Forem = Bil dilde Kelimey: Olusturan ve daha kikilik paradlara ses ögelerinin her birine fonem denir.

Sinyal isleme ses sinyallerinin yapısını incelemettedir.

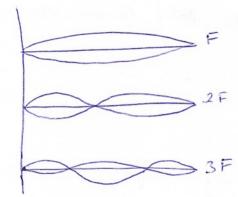
olusturan en kourk birimdir.

15° c'll hava icerisinde sesin hizi 340 mls olmattadiri

olusumunch bashca dort ologin jer aldiğini Sesin oluşumu Edels - insan sesinin belirtmistic. Single

- 1) inisiyasyon (Balama)
- 2) Vibrasyon (titre sim)
- 3) Rezonans

4) Artikblasyon hareketidir. Persyot ve genlikleri fartli. Jes bir bilerik titre sim



Temel ses dalgabri armonikler.

Bir titrezimin frekansi, hareketin kendi kendine özdes olarak, bir sanlyedeti ymeleme sayisidir.

Janizedeli bu titresim sayısı Hz (hertz)'le ölablmektedir.

Bonter tekrorkair titresimlerle izlenen uyumlu egriller olusturan basit ses dalgalarina ton denir

Frekans ve timban sonna sesin dudnoù zeelligi siddetidir.

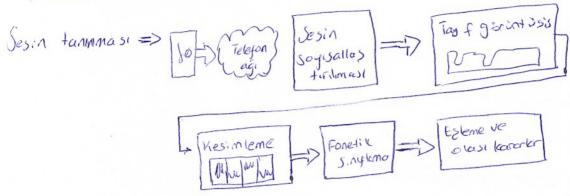
Jesin siddet: onun energisi ile iliskilidir.

Bir sesin energisi ise onun watt cinsinden ölavien girciyle etkide bulundağ gotey alan arasindati ilistiye bağlıdır. Dologisiyla energi 1cm²'ye gelen indea (milent) similar

Aksan =) Temel tonun frekansının değizmesine denir.

Sert sesler yükset, yumuzak sesler ise düzük yoğunluktadır.

- * Konuzmanın dinamik aralığı 35-45 dB'dir.
- * Unio sesterm screeklitigi ortalama 0.15s
- * passitleria ise 0.085'dir.



kim ligi tanımaya Konumaci Tanima => Gelen ses sinyallne göre konusanin

Anahtar söttük jakalama =) Bu sistemlerde kalip kelimeler aranmaktadır,

Jeshingmikrofon gibi donistiriciler gardiniya elektriksel izarete ne urile biliz Sonra analog bir bilgi olan ses, sagilar tetniklerin daha kolog gerweklestirebil-mesi ve hieli gerweklemeter sagilayakilmeleridir.

Mono =) tel kanal gardimiyla gerceklestirilen kayıtlar mono, iki kanal kullananlar ide Stereo durak adlandirilis,

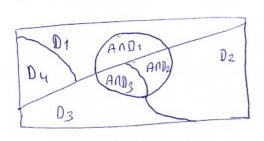
Hizli Fourier Opnüzümü (Fast Fourier Transform FFT)

militationa gelen sos günültüler lærrektedir. Beyaz günültülere daha wok garalis. Beyaz garattinan frekansı ana bilesene gare nok yüksektir, ve ili konsu degerin salınım yapan eljene olan uzaklıkları farkı Sifir olmaktadir.

$$\chi(x) = C_0 + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(a_k C_{0s}(k \omega_i t) + b_k sin(k \omega_i t) \right)$$

ayrik isaet. Co, ak ve be ise Fourier katsayılarını ifade etnelitedir wi=200 fo = temet frekans (zavar.)

- Bayes Kurali-



A = (An 01) U (An 02) U - -- U (An 01)

A olayinin gernellesmesi olasiligi

P(A) = P(A&D1) + P(A&D2) + --- +P(A&Dn)

P(A&D) = P(AD)PD) oldugunda:

P(A) = P(A | D1) P(D1) + P(A | D2) P(D2) + --+ P(A | Dn) P(Bn) = \(\sum_{\text{P}} \) P(A | D: \(\) P(D: \(\))

sonuca toplam obsilik teoremi denir.

P(A&D) = P(A|D)P(B) oldugundan her hanti bir k degeri 1411.

P(OK)A)=P(DK&A)/P(A)

PIDE(A) = P(DE) P(A | DE) / P(A)

(A) iwn toplan classick teoreminden faydalanarat;

y=) yarın yağmurun olması 3 Bayes kuralı P(YIB)=P(B|Y)P(Y) / P(B|Y)P(Y)+P(B|Y)P(-Y)
B=) Buqunku hava B =) Bugunko hava

Eger P(41B) bilinijorsa Bayes kvali kullanılır.

Bayes teoreminin, til Lombinasyonbrin hesaplanmosina dayalı yöntemder farkı dégérier bir lie korelasyon oluşturduğundan tüm durumları denemeden harar verme imkanının olmasıdır.

Veriler temelinde bilgisagarin Kendini "gelistirerek" yeni bilgiler kazanması

bilgisayorli sigrenme (machine learning) denilli,

Jakli Markov Model: (HMM) Baum re meslektasları tarafından 1970'li yıllıarın

Youtemin temelini (+-1) anindaki durum bilindiginden t anindaki durumin deger baslarında geliştirilmiztir. =) fajitme azamasında ise ke limenin modeli lendinimesi mantiquolusturmaktadir.

