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**ON THE USE OF SUBBAND ANALYSIS AND SIGNAL SYNTHESIS IN THE FIELD
OF DETERMINING THE COSINE TRANSFORM IN SOLVING PROBLEMS
OF SPEECH SIGNAL COMPRESSION**

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Abstract

Information exchange based on speech is the most natural for a person, so you can observe a steady increase in the volume of speech data (sound recordings of lectures, audiobooks, sound warning systems in railway and bus stations, airports, voice assistants, navigation systems, podcasts) in information and telecommunication systems. The emergence of the need to store long-term records makes it advisable to compress them, which is reduced to the procedure of transcoding the speech data of the source file, in which the volume will be less than the original. Therefore, it seems appropriate to develop a method of data compression that allows you to effectively reduce the amount of bit representations of the segment of the speech signal. This article presents the results of the use of subband analysis and synthesis of speech signals in the field of determining the cosine transform. Some properties of subband matrices are revealed, eigenvalues and eigenvectors of subband matrices are estimated in the domain of cosine transformation. Examples of eigenvectors of a subband matrix in both the time domain and the frequency domain are given. Because the subband transformation procedure is reversible, the original vector is reconstructed from a small number of real numbers. The results of speech signal recovery are presented.

Keywords: speech signal compression, subband analysis, speech signal processing, cosine transform, subband matrices, eigenvalues and eigenvectors.

1.

()

[, 2011; , 2013].

, 2005; , 2007].

$$V = fg^n T, ()$$

/ ; ;
^ = 8 8

$$= 8\,000 \cdot 8 \cdot 86\,400 = 5\,529\,600 = 5,5 \cdot 10^9$$

(VAD),

MP-3, OGG

IP-

$$p=8-12$$

2015; , 2000].

[, 2009;

, 2007; , 2013].

[,

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,
()
()
[, 2013; , , ,
, 2010].

2.

[, , , , 2019.] :

$$= \int_{-1}^1 X \cos(zt), \tag{1}$$

$$z \in [0, 2n], \tag{2}$$

$$= (x, x^{\wedge}, X^{\wedge}, x^{\wedge})^{\wedge} (T-$$

$$\cos((2n - z)i) = \cos(zi), \tag{3}$$

$$X(z) = X(2n - z), 0 < z < n. \tag{4}$$

$$2 \int_0^n \cos(zi) \cos(zm) dz/n = \tag{5}$$

$$= \int_0^n \cos^2(z) dz/n$$

$$x^{\wedge} = 2 \int_0^n X(z) \cos(zm) dz/n, \tag{6}$$

$$= 2 \int_0^n X^2(z) dz/n, \tag{7}$$

N -

(7)

$$\int_0^n X^2(z) dz/n = \int_0^n X^2(z) dz/n, \tag{8}$$

$$= \int_0^n X^2(z) dz/n, \tag{9}$$

$$\int_0^n X^2(z) dz/n = \int_0^n X^2(z) dz/n,$$

(9)

:

$$7 = 1 - \text{ZreL}, \quad \wedge 1, \quad (10)$$

L - / -

$$\text{int} |Li| < R \quad (11)$$

$$\text{SreLi}(\wedge 2, -1 \quad \wedge |r-l) \wedge \wedge 1, \quad (12)$$

int () .

(9) (1),

:

$$() = \wedge \quad . = l, \wedge, R, \quad (13)$$

Bf -

$$B - f - \quad + \quad , \quad (14)$$

— (affc) -

[2]:

$$— (\sin(Z_2, \wedge(t -) - \sin(Z_y(i - k)))/n(i -), \quad (15)$$

— {c'^j^} -

$$\wedge \wedge - (\sin(Z_y(i +) - \sin(Z_y(i + k)))/n(i +). \quad (16)$$

(13)

.

:

$$(5, \wedge) - \min(F(:C, TT), V \quad 1 e R^{\wedge}, \quad (17)$$

$$(\wedge, \wedge I) - j \wedge \wedge IX(z) - U(z) l dz / 2n + IU(z) l dz / 2n;$$

$$U(z) - 'Z \ddot{=} TCOs(zi);$$

Zy — [Z_y, Z_2y] -

.

(17) :

$$\wedge / - B_y \ddot{X}, \quad (18)$$

:

$$X - I \wedge = I: , \quad (19)$$

$$I - 2 j \wedge \wedge Y_j(z) \cos(iz) dz / n, \quad (20)$$

(18)

(17) :

$$: - :> - S^{\wedge} e R_i \wedge \wedge , \quad (21)$$

(14).

3.

(14)

(21), (22), (23):

$$(dir') = 2^{\wedge}1 dmi' - ^l,i - ; \tag{21}$$

$$(dir' 9kr^{\wedge} \circ ii^{\wedge} . \tag{22}$$

$$hi^{-\wedge} > ^{2r} > \dots > Nr^{\wedge} 0. \tag{23}$$

$$hi^{\wedge}, \tag{24}$$

$$Gy - (, , ;) - \tag{25}$$

$$H - diag\{h_y, h_2y, , h^{\wedge}y\}-$$

$$2 Gy(z) G^{\wedge}y(z) dz - 0,i \tag{26}$$

$$2^{\wedge}^{\wedge} |Giy(z)|^2 dzln - 1,i - 1, \dots, N \tag{27}$$

$$hir - 2f^{\wedge} |Giy(z)|^2 dzln , \tag{28}$$

$$Giy(z) - \tag{29}$$

(26), (27).

