Chapter 8: DFT







$$\begin{split} \widetilde{Y}[k] &= \int_{\infty}^{\infty} N \delta[k-rw] \qquad \widetilde{Y}[k] = \int_{\infty}^{\infty} N \delta[k-rw] \qquad \widetilde{Y}[n] = ? \\ \widetilde{Y}[n] &= \int_{\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} N \delta[k] w_{N}^{n} &= w_{N}^{n} = 1 \\ \widetilde{Y}[n] &= \int_{N}^{\infty} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} N \delta[k] w_{N}^{n} &= w_{N}^{n} = 1 \\ \widetilde{Y}[n] &= 1 ; \forall n \\ Ouolisty \qquad \widetilde{Y}[n] = 1 ; \forall n \\ \widetilde{Y}[n] &= \int_{\infty}^{\infty} \delta[n-rw] \quad OFS = \widetilde{X}[k] = 1 \\ \widetilde{Y}[n] &= \int_{\infty}^{\infty} OFS = \widetilde{Y}[k] = \int_{\infty}^{\infty} N \delta[k-rw] \\ \widetilde{Y}[n] &= 1 ; \forall F \in \mathbb{N}$$



$$\begin{split} \tilde{x}[k] &= \int_{R=0}^{f} W_{10}^{kn} = \int_{R=0}^{f} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{Y_{\overline{N}}}{Y_{0}}\right)kn} \\ \tilde{x}[k] &= \int_{R=0}^{f} W_{10}^{kn} = \int_{R=0}^{f} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{Y_{\overline{N}}}{Y_{0}}\right)kn} \\ \tilde{x}[k] &= \frac{1-W_{10}}{1-W_{10}^{k}} = e^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{F_{\overline{N}}k}{10}\right)} \frac{Sin(\overline{x}k/r)}{Sin(\overline{x}k/r_{0})} \\ \tilde{x}[k] &= \frac{1-W_{10}}{1-W_{10}^{k}} = e^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{F_{\overline{N}}k}{10}\right)} \frac{Sin(\overline{x}k/r_{0})}{Sin(\overline{x}k/r_{0})} \\ \tilde{x}[k] &= \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{F_{\overline{N}}k}{10}\right) \\ \tilde{x}[k$$



Figure 8.1 Periodic sequence with period N = 10 for which the Fourier series representation is to be computed.













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 $: OFS = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \underbrace{\partial S}_{N} \underbrace$

Table 8.1 SUMMARY OF PROPERTIES OF THE DFS

TABLE 8.1SUMMARY OF PROPERTIES OF THE DFS

Periodic Sequence (Period N)		DFS Coefficients (Period N)
1.	$\tilde{x}[n]$	$\tilde{X}[k]$ periodic with period N
2.	$\tilde{x}_1[n], \tilde{x}_2[n]$	$\tilde{X}_1[k], \tilde{X}_2[k]$ periodic with period N
3. خطي	$a\tilde{x}_1[n] + b\tilde{x}_2[n]$	$a\tilde{X}_1[k] + b\tilde{X}_2[k]$
.4 دوكان	$\tilde{X}[n]$	$N\tilde{x}[-k]$
.5 الثقار	$\tilde{x}[n-m]$	$W_N^{km}\tilde{X}[k]$
6. انتقل در	$W_N^{-\ell n} \tilde{x}[n]$	$\tilde{X}[k-\ell]$
	$\sum_{m=0}^{N-1} \tilde{x}_1[m]\tilde{x}_2[n-m] \text{(periodic convolution)}$	$\tilde{X}_1[k]\tilde{X}_2[k]$
-rie 8.	$\tilde{x}_1[n]\tilde{x}_2[n]$	$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{\ell=0}^{N-1} \tilde{X}_1[\ell] \tilde{X}_2[k-\ell] (\text{periodic convolution})$
9. 10.	$\tilde{x}^*[n]$ $\tilde{x}^*[-n]$	$\tilde{X}^*[-k]$ $\tilde{X}^*[k]$



 $\mathcal{R}e\{\tilde{x}[n]\}$ 11.

- 12. $j\mathcal{I}m\{\tilde{x}[n]\}$
- 13. $\tilde{x}_e[n] = \frac{1}{2}(\tilde{x}[n] + \tilde{x}^*[-n])$ 14. $\tilde{x}_o[n] = \frac{1}{2}(\tilde{x}[n] \tilde{x}^*[-n])$

Properties 15–17 apply only when x[n] is real.

