

3. Übung Methoden der Signalverarbeitung

Wintersemester 2014/2015

Institut für Industrielle Informationstechnik

Kurzzeit-Fourier-Transformation

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1. Fourier-Transformation
2. Kurzzeit-Fourier-Transformation

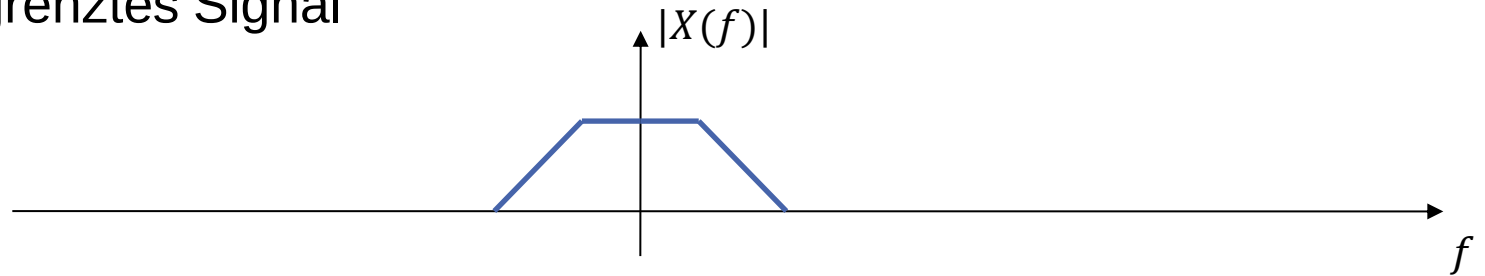
1. Fourier-Transformation

- Vergleich eines Signals $x(t)$ mit einer komplexen Schwingung $e^{j2\pi ft}$

$$X(f) = \langle x(t), e^{j2\pi ft} \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) e^{-j2\pi ft} dt$$

1. Fourier-Transformation

■ Bandbegrenztes Signal



1. Fourier-Transformation

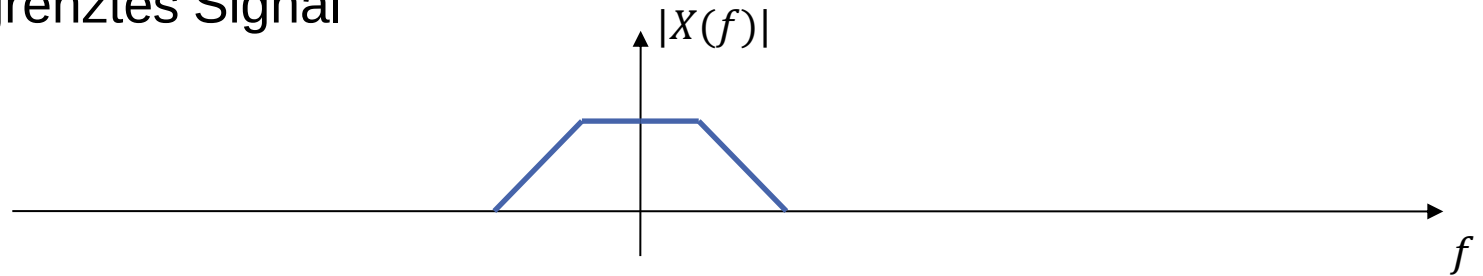
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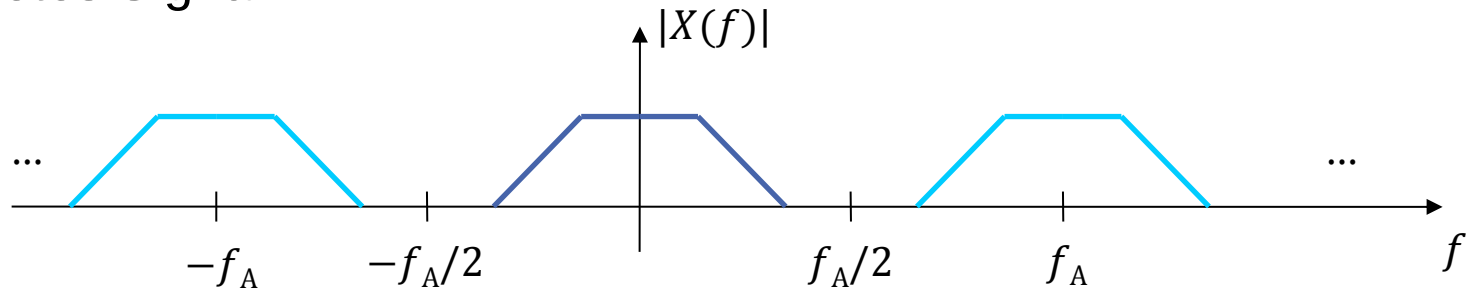
- Abtastung des Signals mit Abtastfrequenz f_A führt zu periodischer Wiederholung des Spektrums mit f_A

1. Fourier-Transformation

■ Bandbegrenztes Signal



■ Abgetastetes Signal



1. Fourier-Transformation

- Vergleich eines Signals $x(t)$ mit einer komplexen Schwingung $e^{j2\pi ft}$

$$X(f) = \langle x(t), e^{j2\pi ft} \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) e^{-j2\pi ft} dt$$

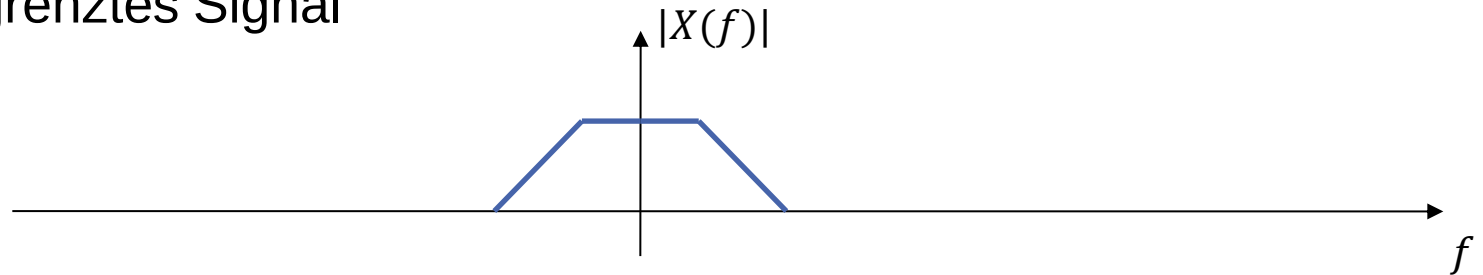
- Abtastung des Signals mit Abtastfrequenz f_A führt zu periodischer Wiederholung des Spektrums mit f_A

- Abtasttheorem von Shannon:

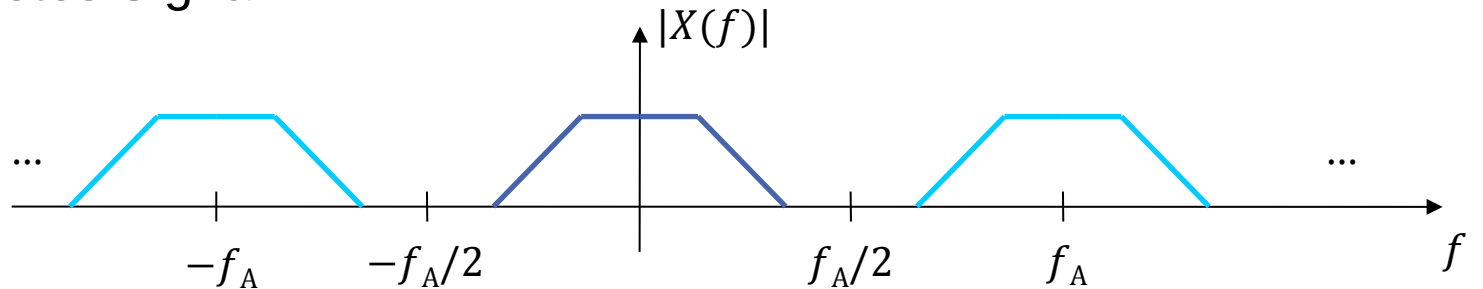
Abtastfrequenz muss mindestens doppelt so groß sein wie die größte im Signal vorkommende Frequenz.

