

Integral transforms

Richard Harvey



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Integral transforms

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GRESHAM

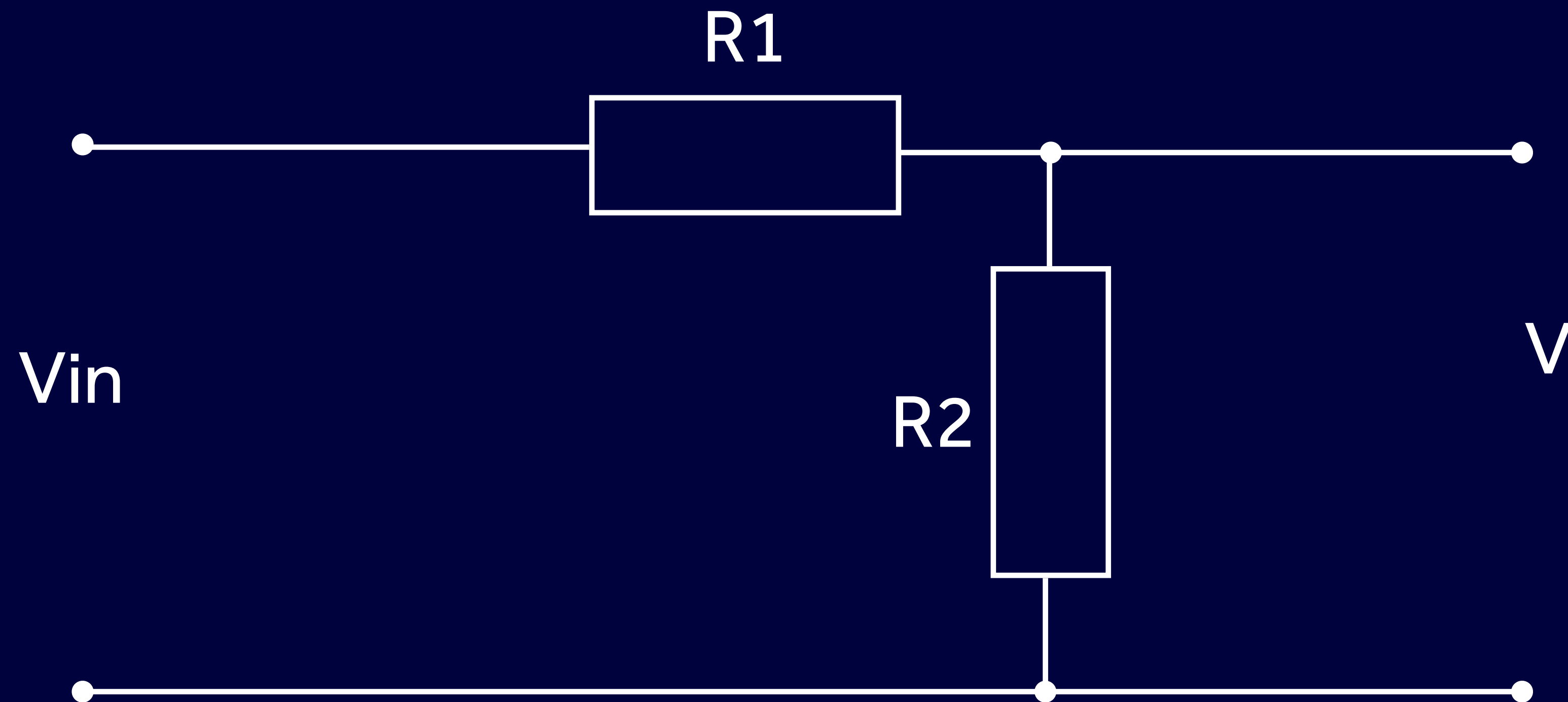
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www.prof-richard.org

The background is a painting with dark, swirling, and textured brushstrokes in shades of blue, black, and brown. A central figure, possibly a person or a creature, is depicted in a light, almost white, form with a large, dark, oval-shaped feature on its face. A speech bubble with a teal border points from the figure towards the text on the right.

