2T1: The Discrete Fourier Transform (1 of 2)

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Discrete Fourier Transform

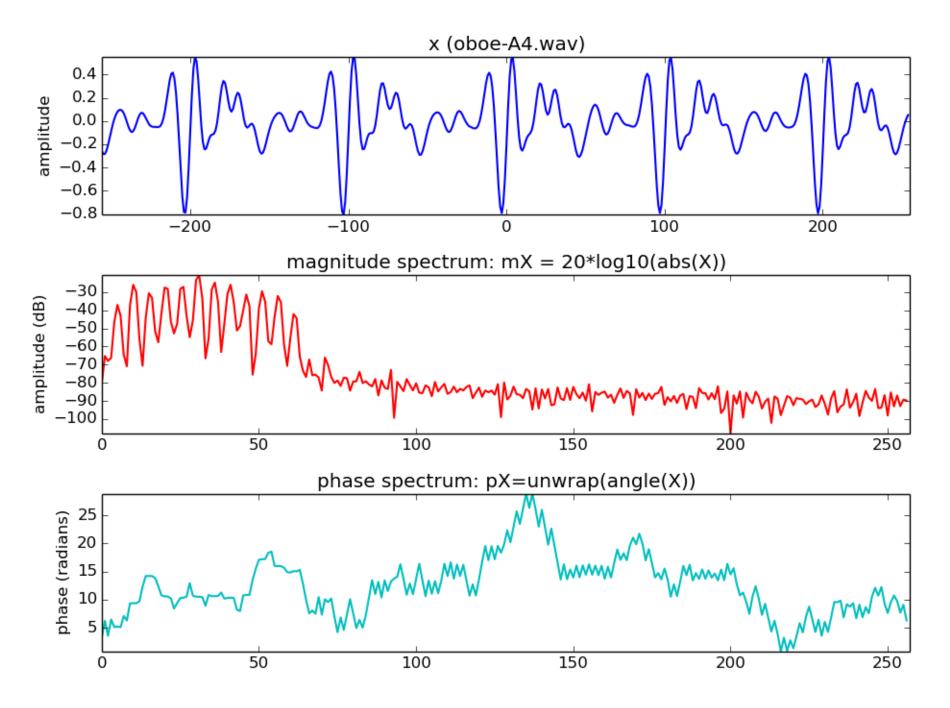
$$X[k] = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x[n]e^{-j2\pi kn/N} \quad k = 0, ..., N-1$$

n: discrete time index (normalized time, T=1)

k : discrete frequency index

 $\omega_k = 2\pi k/N$: frequency in radians

 $f_k = f_s k / N$: frequency in Hz(f_s : sampling rate)



DFT: complex exponentials

$$s_{k}^{*} = e^{-j2\pi kn/N} = \cos(2\pi kn/N) - j\sin(2\pi kn/N)$$
for $N = 4$, thus for $n = 0,1,2,3$; $k = 0,1,2,3$

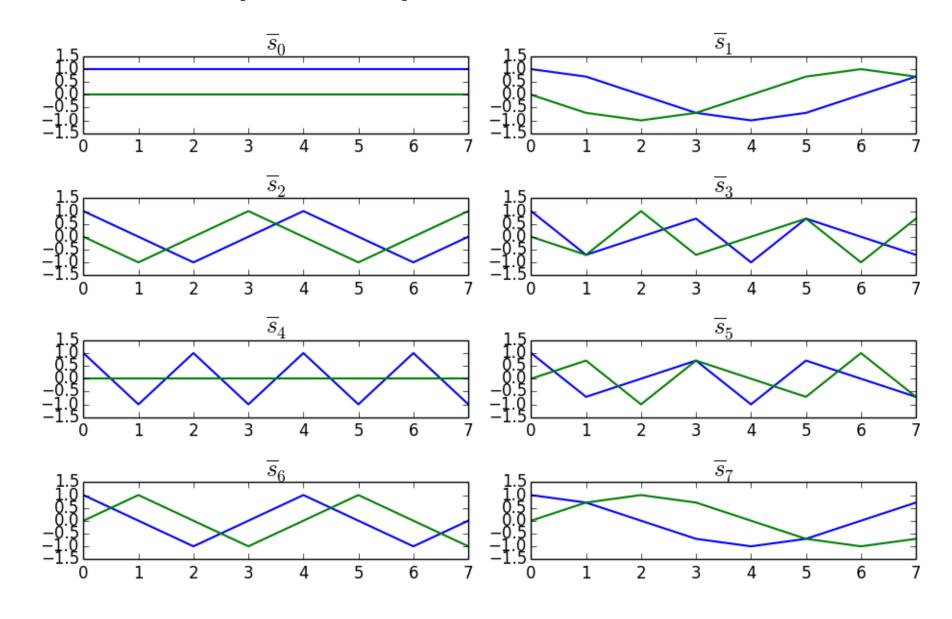
$$s_{0}^{*} = \cos(2\pi \times 0 \times n/4) - j\sin(2\pi \times 0 \times n/4) = [1,1,1,1]$$

