

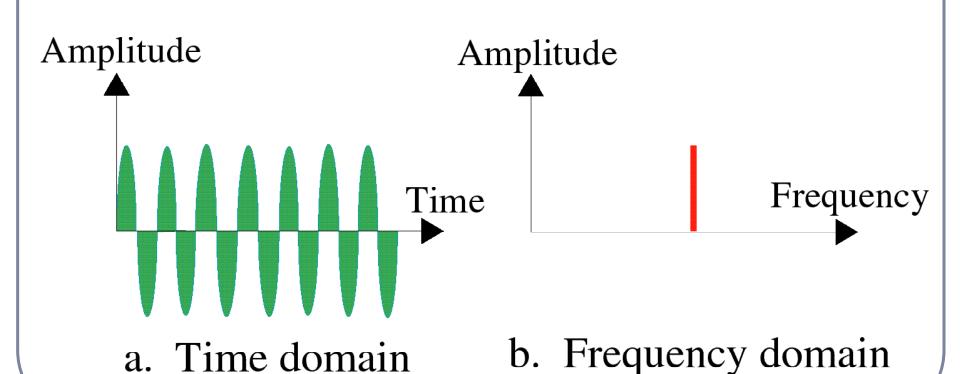
Fourier变换:

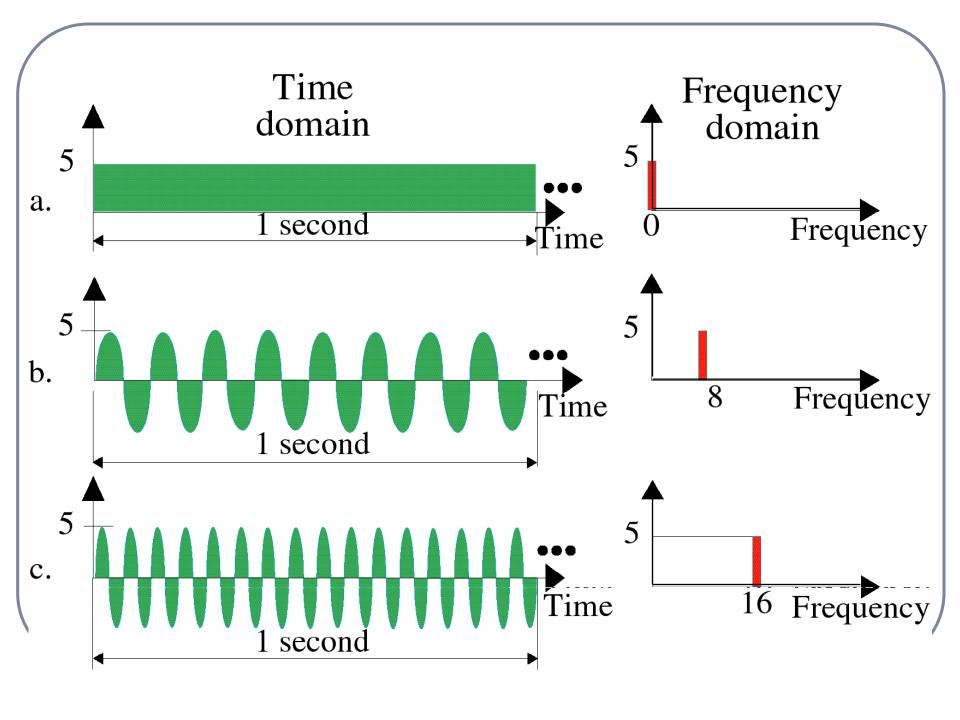
$$\hat{f}(\lambda) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)e^{-i\lambda x} dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} < f(x), e^{i\lambda x} > .$$

f(x)和不同频率的三角函数做内积,就能 求出不同频率处的相关值,值越大的 地方,相关性越大,就说明原信号中 有该频率的信号

时域和频域

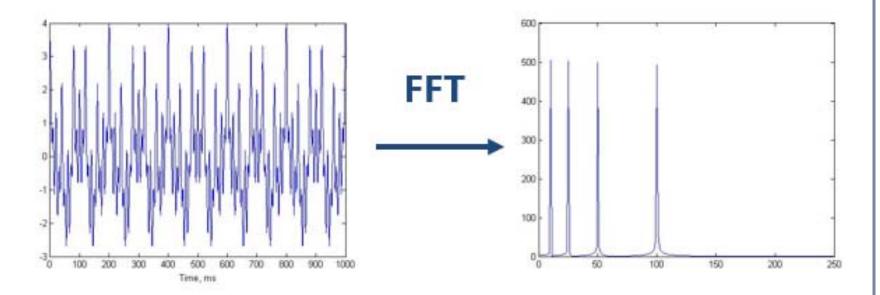












 $x(t) = \cos(2\pi * 10t) + \cos(2\pi * 25t) + \cos(2\pi * 50t) + \cos(2\pi * 100t)$

