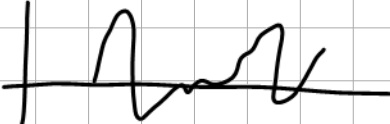
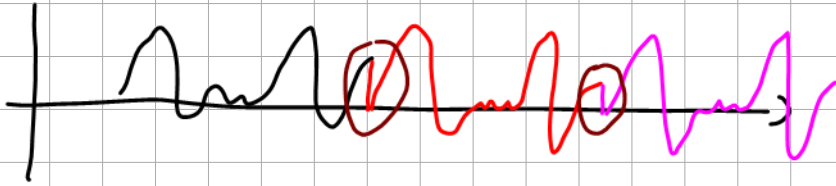
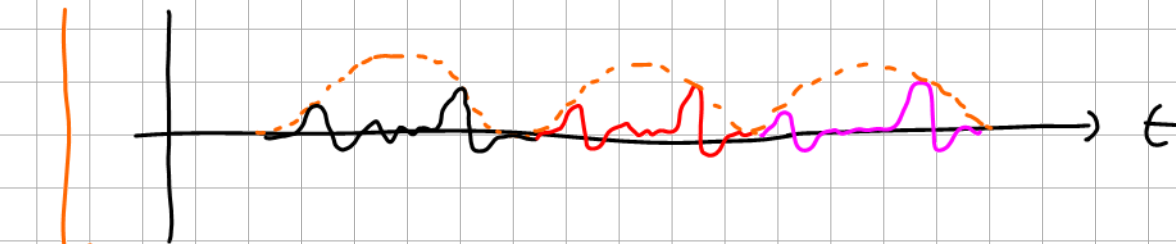


$y_{\text{Block}}$  

DFT assumes periodic input signals.



Window function  $\hat{=}$  fade in fade out



$\Rightarrow$  the periodic repetitions can have no signal jumps.

Automatic Gain Control

$$y = b \cdot x = f(x)$$

$$\frac{1}{N} \sum_n y_n^2 = 1$$

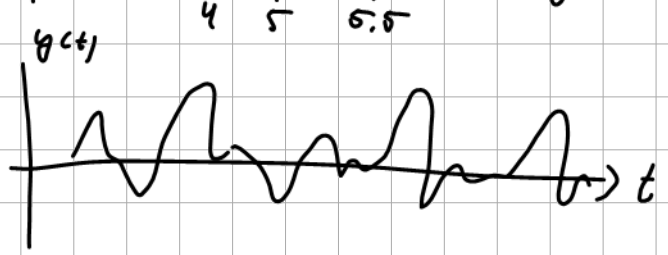
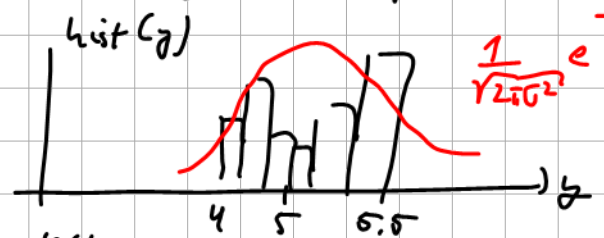
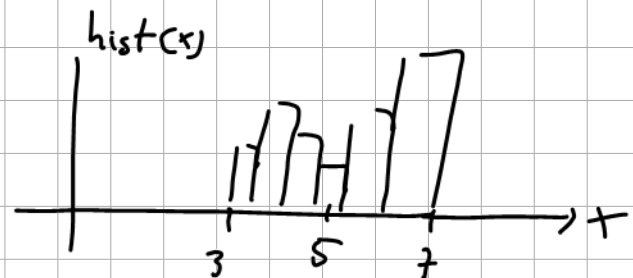
$\vdots$

$$b = \dots$$

or

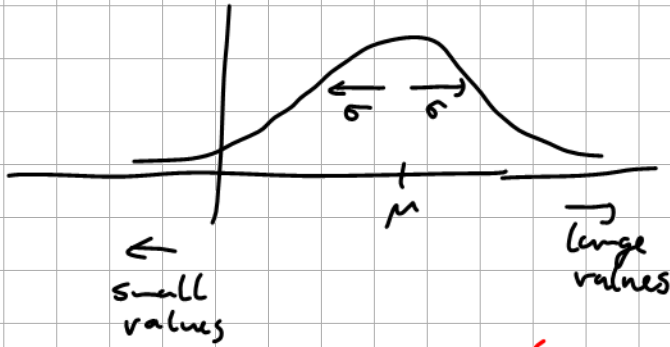
$$y = b \cdot (x - a)$$

$p(y)$



Gaussian Distr.

