



# Analytical Geometry and Linear Algebra II, Lab 8

Fourier Series

Fast Fourier Transform (FFT)

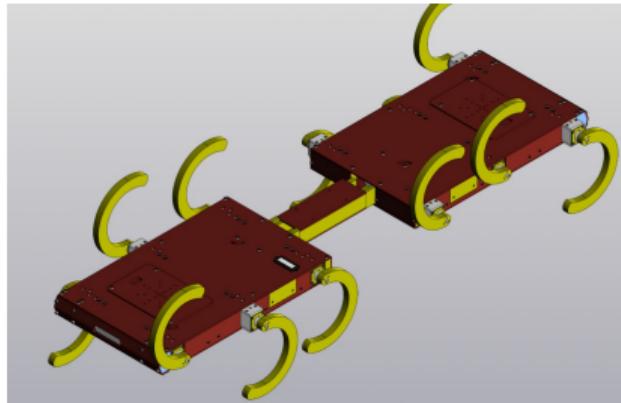
Discrete Fourier Transform (DFT)



# How I spent last weekend



(a) Minecraft RAGE club meeting



(b) StriRus robot



(c) Museum of Modern Art



# Course VS My Goal

## Course Goal

Is to give you a knowledge how to calculate FFT and DFT by hand. It's an application for using Complex Numbers and Matrices.

## My Goal

Is to give you the application and the concept why do we need it. It won't be on the exam.