1. Fourier-Transformation

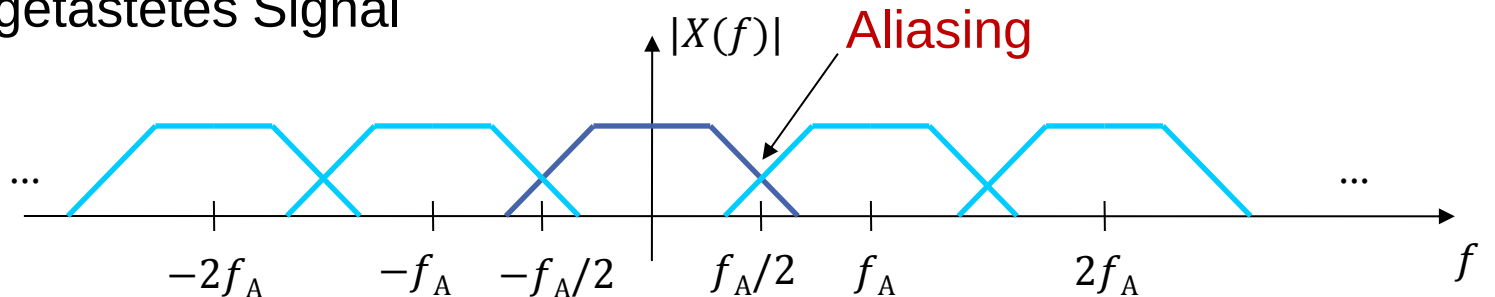
■ Bandbegrenztes Signal



■ Abgetastetes Signal

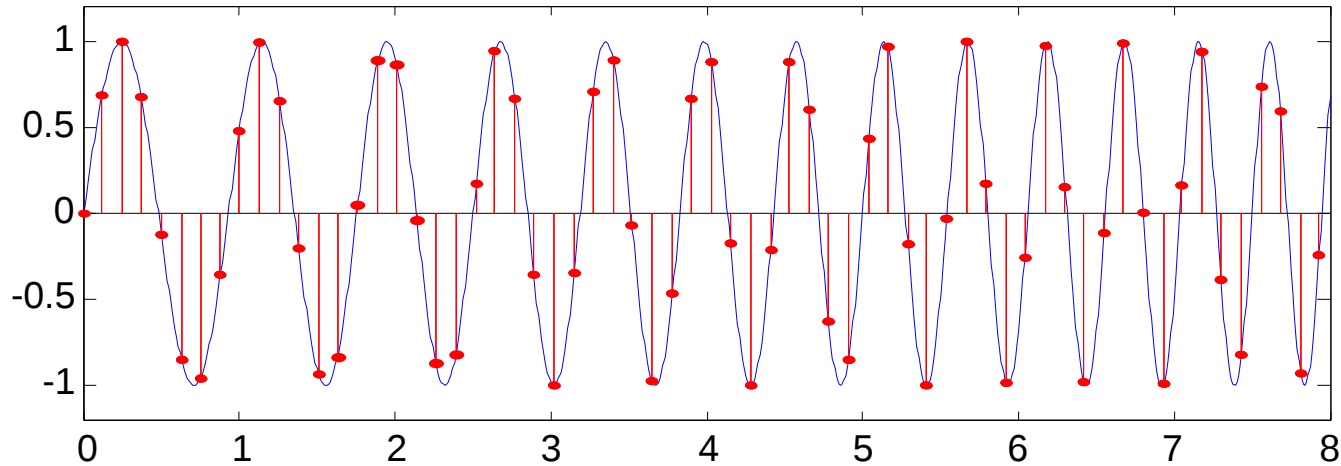


■ Unterabgetastetes Signal

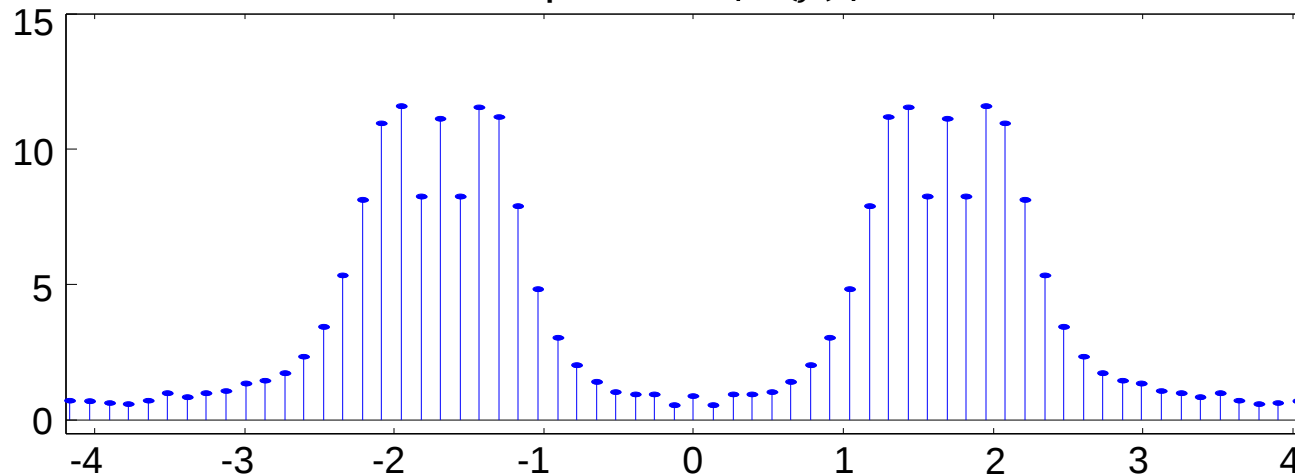


1. Fourier-Transformation

Zeitvariantes Signal $x(t) = \sin(2\pi(f + 0,08t) \cdot t)$



Spektrum $|X(f)|^2$



2. Kurzzeit-Fourier-Transformation

- Vergleich eines gefensterten Signals $x(t)\gamma^*(t - \tau)$ mit einer komplexen Schwingung $e^{j2\pi ft}$