(7)

$$hiy < 2 |Giy(z)|^2 dzln - 1. \tag{30}$$

$$Zy, \tag{26} \tag{27}$$

$$0 < hiy < 1, i - 1, \dots, N, \tag{31}$$

16-20 , 128-160 = 8 .

$$N = 128$$

15 , 8 30 , ,

$$R = n/(4n/N) [, 2003; , 1983].$$

$$N = 128, R=32,$$

$$\hat{\lambda} = 4n/N,$$

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5[^].

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Table 1

$$\hat{\lambda} = Z_2, \hat{\lambda}_{-1} - Z_1, \hat{\lambda}_{-1} = 4n/N, N = 128, R = 32$$

The values of the eigenvalues when the width of the frequency interval

$$\hat{\lambda} = Z_{2y_{-1}} - Z_{1y_{-1}} = 4n/N, N = 128, R = 32$$

			$\hat{\lambda}$
	$Z_{1,r-1}$	$Z_{2,r-1}$	hr
1	0	/32	1,0000
2			0,9996
3			0,9749
4			0,9349
5			0,3099
6			0,0088
7			6,13e-05
8			2,00e-07
9			3,59e-10
10			3,88e-13

$$JrI = [(\hat{\lambda}^{2,r-1} - \hat{\lambda}_{1,r-1})/\hat{\lambda}]^1 \quad (32)$$

[] -

1

5[^]

1

$$2n/N \quad 6n/N.$$

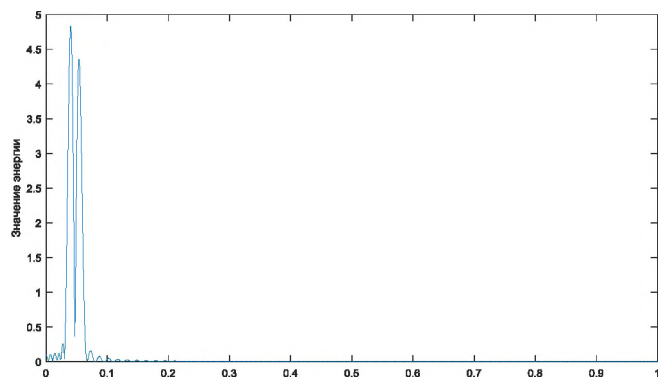
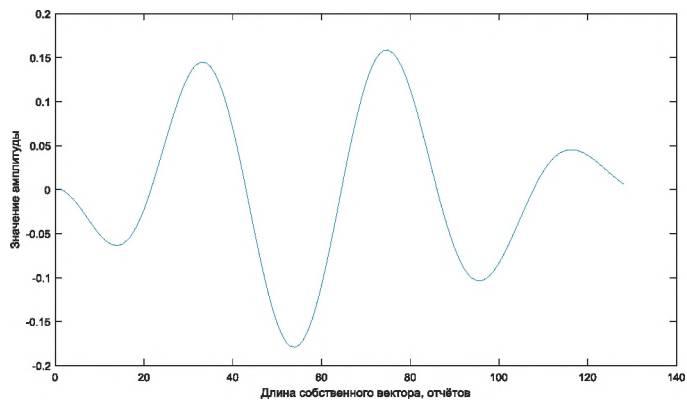


Fig. 1. Eigenvector of a subband matrix B_j :
 a) in time domain; b) in frequency domain

(24)

$$\sim 2[=1 \wedge \dots] \quad (33)$$

(34)

$$5^\wedge,$$

$$Gir = (dir, \wedge, djr i r \wedge) \quad (35)$$

(33)

4.

(36):

$$= l^\wedge = 19r - = 1 \quad (36)$$

Ri -

$$\hat{r} = Br^{\wedge} : = YJ^{\wedge} = iPirgir . \tag{37}$$

} /

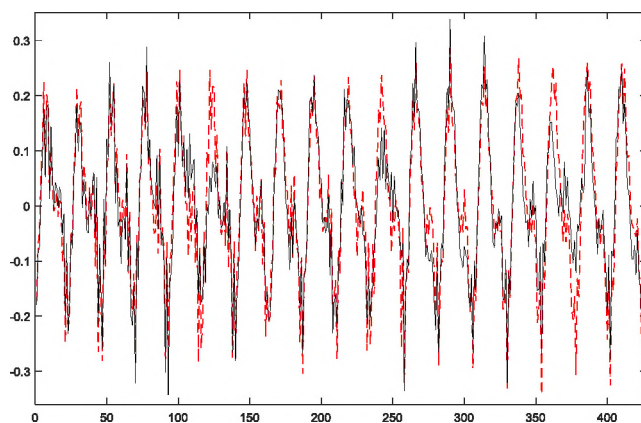
$$\hat{r} = 2 \sum_{j=1}^J r_j^{\wedge} \tag{38}$$

$$Pir = (\hat{N}, \ell l_{ir}^{\wedge}, \hat{r} = l, \hat{r}, J r / 5 \tag{39}$$

Pir-

Jl^

2



. 2.

Fig. 2. The fragment of the signal corresponding to the sound "I" (dotted line - the original signal, solid line - the restored signal)

1. 2019.

4 (114): 13-22.

2. 2011.

(), 1: 60-72.

3. . . . 2013.

, 26.

4. 2019. 46, 4
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7. 2010. (), 1: 49-55.
8. . . 2003. , 61.
9. 1983. , 248.
10. . . 1963. , 452.
11. 2009. « », 360.
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