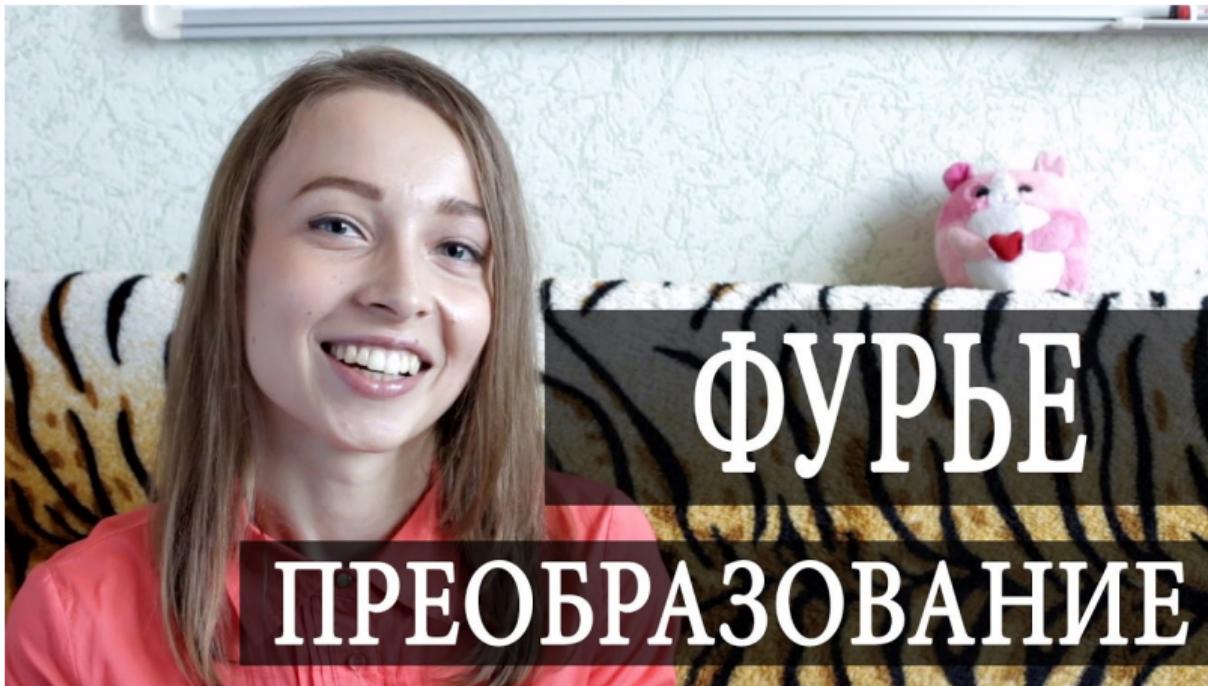
# Outline

1. Fourier Series, intuition
2. Fourier Series, math
3. Discrete Fourier Transform
4. Fast Fourier Transform



# Why do we need Fourier Transform

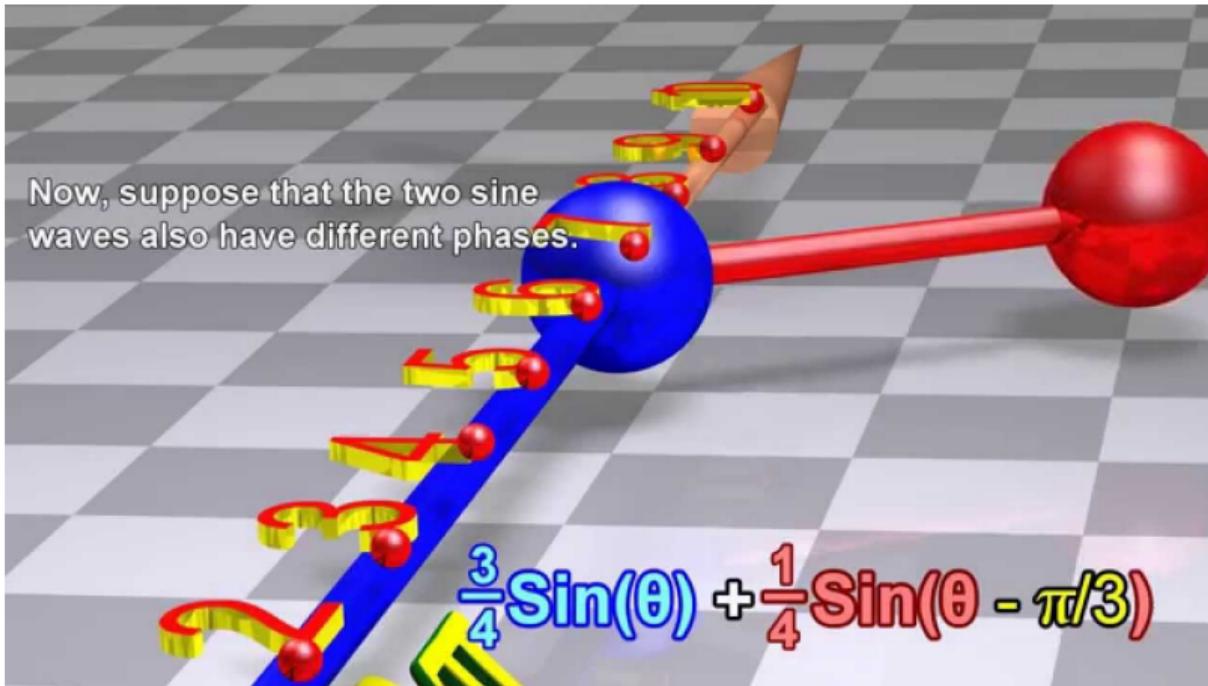
Video (rus)





# How to sum up sines (Spectrum)

Video





# How to draw pictures using Fourier Transform

Video

$n = 10$



$n = 50$



$n = 250$



Drawn with circles



# Some Math words

On a whiteboard



# FFT in Sound (rus)

Video

The diagram shows a circular process flow. On the left, a blue wavy line represents the signal in the **Time Domain**, labeled  $s(t)$ . An arrow points from this domain to the right, labeled **FT**. On the right, a vertical bar chart represents the signal in the **Frequency Domain**, labeled  $S(\omega)$ .

