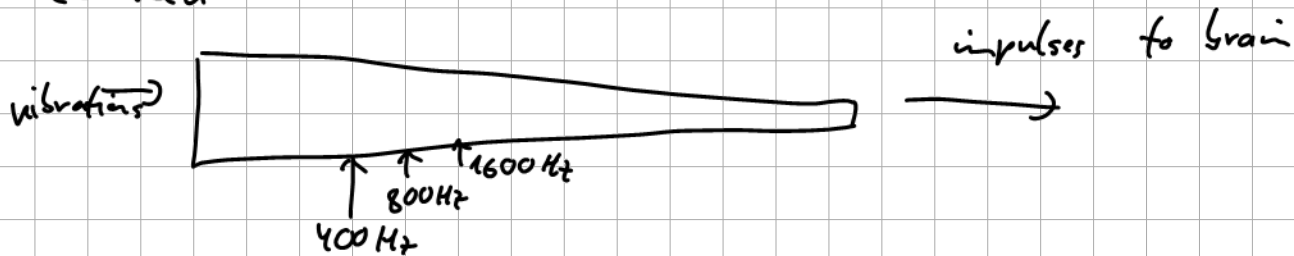


Cochlea



$$f_1 = 440 \text{ Hz} \quad \text{Chorus note A}$$

$$f_2 = f_1 \cdot \underbrace{2^{\frac{1}{12}}}_{1.06} = 466 \text{ Hz}$$

$$f_3 = f_2 \cdot 2^{\frac{1}{12}} = f_1 \cdot 2^{\frac{2}{12}} = 491 \text{ Hz}$$