$$y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

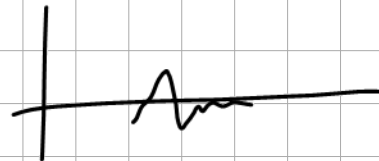


both lead to small  
output values

$$y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

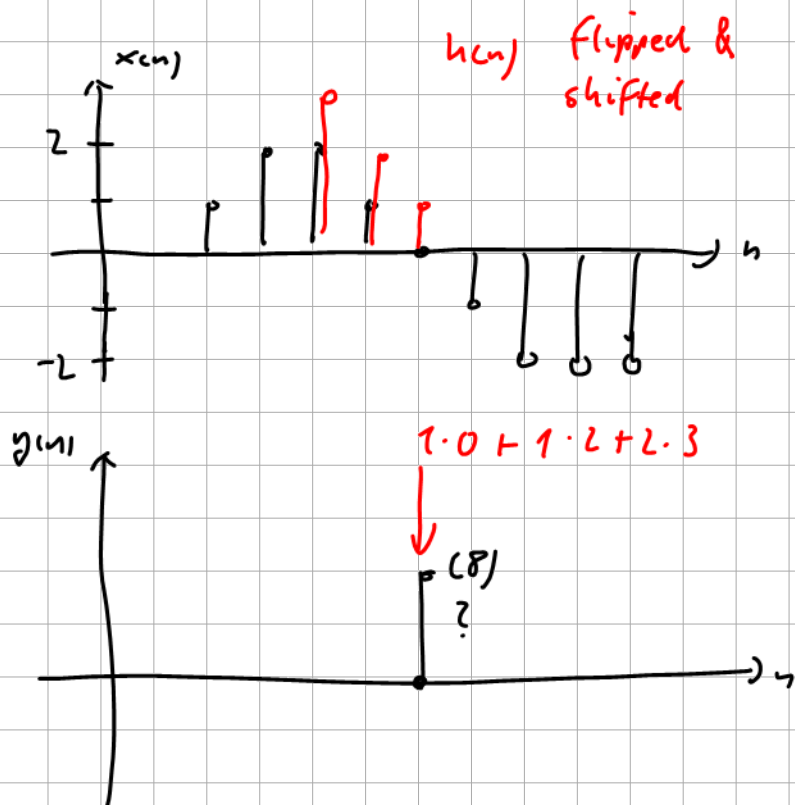
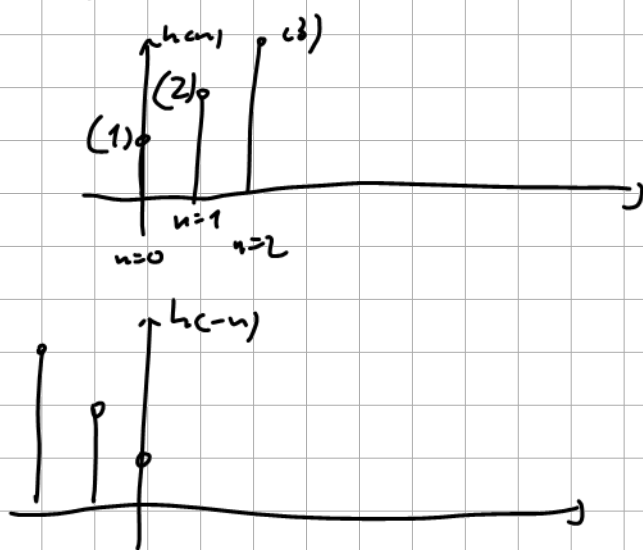