**e<sup>x</sup>** ЭКСПОНЕНТА  
ЦЕНТР ИНЖЕНЕРНЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ  
И МОДЕЛИРОВАНИЯ

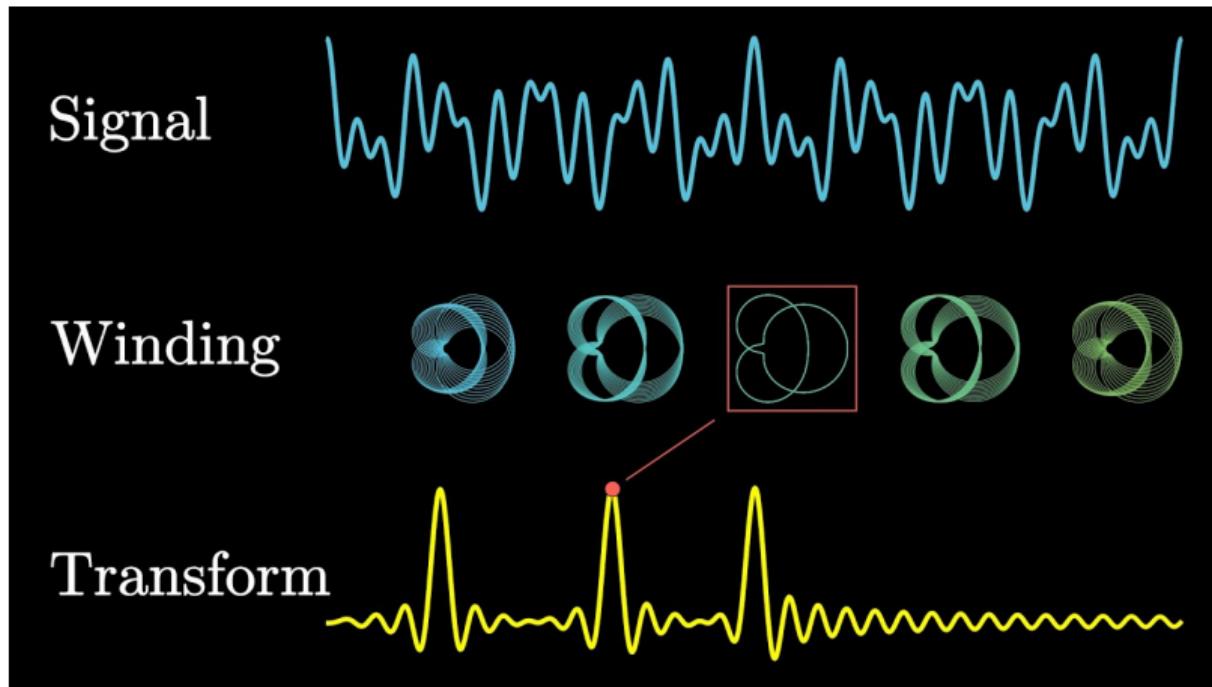
**ОСНОВЫ ЦОС**

**18 | ПРЕОБРАЗОВАНИЕ ФУРЬЕ**



# Fourier Transform in sound (watch at home)

Video





# Fourier Transform Application

*Terrain Classification: Feature Extraction step*

## Problem

How to put such data (2) in ML algorithm (for instance SVM)?