$$\frac{f_y}{f_x} = 2.2$$

$$f_x = 1000 \text{ Hz}$$

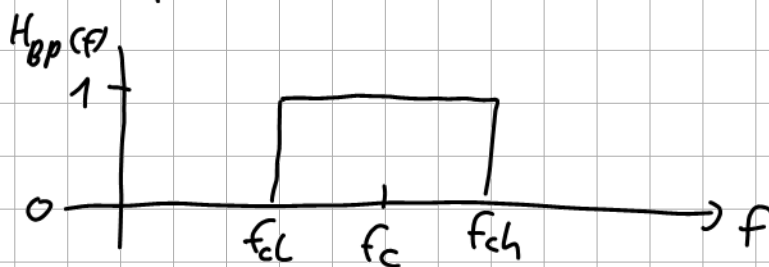
$$f_y = 2200 \text{ Hz}$$

$$2.2 = 2^{\frac{n}{12}}$$

n is the number of Half-tones

Mel Filterbank

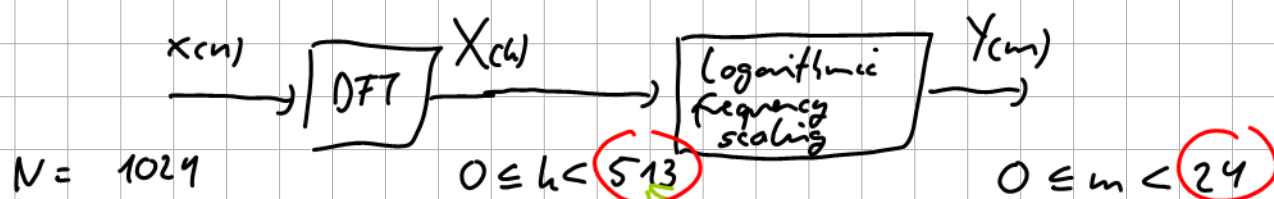
- set of bandpasses



$$x \rightarrow [h_{bp}] \rightarrow y = h_{bp} * x$$

$$Y(f) = H_{bp}(f) \cdot X(f)$$

- special case Mel-Filterbank



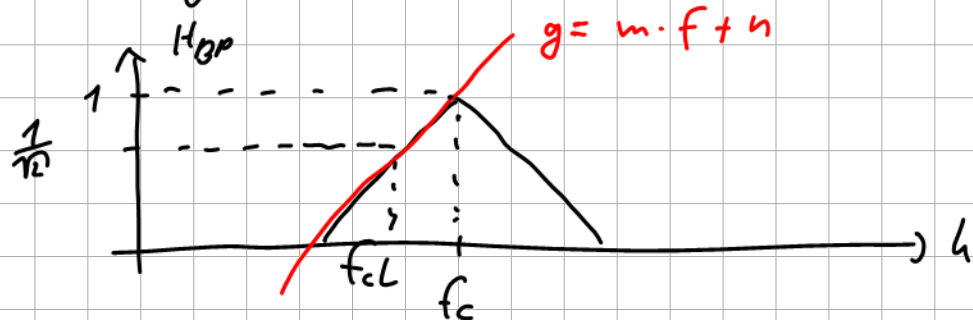
$$X(k) = \text{[vector]}$$

$$X(k) = X^*(K-k)$$

second half of symmetric spectrum is clipped

reduce the input vector in a meaningful way

reducing input size from 513 \rightarrow 24 by bandpass



$$Y(m) = \sum_k H_{bp}(k) \cdot X(k)$$

e.g. $f_c = 2000 \text{ Hz}$ center
 $f_{CL} = 1800 \text{ Hz}$ cutoff low

$$g = m \cdot f + n$$

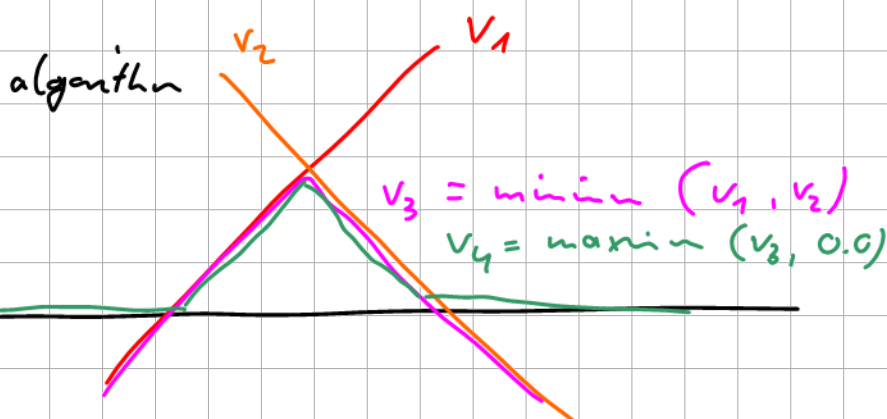
$$\hookrightarrow \text{slope} = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}{2000 \text{ Hz} - 1800 \text{ Hz}} = 0.00146 \frac{1}{\text{Hz}}$$

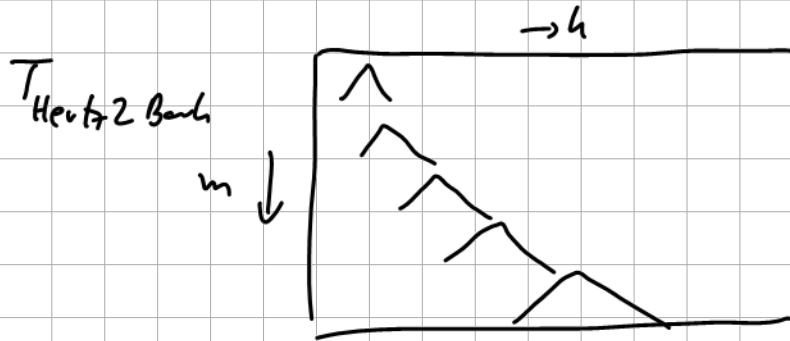
offset: $n = ?$

$$1 = 0.00146 \frac{1}{\text{Hz}} \cdot 2000 \text{ Hz} + n \Rightarrow n = -1.93$$

$$\vee \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = 0.00146 \frac{1}{\text{Hz}} \cdot 1800 \text{ Hz} + n$$