$$y = b \cdot (x - a)$$



# Convolution

$$y(n) = x(n) * h(n)$$



$$y(n) = x(n) * h(n) = \sum_{k=0}^{K-1} h(k) \cdot x(n-k)$$

$$h(k) \text{ for } 0 \leq k < K$$

$$y(n) = \sum_{k=0}^{K-1} h(k) \cdot x(n-k)$$

$$= h(0) \cdot x(n) + h(1) \cdot x(n-1) + h(2) \cdot x(n-2)$$

$$h(0) = \frac{y(n) - h(1) \cdot x(n-1) - h(2) \cdot x(n-2)}{x(n)}$$

$$h(0) = \frac{y(17) - h(1) \cdot x(16) - h(2) \cdot x(15)}{x(17)} = \frac{y(18) - h(1) \cdot x(17) - h(2) \cdot x(16)}{x(18)}$$

$$y(n) = h(0) \cdot x(n) + h(1) \cdot x(n-1) + h(2) \cdot x(n-2)$$

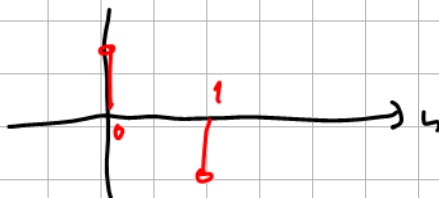
$$\begin{pmatrix} x(n) & x(n-1) & x(n-2) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} h(0) \\ h(1) \\ h(2) \end{pmatrix} = y(n)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x(17) & x(16) & x(15) \\ x(18) & x(17) & x(16) \\ x(19) & x(18) & x(17) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} h(0) \\ h(1) \\ h(2) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} y(17) \\ y(18) \\ y(19) \end{pmatrix}$$

Transfer function

$$h(n) = [1, -1]$$

$\downarrow$  z-transform



$$H(f) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} h(n) \cdot e^{-j2\pi f t}$$

$$t = n \cdot T = \frac{n}{r}$$

$$= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} h(n) e^{-j2\pi f \frac{n}{r}}$$

$$r = 48 \text{ kHz}$$

$$= h(0) e^{-j2\pi f \frac{0}{r}} + h(1) e^{-j2\pi f \frac{1}{r}}$$

$$= e^{-j2\pi f \frac{0}{r}} - e^{-j2\pi f \frac{1}{r}}$$

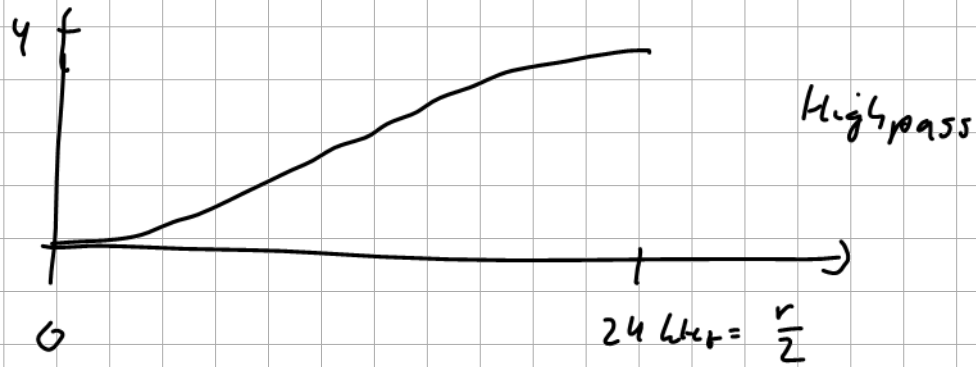
$$= 1 - e^{-j2\pi f/r} = 1 - \cos(2\pi f/r) + j \sin(2\pi f/r)$$

$$|H(f)| = \sqrt{(1 - \cos(2\pi \frac{f}{r}))^2 + \sin^2(2\pi \frac{f}{r})}$$

$$= \sqrt{1 - 2\cos(2\pi \frac{f}{r}) + \cos^2(2\pi \frac{f}{r}) + \sin^2(2\pi \frac{f}{r})}$$

$$= \sqrt{2 - 2\cos(2\pi \frac{f}{r})}$$

$$|H(\omega)| = \sqrt{2 - 2\cos(2\pi \frac{f}{f_c})}$$



$$|H(0)| = \sqrt{2 - 2\cos(0)} = 0$$

$$|H(\frac{r}{2})| = \sqrt{2 - 2\cos(\pi)} = \sqrt{4} = 2$$





















