

GATE ASSIGNMENT 2

Dishank Jain
AI20BTECH11011

Download all python codes from

<https://github.com/Dishank422/EE3900/blob/main/Gate-Assignment2/codes>

and latex-tikz codes from

https://github.com/Dishank422/EE3900/blob/main/Gate-Assignment2/latex_code.tex

1 EC 2019 Q.33

The DFT of a vector $(a \ b \ c \ d)$ is the vector $(\alpha \ \beta \ \gamma \ \delta)$. Consider the product

$$(p \ q \ r \ s) = (a \ b \ c \ d) \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c & d \\ d & a & b & c \\ c & d & a & b \\ b & c & d & a \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.0.1)$$

The DFT of the vector $(p \ q \ r \ s)$ is a scaled version of

- (A) $(\alpha^2 \ \beta^2 \ \gamma^2 \ \delta^2)$
- (B) $(\sqrt{\alpha} \ \sqrt{\beta} \ \sqrt{\gamma} \ \sqrt{\delta})$
- (C) $(\alpha + \beta \ \beta + \delta \ \delta + \gamma \ \gamma + \alpha)$
- (D) $(\alpha \ \beta \ \gamma \ \delta)$

2 SOLUTION

Lemma 2.1. If \mathbf{T} is a circulant matrix, then the eigenvector matrix of \mathbf{T} is the same as the DFT matrix \mathbf{W} and the eigenvalues are the DFT of the first column of \mathbf{T} .

Proof. The i^{th} column of the $n \times n$ DFT matrix is given by

$$p_i = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \omega^i \\ \omega^{2i} \\ \vdots \\ \omega^{(n-1)i} \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.1)$$

where ω is the n^{th} root of 1. We shall show that this p_i is the eigenvector of \mathbf{T} . Observe that the k^{th} component of $\mathbf{T}p_i$ is given by

$$y_k = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \mathbf{T}_{kj} \omega^{ij} \quad (2.0.2)$$

$$= \frac{\omega^{ki}}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \mathbf{T}_{kj} \omega^{(j-k)i} \quad (2.0.3)$$

$$= \frac{\omega^{ki}}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \mathbf{T}_{(j-k) \bmod(n) 1} \omega^{(j-k)i} \quad (2.0.4)$$

$$= \frac{\omega^{ki}}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{m=0}^{n-1} \mathbf{T}_{m1} \omega^{mi} \quad (2.0.5)$$

Therefore

$$\mathbf{T}p_i = \frac{\sum_{m=0}^{n-1} \mathbf{T}_{m1} \omega^{mi}}{\sqrt{n}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \omega^i \\ \omega^{2i} \\ \vdots \\ \omega^{(n-1)i} \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.6)$$

But $\sum_{m=0}^{n-1} \mathbf{T}_{m1} \omega^{mi}$ is nothing but the i^{th} element of the DFT of the first column of \mathbf{T} . Therefore p_i is an eigenvector of \mathbf{T} with eigenvalue as i^{th} element of the DFT of the first column of \mathbf{T} . \square

Now we start with the solution. First we express the equations in a more convenient form.

$$(p \ q \ r \ s) = (a \ b \ c \ d) \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c & d \\ d & a & b & c \\ c & d & a & b \\ b & c & d & a \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.7)$$

$$\Rightarrow (p \ q \ r \ s)^T = \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c & d \\ d & a & b & c \\ c & d & a & b \\ b & c & d & a \end{pmatrix}^T (a \ b \ c \ d)^T \quad (2.0.8)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} p \\ q \\ r \\ s \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & d & c & b \\ b & a & d & c \\ c & b & a & d \\ d & c & b & a \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.9)$$

Therefore option (A) is the correct option.

$$\text{Let } \mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \end{pmatrix}; \mathbf{X} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \\ \gamma \\ \delta \end{pmatrix}; \mathbf{y} = \begin{pmatrix} p \\ q \\ r \\ s \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.10)$$

$$\mathbf{T} = \begin{pmatrix} a & d & c & b \\ b & a & d & c \\ c & b & a & d \\ d & c & b & a \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.11)$$

Then we have to find \mathbf{Y} the DFT of \mathbf{y} . We know

$$\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{W}\mathbf{x} \quad (2.0.12)$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{W}^{-1}\mathbf{X} \quad (2.0.13)$$

$$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{T}\mathbf{x} \quad (2.0.14)$$

$$\mathbf{Y} = \mathbf{W}\mathbf{y} \quad (2.0.15)$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{Y} = \mathbf{W}\mathbf{T}\mathbf{x} \quad (2.0.16)$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{Y} = \mathbf{W}\mathbf{T}\mathbf{W}^{-1}\mathbf{X} \quad (2.0.17)$$

But \mathbf{T} is a circulant matrix with first column as $\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \end{pmatrix}$. Therefore the eigenvalues are $\begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \\ \gamma \\ \delta \end{pmatrix}$. Using eigen decomposition

$$\mathbf{T} = \mathbf{W} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \beta & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \gamma & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \delta \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{W}^{-1} \quad (2.0.18)$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{Y} = \mathbf{W}\mathbf{W} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \beta & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \gamma & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \delta \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{W}^{-1}\mathbf{W}^{-1}\mathbf{X} \quad (2.0.19)$$

Using properties of DFT

$$\mathbf{W}\mathbf{W} = \mathbf{I}; \mathbf{W}^{-1}\mathbf{W}^{-1} = \mathbf{I} \quad (2.0.20)$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{Y} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \beta & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \gamma & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \delta \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{X} \quad (2.0.21)$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{Y} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha^2 \\ \beta^2 \\ \gamma^2 \\ \delta^2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.22)$$