

Solutions for Sheet 7

Raphael Wude, Martin Brückmann, Claude Jordan, Daniel Degenstein

PATTERN MATCHING AND MACHINE LEARNING FOR AUDIO SIGNAL PROCESSING

9. Juni 2022

Task 7.1

- (a) & b) $C(\mathcal{D}) = \{(1, 1), (1, 3), (2, 4), (3, 1), (3, 5), (4, 2), (5, 3), (5, 5), (6, 1), (6, 2), (6, 5), (7, 4), (8, 2), (9, 1), (9, 4)\}$
 $C(\mathcal{Q}) = \{(1, 3), (2, 1), (2, 5), (3, 4), (4, 2)\}$
 For this values we get for the inverted list:

$$L(1) = (1, 3, 6, 9)$$

$$L(2) = (4, 6, 8)$$

$$L(3) = (1, 5)$$

$$L(4) = (2, 7, 9)$$

$$L(5) = (3, 5, 6)$$

So the indicator function and the resulting matching functions are:

Query	L(h) - n	indicator functions									
		-1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
(1,3)	(0,4)	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
(2,1)	(-1,1,4,7)	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	
(2,5)	(1,3,4)	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	
(3,4)	(-1,4,6)	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	
(4,2)	(0,2,4)	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	
Δ_F		2	2	2	1	1	5	0	1	1	

Tabelle 1: indicator function and matching function for $C(\mathcal{Q})$ and $C(\mathcal{D})$

Task 7.2

- $p \in [0, 1]$ = probability of a spectral peak to survive in a query audio fragment.
- original document contains in each target zone exactly F spectral peaks

E_k = the anchor point and at least k target points survive

$$\Rightarrow P(E_k) = p \cdot P(X \geq k) = p \cdot (1 - P(X < k)) = p \cdot (1 - \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} P(X = j))$$

We interpret the peak survival for a frame as a set of Bernoulli experiments. We have F spectral peaks. Therefore we obtain the following binomial distribution:

$$P(X = k) = \binom{F}{k} p^k (1 - p)^{F-k}$$

We can simplify the formular for $k = 1$ and $k = 2$.

$k = 1$:

$$\Rightarrow P(E_1) = p \cdot (1 - P(X = 0))$$

$$= p \cdot (1 - \binom{F}{0} p^0 (1 - p)^{F-0})$$

$$= p \cdot (1 - 1 \cdot 1 \cdot (1 - p)^F)$$

$$= p \cdot (1 - (1 - p)^F)$$

$$= p - p \cdot (1 - p)^F$$

$k = 2$

$$\Rightarrow P(E_2) = p \cdot (1 - P(X = 0) - P(X = 1))$$

$$= p \cdot (1 - \binom{F}{0} p^0 (1 - p)^{F-0} - \binom{F}{1} p^1 (1 - p)^{F-1})$$

$$= p \cdot (1 - 1 \cdot 1 \cdot (1 - p)^F - F \cdot p (1 - p)^{F-1})$$

$$= p \cdot (1 - (1 - p)^F - F \cdot p (1 - p)^{F-1})$$

$$= p - p(1 - p)^F - F \cdot p^2 (1 - p)^{F-1}$$

The probability for $p = 0.5$, $F = 11$ and $k = 2$ is the following:

$$P(E_2) = p - p(1 - p)^F - F \cdot p^2 (1 - p)^{F-1}$$

$$= 0.5 - 0.5 \cdot 0.5^{11} - 11 \cdot 0.5^2 \cdot 0.5^{10}$$

$$= 0.5 - 0.5^{12} - 11 \cdot 0.5^{12} \approx 0.497$$