Notesemg

SjurÃƒËœfsteng

30 januar 2018

knitr::opts\_chunk$set(echo = FALSE)

rd <- sample(x=1e6:1e7, size = 10, replace = FALSE)  
cat(rd, sep = "\n")

## 2698072  
## 1208603  
## 7342667  
## 2837774  
## 4080971  
## 2613004  
## 2757230  
## 5496375  
## 5412164  
## 8413551

The power spectrum S x x ( f ) {S\_{xx}(f)} S\_{{xx}}(f) of a time series x ( t ) {x(t)} x(t) describes the distribution of power into frequency components composing that signal.[1] According to Fourier analysis any physical signal can be decomposed into a number of discrete frequencies, or a spectrum of frequencies over a continuous range. The statistical average of a certain signal or sort of signal (including noise) as analyzed in terms of its frequency content, is called its spectrum

Band pass filtering at 80-500 Hz. Thereafter rectified, this is recommended to eliminate the