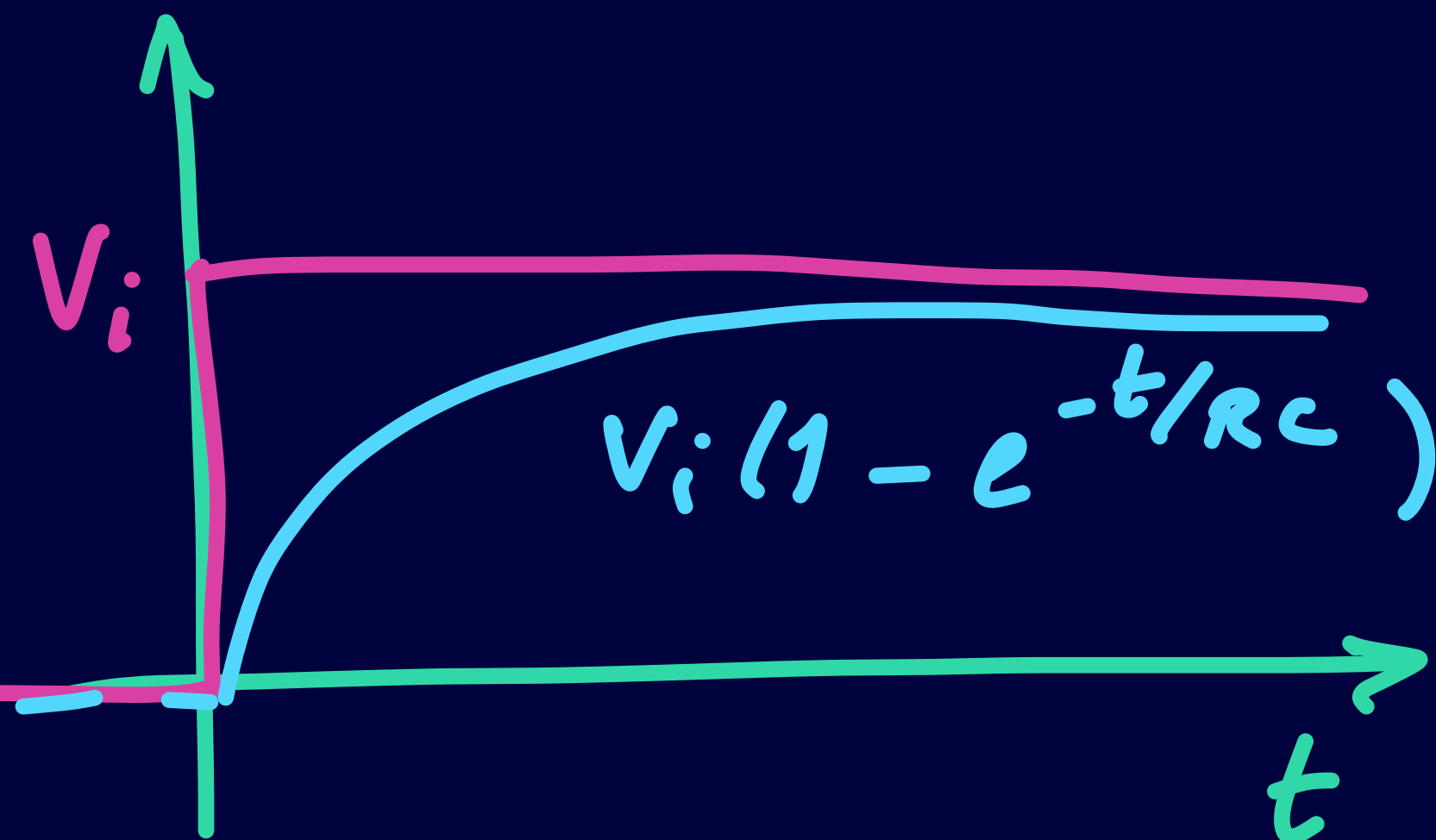
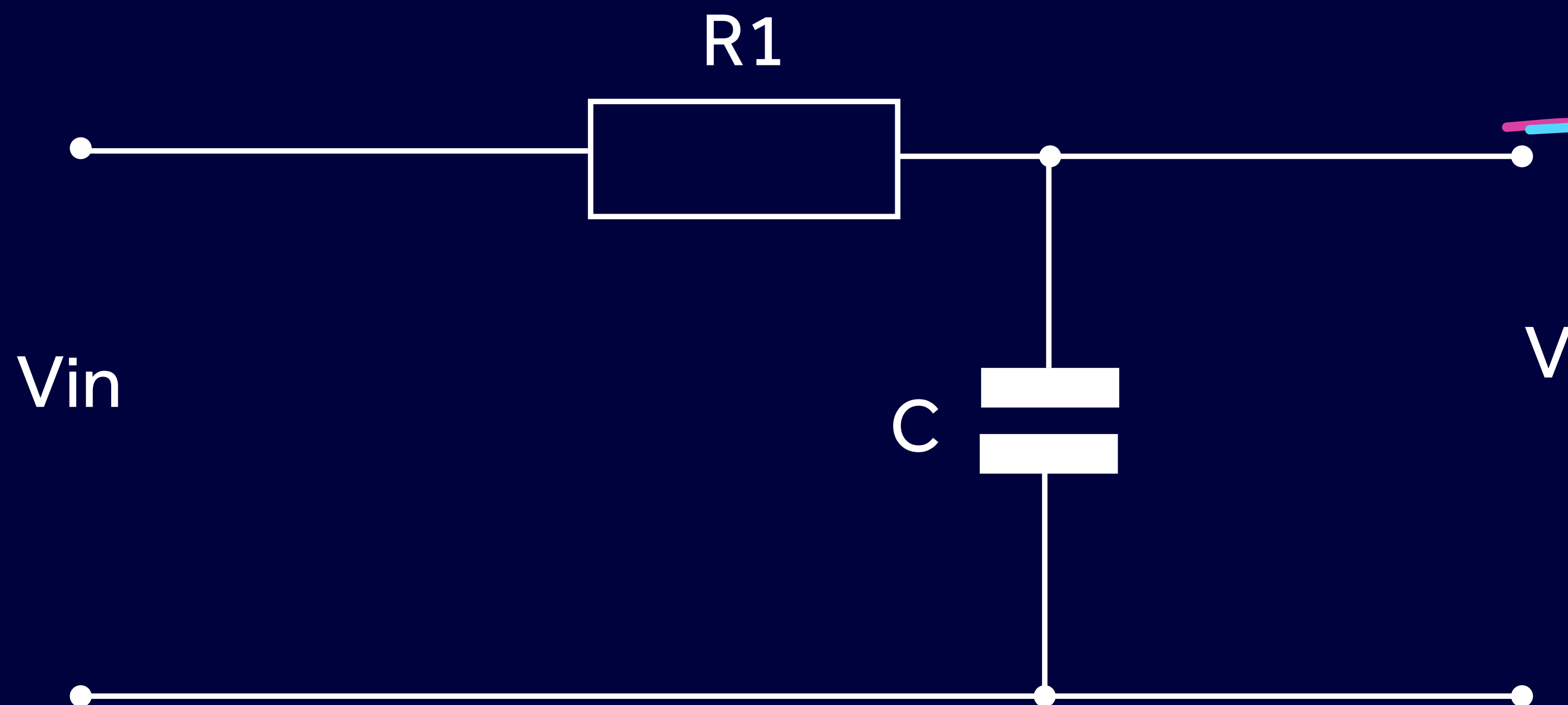
NOT
INTEGRAL
TRANSFORMS!

A potential divider



$$\frac{V}{V_{in}} = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$$

An RC circuit



$$RC \frac{dv(t)}{dt} + v(t) = v_{in}(t)$$

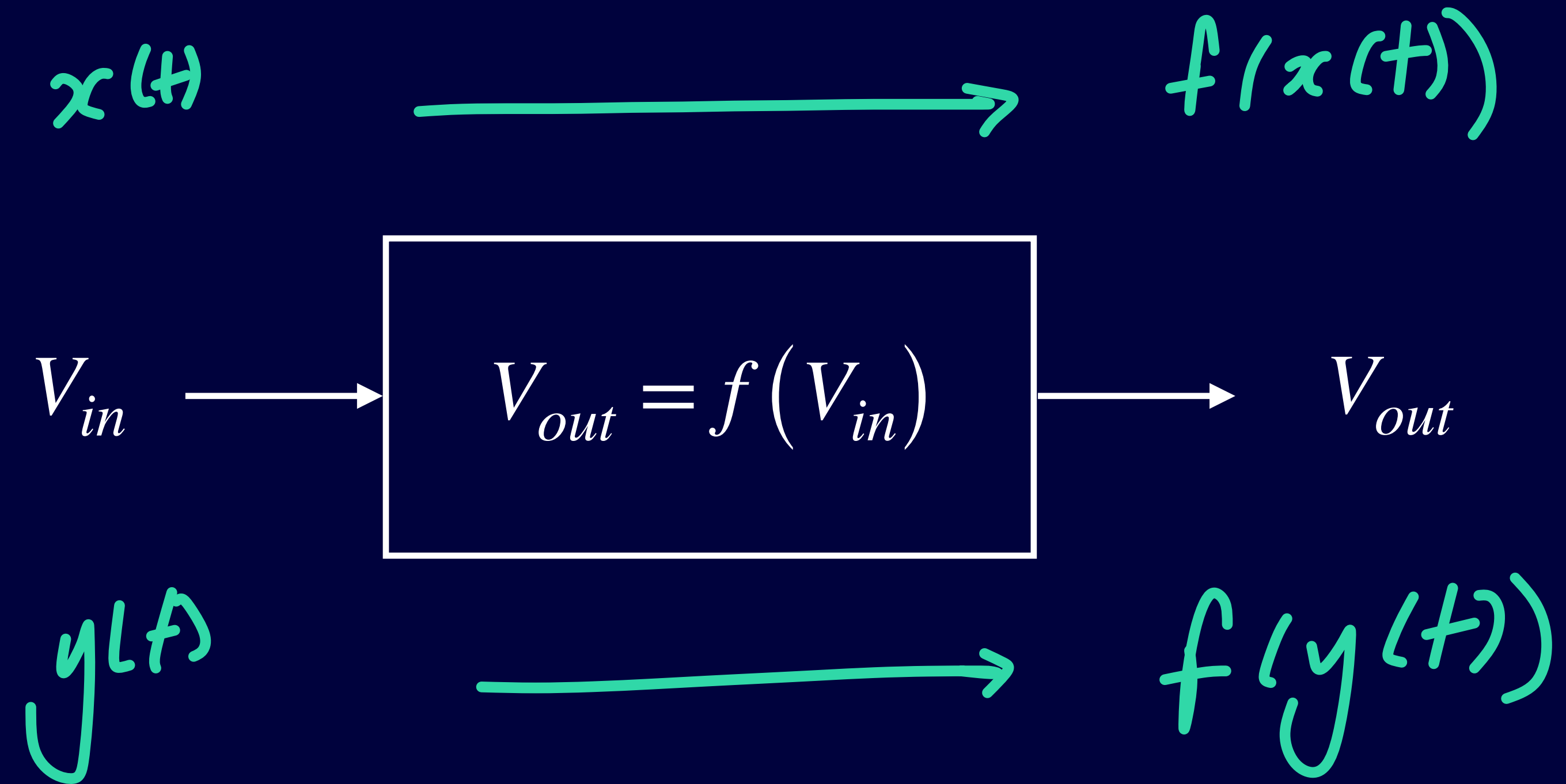
What if $v = ve^{st}$?