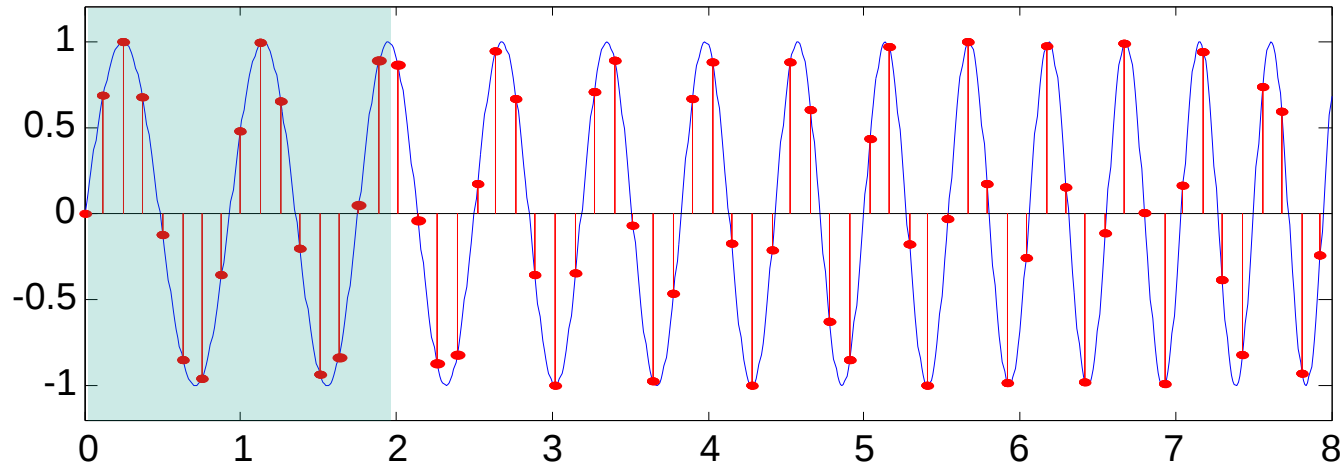
$$\begin{aligned} F_x^\gamma(\tau, f) &= \langle x(t) \cdot \gamma^*(t - \tau), e^{j2\pi ft} \rangle \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) \cdot \gamma^*(t - \tau) \cdot e^{-j2\pi ft} dt \end{aligned}$$

- Vergleich eines Signals $x(t)$ mit einem zeit- und frequenzverschobenen Fenster $\gamma(t - \tau)e^{j2\pi ft}$

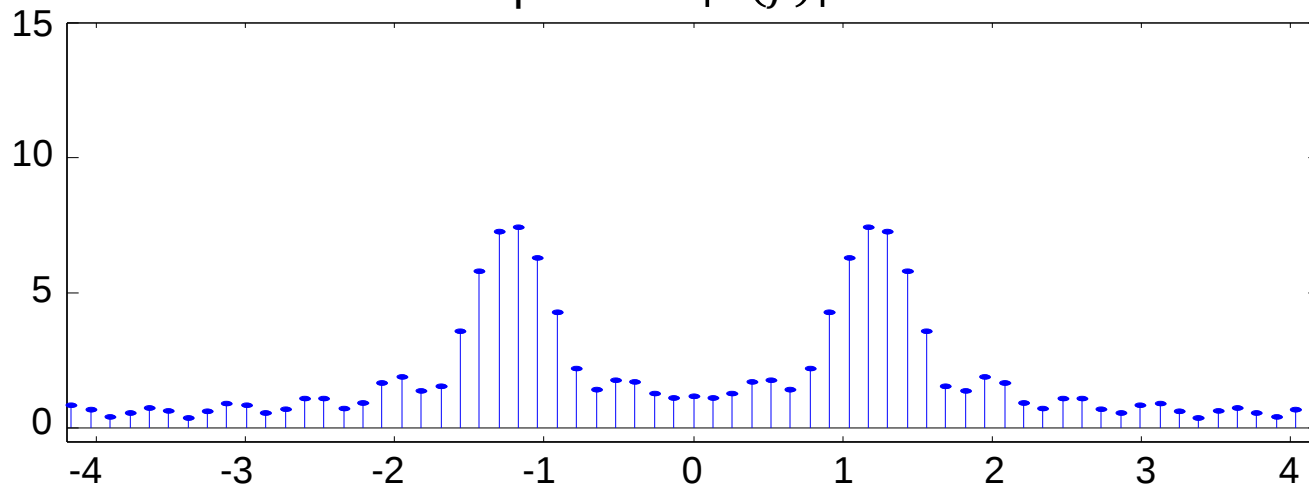
$$\begin{aligned} F_x^\gamma(\tau, f) &= \langle x(t), \gamma(t - \tau) \cdot e^{j2\pi ft} \rangle \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) \cdot \gamma^*(t - \tau) \cdot e^{-j2\pi ft} dt \end{aligned}$$

2. Kurzzeit-Fourier-Transformation

Zeitvariantes Signal $x(t) = \sin(2\pi(f + 0,08t) \cdot t)$

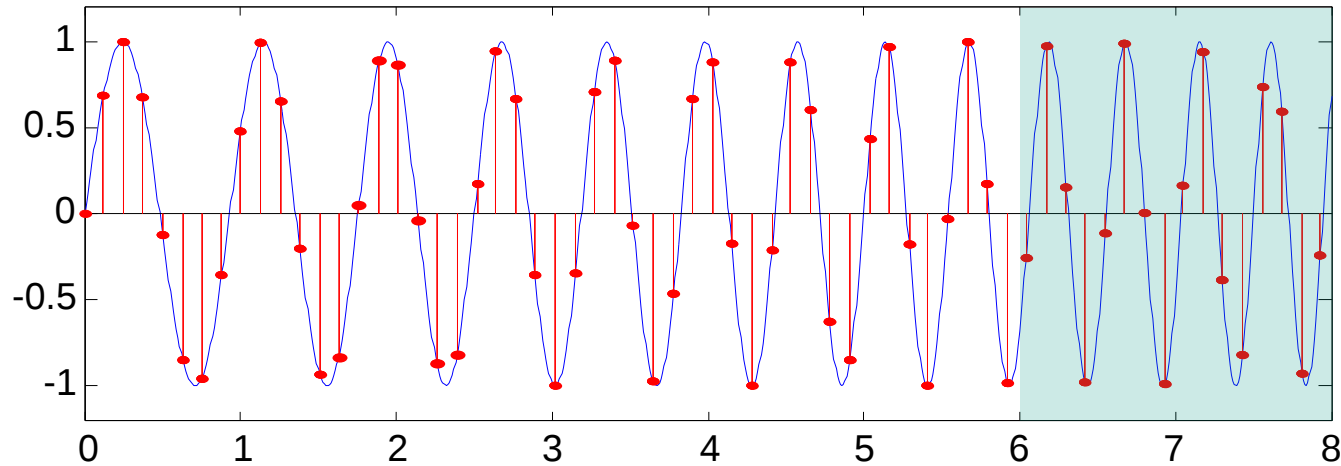


Spektrum $|X(f)|^2$

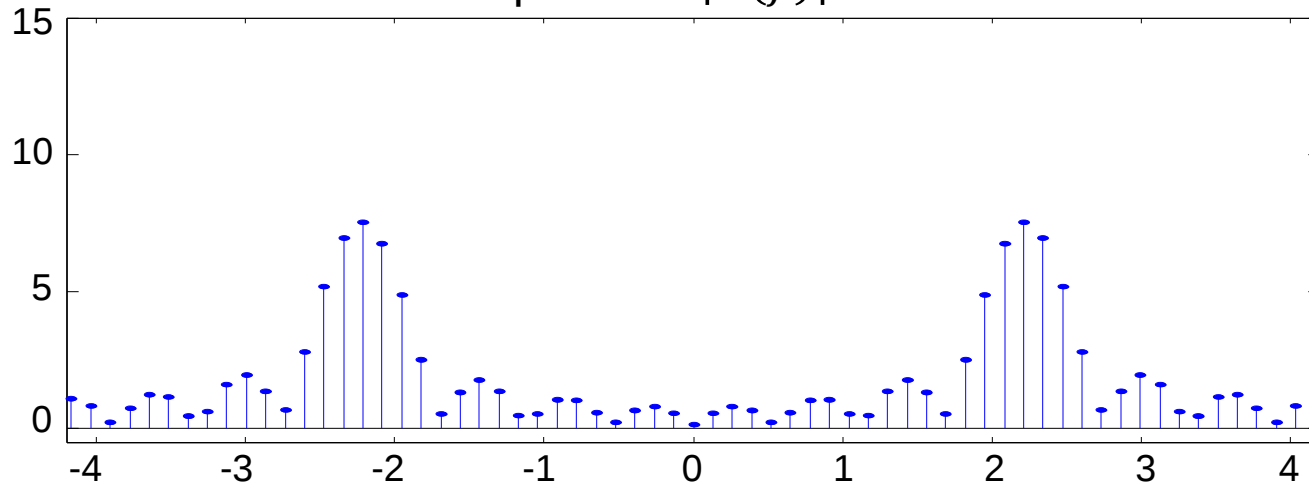


2. Kurzzeit-Fourier-Transformation

Zeitvariantes Signal $x(t) = \sin(2\pi(f + 0,08t) \cdot t)$



Spektrum $|X(f)|^2$



Aufgaben

Aufgabe 1:

