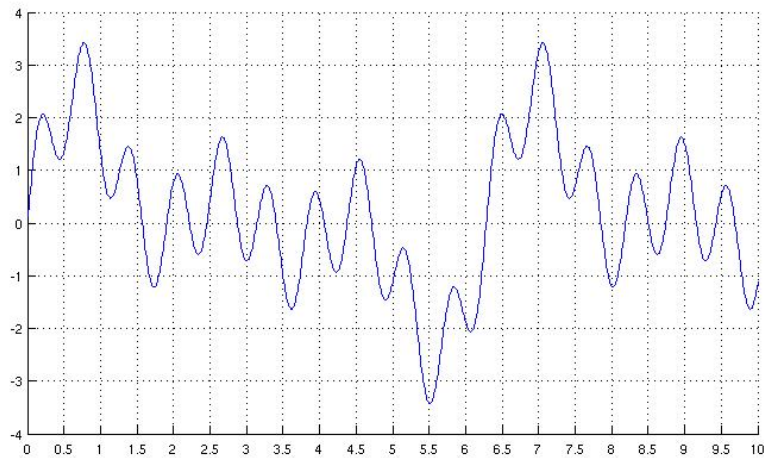


Answer:

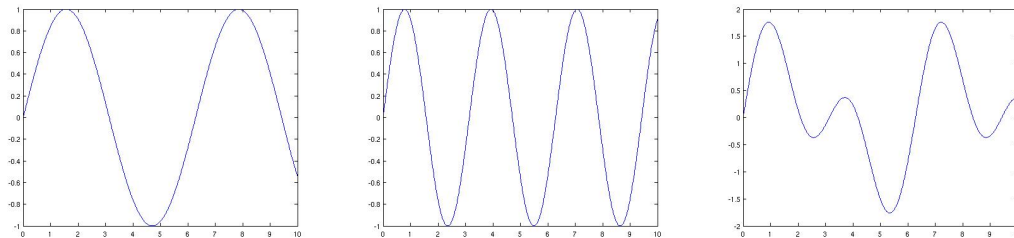
Follow the example above again...

5. Based on your understanding of the **Nyquist Sampling Rate** theorem, what is a sufficient sampling rate for the signal below?

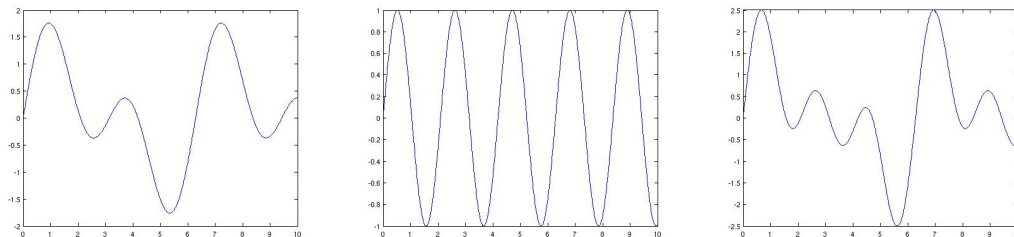
Note: You might want to look at Fourier Analysis to understand how was this sinusoidal wave constructed.



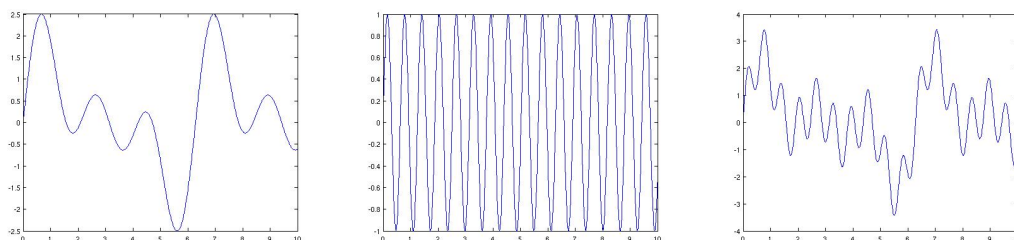
Answer:



The figure above shows the waves $\sin(x)$ and $\sin(2x)$ and the sum of the two waves



When adding the summed wave $\sin(x) + \sin(2x)$ to the higher frequency wave $\sin(3x)$ then the wave to the right results



The highest frequency in the figure is thus that of the wave $\sin(10x)$. The frequency is thus $\frac{10}{2\pi} = 1.59$ and the sampling should exceed 3.18 to avoid aliasing.*

6. Refreshing your memory:

For the set of measurements:

-3, 2, 4, 6, -2, 0, 5

calculate:

mean

median

variance

standard deviation

Answer:

mean = 1.7

median = 2

variance = 12.2

standard deviation = 3.5

7. Distance measures: Assume you were given a set of whatsapp messages, each with a times-tamp (yy-mm-dd hh:mm) and text content (word, word, ...). Propose a distance measure for:

- calculating whether one message is an exact forward of the other message
- calculating whether one message was sent before the other message
- calculating whether one message contains the same set of words as the other message
- calculating whether one message contains the other message (with potential extras at the start and the end)
- calculating whether both messages discuss the same topic

Check your distance measures satisfy: non-negativity, reflexive, symmetric and triangle inequality.

Answer:

(a) calculate the L_1 distance measure between two time stamps, each indicated by the number of minutes. L_1 gives a more semantic measure when compared to L_2 in this case

(b) calculate the hamming distance

(c) calculate the difference in the number of minutes relative to a suitable starting 0 time.

(d) You might wish to propose to use

$$D_{NS}(WTS_1, WTS_2) = \sum_i \min_j \text{hamming}(w_{1i}, w_{2j}) \quad (1)$$

but this is not symmetric. One way to make it symmetric is to

$$D_S(WTS_1, WTS_2) = D_{NS}(WTS_1, WTS_2) + D_{NS}(WTS_2, WTS_1) \quad (2)$$

(e) You can use dynamic time warping

(f) You can use a semantic distance measure between words like WUP, where

$$D(WTS_1, WTS_2) = \sum_i \min_j WUP(w_{1i}, w_{2j}) + \sum_i \min_j WUP(w_{2i}, w_{1j}) \quad (3)$$

8. **Dynamic Time Warping:** For the two signals:

a = 1110010011110101

b = 0011011

calculate the Dynamic Time Warping Distance using the hamming distance as a bit-wise distance measure.

Answer:

Construct the distance matrix - easiest way to find the minimum with dynamic programming