$$RC \frac{dv(t)}{dt} + v(t) = v_{in}(t)$$

$$RCse^{st}v + v = v_{in}e^{st}$$

$$\frac{v}{v_{in}} = \frac{1/sC}{R + 1/sC} = \frac{Z_C}{R + Z_C}$$

Superposition



If

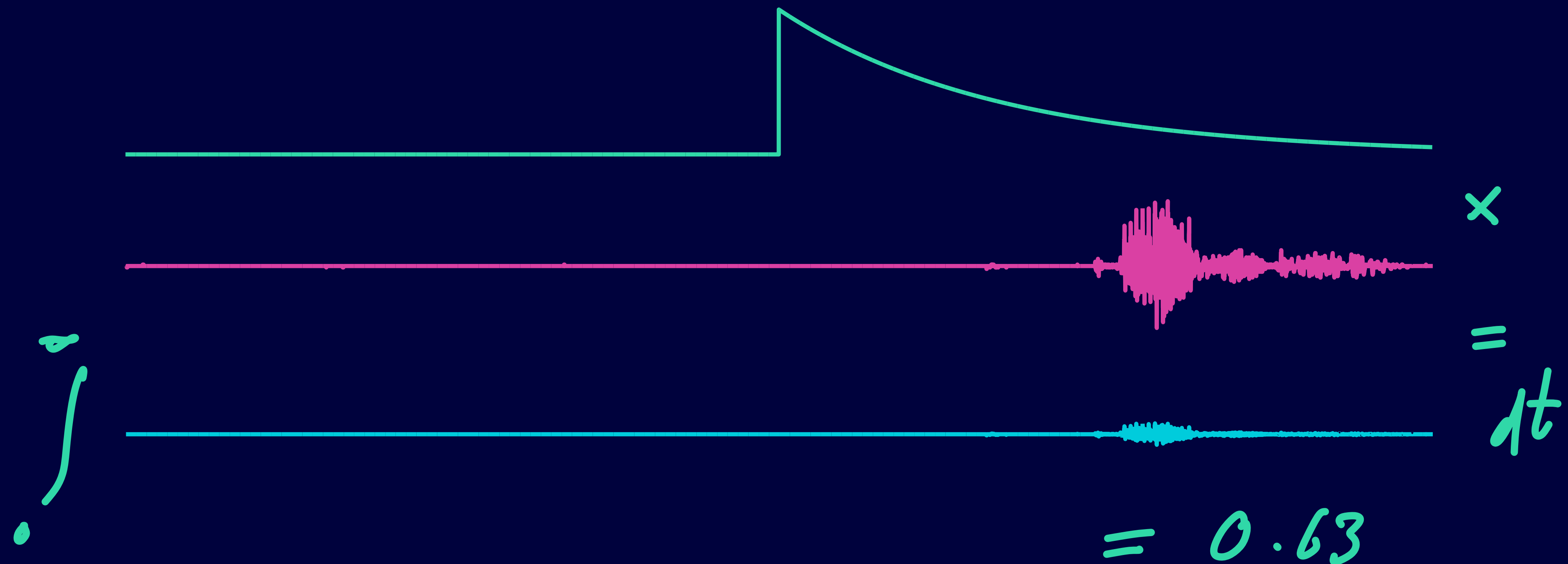
$$V_{in} = ax(t) + by(t)$$

then

$$V_{out} = af(x(t)) + bf(y(t))$$

Measuring "alikeness"

Average $\{x(t)e^{-st}\}$



The Laplace transform

function of s only.

$$F(s) = \int_0^{\infty} f(t) e^{-st} dt$$

← average over time
kernel
time domain function

$$F(s) = \mathcal{L} \{f(t)\}$$

$$F(s) \leftrightarrow f(t)$$

s domain

Time domain

The z-transform

$$f(n) \leftrightarrow F(z)$$

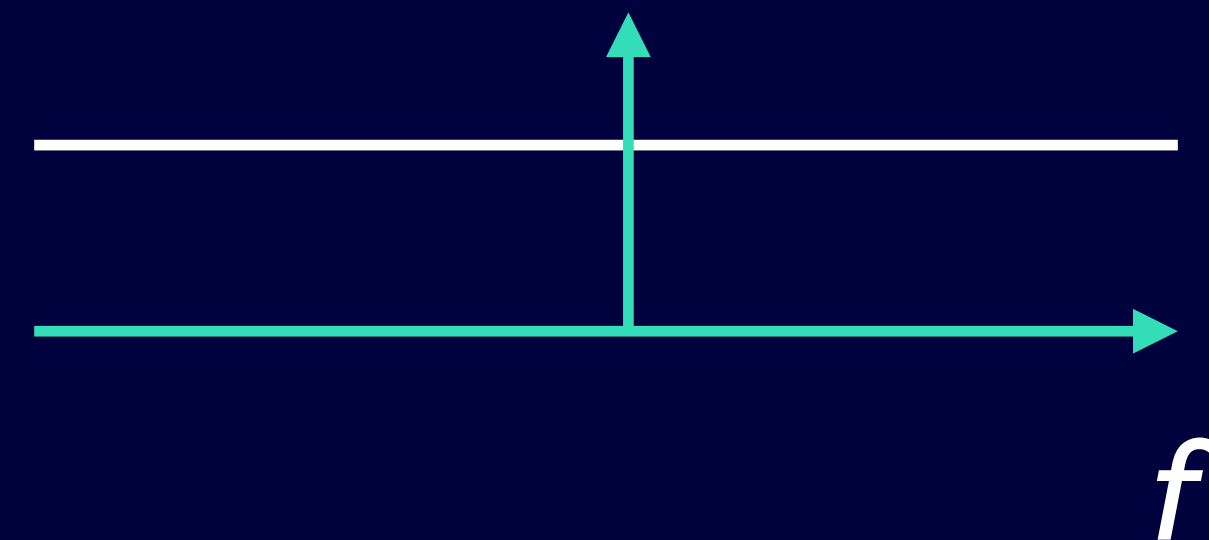
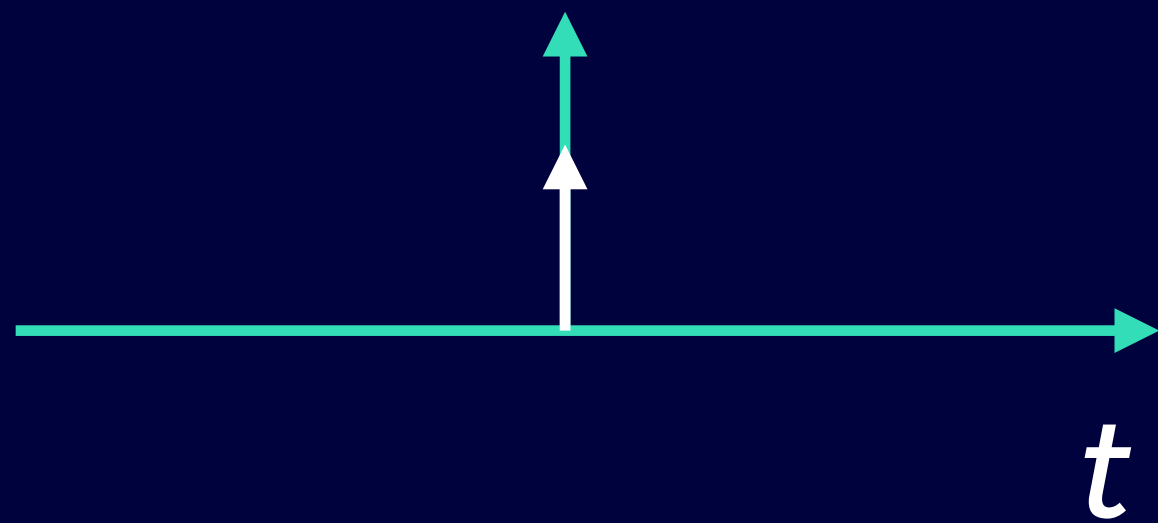
The Fourier transform