$$\rightarrow n = 1 - m \cdot 2000 \text{ Hz}$$

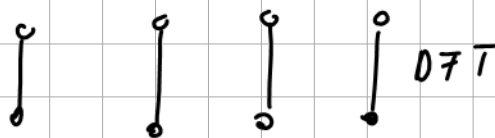
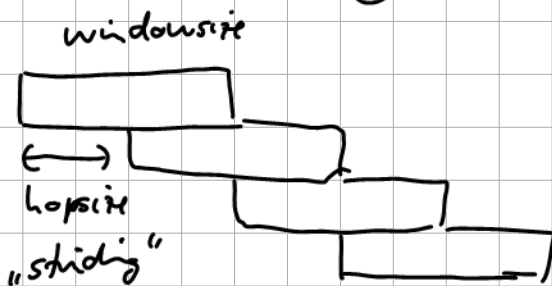
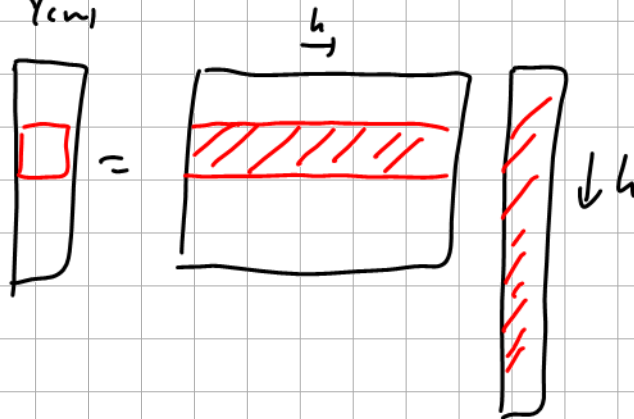




DFT

$$x(m) \rightarrow X(h)$$

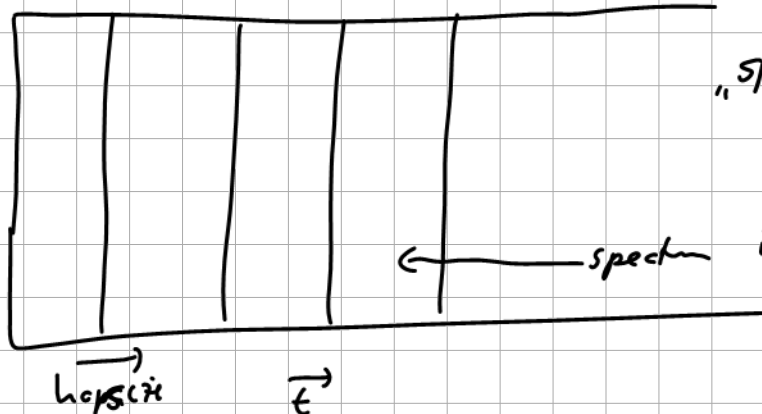
$$Y(m) = T_{\text{Hertz 2 Bark}} \cdot X(h)$$



$X(h, t)$

"spectrogram"

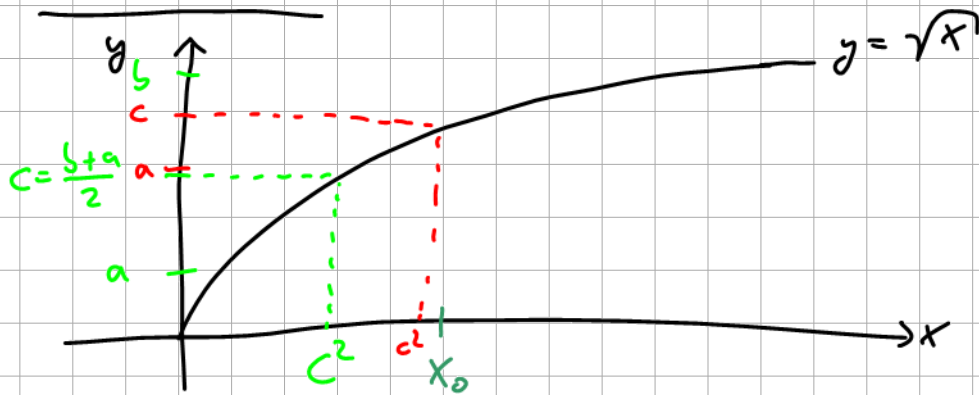
$h \downarrow$
"frequency"



← spectrum is a single column in the spectrogram

$$Y_{(n,t)} = T_{\text{Heft 2 Buch}} \cdot X_{(h,t)}$$

Bisection Method



$\Rightarrow c^2$ is too small

$\Rightarrow a = c$

