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**ABOUT SUBBAND METHOD OF COMPRESSION AND RECOVERY
OF VOICE DATA IN THE FIELD OF DETERMINING
COSINUS TRANSFORMATION**

The paper considers a method for speech data compression and recovery based on subband analysis/synthesis in the cosine transform domain. Algorithms of sub-band transformation in the field of determining the cosine transformation for performing operations of sub-band encoding and decoding of speech signals are presented.

Keywords: subband analysis, speech data compression, subband matrix, cosine transform.

, , (, ,) - , , , (VAD), MP-3, OGG . . . IP- p=8-12 () , VAD , MP-3, OGG [3, 4].

$$X = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N) \quad (1)$$

$$X_j = \sum_{i=1}^N x_j \cos(z_i) \quad (2)$$

$$X = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N) \quad (T-)$$

$$S((2 - z) i) = S(z i) \quad (3)$$

$$X(z) = X(2 - z), \quad < z < . \quad (4)$$

(2).

$$2 \int S(z i) S(z m) dz / = \wedge \wedge \wedge, \quad (5)$$

6ifn -

$$f_l, I =$$

$$"I, I^m$$

$$\wedge = 2 \int_0^1 X(z) \cos(z m) dz, \quad (6)$$

():

$$\sum_{i=1}^N x_i = 2 \int_0^1 X(z) dz, \quad (7)$$

N -

$$(2.7) \quad (8)$$

$$|^2 = \sum_{i=1}^N = \sum_{j=1}^R (), \quad (9)$$

$$- () = 2 \int_{z_j}^{z_{j+1}} \overline{X(z)} dz, \quad j = 1, \dots, R,$$

$$2^l, = , '2 - 1 = n,$$

$$\wedge^l, i < \wedge^2, j.$$

(9)

$$(9) \quad (1),$$

$$P_j(x) = x^{P_j-x}, \quad j = 1, \dots, R \quad (10)$$

$$Bf = \dots + \dots, \quad (11)$$

[14, 71]:

$$i_k = \sin(z_{2,r-(i-k)} - \sin(z^y i - \dots)), \quad (12)$$

$$Cii^k = \sin(z_{2,r-(i+k)} - \sin(z^y i + k))/n(i+k), \quad (13)$$

(10)

16-20

128-160

N = 128

15

30

1. N;

2. :

.Zij. — 0.,Z2y- — Ti:

$$z_{1l} = (4/N) \cdot \dots, \quad z_{1l} = (4/N) \cdot (\dots) \quad (1)$$

3.

$$R = 7 / (47 / \dots)$$

4.

:

$$- +$$

[2]:

$$[\dots = \sin(z_{2,r-(i-k)} - \sin(z^y i - k))/n(i-k),$$

$$Cii^k = \sin(z_{2,r-(i+k)} - \sin(z^y i + k))/n(i+k).$$

5.

$$P_j(x) = \dots, j = 1, \dots, R$$

6.

$$= \| \dots \|, j = 1, \dots, R,$$

Af -

$$-^2, ^1,$$

7.

$$() > ,$$

8.

as (R) :

$$Mask(R) = \dots, P_j(x) <$$

9.

By

$$G_y = (\dots, g_j \dots)$$

$$B_y G_y = H_y G_y^{\wedge}$$

$$G_y^{\wedge} G_y = G_y G_y^{\wedge} = / =$$

10.

$$/ \dots = [iV (z_{2,y-1} - Z_{\dots}) / \dots] - 1,$$

11.

$$^{\wedge} \dots (\dots ^h \dots h \dots ^{\wedge} j y - iT^{\wedge}$$

$$Gir - \{ gir \dots \} J y^r$$

12.

13.

$$Pir \sim gir^{\wedge} \sim 1. \dots /ri$$

$$/ ? j_y \quad Mask (R) ,$$

1.

N;

2.

$$Ziy = 0, Z2y = \dots,$$

$$z_{1y} = (4 / V) \bullet, z_{ly} = (4 / V) \bullet (- 1)$$

3.

$$R = 7 / (47 /)$$

4.

B_y

$$B_y = i4_y + G_y,$$

[2]:

$$[\dots = \sin (z_{2,r} - (i - \dots) - \sin (z^{\wedge} y^{\wedge} i - k)) / n(i - \dots) ,$$

$C_r = \{ [\cdot] \}$ -

$[\cdot] = \sin(z_2, r - (i + \cdot)) - \sin(zir - (i + k)) / n(i + \cdot)$.

$G_r = (\wedge i_r, \dots, Q^n - T)$ -

$ByGy = Hj - Gj - \wedge$

$Gf \wedge Gf - Gf - Gf \wedge = / =$

$H_r = diag(r, \wedge^2 r, \dots, h_{Nr})$ -

5.

$Jr_1 = [N(z_2, r - 1 - Zi r - i) / n] - 1$,

[] -

6.

$diag(h_1 r * h_2 r * \dots * h_r r)$,

$G_{ir} = (dir' \dots' d]rl r)$.

7.

8.

:

Jrl

$\sim \wedge^1 Pirdir$
 $1=1$

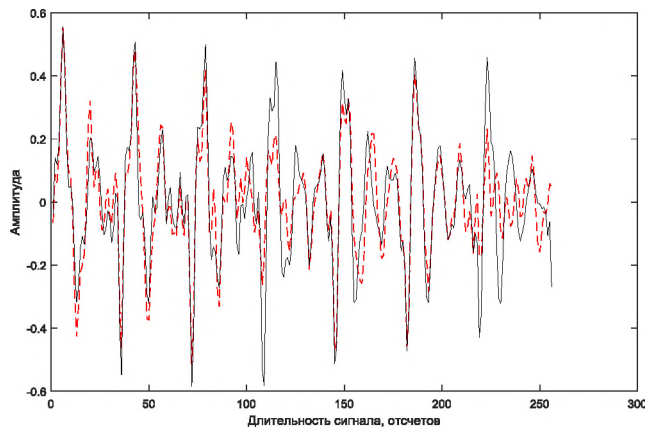
9.

$R \quad Hi$

$\wedge \quad \sim \wedge$
 $=1 \quad =1$

-

10.



1 -

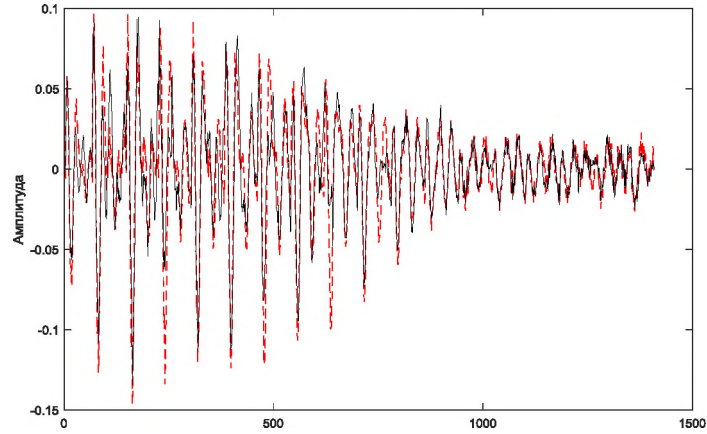
« » ()

1.

$V_{ucx} ()$

$\wedge ()$

„ _ KICX



2 - « » ()
 1 -

		4" <i>as</i> >	
« »	434 176	59 328	27,3
« »	401 408	43 008	29,5
« »	212 992	18 432	21,5

8

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