$$f(t) \leftrightarrow F(\omega)$$

$$f(t) \leftrightarrow F(f)$$

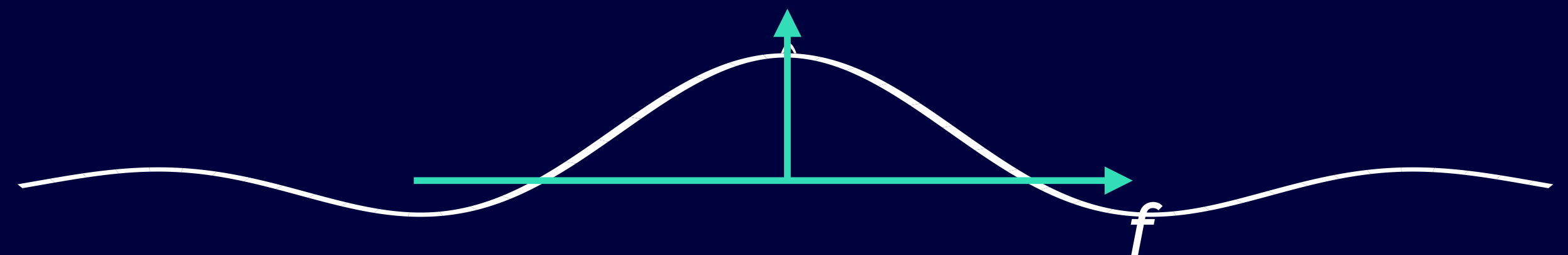
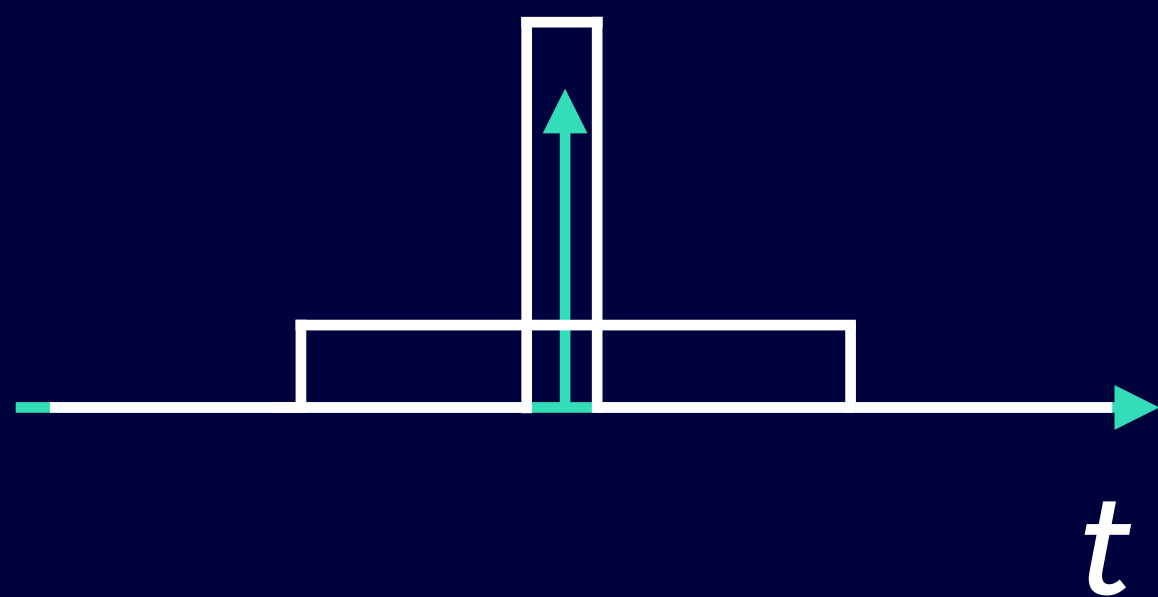
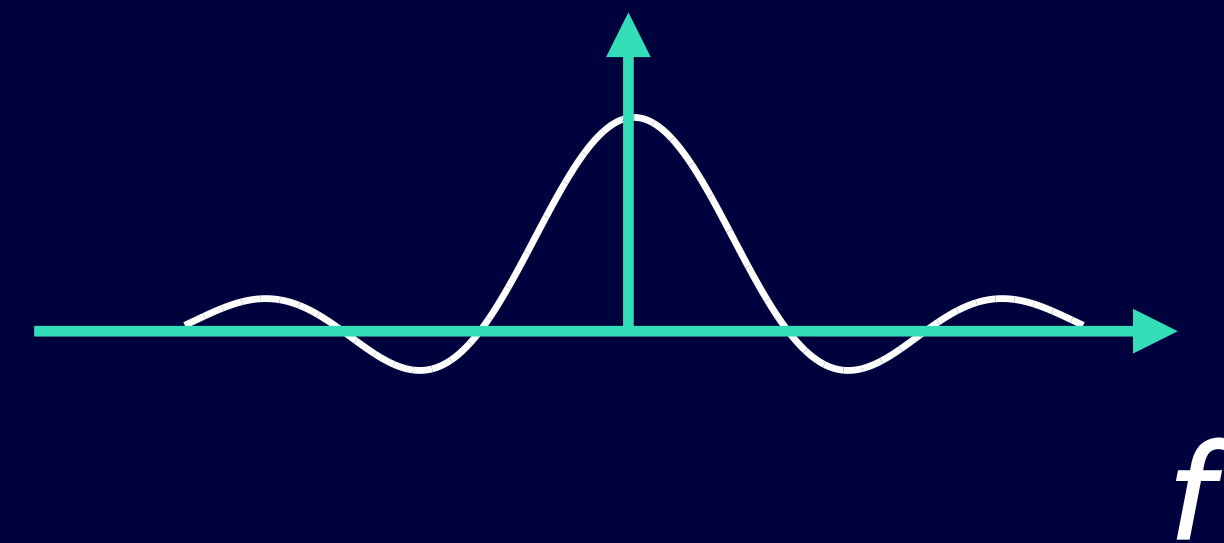
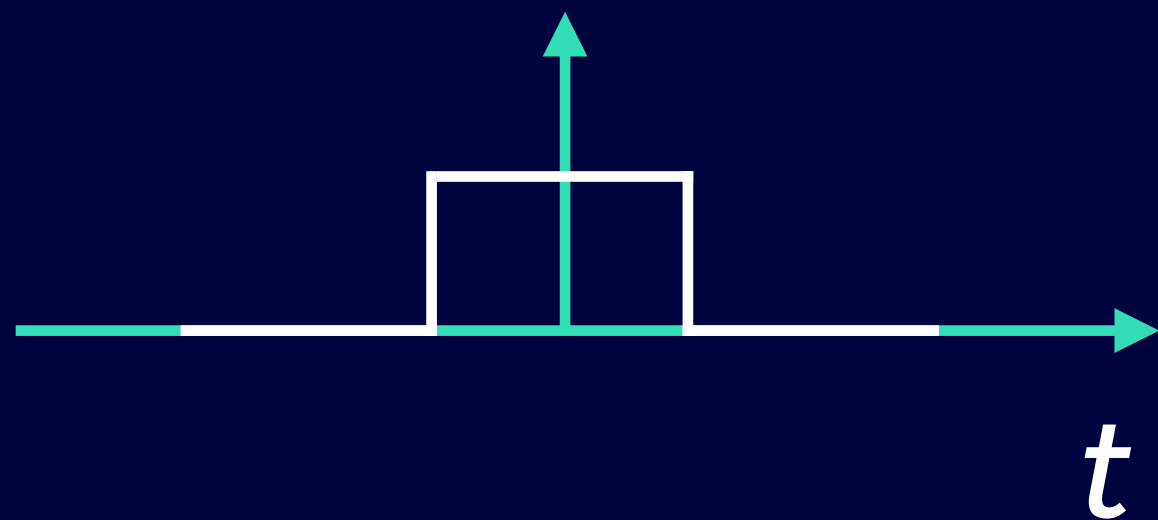
Fourier transform of an impulse

