

Solutions for Sheet 1

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PATTERN MATCHING AND MACHINE LEARNING FOR AUDIO SIGNAL PROCESSING

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Task 1.1

$$(a) \quad z = \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^3 = \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^3 + 3\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2\left(i\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) + 3\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)\left(i\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 + \left(i\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^3 = \frac{1}{2}(-1 + i)\sqrt{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(-1 + i) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}i$$

$$|z| = \sqrt{\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2} = 1$$

$$\cos\varphi = \frac{\operatorname{Re}[z]}{|z|} = \frac{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}{1} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\varphi = \cos^{-1}\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow z = |z| \cdot e^{i\varphi} = e^{\frac{3\pi i}{4}}$$

(b)

$$(c) \quad \operatorname{Re}[5e^{\frac{\pi}{4}i}] + \sqrt{2}e^{\pi i} =$$

(d) Using Euler's Formula, prove the following statement:

$$\sin(z)^2 + \cos(z)^2 = 1, z \in \mathbb{C}$$

Proof:

Euler's formula is as follows: $e^{iz} = \cos(z) + i \cdot \sin(z), z \in \mathbb{C}$

For the opposite angle $-z$, we have $e^{-iz} = \cos(z) - i \cdot \sin(z)$

With these two, we can derive the following for $i \cdot \sin(z), \cos(z)$:

$$i \cdot \sin(z) = e^{iz} - \cos(z) = \cos(z) - e^{-iz}$$

$$\cos(z) = e^{iz} - i \cdot \sin(z) = e^{-iz} + i \cdot \sin(z)$$

And by plugging in, we can write $\sin(z), \cos(z)$ only in terms of e^{iz}, e^{-iz} :

$$\cos(z) = e^{iz} - i \cdot \sin(z) = e^{iz} - \cos(z) + e^{-iz} = \frac{e^{iz} + e^{-iz}}{2}$$

$$\sin(z) = \frac{e^{iz} - \cos(z)}{i} = \frac{e^{iz} - e^{-iz} - i \cdot \sin(z)}{i} = \frac{e^{iz} - e^{-iz}}{2i}$$

All that's left is to square and plug in once more:

$$\sin(z)^2 = \frac{1}{-4}((e^{iz})^2 - 2e^{iz}e^{-iz} + (e^{-iz})^2)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\cos(z)^2 &= \frac{1}{4}((e^{iz})^2 + 2e^{iz}e^{-iz} + (e^{-iz})^2) \\ \sin(z)^2 + \cos(z)^2 &= \frac{1}{4}4e^{iz}e^{-iz} = 1\end{aligned}$$

Task 1.2

If we look at both spectrograms, we see that there are no differences between the two waves. This is due to the fact that a cosine wave is only a phase-shifted sine wave. Therefore, both time-frequency representations are the same.