15. Symmetry properties for $\tilde{x}[n]$ real.

$$\tilde{x}_e[n] = \frac{1}{2}(\tilde{x}[n] + \tilde{x}[-n])$$

$$\tilde{y} \quad 17. \quad \tilde{x}_0[n] = \frac{1}{2}(\tilde{x}[n] - \tilde{x}[-n])$$

 $\tilde{X}_e[k] = \frac{1}{2} (\tilde{X}[k] + \tilde{X}^*[-k])$ $\tilde{X}_{o}[k] = \frac{1}{2}(\tilde{X}[k] - \tilde{X}^{*}[-k])$ $\mathcal{R}e\{\tilde{X}[k]\}$ $j\mathcal{I}m\{\tilde{X}[k]\}$

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{X}[k] = \tilde{X}^*[-k] \\ \mathcal{R}e\{\tilde{X}[k]\} = \mathcal{R}e\{\tilde{X}[-k]\} \\ \mathcal{I}m\{\tilde{X}[k]\} = -\mathcal{I}m\{\tilde{X}[-k]\} \\ |\tilde{X}[k]| = |\tilde{X}[-k]| \\ \angle \tilde{X}[k] = -\angle \tilde{X}[-k] \\ \mathcal{R}e\{\tilde{X}[k]\} \\ j\mathcal{I}m\{\tilde{X}[k]\} \end{cases}$$



8.3 بربو ، بک با برس ۲



$$\Rightarrow \tilde{\rho}(e^{j\omega}) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \tilde{\gamma}_{k} \delta(\omega - \frac{\tau_{k}}{N})$$



$$(1) = \chi[n] \times [n] \times [n]$$



Figure 8.4 Periodic sequence $\tilde{x}[n]$ formed by repeating a finite-length sequence, x[n], periodically. Alternatively, $x[n] = \tilde{x}[n]$ over one period and is zero otherwise.











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مَنْل:

Figure 8.6 Overlay of Figures 8.2 and 8.5 illustrating the DFS coefficients of a periodic sequence as samples of the Fourier transform of one period.





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$$\begin{split} \widetilde{\mathbf{x}}[\mathbf{k}] = \mathbf{x}(e^{\mathbf{j}}) \\ \widetilde{\mathbf{x}}[\mathbf{k}] = \mathbf{x}(e^{\mathbf{j}}) \\ \omega = \left(\frac{\mathbf{x}}{\mathbf{x}}\right) \\ \mathbf{k} = \mathbf{x}(e^{\mathbf{j}}) \\ \omega = \left(\frac{\mathbf{x}}{\mathbf{x}}\right) \\ \mathbf{k} = \mathbf{x}(e^{\mathbf{j}}) \\ \mathbf{k} = \mathbf$$







نوه دست تورون (مایتر از (ما x

 $\widetilde{\chi[n]} = \left[\chi[n-\Gamma N] \right]$ $\frac{\Gamma}{\Gamma} = -\infty$ $N = \sqrt{2}\sqrt{2}\sqrt{2}$ ب آیا بارانس (م المرمى تورى (م المراله است ، ورد 8 تحت شرايع زمر اين المكان وتروه دارد: Finite (ength - 1) Finite (ength - 1) - 1) . < n < M $\chi[n] = \tilde{\chi}[n]; \quad o \leq n \leq N-1$









Figure 8.9 Periodic sequence $\tilde{x}[n]$ corresponding to sampling the Fourier transform of x[n] in Figure 8.8(a) with N = 7.





$$\begin{split} & OFT : m (1000 \text{ Sect} 1 \text{ Sect} 8.5) \\ & OFT : m (1000 \text{ Sect} 1 \text{ Fourier Transform} \\ & OFT : OF$$



$$\frac{d}{dt} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left$$



$$\frac{d}{dt} : \frac{d}{dt} : \frac{d}{dt}$$



Figure 8.10 Illustration of the DFT. (a) Finite-length sequence x[n]. (b) Periodic sequence $\tilde{x}[n]$ formed from x[n] with period N = 5. (c) Fourier series coefficients $\tilde{X}[k]$ for $\tilde{x}[n]$. To emphasize that the Fourier series coefficients are samples of the Fourier transform, $|X(e^{j\omega})|$ is also shown. (d) DFT of x[n].





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N=5



Figure 8.11 Illustration of the DFT. (a) Finite-length sequence x[n]. (b) Periodic sequence $\tilde{x}[n]$ formed from x[n] with period N = 10. (c) DFT magnitude. (d) DFT phase. (x's indicate indeterminate values.)