$$s_{1}^{*} = \cos(2\pi \times 1 \times n/4) - j\sin(2\pi \times 1 \times n/4) = [1,-j,-1,j]$$

$$s_{2}^{*} = \cos(2\pi \times 2 \times n/4) - j\sin(2\pi \times 2 \times n/4) = [1,-1,1,-1]$$

$$s_{3}^{*} = \cos(2\pi \times 3 \times n/4) - j\sin(2\pi \times 3 \times n/4) = [1,j,-1,-j]$$

DFT: complex exponentials



DFT: scalar product

$$\langle x, s_k \rangle = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x[n] s_k^*[n] = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x[n] e^{-j2\pi kn/N}$$

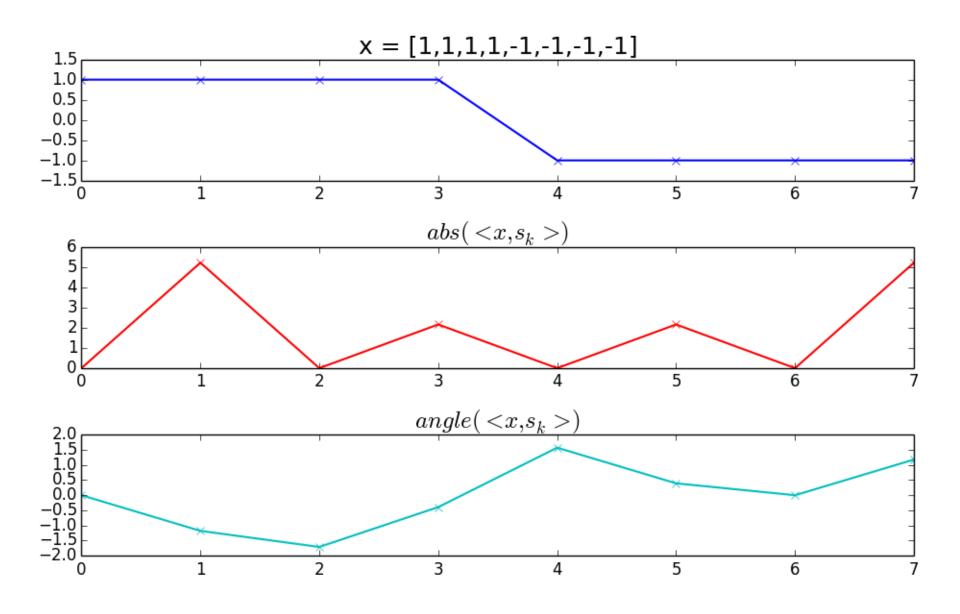
Example:

$$x[n]=[1,-1,1,-1]; N=4$$

$$\langle x, s_0 \rangle = 1 \times 1 + (-1) \times 1 + 1 \times 1 + (-1) \times 1 = 0$$

 $\langle x, s_1 \rangle = 1 \times 1 + (-1) \times (-j) + 1 \times (-1) + (-1) \times j = 0$
 $\langle x, s_2 \rangle = 1 \times 1 + (-1) \times (-1) + 1 \times 1 + (-1) \times (-1) = 4$
 $\langle x, s_3 \rangle = 1 \times 1 + (-1) \times j + 1 \times (-1) + (-1) \times (-j) = 0$

DFT: scalar product



References and credits

- More information in: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Discrete_Fourier_transform
- Reference on the mathematics of the DFT from Julius O. Smith: https://ccrma.stanford.edu/~jos/mdft/
- Sounds from: http://www.freesound.org/people/xserra/packs/13038
- Slides released under CC Attribution-Noncommercial-Share Alike license and code under Affero GPL license; available from https://github.com/MTG/sms-tools

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