$$f(t) \leftrightarrow F(f)$$



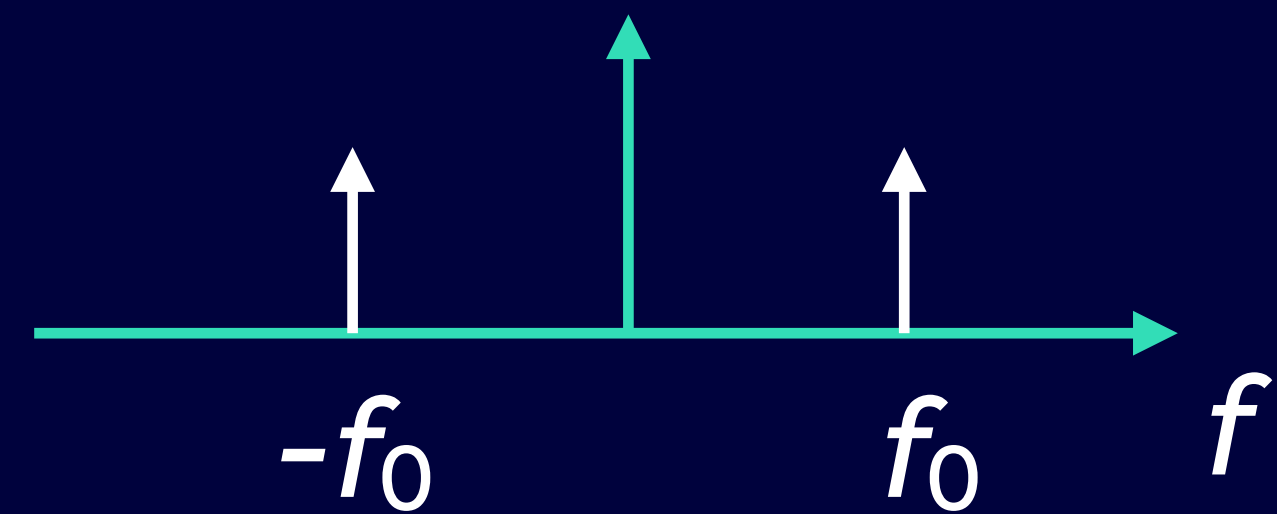
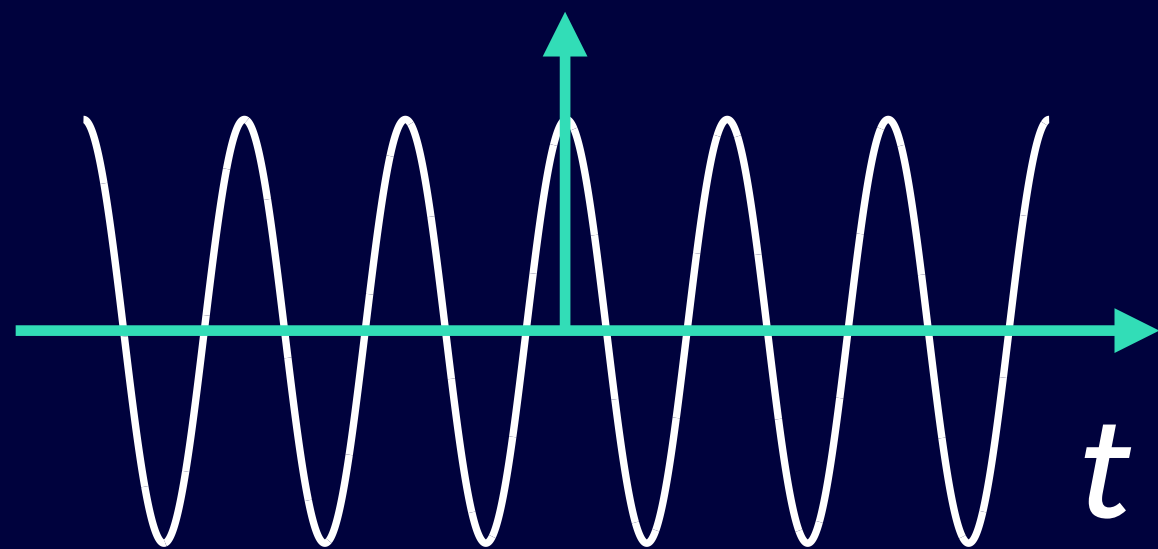
Fourier transform of a pulse