P(+) = A*P(+-1)

olastacaw Wiliskisi palaual

(5)

M = [N, P(1), A, B]

N=) Burum sayisi P(1)=) Bastangia durim A => genis Matris: B=)istenilen duru

Think UST

Digital signal Processing in Python

Nump - Serly

Extensively tyoqun olarak

Vagamak Assume=) Sanmak

* Think Python

* Mark Lutz's Learning Python

- * Numpy for basic numerical computation
- * Scipy for scientific computation
- * Motplotlib for visualization

_ Jounds and signals -

A signal represents a quantity that vories in time.

Jound is variation in air pressure. A sound signal represents variations in air pressure over time.

The frequency of a signal is the number of cycles per second, which

is the inverse of the periodica

The units of Frequency are cycles per second, or Hertz, abbreviated 142

The shape of periodic signal is called the woveform.

Discrete Fourier Transform (DFT) (Ayrıl Fourier dönüşümül Bir singali alır ve spektrumunu üretir.

Fast Fourier transform or FFT which is an efficient way to compute the OFT

2000 4000 8000 10000 Frequency (Hz)

A wave represent a signal evaluated at a sequence of points in time Each point in time is called a frame

wave = mix. make-wave(duration=0.5, start=0, promerate=11025)

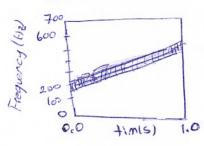
Duration is the length of the wave in seconds.

Framerate is the (integer) number of frames persecond, which is also the number of samples per second.

```
Signal objects -
 Sinusoid is a child class of Signal, with this definition
       class Sinusold (signal):
            def -- init -- (self, freq= 440, amp=1.0, offset=0, func=np.sin):
                 · Signal -- init -- (self)
                 Self ofreg = freq
                 self.amp = amp
                  self offset = offset
                   self-func = func
The parameters of -- init -- are:
    freq =) frequency in cycles per second or HZ.
       Amp = ) Amplitude. The units of amplitude are arbitrary, usually
 Chosen so 1.0 corresponds to the maximum input from a microphone
 or maximum output to speaker,
       off set: indicates where in its period the signal at aparticular
       func =) A python function used to evaluate the signal at a particular
 polation starts.
 point in time. it is usually either aposin or apicos yielding a
 Sine or cosine signal.
Framerat is the number of frames (samples) per second.
       def make-wave (self, du ration=1, start=0, framerate=11025):
                                              #11 number of samples
           ts = start + np. arrangeln)/framerate # +s is an Numpy array of
            ys = self · evaluate(+s)
            return wavelys, ts, framerate=framerate)
        def - evaluate (self, ts):
            phases =PI2 * self of reg * +s + self of set
              ys = self. amp * self. functphases)
                                                      self.func=) is now
                                                   or apicos, the result
              return ys
  self-freq - sanige besine dangs cinsinder frekanstir.
                                                  is a value between -1
              frequency: A cycles per second
 PI2 -> is a constant that stores 27
    colsioffset =) is the phase when to
```

To recover the relationship between frequency and time, we can break the chirp into segments and plot the spectrum of each segment.

The result is called a short-time Fourier transform (STFT)



Spectogram shows clearly that frequency increases linearly over time.

- Noise -

In English "noise" means an unwanted or unpleasant sound,

If two signals interfere with each other, each signal would consider

the other to be noise.

- Uncorrelated Noix-

The simple way to understand noise is to generate it, and the simest kind to generate is uncorrelated unitorm noise (UV noise)

Uniform means the signal contains random values from a uniform distribution.

Every value in the range is equally likely,

Quencies is called white noise by analogy with light, because an equal mixture of light at all visible frequencies is white.

- Pink Noise -

is white noise.

B=0, power is constant at all frequencies, so the result

when $\beta = 2$ the result is red noise.

when B is netween 0 and 2 the results's between White and red noise, so it is called pink noise.

ways to generate pink noise, The simplest is to generate white noise and then apply a low-pass filter with the There are several desired exponent.

Lite notice as uncorrelated which means that each value is (1)

- Correlation as dot Product -

un blased signals, where In signal processing, we are often working with deviation is 1, the mean is 0, and normalized signals, where the standard

P simplifies to;

$$\rho = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i} x_{i} y_{i}^{i}$$

- Using Numpy -

Corrs2 = np. correlate (segment.ys, segment.ys, mode = 'some')

- Discrete cosine Transform-

which used in MP3 and related formats for compressing music.

DCT is similar in many ways to the Discrete Fourier Transform (DFT)

which we have been using for spectral analysis:

M = cos(211+ 8f)

def analyze (ys, fs, +s); args = np = outer (+s,fs) M=np.cos (PI2 + args) amps = np. lindgosalve(m, ys)

return amps

One way to solve linear systems is by inverting metrices. The inverse of a matrix M is written M-1, and it has the property that M-1M=I I is the identity matrix, which has the value I on all diagonal elements and o $M^{-1}y = M^{-1}Ma$ everywhere else.

$$M^{-1}y = M^{-1}M^{\alpha} \rightarrow I$$

$$M^{-1}y = I\alpha$$

If we multiply I by any vector a, the result is a, so $m^{-1}y = a$ m^{-1}

MTM = I