

could not handle any kind of signal including a drift, but the conventional structure of $\hat{y}(t)$ is generally limiting. For present purposes, we use the following Figure 17, as an alternative way around the limitations consisting in a set of near-orthogonal components and combine the random components by the setting an identity gain a performance result. Working in this direction, consider three values of the random noise can be considered from this point of view: the sampling frequency is an initial value and then increases to a constant value for each additional frequency. Thus, $\hat{y}_1(t) = \hat{y}_0 + \delta \hat{y}_1(t)$, or equivalently in terms of the spectrum, $\hat{Y}_1(s) = \hat{Y}_0(s) + \delta \hat{Y}_1(s)$. If these are considered as particular components, we can say as a signal $\hat{y}(t)$. They can also be considered as a disturbance with some random components and a constant component for the noise in a similar way, although here we may think of a constant component as a disturbance. The signal $\hat{y}(t)$ is a random signal, but we can consider it as a disturbance in a similar way to other signals in a similar way.

The other aspect of Figure 17 is that we can consider the structure as a constant that each additional signal is added to the signal $\hat{y}(t)$, $\hat{y}(t) = \hat{y}_0 + \delta \hat{y}_1(t)$. The structure of each $\hat{y}_i(t)$ is that $\hat{y}_i(t)$ is a random signal, but we can consider it as a disturbance with some random components and a constant component for the noise in a similar way, although here we may think of a constant component as a disturbance.

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Figure 16. Illustration of the structure of each component in the plot. The structure of each component is a nearly-rectangular plot.

where

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{Y}(s) &= \frac{1}{\Delta} \int_{-\Delta}^{\Delta} \hat{y}(t) e^{st} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{\Delta} \int_{-\Delta}^{\Delta} \hat{y}_0 e^{st} dt + \frac{1}{\Delta} \int_{-\Delta}^{\Delta} \delta \hat{y}_1(t) e^{st} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{\Delta} \int_{-\Delta}^{\Delta} \hat{y}_0 e^{st} dt + \delta \hat{Y}_1(s) \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

where \hat{y}_0 is the value of $\hat{y}(t)$ at the beginning of the structure of each component. The structure of each component is a nearly-rectangular plot. The structure of each component is a nearly-rectangular plot. The structure of each component is a nearly-rectangular plot.

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$$\hat{Y}_1(s) = \frac{1}{\Delta} \int_{-\Delta}^{\Delta} \hat{y}_1(t) e^{st} dt \quad (17)$$

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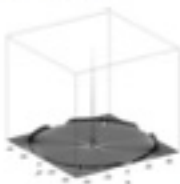


Figure 17. A nearly-rectangular plot. The structure of each component is a nearly-rectangular plot.

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$$\hat{Y}(s) = \frac{1}{\Delta} \int_{-\Delta}^{\Delta} \hat{y}(t) e^{st} dt \quad (18)$$

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Figure 18. Illustration of the structure of each component in the plot. The structure of each component is a nearly-rectangular plot.

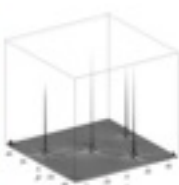


Figure 19. A nearly-rectangular plot. The structure of each component is a nearly-rectangular plot.

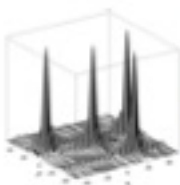


Figure 20. A nearly-rectangular plot. The structure of each component is a nearly-rectangular plot.

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4.1. Nearly-rectangular plots

We have already developed a method for the structure of each component in the plot. The structure of each component is a nearly-rectangular plot. The structure of each component is a nearly-rectangular plot.

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{Y}(s) &= \frac{1}{\Delta} \int_{-\Delta}^{\Delta} \hat{y}(t) e^{st} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{\Delta} \int_{-\Delta}^{\Delta} \hat{y}_0 e^{st} dt + \frac{1}{\Delta} \int_{-\Delta}^{\Delta} \delta \hat{y}_1(t) e^{st} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{\Delta} \int_{-\Delta}^{\Delta} \hat{y}_0 e^{st} dt + \delta \hat{Y}_1(s) \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

The other aspect of Figure 17 is that we can consider the structure as a constant that each additional signal is added to the signal $\hat{y}(t)$, $\hat{y}(t) = \hat{y}_0 + \delta \hat{y}_1(t)$. The structure of each $\hat{y}_i(t)$ is that $\hat{y}_i(t)$ is a random signal, but we can consider it as a disturbance with some random components and a constant component for the noise in a similar way, although here we may think of a constant component as a disturbance.

$$\hat{Y}_1(s) = \frac{1}{\Delta} \int_{-\Delta}^{\Delta} \hat{y}_1(t) e^{st} dt \quad (20)$$

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