$$f(t) \leftrightarrow F(f)$$

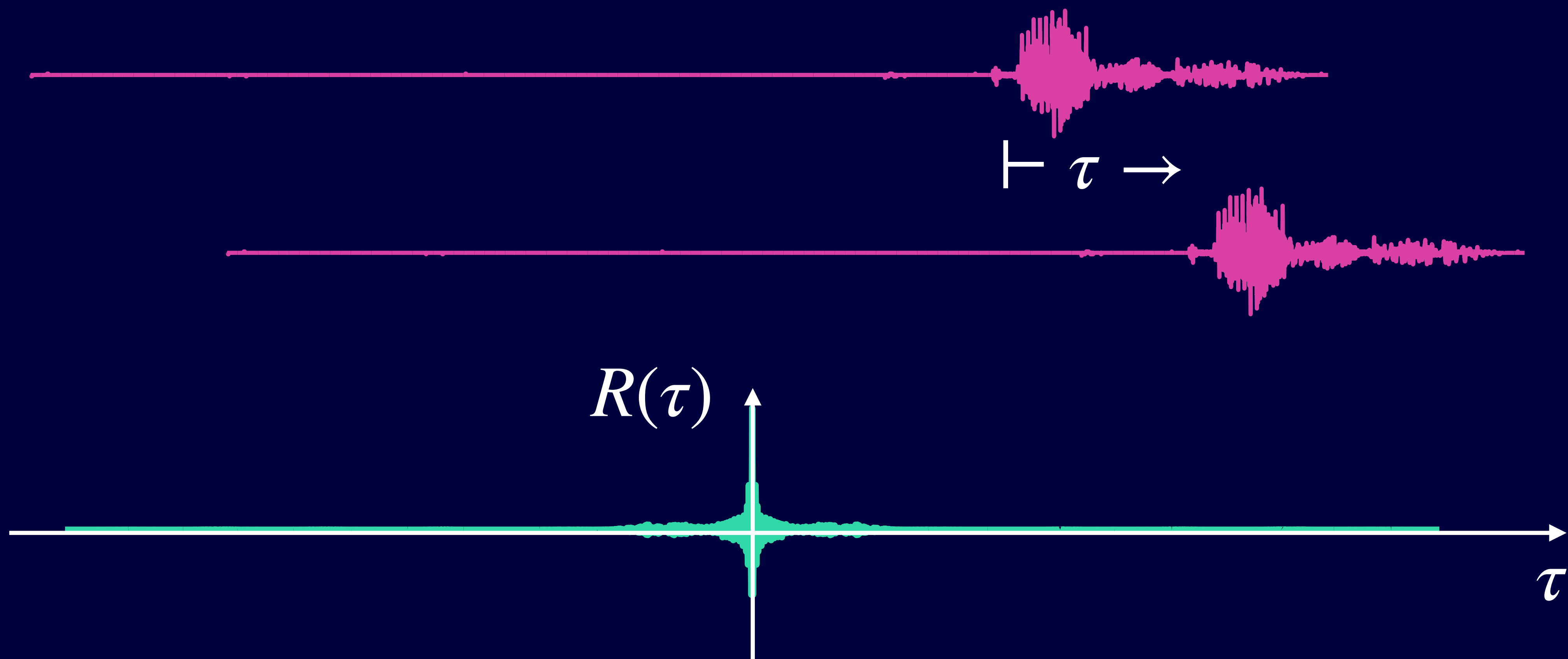


Fourier transform of a cosine

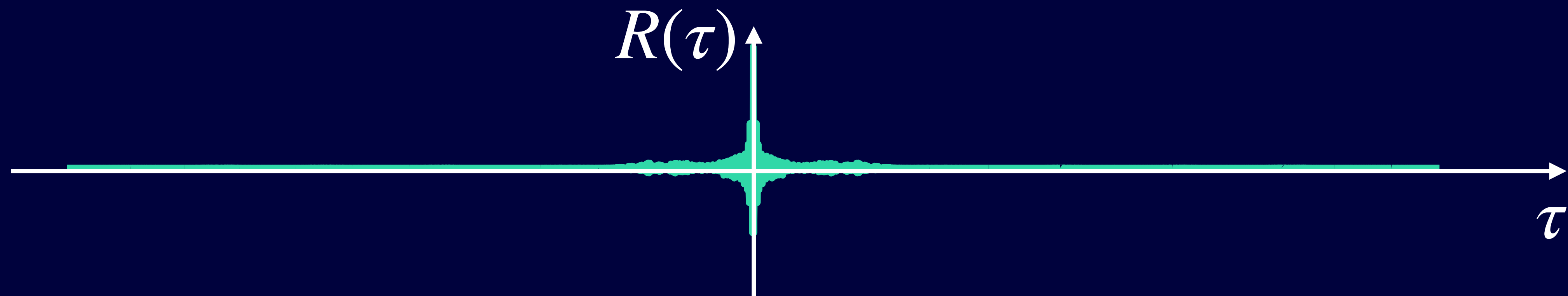
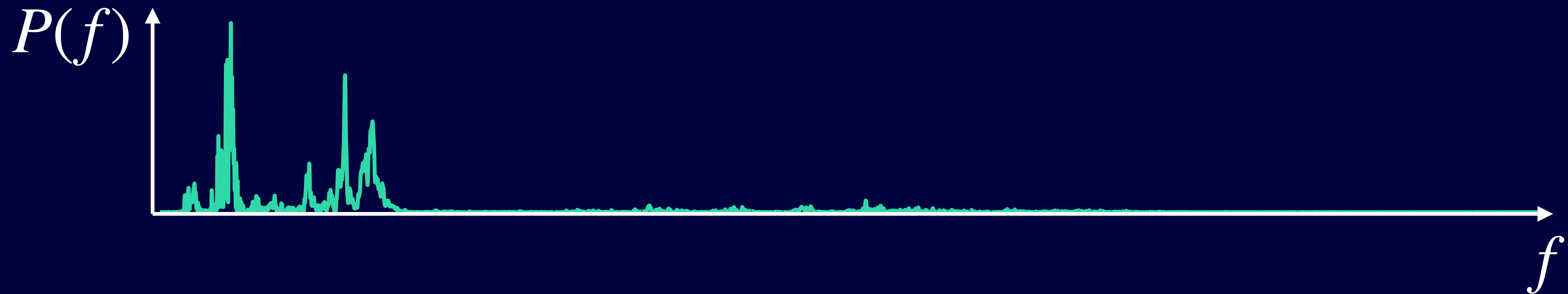
$$f(t) \leftrightarrow F(f)$$



What about random signals?



What about random signals?



The DFT

$$\underline{F(m)} = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \underline{f(n)} \underline{e^{\frac{-2\pi i m n}{N}}}$$

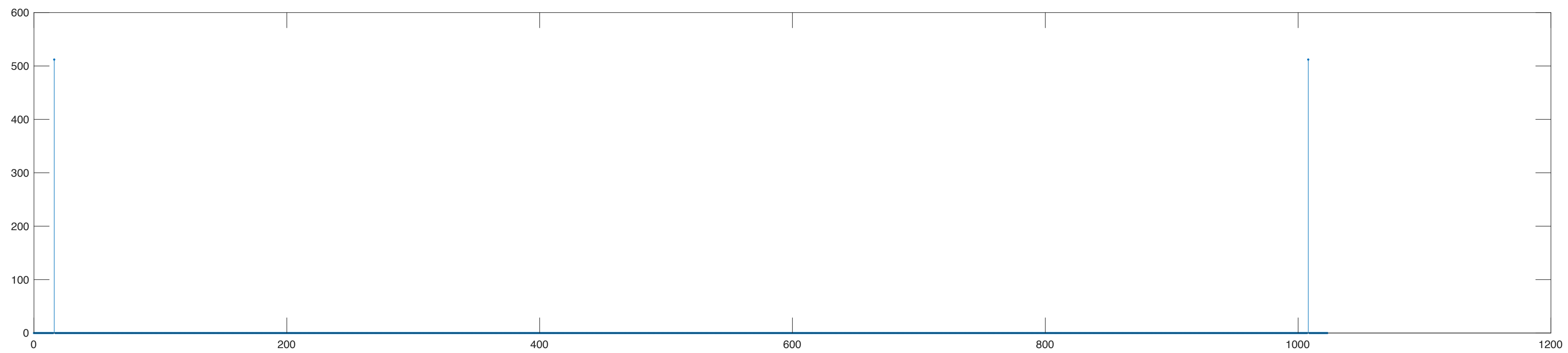
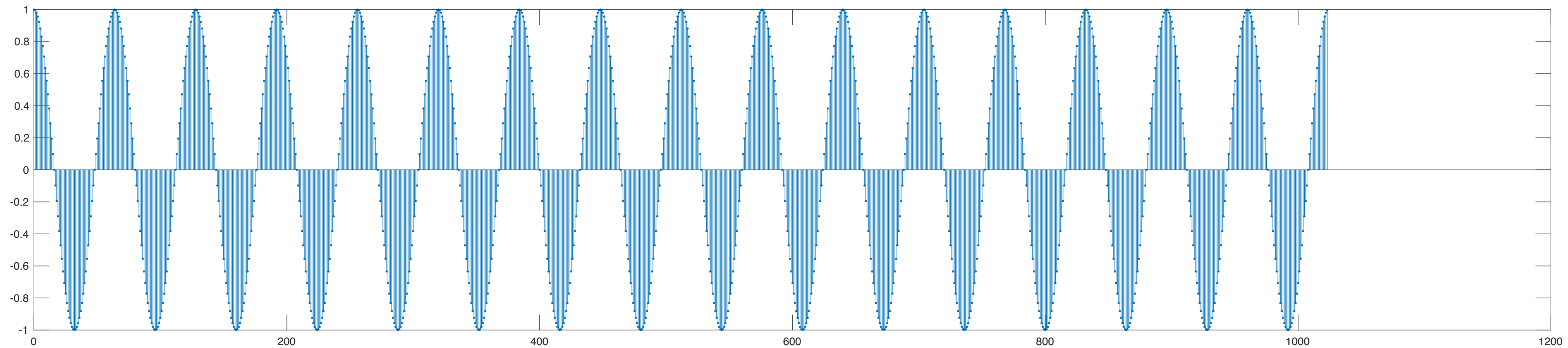
kernel