Short-Time-Fourier-Transformation I

Berechnen Sie die STFT für folgende Spezialfälle:

- a) Analysefenster mit Bandbreite $\Delta_f = 0$ und Zeitdauer $\Delta_t = \infty$:

$$\gamma(t) = 1 \quad \circ \text{---} \bullet \quad \Gamma(f) = \delta(f)$$

- b) Analysefenster mit Zeitdauer $\Delta_t = 0$ und Bandbreite $\Delta_f = \infty$:

$$\gamma(t) = \delta(t) \quad \circ \text{---} \bullet \quad \Gamma(f) = 1$$

Aufgabe 2:

Short-Time-Fourier-Transformation II

Gegeben sei folgendes Signal $x(t)$:

$$x(t) = e^{-\alpha|t|}$$

Dieses Signal soll mit Hilfe der Fensterfunktion

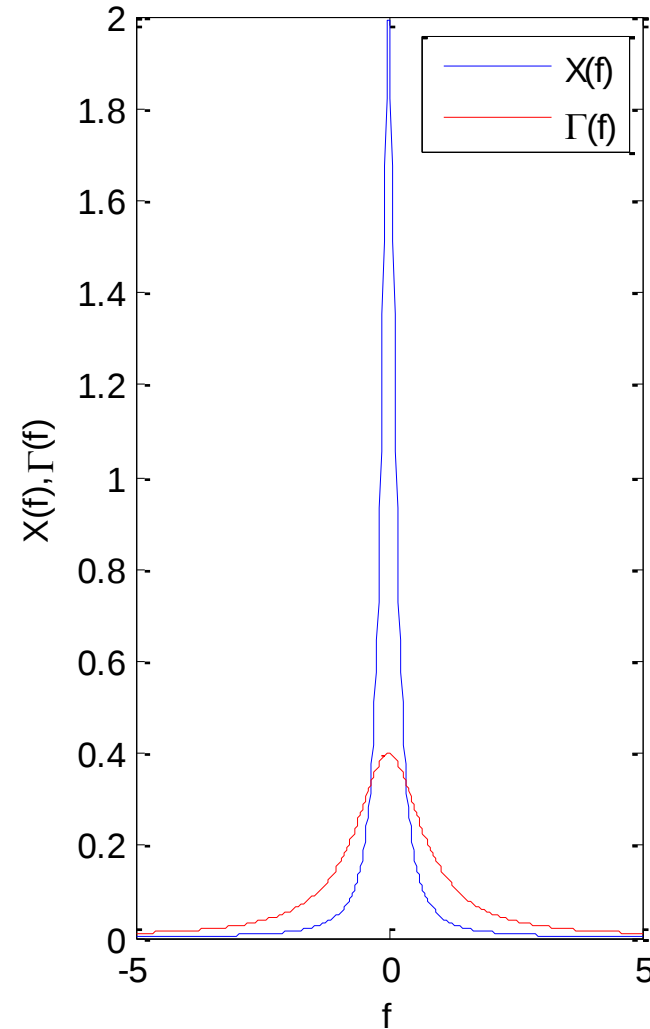
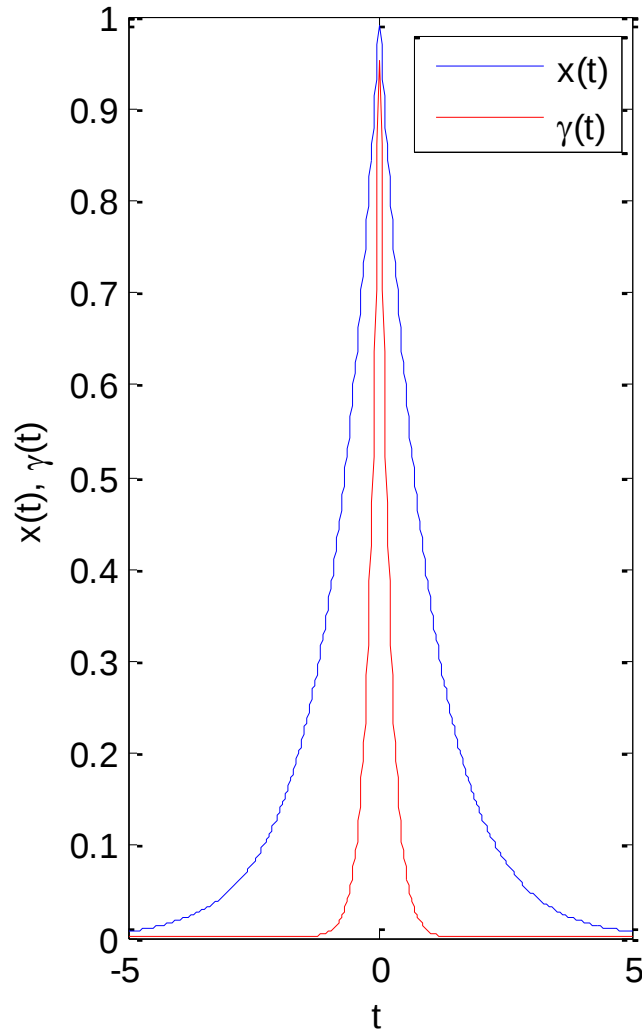
$$\gamma(t) = e^{-\beta|t|}$$

untersucht werden. Bestimmen Sie die Short-Time-Fourier-Transformierte.

Aufgabe 2:

Short-Time-Fourier-Transformation II

$$\alpha = 1$$
$$\beta = 5$$



Aufgabe 2: Short-Time-Fourier-Transformation II

Gegeben: $x(t) = e^{-\alpha|t|}$

Gesucht: STFT mit Analysefenster $\gamma(t) = e^{-\beta|t|}$

STFT: $F_x^\gamma(\tau, f) = \left\langle x(t), \gamma(t - \tau) e^{j2\pi f t} \right\rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) \cdot \gamma^*(t - \tau) \cdot e^{-j2\pi f t} dt$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\alpha|t|} \cdot e^{-\beta|t-\tau|} \cdot e^{-j2\pi f t} dt$$

Zwei Fälle unterscheiden:

1. Fall: $\tau \leq 0 \Rightarrow -\infty < \tau \leq 0$

$$F_x^\gamma(\tau, f) = \int_{-\infty}^{\tau} \underbrace{e^{\alpha t}}_{t \leq 0} \cdot \underbrace{e^{\beta t} e^{-\beta \tau}}_{t - \tau \leq 0} \cdot e^{-j2\pi f t} dt + \int_{\tau}^0 \underbrace{e^{\alpha t}}_{t \leq 0} \cdot \underbrace{e^{-\beta t} e^{\beta \tau}}_{t - \tau \geq 0} \cdot e^{-j2\pi f t} dt$$
$$+ \int_0^{\infty} \underbrace{e^{-\alpha t}}_{t \geq 0} \cdot \underbrace{e^{-\beta t} e^{\beta \tau}}_{t - \tau \geq 0} \cdot e^{-j2\pi f t} dt$$

