

## **Properties of DFT**

### **Aim:**

Verify following properties of DFT using Matlab/Scilab.

- 1.Lineariry Property
- 2.Parsevals Theorem
- 3.Convolution Property
- 4.Multiplication Property

### **Theory:**

#### 1. Linearity Property

The linearity property of the DFT states that if you have two sequences  $x_1[n]$  and  $x_2[n]$ , and their corresponding DFTs are  $X_1[k]$  and  $X_2[k]$ , then for any scalar  $a$  and  $b$ :

$$\text{DFT}\{a \cdot x_1[n] + b \cdot x_2[n]\} = a \cdot \text{DFT}\{x_1[n]\} + b \cdot \text{DFT}\{x_2[n]\}$$

#### 2. Parseval's Theorem

Parseval's theorem states that the total energy of a signal in the time domain is equal to the total energy in the frequency domain. For a sequence  $x[n]$  and its DFT  $X[k]$ :

$$\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} |x[n]|^2 = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} |X[k]|^2$$

#### 3. Convolution Property

The convolution property of the DFT states that the circular convolution of two sequences in the time domain is equivalent to the element-wise multiplication of their DFTs in the frequency domain:

$$\text{DFT}\{x_1[n] \otimes x_2[n]\} = \text{DFT}\{x_1[n]\} \cdot \text{DFT}\{x_2[n]\}$$

#### 4. Multiplication Property

The multiplication property of DFT states that pointwise multiplication in the time domain corresponds to circular convolution in the frequency domain:

$$\text{DFT}\{x_1[n] \cdot x_2[n]\} = \frac{1}{N} \text{DFT}\{x_1[n]\} \otimes \text{DFT}\{x_2[n]\}$$

### **Program:**

#### a) Linearity Property

```
clc;
clear;
close all;
x1=[1 2 3 4];
x2=[2 1 2 1];
```

```
a1=2;
a2=3;
x1k=fft(x1);
x2k=fft(x2);
lhs=(a1*x1)+(a2*x2);
lhsk=fft(lhs);
disp('LHS=');
disp(lhsk);
rhsk=(a1*x1k)+(a2*x2k);
disp('RHS=');
disp(rhsk);
```

b) Parseval's Theorem

```
clc;
clear;
close all;
x=[1 2 3 4];
N=length(x);
e=sum(abs(x).^2);
X=fft(x);
ek=sum(abs(X).^2)/N;
disp('LHS=');
disp(e);
disp('RHS=');
disp(ek);
```

c) Convolution Property

```
clc;
clear;
close all;
x1=[1 2 3 4];
x2=[2 1 2 1];
```

```

y1=cconv(x1,x2,4);
lhsk=fft(y1);
x1k=fft(x1);
x2k=fft(x2);
y2=x1k.*x2k;
rhsk=y2;
disp('LHS=');
disp(lhsk);
disp('RHS=');
disp(rhsk);

```

d) Multiplication Property

```

clc;
clear;
close all;
x1=[1 2 3 4];
x2=[2 1 2 1];
l=length(x1);
m=length(x2);
N=max(l,m);
y1=x1.*x2;
x1k=fft(x1);
x2k=fft(x2);
rhsk=cconv(x1k,x2k,N)/N;
disp('LHS=');
disp(y1);
disp('RHS=');
disp(ifft(rhsk));

```

**Result:**

Performed and verified the following properties of DFT:

1)Linearity Property; 2)parseval's Theorem; 3)Convolution Property; 4)Multiplication Property

**Observation:**

a) Linearity Property

LHS=

$$38.0000 + 0.0000i \quad -4.0000 + 4.0000i \quad 2.0000 + 0.0000i \quad -4.0000 - 4.0000i$$

RHS=

$$38.0000 + 0.0000i \quad -4.0000 + 4.0000i \quad 2.0000 + 0.0000i \quad -4.0000 - 4.0000i$$

b) Parseval's Theorem

LHS=

$$30$$

RHS=

$$30$$

c) Convolution Property

LHS=

$$60 \quad 0 \quad -4 \quad 0$$

RHS=

$$60 \quad 0 \quad -4 \quad 0$$

d) Multiplication Property

LHS=

$$2 \quad 2 \quad 6 \quad 4$$

RHS=

$$2 \quad 2 \quad 6 \quad 4$$