time domain signal

average

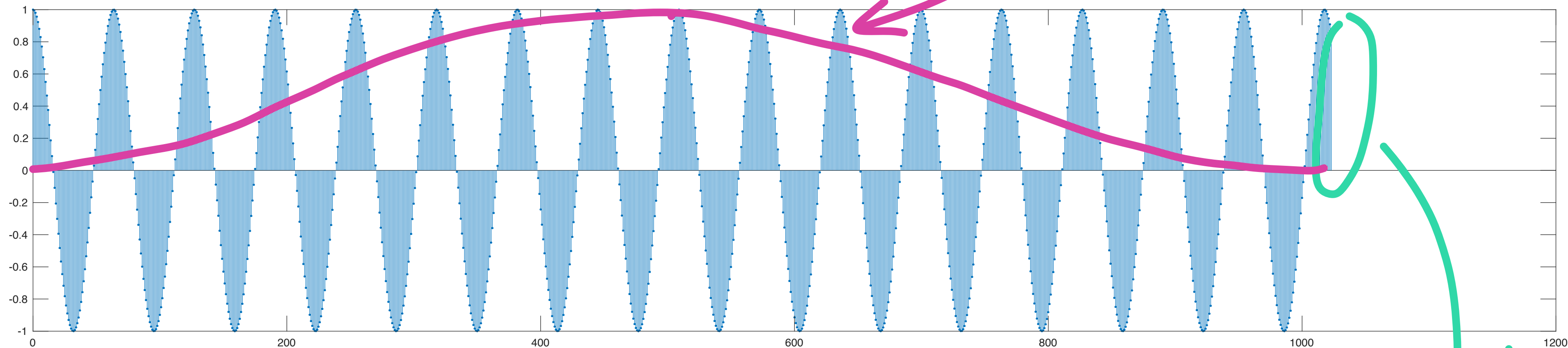
Transform that depends on only m .

DFT of a cosine wave

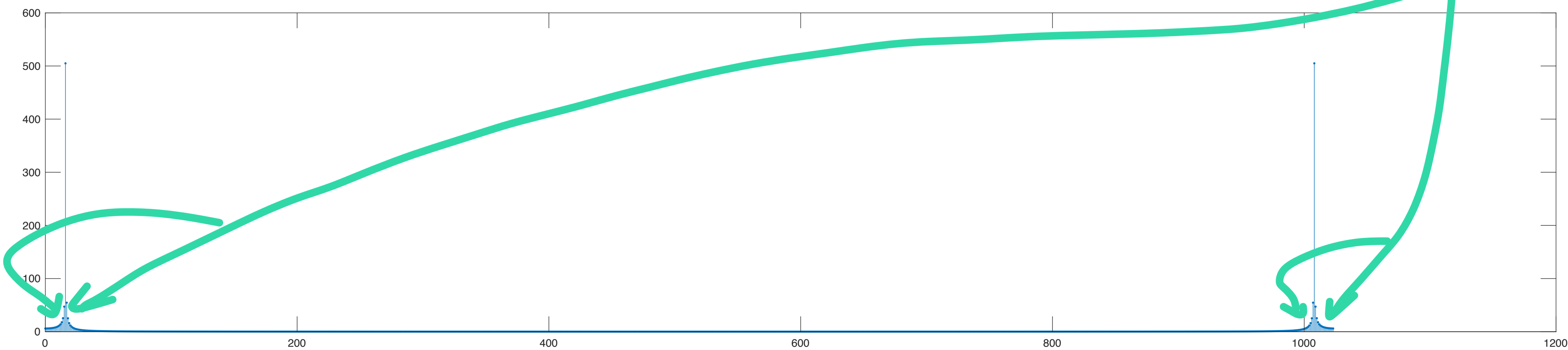


DFT of a cosine wave

window



hankage



Masking

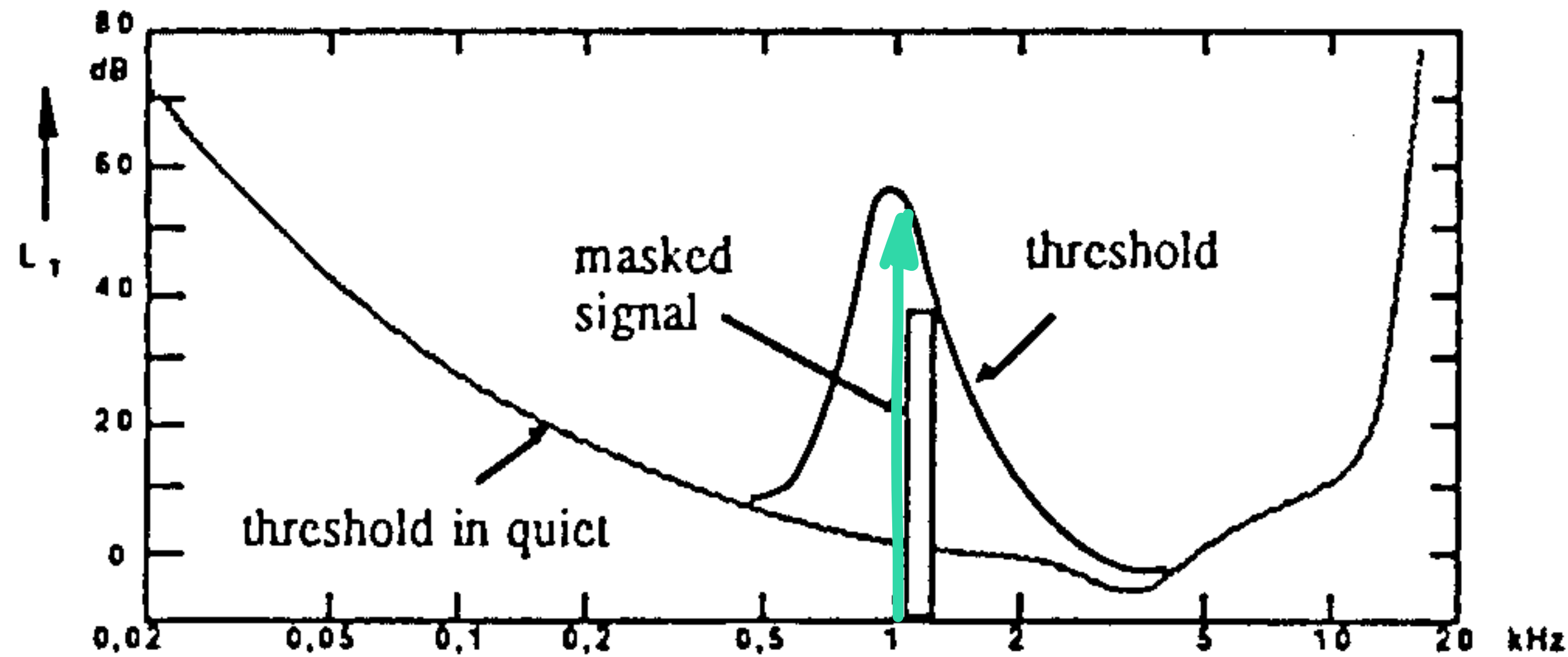


Figure 1: Masking threshold caused by narrow band noise ($L_T = 60$ dB) with a center frequency of 1 kHz