Aufgabe 2:

Short-Time-Fourier-Transformation II

$$F_x^\gamma(\tau, f) = e^{-\beta\tau} \int_{-\infty}^{\tau} e^{(\alpha+\beta-j2\pi f)t} dt + e^{\beta\tau} \int_{-\tau}^0 e^{(\alpha-\beta-j2\pi f)t} dt$$

$$+ e^{\beta\tau} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-(\alpha+\beta+j2\pi f)t} dt$$

$$F_x^\gamma(\tau, f) = \frac{e^{-\beta\tau}}{\alpha + \beta - j2\pi f} \cdot \underbrace{e^{(\alpha+\beta-j2\pi f)t} \Big|_{-\infty}^{\tau}}_{=e^{(\alpha+\beta-j2\pi f)\tau}}$$

$$+ \frac{e^{\beta\tau}}{\alpha - \beta - j2\pi f} \cdot \underbrace{e^{(\alpha-\beta-j2\pi f)t} \Big|_{\tau}^0}_{=1-e^{(\alpha-\beta-j2\pi f)\tau}}$$

$$+ \frac{e^{\beta\tau}}{-\alpha - \beta - j2\pi f} \cdot \underbrace{e^{(-\alpha-\beta-j2\pi f)t} \Big|_0^{\infty}}_{=-1}$$

Aufgabe 2:

Short-Time-Fourier-Transformation II

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_x^\gamma(\tau, f) &= \frac{e^{-\beta\tau}}{\alpha + \beta - j2\pi f} \cdot \underbrace{e^{(\alpha+\beta-j2\pi f)t} \Big|_{-\infty}^{\tau}}_{=e^{(\alpha+\beta-j2\pi f)\tau}} \\
 &\quad + \frac{e^{\beta\tau}}{\alpha - \beta - j2\pi f} \cdot \underbrace{e^{(\alpha-\beta-j2\pi f)t} \Big|_{\tau}^0}_{=1-e^{(\alpha-\beta-j2\pi f)\tau}} \\
 &\quad + \frac{e^{\beta\tau}}{-\alpha - \beta - j2\pi f} \cdot \underbrace{e^{(-\alpha-\beta-j2\pi f)t} \Big|_0^{\infty}}_{=-1} \\
 &= \frac{e^{\alpha\tau} e^{-j2\pi f\tau}}{\alpha + \beta - j2\pi f} + \frac{e^{\beta\tau} - e^{\alpha\tau} e^{-j2\pi f\tau}}{\alpha - \beta - j2\pi f} + \frac{e^{\beta\tau}}{\alpha + \beta + j2\pi f} \\
 &= \frac{e^{-\beta|\tau|}}{(\alpha + \beta - j2\pi f)^*} + \frac{e^{-\alpha|\tau|} e^{-j2\pi f\tau}}{(\alpha + \beta + j2\pi f)^*} + \frac{e^{-\beta|\tau|} - e^{-\alpha|\tau|} e^{-j2\pi f\tau}}{(\alpha - \beta + j2\pi f)^*}
 \end{aligned}$$

Aufgabe 2:

Short-Time-Fourier-Transformation II

2. Fall: $\tau \geq 0 \Rightarrow 0 \leq \tau < \infty$

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_x^\gamma(\tau, f) &= \int_{-\infty}^0 \underbrace{e^{\alpha t}}_{t \leq 0} \cdot \underbrace{e^{\beta t} e^{-\beta \tau}}_{t-\tau \leq 0} \cdot e^{-j2\pi f t} dt + \int_0^\tau \underbrace{e^{-\alpha t}}_{t \geq 0} \cdot \underbrace{e^{\beta t} e^{-\beta \tau}}_{t-\tau \leq 0} \cdot e^{-j2\pi f t} dt \\
 &+ \int_\tau^\infty \underbrace{e^{-\alpha t}}_{t \geq 0} \cdot \underbrace{e^{-\beta t} e^{\beta \tau}}_{t-\tau \geq 0} \cdot e^{-j2\pi f t} dt \\
 &= \frac{e^{-\beta \tau}}{\alpha + \beta - j2\pi f} \cdot \underbrace{e^{(\alpha + \beta - j2\pi f)t}}_{=1} \Big|_{-\infty}^0 \\
 &+ \frac{e^{-\beta \tau}}{-\alpha + \beta - j2\pi f} \cdot \underbrace{e^{(-\alpha + \beta - j2\pi f)t}}_{=e^{(-\alpha + \beta - j2\pi f)\tau} - 1} \Big|_0^\tau \\
 &+ \frac{e^{\beta \tau}}{-\alpha - \beta - j2\pi f} \cdot \underbrace{e^{(-\alpha - \beta - j2\pi f)t}}_{=-e^{(-\alpha - \beta - j2\pi f)\tau}} \Big|_\tau^\infty
 \end{aligned}$$

Aufgabe 2: Short-Time-Fourier-Transformation II

$$F_x^\gamma(\tau, f) = \frac{e^{-\beta\tau}}{\alpha + \beta - j2\pi f} + \frac{e^{-\beta\tau} - e^{-\alpha\tau}e^{-j2\pi f\tau}}{\alpha - \beta + j2\pi f} + \frac{e^{-\alpha\tau}e^{-j2\pi f\tau}}{\alpha + \beta + j2\pi f}$$

$$= \frac{e^{-\beta|\tau|}}{(\alpha + \beta - j2\pi f)} + \frac{e^{-\alpha|\tau|}e^{-j2\pi f\tau}}{(\alpha + \beta + j2\pi f)} + \frac{e^{-\beta|\tau|} - e^{-\alpha|\tau|}e^{-j2\pi f\tau}}{(\alpha - \beta + j2\pi f)}$$

$$F_x^\gamma(\tau, f) = \begin{cases} \frac{e^{-\beta|\tau|}}{(\alpha + \beta - j2\pi f)^*} + \frac{e^{-\alpha|\tau|}e^{-j2\pi f\tau}}{(\alpha + \beta + j2\pi f)^*} + \frac{e^{-\beta|\tau|}e^{-\alpha|\tau|}e^{-j2\pi f\tau}}{(\alpha - \beta + j2\pi f)^*}, & \text{wenn } \tau < 0, \\ \frac{e^{-\beta|\tau|}}{(\alpha + \beta - j2\pi f)} + \frac{e^{-\alpha|\tau|}e^{-j2\pi f\tau}}{(\alpha + \beta + j2\pi f)} + \frac{e^{-\beta|\tau|}e^{-\alpha|\tau|}e^{-j2\pi f\tau}}{(\alpha - \beta + j2\pi f)}, & \text{wenn } \tau > 0 \end{cases}$$

Aufgabe 2: Short-Time-Fourier-Transformation II

$$F_x^\gamma(\tau, f) = \begin{cases} \frac{e^{-\beta|\tau|}}{(\alpha+\beta-j2\pi f)^*} + \frac{e^{-\alpha|\tau|}e^{-j2\pi f\tau}}{(\alpha+\beta+j2\pi f)^*} + \frac{e^{-\beta|\tau|}e^{-\alpha|\tau|}e^{-j2\pi f\tau}}{(\alpha-\beta+j2\pi f)^*}, & \text{wenn } \tau < 0, \\ \frac{e^{-\beta|\tau|}}{(\alpha+\beta-j2\pi f)} + \frac{e^{-\alpha|\tau|}e^{-j2\pi f\tau}}{(\alpha+\beta+j2\pi f)} + \frac{e^{-\beta|\tau|}e^{-\alpha|\tau|}e^{-j2\pi f\tau}}{(\alpha-\beta+j2\pi f)}, & \text{wenn } \tau > 0 \end{cases}$$

