

# HW1

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## 1.

(a)

advantage: 大幅提升運算效率，記憶體空間需求少

disadvantage: 犧牲STFT的精確性

(b)

2-D DWT 會依據兩個維度的高頻和低頻將原圖拆解為4個部分。

第一部分會保留圖片的大部分資訊。適合做 image compression

第二和第三部分保留圖片的垂直邊緣和水平邊緣

第四部分保留圖片的角落邊緣

第二、三和四部分都含有邊緣資訊，適合應用於edge detection

## 2.

Animal voice

Doppler effect

seismic waves

## 3.

(a)

$$\begin{aligned} f(t) &= \cos(60\pi t^3 - 540\pi t^2 + 3020\pi t) \\ &= \exp(j(60\pi t^3 - 540\pi t^2 + 3020\pi t)) \\ &\quad + \exp(-j(60\pi t^3 - 540\pi t^2 + 3020\pi t)) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\phi'(t)}{2\pi} = \pm(90t^2 - 540t + 1510)$$

(b)

$$B = 1510$$

$$F = 3020$$

$$T = 3$$

$$FT = 9060$$

(c)

$$0 \leq t < 1$$

$$B = 1510, F = 3020$$

$$FT = 3020$$

$$1 \leq t < 2$$

$$B = 1060, F = 2120$$

$$FT = 2120$$

$$2 \leq t < 3$$

$$B = 790, F = 1580$$

$$FT = 1580$$

The lower bound = 3020+2120+1580=6720

## 4.

(a)

B 越小，時間解析度越好，頻率解析度越差

B 越大，時間解析度越差，頻率解析度越好

(b)

Determine the rec-STFT of  $\sin(4\pi t)$

$$\sin(4\pi t) = \frac{e^{j4\pi t} - e^{-j4\pi t}}{2j}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{recSTFT}(e^{j4\pi t}) \\ = \int_{t-B}^{t+B} (e^{j4\pi \tau}) e^{-j2\pi f \tau} d\tau \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 2B \text{sinc}(2B(f-2)) e^{-j2\pi(f-2)t} \\
&\text{recSTFT}(e^{-j4\pi t}) \\
&= \int_{t-B}^{t+B} (e^{-j4\pi\tau}) e^{-j2\pi f\tau} d\tau \\
&= 2B \text{sinc}(2B(f+2)) e^{-j2\pi(f+2)t} \\
&\text{recSTFT}(\sin(4\pi t)) \\
&= \frac{1}{j} B \text{sinc}(2B(f-2)) e^{-j2\pi(f-2)t} \\
&\quad - \frac{1}{j} B \text{sinc}(2B(f+2)) e^{-j2\pi(f+2)t}
\end{aligned}$$

## 5.

(a)

延遲比較短，適合 real-time processing。如果 window width B 足夠大，頻率解析度也很好

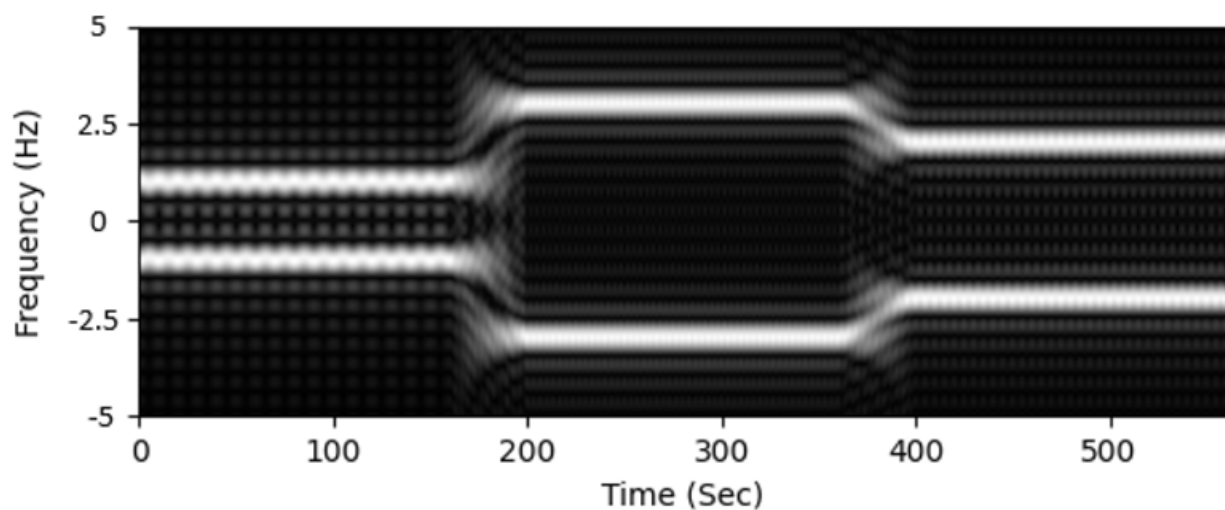
(b)

Gaussian window 沒有 sidelobe effect

the area in time-frequency distribution is minimal.

## 6.

Computation time: 0.017029523849487305



學號尾數1,6

$$6400 + 5200 + 4000 = 15600$$