MP3 encoding

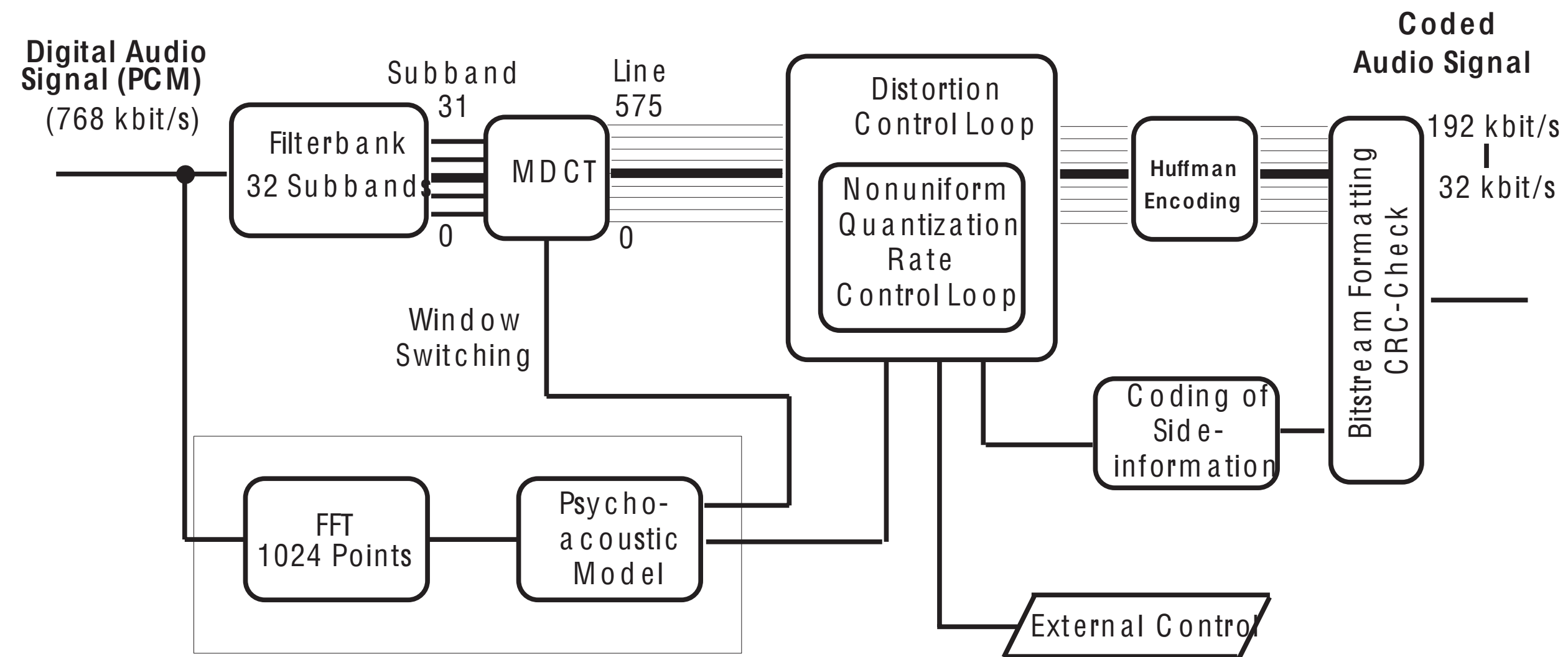


Figure 2: Block diagram of an MPEG-1 Layer-3 encoder.

DFT “Hall of Fame”

Audio coding

Video coding

Speech recognition

Speech coding

Digital TV transmission

Cellular telephone transmission

Digital filtering

Fast matrix multiplication

Pitch correction

Radio astronomy

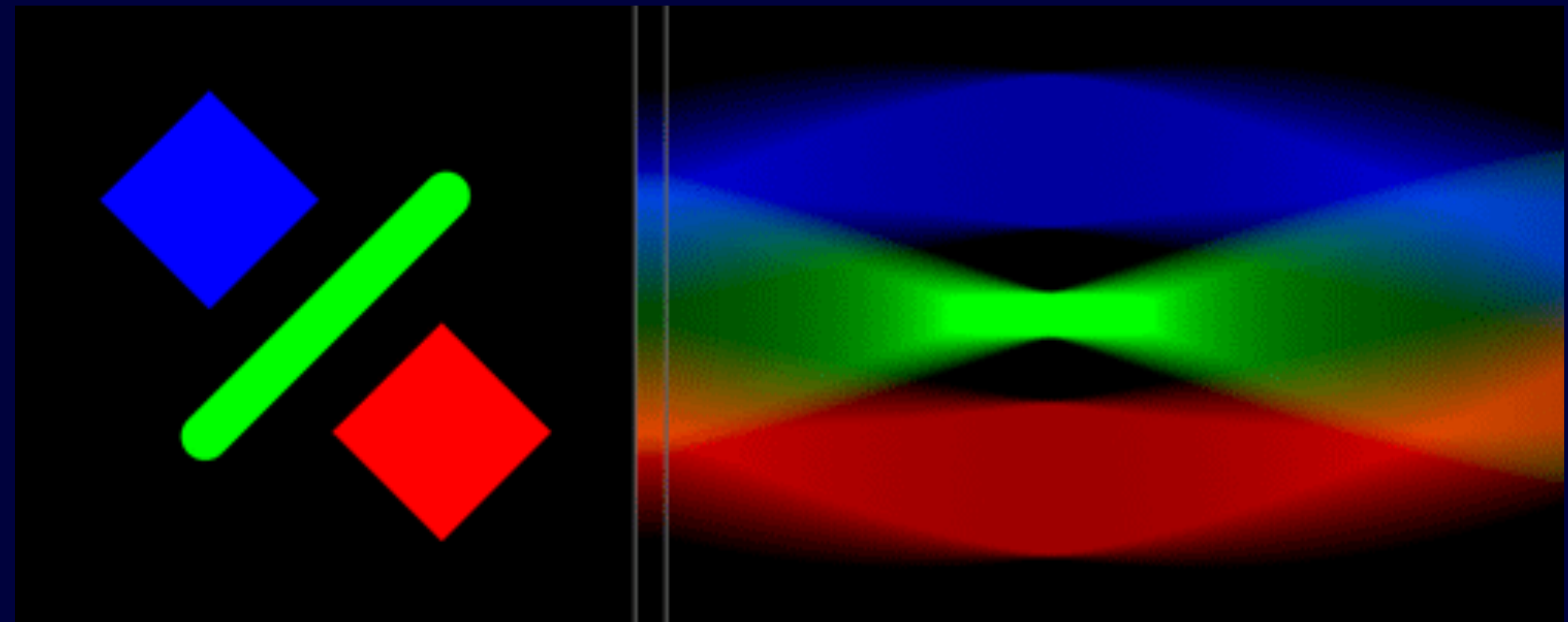
“The most important algorithm of our lifetime”

Gilbert Strang

Radon transform



From https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/d/d5/Modern%C3%AD_v%C3%BDpo%C4%8Detn%C3%AD_tomografie_s_p%C5%99%C3%ADmo_digit%C3%A1ln%C3%AD_detek%C3%AD_rentgenov%C3%A9ho_z%C3%A1%C5%99en%C3%AD.jpg



From: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Radon_transform_sinogram.gif

Final lecture!

Operating systems

31st May 6pm (UK time) 2022

Thanks and kudos to the Worshipful Company of Information Technologists who sponsor these lectures.