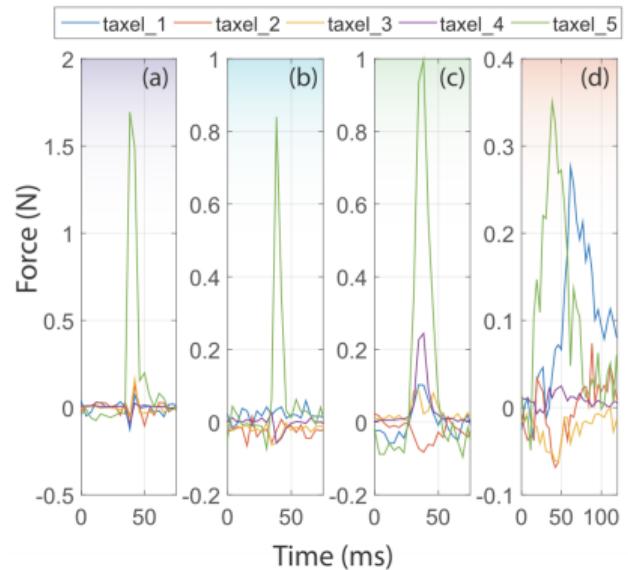
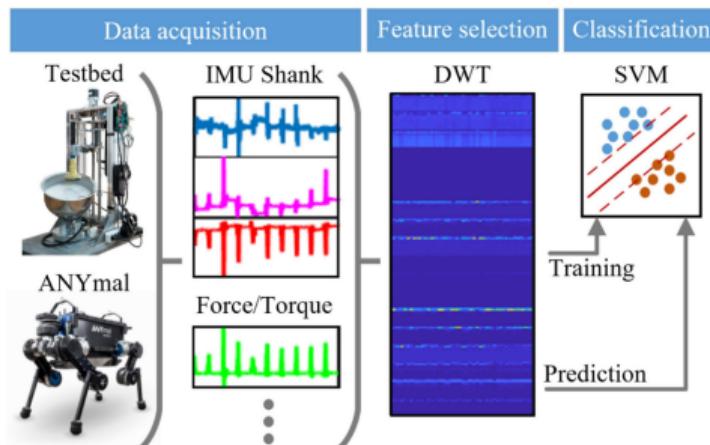


Figure 2: Individual taxel forces recorded on different surfaces at 10 Hz stride frequency



# Math words again

On a whiteboard



## Task 1

What are  $F^2$  and  $F^4$  for the 4 by 4 Fourier matrix  $F$ ?



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Answer

$$F^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad F^4 = \begin{bmatrix} 16 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 16 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 16 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 16 \end{bmatrix} = 4^2 I.$$



## Task 2

$$Fc = y \quad \begin{aligned} c_0 + c_1 + c_2 + c_3 &= 2 \\ c_0 + ic_1 + i^2c_2 + i^3c_3 &= 4 \\ c_0 + i^2c_1 + i^4c_2 + i^6c_3 &= 6 \\ c_0 + i^3c_1 + i^6c_2 + i^9c_3 &= 8. \end{aligned}$$

Solve the 4 by 4 system if the right-hand sides are  $y_0 = 2$ ,  $y_1 = 0$ ,  $y_2 = 2$ ,  $y_3 = 0$ .  
In other words, solve  $F_4c = y$ .



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## Answer

$$c = (1, 0, 1, 0).$$



## Task 3

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### Answer

$e^{ix} = -1$  for  $x = (2k + 1)\pi$ ,  $e^{i\theta} = i$  for  $\theta = 2k\pi + \pi/2$ ,  $k$  is integer.



## Task 4

All entries in the factorization of  $F_6$  involve powers of  $w = \text{sixth root of } 1$ :

$$F_6 = \begin{bmatrix} I & D \\ I & -D \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} F_3 & \\ & F_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} P \end{bmatrix}.$$

Write these factors with  $1, w, w^2$  in  $D$  and  $1, w^2, w^4$  in  $F_3$ . Multiply!



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## Answer

$$D = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \\ & e^{2\pi i/6} & \\ & & e^{4\pi i/6} \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } F_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & e^{2\pi i/3} & e^{4\pi i/3} \\ 1 & e^{4\pi i/3} & e^{2\pi i/3} \end{bmatrix}.$$



## Reference material

- Fourier Series
- Lecture 26, 2nd part
- "*Linear Algebra and Applications*", pdf pages 221-234  
Fast Fourier Transform
- "*Introduction to Linear Algebra*", pdf pages 456-462  
Fast Fourier Transform
- "*Introduction to Linear Algebra*", pdf pages 501-506  
Fourier Series: Linear Algebra for Functions

# Deserve “A” grade!

– Oleg Bulichev

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↗ @Lupasic

🚪 Room 105 (Underground robotics lab)