10, 25, 50, 100Hz

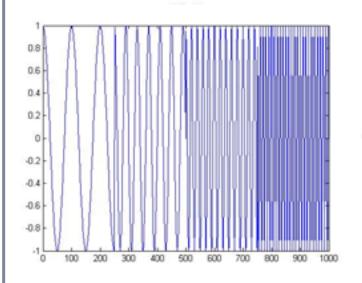


傅里叶变换

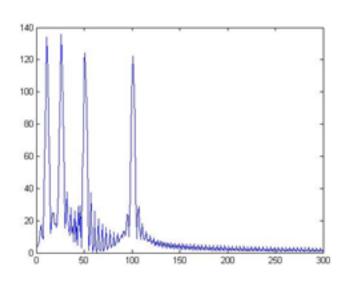
- 给出一个信号总体上包含哪些频率的成分;
- 不能给出各成分出现的时刻;
- 适合平稳信号的分析
 - 分布参数和分布律不随时间变化
 - 大多是人为制造的
 - 自然界的大量信号几乎都是非平稳的





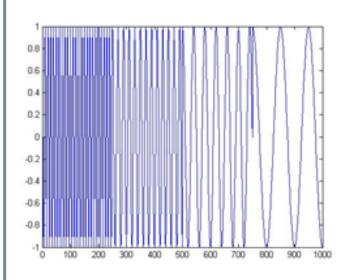


FFT

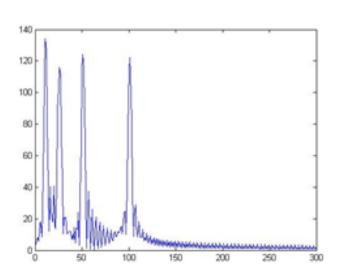


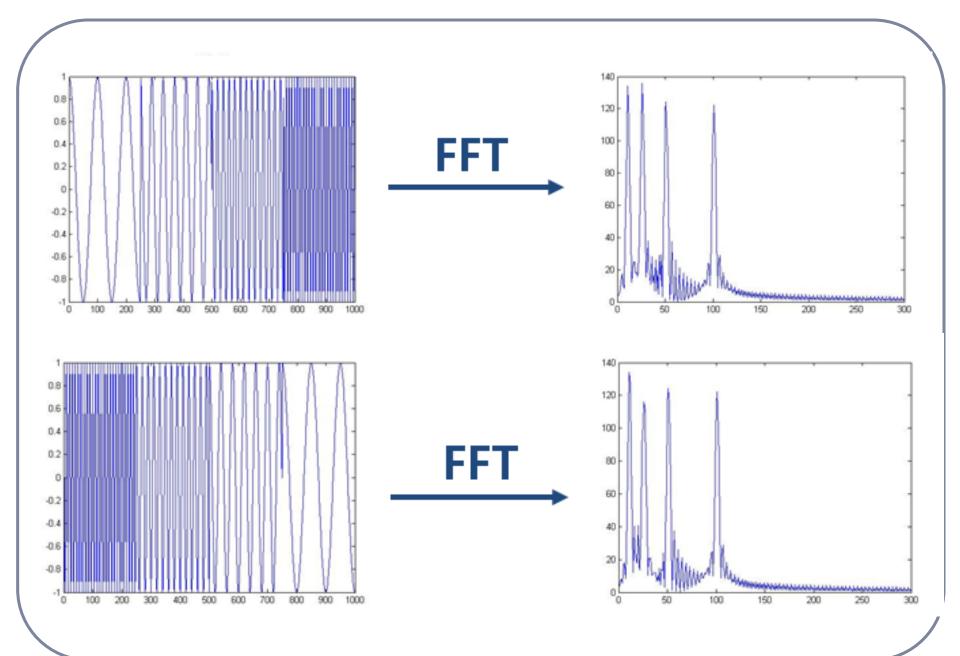














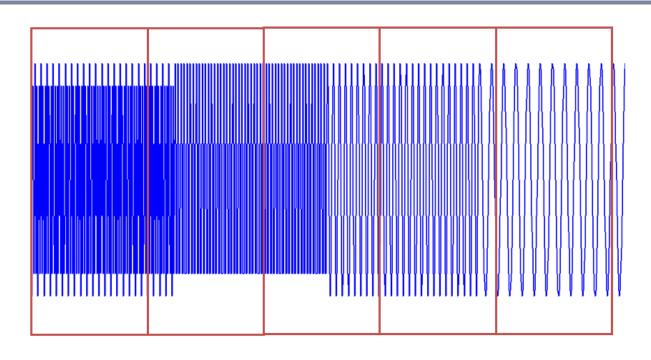