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$$\begin{aligned} & OFS \quad (in Construction in the second s$$



•
$$\delta n \leq N-1$$
 $\chi[n] \xrightarrow{OFT} \chi[k]$ • $\delta k \leq N-1$ · $Contracting on the form of the form of$



circular convolution

6.5 كانولوشن ترحمتي :

 $\mathcal{H}_{\mathcal{P}}[n] = \mathcal{H}[n] \bigoplus \mathcal{H}_{\mathcal{P}}[n]$ $i_{\mathcal{N}} \in \mathcal{G}_{i} \in \mathcal{H}_{i} \quad \mathcal{H}_{i} \in \mathcal{H}_{i}$ $\mathcal{H}_{\mathcal{P}}[n] = \underbrace{\mathcal{H}_{i}[k]}_{K} \mathcal{H}_{i}[k] \quad \mathcal{H}_{i}[k] \quad \mathcal{H}_{i}[k] \quad \mathcal{H}_{i}[k]$ $\mathcal{H}_{\mathcal{P}}[n] = \underbrace{\mathcal{H}_{i}[k]}_{K} \mathcal{H}_{i}[k] \quad \mathcal{H}_{i}[k] \quad \mathcal{H}_{i}[k]$ دریاز، ۱- دریاز، ۲۰ ۱-۷۰ ۲- مشغب حرضتی $n[n] = \mathcal{J}[n-n]$ وسال: ۲۶۹ ۶.14 دنياند مايول کرو تيل ۲۶۹ وFi : Jui كانولوش حرصتى دو درار بالس سقد معل معل كمعد Fig 8.15





Figure 8.12 Circular shift of a finite-length sequence; i.e., the effect in the time domain of multiplying the DFT of the sequence by a linear-phase factor.





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Figure 8.13 Illustration of duality. (a) Real finite-length sequence x[n]. (b) and (c) Real and imaginary parts of corresponding DFT X[k]. (d) and (e) The real and imaginary parts of the dual sequence $x_1[n] = X[n]$. (f) The DFT of $x_1[n]$.





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: 66,5













Figure 8.16 2L-point circular convolution of two constant sequences of length L.



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Figure 8.16 (continued) 2L-point circular convolution of two constant sequences of length L.

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Table 8.2 SUMMARY OF PROPERTIES OF THE DFT

TABLE 8.2 SUMMARY OF PROPERTIES OF THE DFT $\times [k]$, $s \neq k \leq N^{-1}$	
Finite-Length Sequence (Length N)	N-point DFT (Length N)
1. $x[n]$	X[k]
2. $x_1[n], x_2[n]$	$X_{1}[k], X_{2}[k]$
$ax_1[n] + bx_2[n]$	$aX_{1}[k] + bX_{2}[k]$
در مانی 4. X[n]	$Nx[((-k))_N]$
التعال χ	$W_N^{km}X[k]$
اسعال فرکه $W_N^{-\ell n} x[n]$	$X[((k-\ell))_N]$
ن كانولوس 7. $\sum_{m=0}^{N-1} x_1[m]x_2[((n-m))_N]$	$X_1[k]X_2[k]$
عترب 8. $x_1[n]x_2[n]$	$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{\ell=0}^{N-1} X_1[\ell] X_2[((k-\ell))_N]$
9. x*[n] تقارن	$X^*[((-k))_N]$
تعارب 10. $x^*[((-n))_N]$	$X^*[k]$



Table 8.2 (continued) SUMMARY OF PROPERTIES OF THE DFT





8.7 مائر کا بولوشن خطی با اسعاره از OFT :



متر مرارا م ف كولوش على ما ماره از OFT : N-Point DFT IDFT x, [n] * xr [n] x m -> N-Point OFT xr[n] -~>L+P-1 مول ش ن هارا بر padding (المامر (ن مسر 'برا نتها) (بنانه) · rec , v L+P-1 versolon






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Figure 8.18 Illustration that circular convolution is equivalent to linear convolution followed by aliasing. (a) The sequences $x_1[n]$ and $x_2[n]$ to be convolved. (b) The linear convolution of $x_1[n]$ and $x_2[n]$. (c) $x_3[n - N]$ for N = 6. (d) $x_3[n + N]$ for N = 6. (e) $x_1[n]$ (f) $x_2[n]$, which is equal to the sum of (b), (c), and (d) in the interval $0 \le n \le 5$. (f) $x_1[n]$ (f) $x_2[n]$.





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Figure 8.20 Interpretation of circular convolution as linear convolution followed by aliasing for the circular convolution of the two sequences $x_1[n]$ and $x_2[n]$ in Figure 8.19.