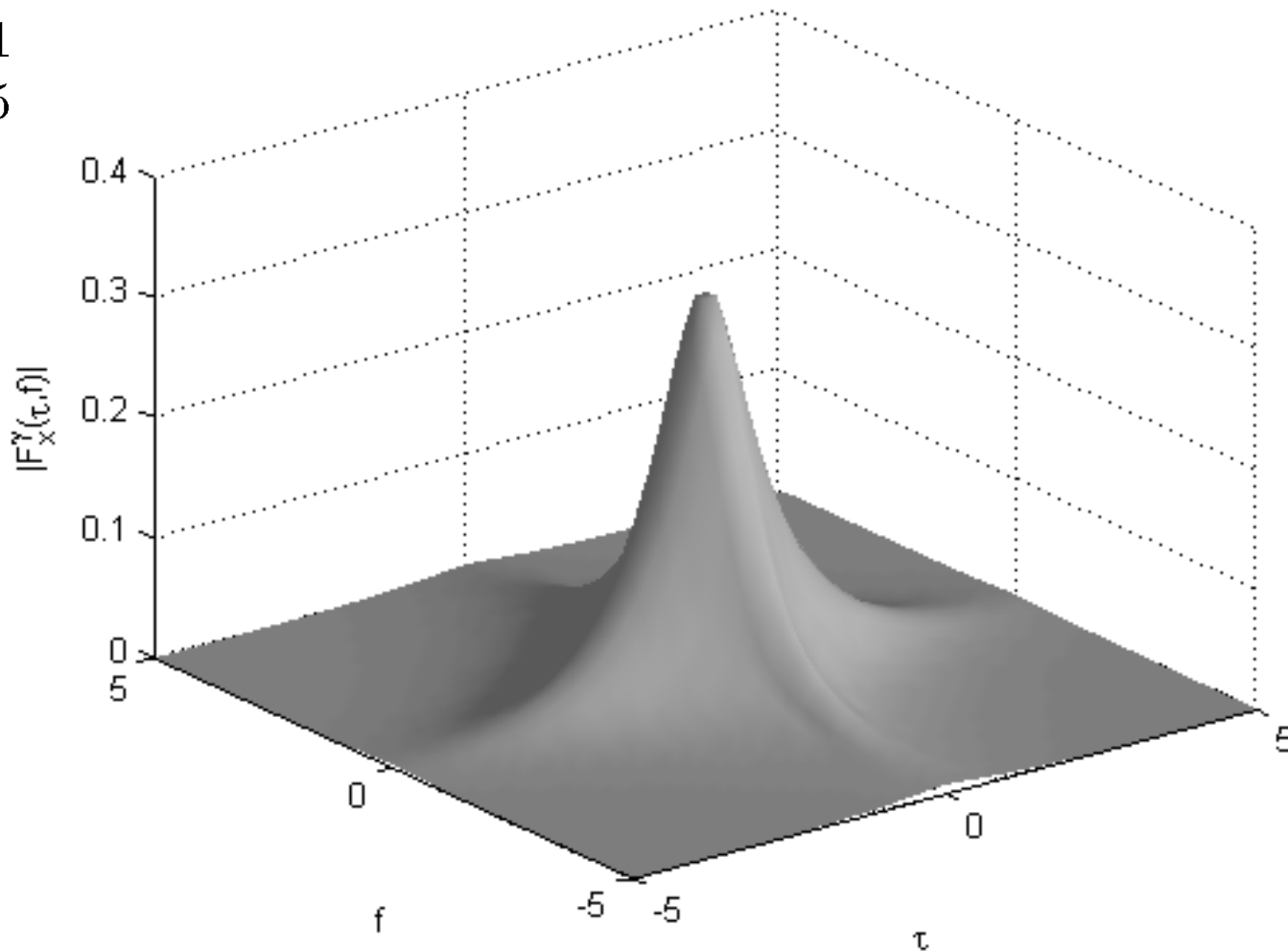
Für $\tau = 0$:

$$F_x^\gamma(0, f) = \frac{2(\alpha + \beta)}{(\alpha + \beta)^2 + (2\pi f)^2} = \mathcal{F} \left\{ e^{-(\alpha+\beta)|t|} \right\}$$

Aufgabe 2:

Short-Time-Fourier-Transformation II

$$\alpha = 1$$
$$\beta = 5$$



Aufgabe 3: STFT-Rückgewinnung

Gegeben sei das Signal

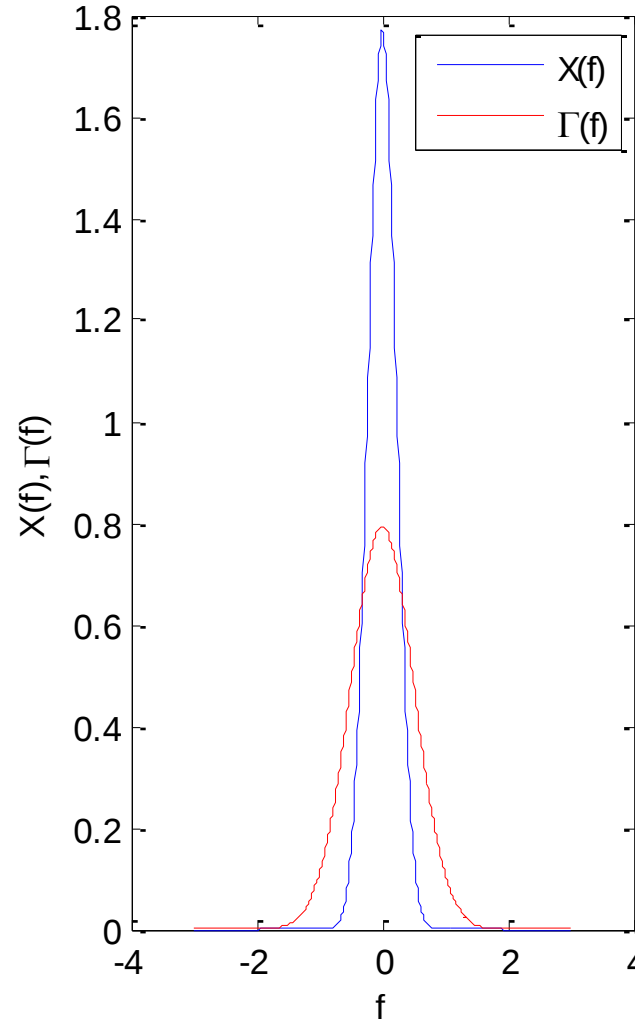
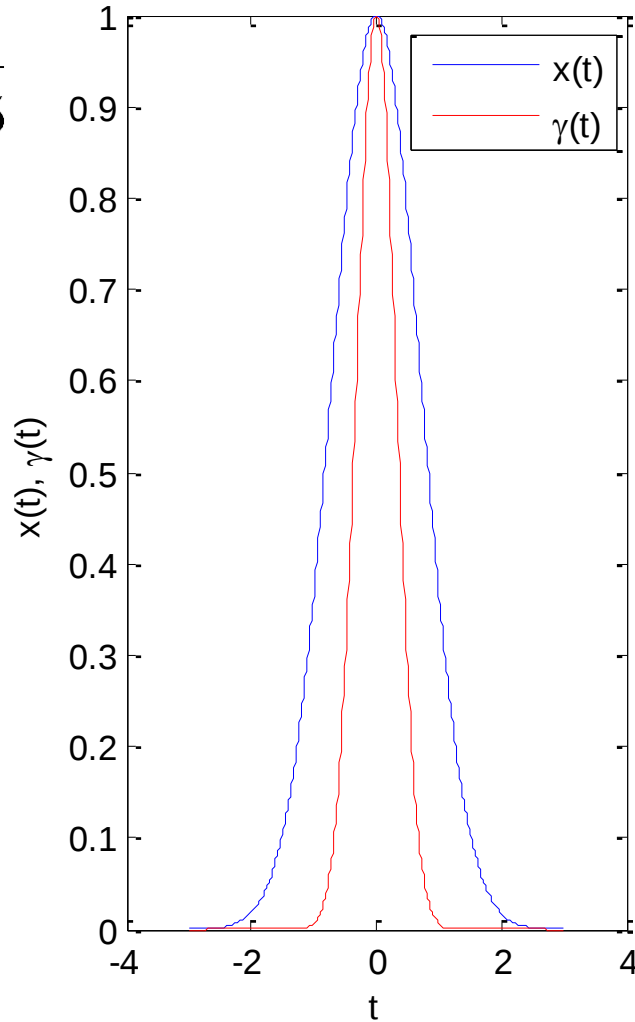
$$x(t) = e^{-\alpha t^2},$$

das mit der STFT untersucht werden soll.