傅里叶变换

$$\hat{f}(\lambda) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)e^{-i\lambda x} dx$$

- 任何一个频谱都是和所有的时间相关
- 只能给出包含的频谱成分
- 不能给出频谱出现的的时间
- 将信号分成若干段,每一段分别做傅里叶变换

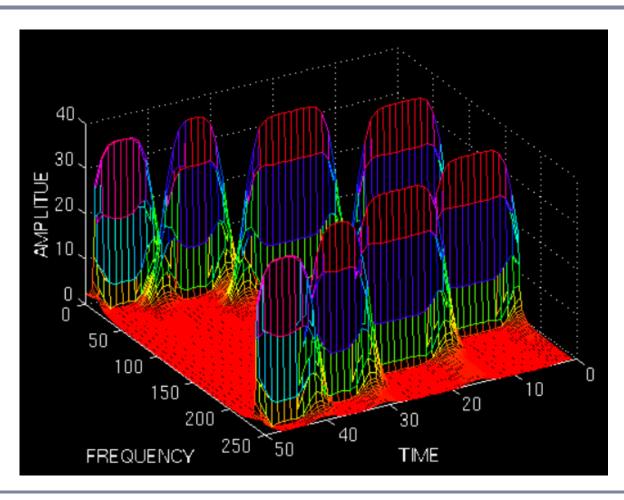


加窗傅里叶变换



$$\hat{f}(\lambda,b) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) \overline{g(t-b)} e^{-i\lambda x} dt$$

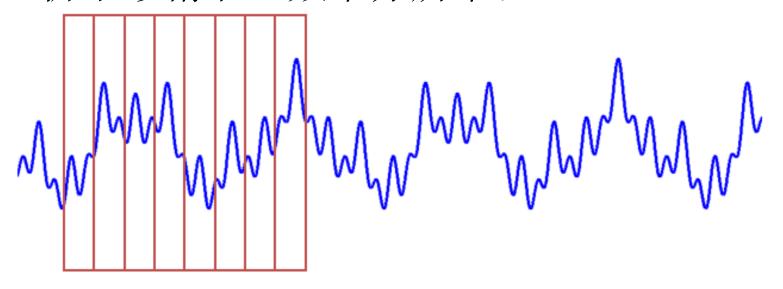






窗口大小?