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Figure 8.21 Illustration of how the result of a circular convolution "wraps around." (a) and (b) N = L, so the aliased "tail" overlaps the first (P - 1) points. (c) and (d) N = (L + P - 1), so no overlap occurs.





أَمَر طول في دردري محدود باخ وشق في في درم أيد فيلتر قرن

را محل : المعاد ماز كالولوش بلوكي

Block Convolution

$$\begin{split} &\chi[n] = \chi_{0}[n] + \chi_{1}[n-L] + \chi_{1}[n-rL] + \cdots \\ &\chi[n] + h[n] = \chi_{0}[n] + h[n] + \chi_{1}[n-L] + h[n] + \chi_{1}[n-rL] + h[n] + \cdots \\ &= \chi_{0}[n] + h[n] + \left\{ \chi_{1}[n] + h[n] \right\} + \left\{ \chi_{1}[n] + h[n] \right\} + \left\{ \chi_{1}[n] + h[n] \right\} + \cdots \\ &\chi[n] = \chi_{0}[n] + \chi_{1}[n-L] + \chi_{1}[n-rL] + \cdots \\ &\chi[n] = \chi_{0}[n] + \chi_{1}[n-L] + \chi_{1}[n-rL] + \cdots \end{split}$$



Figure 8.22 Finite-length impulse response *h*[*n*] and indefinite-length signal *x*[*n*] to be filtered.





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Figure 8.23 (a) Decomposition of x[n] in Figure 8.22 into nonoverlapping sections of length *L*. (b) Result of convolving each section with h[n].





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Figure 8.24 (a) Decomposition of x[n] in Figure 8.22 into overlapping sections of length *L*. (b) Result of convolving each section with h[n]. The portions of each filtered section to be discarded in forming the linear convolution are indicated.





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: DCT تَسْلِ لَنْتُرَى لَتَّ Discrete Cosine Trans Fo $A[k] = \int_{N}^{N-1} \pi[n] q_{k}^{*}[n] ; \cdot sk s^{N-1} : \int_{N}^{\infty} Q_{k}[n] : \int_{N}^{\infty} Q_{k}[n] ; \cdot sk s^{N-1} : \int_{N}^{\infty} Q_{k}[n] : \int_{N}^{\infty} Q_{k}[$ $: \pi^{i}, \pi^{i} \oplus \mathcal{I} \to \mathcal{I}_{K}[n]$ $: \pi^{i}, \pi^{i} \oplus \mathcal{I}_{K}[n] = \begin{cases} 1 & ; m = k \\ 0 & ; m \neq k \end{cases}$ $\psi_k[n] = 1$ $OFT : \begin{cases} A[k] = X|k| &: digits \\ \varphi_{L}[n] = e^{j(\frac{T\pi}{N})kn} = W^{-kn} \end{cases}$ شی OFT: أَسْرِ فَ فَ مَعْمَ، مَدْرَبُ OFT ، فَ مُواهد مود. سل های با به جنب Hadamard

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cosine

Haar

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$$\begin{cases} q_{k}[n] = \cos(\pi, k, n) \\ A[k] = X^{c}[k] \\ A[k] = X^{c}[k] \\ A[k] = X^{c}[k] \\ A[k] = X^{c}[k] \\ x^{c}[k] + x^{c}[k] \\ A[k] + x^{c}[k]$$



Figure 8.25 Four ways to extend a four-point sequence x[n] both periodically and symmetrically. The finite-length sequence x[n] is plotted with solid dots. (a) Type-1 periodic extension for DCT-1. (b) Type-2 periodic extension for DCT-2. (c) Type-3 periodic extension for DCT-3. (d) Type-4 periodic extension for DCT-4.





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Figure 8.26 DCT-1 and DCT-2 for the four-point sequence used in Figure 8.25. (a) DCT-1. (b) DCT-2.





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$$\underbrace{c_{i}}_{i} \underbrace{c_{i}}_{i} \underbrace{$$



Figure 8.27 Test signal for comparing DFT and DCT.





Figure 8.28 (a) Real part of 32-point DFT; (b) Imaginary part of 32-point DFT; (c) 32-point DCT-2 of the test signal plotted in Figure 8.27.





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Figure 8.29 Comparison of truncation errors for DFT and DCT-2.





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Figure P8.2





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Figure P8.7





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Figure P8.11





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Figure P8.15-2





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Figure P8.16-1





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Figure P8.16-2





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Figure P8.21-2





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Module I













(e)















Figure P8.70-1





Figure P8.70-2