- a) Bestimmen Sie die Short-Time-Fourier-Transformierte mit Hilfe des Fensters $\gamma(t) = e^{-\beta t^2}$.
- b) Als Synthesefenster wird $\tilde{\gamma}(t) = c \cdot e^{-\beta t^2}$ angesetzt. Bestimmen Sie den Faktor c so, dass eine Signalrekonstruktion möglich ist.
- c) Berechnen Sie das ursprüngliche Signal aus der Short-Time-Fourier-Transformierten.

Aufgabe 3: STFT-Rückgewinnung

$$\alpha = 1$$
$$\beta = 5$$



Aufgabe 3: STFT-Rückgewinnung

■ a) STFT:

$$\begin{aligned} F_x^\gamma(\tau, f) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) \gamma^*(t - \tau) e^{-j2\pi f t} dt \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\alpha t^2} \underbrace{e^{-\beta(t-\tau)^2}}_{\text{Ausmultiplizieren}} e^{-j2\pi f t} dt \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \exp\left(-\alpha t^2 - \beta t^2 + 2\beta t\tau - \beta\tau^2\right) e^{-j2\pi f t} dt \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \exp\left(\underbrace{-\alpha t^2 - \beta t^2 + 2\beta t\tau}_{-(\alpha + \beta) \text{ ausklammern}} \underbrace{-\beta\tau^2}_{\text{vor Integral ziehen}}\right) e^{-j2\pi f t} dt \\ &= e^{-\beta\tau^2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \exp\left(-(\alpha + \beta) \left(t^2 - \frac{2\beta\tau}{\alpha + \beta} t\right)\right) e^{-j2\pi f t} dt \end{aligned}$$

Aufgabe 3: STFT-Rückgewinnung

■ a)

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_x^\gamma(\tau, f) &= e^{-\beta\tau^2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \exp \left(-(\alpha + \beta) \left(\underbrace{t^2 - \frac{2\beta\tau}{\alpha + \beta}t + \left(\frac{\beta\tau}{\alpha + \beta} \right)^2}_{=0} - \left(\frac{\beta\tau}{\alpha + \beta} \right)^2 \right) \right) e^{-j2\pi ft} dt \\
 &= \exp \left(-\beta\tau^2 + \frac{\beta^2}{\alpha + \beta} \tau^2 \right) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \exp \left(-(\alpha + \beta) \left(t - \frac{\beta}{\alpha + \beta} \tau \right)^2 \right) \cdot e^{-j2\pi ft} dt \\
 &= \exp \left(-\frac{\alpha\beta}{\alpha + \beta} \tau^2 \right) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \exp \left(-(\alpha + \beta) \left(t - \frac{\beta}{\alpha + \beta} \tau \right)^2 \right) e^{-j2\pi ft} dt
 \end{aligned}$$

Aufgabe 3: STFT-Rückgewinnung

■ a)

$$F_x^\gamma(\tau, f) = \exp\left(-\frac{\alpha\beta}{\alpha+\beta}\tau^2\right) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \exp\left(-(\alpha+\beta) \underbrace{\left(t - \frac{\beta}{\alpha+\beta}\tau\right)^2}_{\text{Zeitverschiebungsregel}}\right) e^{-j2\pi f t} dt$$

$$= \exp\left(-\frac{\alpha\beta}{\alpha+\beta}\tau^2\right) \cdot \exp\left(-j2\pi f \frac{\beta}{\alpha+\beta}\tau\right) \cdot \mathcal{F}\left\{e^{-(\alpha+\beta)t^2}\right\}$$

$$= \exp\left(-\frac{\alpha\beta}{\alpha+\beta}\tau^2\right) \cdot \exp\left(-j2\pi f \frac{\beta}{\alpha+\beta}\tau\right) \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\alpha+\beta}} \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{\pi^2 f^2}{\alpha+\beta}\right)$$