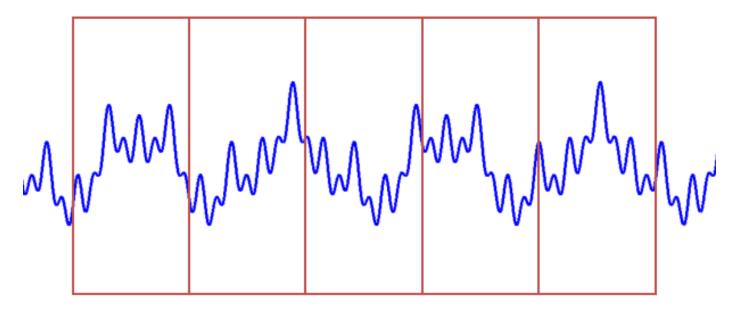
窗太窄,窗内的信号太短,会导致频率分析不够精准,频率分辨率差。



框太窄 → 频率分辨率差

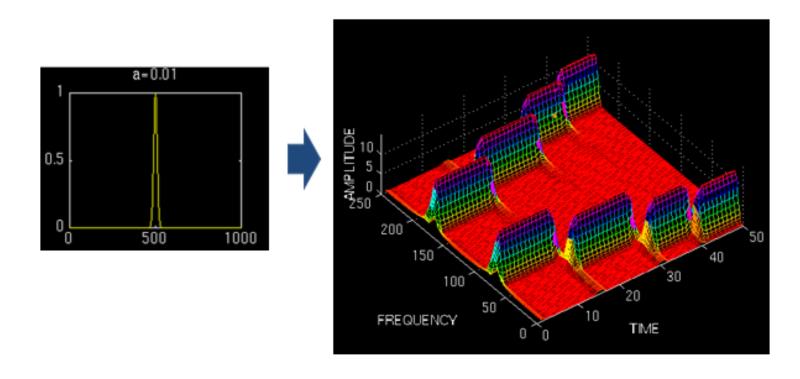


• 窗太宽,时域上又不够精细,时间分辨率低。

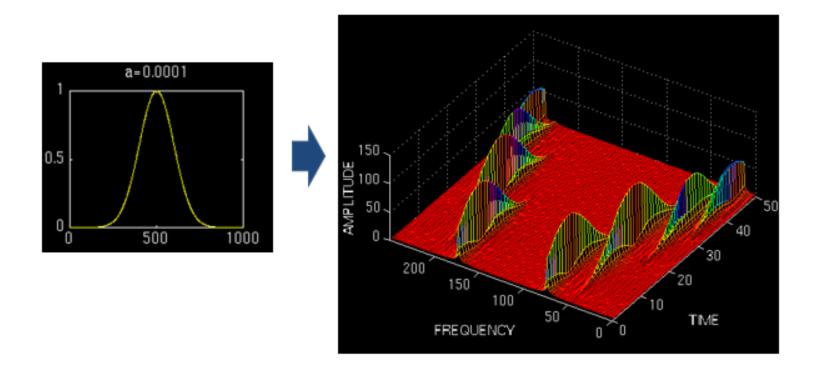


框太宽 → 时间分辨率差

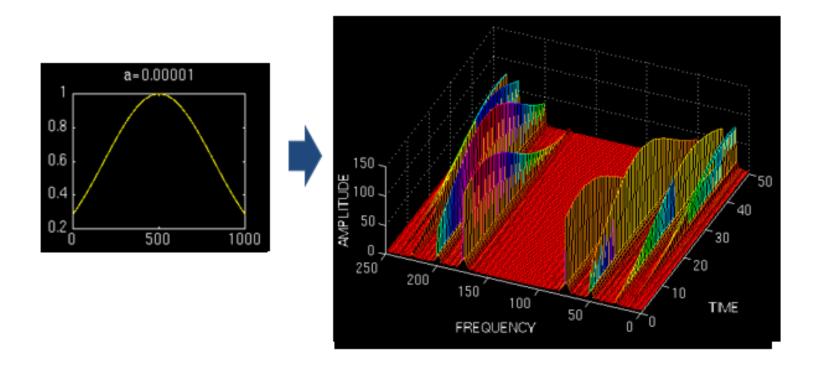














- 窄窗口时间分辨率高、频率分辨率低,
- 宽窗口时间分辨率低、频率分辨率高
- 高频适合小窗口, 低频适合大窗口
 - 窗口傅里叶变换的窗口是固定的
 - 让窗口大小变起来,多做几次STFT
 - STFT做不到正交化,效率很低



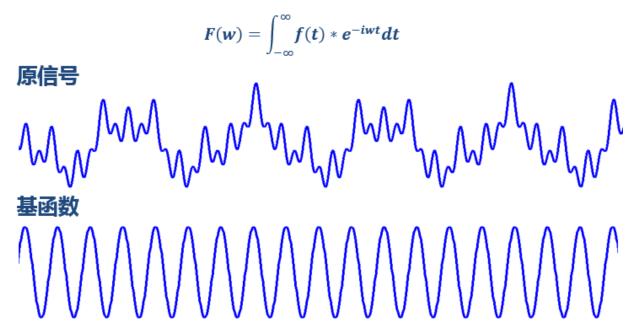
小波变换

- STFT是给信号加窗,分段做FFT
- 无限长的三角函数基换成了有限长的会衰减的小波基
- 获取频率
- 定位到时间





傅里叶变换



铺满了整个时域



小波变换

小波变换

$$F(w) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) * e^{-iwt} dt \quad \Longrightarrow \quad WT(a,\tau) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) * \psi(\frac{t-\tau}{a}) dt$$