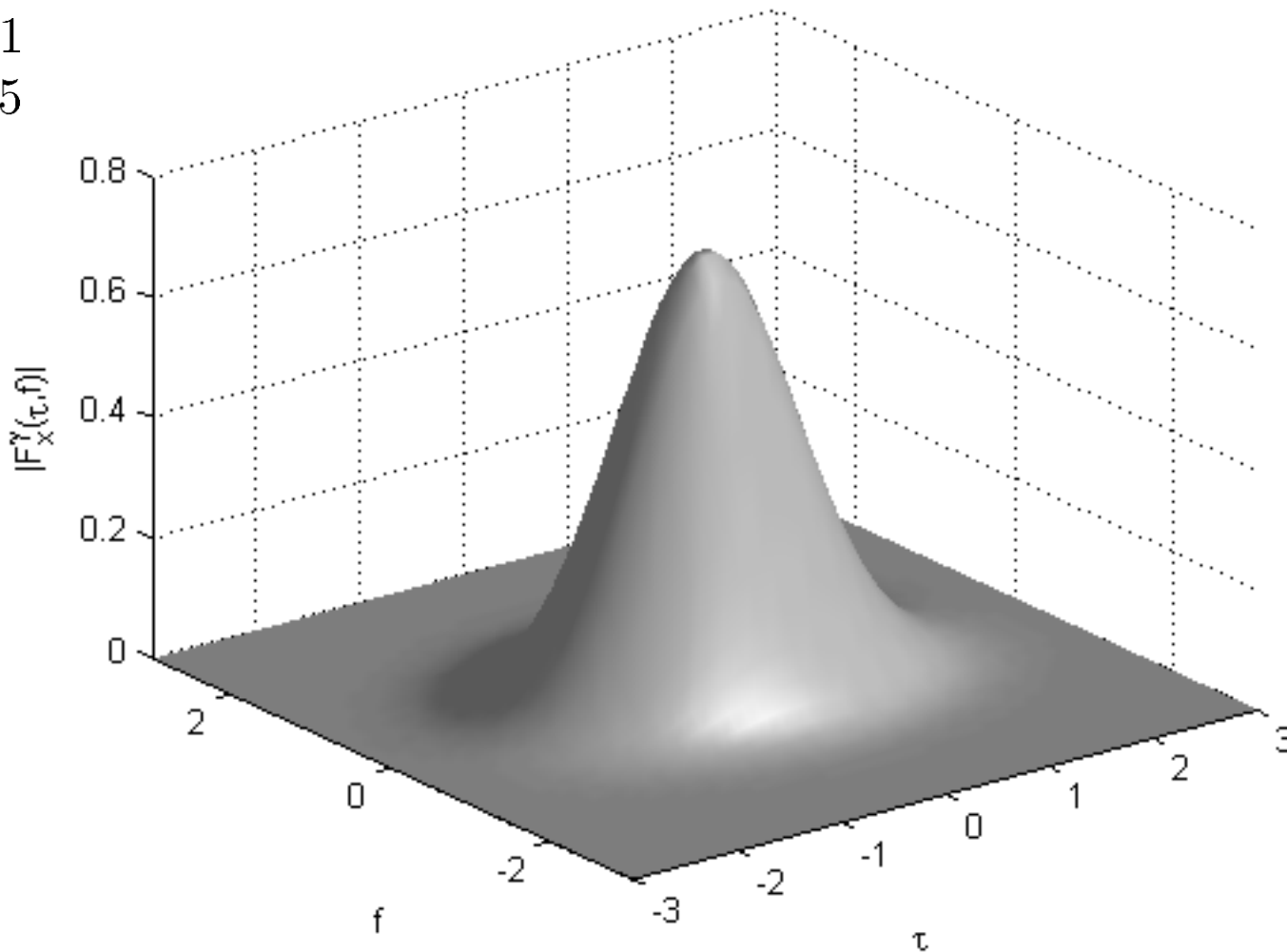
Gaußimpuls

➔

$$\left|F_x^\gamma(\tau, f)\right| = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\alpha+\beta}} \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{\alpha\beta \cdot \tau^2 + \pi^2 f^2}{\alpha+\beta}\right)$$

Aufgabe 3: STFT-Rückgewinnung

$$\alpha = 1$$
$$\beta = 5$$



Aufgabe 3: STFT-Rückgewinnung

■ b) Es muss gelten:

$$\langle \tilde{\gamma}(t), \gamma(t) \rangle \stackrel{!}{=} 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \tilde{\gamma}(t) \gamma^*(t) dt = c \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-2\beta t^2}$$

$$= c \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2\beta}} \stackrel{!}{=} 1$$

$$\Rightarrow c = \sqrt{\frac{2\beta}{\pi}}$$

Aufgabe 3: STFT-Rückgewinnung

■ c) Signal-Rekonstruktion:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \hat{x}(t) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F_x^{\gamma}(\tau, f) \tilde{\gamma}(t - \tau) e^{j2\pi f t} d\tau df \\
 &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \exp\left(-\frac{\alpha\beta}{\alpha + \beta} \tau^2\right) \exp\left(-j2\pi f \frac{\beta}{\alpha + \beta} \tau\right) \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\alpha + \beta}} \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{\pi^2 f^2}{\alpha + \beta}\right) \\
 &\quad \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2\beta}{\pi}} \cdot e^{-\beta(t-\tau)^2} \cdot e^{j2\pi f t} d\tau df
 \end{aligned}$$

Aufgabe 3: STFT-Rückgewinnung

■ c)

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{x}(t) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \exp\left(-\frac{\alpha\beta}{\alpha+\beta}\tau^2\right) \exp\left(-j2\pi f \frac{\beta}{\alpha+\beta}\tau\right) \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\alpha+\beta}} \\ &\quad \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{\pi^2 f^2}{\alpha+\beta}\right) \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2\beta}{\pi}} \cdot e^{-\beta(t-\tau)^2} \cdot e^{j2\pi f t} d\tau df \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{2\beta}{\alpha+\beta}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \exp\left(-\frac{\alpha\beta}{\alpha+\beta}\tau^2\right) \cdot e^{-\beta(t-\tau)^2} \\ &\quad \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \exp\left(-\frac{\pi^2 f^2}{\alpha+\beta}\right) \cdot \exp\left(j2\pi f \left(t - \frac{\beta}{\alpha+\beta}\tau\right)\right) df d\tau\end{aligned}$$

Aufgabe 3: STFT-Rückgewinnung

■ c) Berechnung des inneren Integrals

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \exp\left(-\frac{\pi^2 f^2}{\alpha + \beta}\right) \cdot \exp\left(j2\pi f \left(t - \frac{\beta}{\alpha + \beta}\tau\right)\right) df \\ &= \mathcal{F}_f^{-1} \left\{ \exp\left(-\frac{\pi^2 f^2}{\alpha + \beta}\right) \right\} \Big|_{t - \frac{\beta}{\alpha + \beta}\tau} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{\alpha + \beta}{\pi}} \exp\left(-(\alpha + \beta) \left(t - \frac{\beta}{\alpha + \beta}\tau\right)^2\right) \end{aligned}$$

Aufgabe 3: STFT-Rückgewinnung

■ c)

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{x}(t) &= \sqrt{\frac{2\beta}{\alpha + \beta}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \exp\left(-\frac{\alpha\beta}{\alpha + \beta}\tau^2\right) \cdot e^{-\beta(t-\tau)^2} \\ &\quad \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \exp\left(-\frac{\pi^2 f^2}{\alpha + \beta}\right) \cdot \exp\left(j2\pi f\left(t - \frac{\beta}{\alpha + \beta}\tau\right)\right) df d\tau \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{2\beta}{\alpha + \beta}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \exp\left(-\frac{\alpha\beta}{\alpha + \beta}\tau^2\right) \cdot e^{-\beta(t-\tau)^2} \\ &\quad \sqrt{\frac{\alpha + \beta}{\pi}} \exp\left(-(\alpha + \beta)\left(t - \frac{\beta}{\alpha + \beta}\tau\right)^2\right) d\tau\end{aligned}$$

Aufgabe 3: STFT-Rückgewinnung

■ c)

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{x}(t) &= \sqrt{\frac{2\beta}{\alpha + \beta}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \exp\left(-\frac{\alpha\beta}{\alpha + \beta}\tau^2\right) \cdot e^{-\beta(t-\tau)^2} \\ &\quad \sqrt{\frac{\alpha + \beta}{\pi}} \exp\left(-(\alpha + \beta)\left(t - \frac{\beta}{\alpha + \beta}\tau\right)^2\right) d\tau \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{2\beta}{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \exp\left(-\frac{\alpha\beta}{\alpha + \beta}\tau^2 - \beta(t - \tau)^2 - (\alpha + \beta)\left(t - \frac{\beta}{\alpha + \beta}\tau\right)^2\right) d\tau \\ &= [\dots] \quad (\text{ausmultiplizieren})\end{aligned}$$

Aufgabe 3: STFT-Rückgewinnung

■ c)

$$\hat{x}(t) = \sqrt{\frac{2\beta}{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \exp \left(-2\beta\tau^2 + 4\beta t\tau - \beta t^2 - (\alpha + \beta)t^2 \right) d\tau$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2\beta}{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \exp \left(-2\beta\tau^2 + 4\beta t\tau \underbrace{-\beta t^2 - (\alpha + \beta)t^2}_{=-\alpha t^2 - 2\beta t^2} \right) d\tau$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2\beta}{\pi}} \cdot e^{-\alpha t^2} e^{-2\beta t^2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-2\beta\tau^2 + 4\beta t\tau} d\tau$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2\beta}{\pi}} \cdot e^{-\alpha t^2} e^{-2\beta t^2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-2\beta(\tau^2 - 2t\tau + t^2 - t^2)} d\tau$$

Aufgabe 3: STFT-Rückgewinnung

■ c)

$$\hat{x}(t) = \sqrt{\frac{2\beta}{\pi}} \cdot e^{-\alpha t^2} e^{-2\beta t^2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-2\beta(\tau^2 - 2t\tau + t^2 - t^2)} d\tau$$

$$= \underbrace{\sqrt{\frac{2\beta}{\pi}} \cdot e^{-\alpha t^2} e^{-2\beta t^2} e^{2\beta t^2}}_{=1} \cdot \underbrace{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-2\beta(t-\tau)^2} d\tau}_{=\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2\beta}}}$$

$$\hat{x}(t) = e^{-\alpha t^2}$$