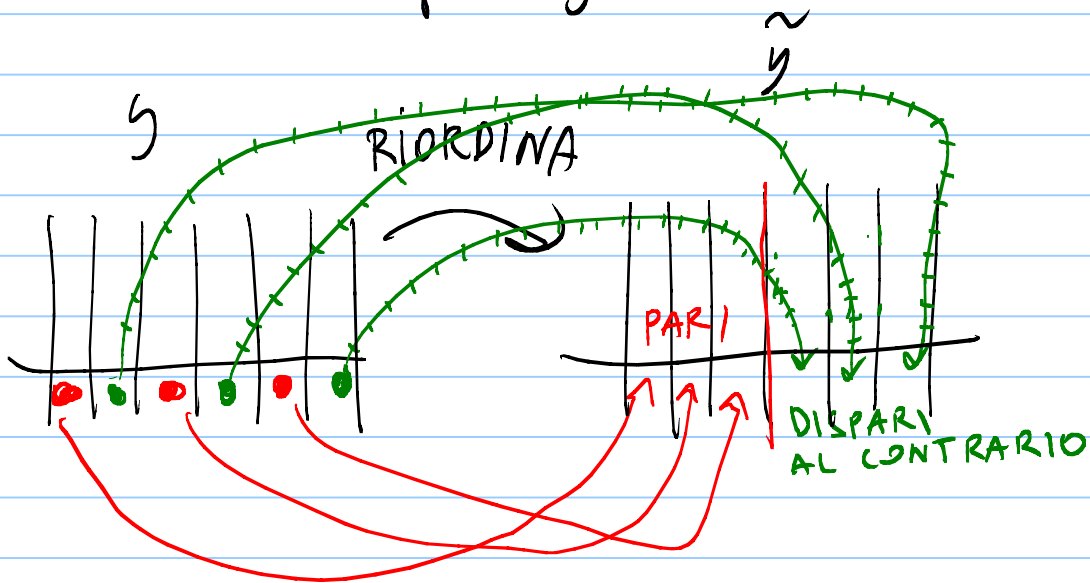
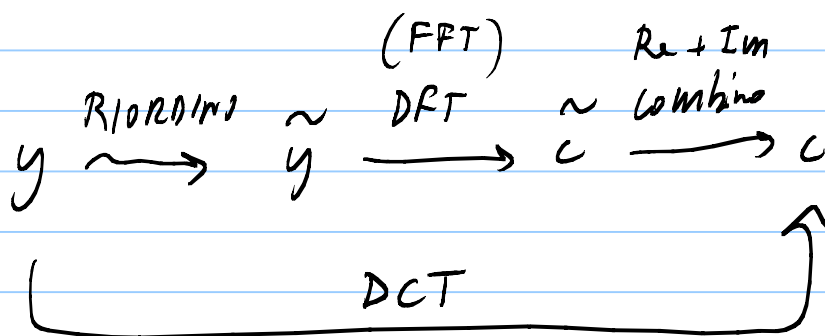


CALCOLO DELLA DCT CON LA DFT

4/12/2009

Riordino gli y :

$$\tilde{c} = \text{DFT di } \tilde{y} \quad (\text{FFT})$$

con \tilde{c} costruisco $c = \text{DCT di } y$.

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{y}_i = y_{2i} & i=0, \dots, N/2 \\ \tilde{y}_{(N-1)-i} = y_{2i+1} & i=0, \dots, N/2-1 \end{cases}$$

peri dritti

disperi al contrario

DCT:

$$c_k = \alpha_k \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} y_i \cos(k\pi (i + \frac{1}{2}) \cdot \frac{1}{N}) =$$

$$= \alpha_k \left(\sum_{\text{peri}} + \sum_{\text{disperi}} \right) =$$

$$= \boxed{\alpha_k} \left[\sum_{i=0}^{N/2-1} y_{2i} \cos(k\pi (2i + \frac{1}{2}) \cdot \frac{1}{N}) + \right.$$

$$\left. + \sum_{i=0}^{N/2-1} y_{2i+1} \cos(k\pi ((2i+1) + \frac{1}{2}) \cdot \frac{1}{N}) \right] =$$

$$= \boxed{\alpha_k} \left[\sum_{i=0}^{N/2-1} \tilde{y}_i \cos(k\pi (2i + \frac{1}{2}) \cdot \frac{1}{N}) + \right.$$

$$\left. + \sum_{i=0}^{N/2-1} \tilde{y}_{(N-1)-i} \cos(k\pi (2i + \frac{3}{2}) \cdot \frac{1}{N}) \right]$$

ora,

$$\sum_{i=0}^{N/2-1} \tilde{y}_{(N-1)-i} \cos(\dots) =$$

(inverte l'indice)

$$= \sum_{i=N/2}^{N-1} \tilde{y}_i \cos(k\pi (2[N-1-i] + \frac{3}{2}) \cdot \frac{1}{N})$$

$$\begin{matrix} i \leftrightarrow (N-1)-i \\ \left[\begin{matrix} N-1 \\ N/2 \end{matrix} \right] \quad \left[\begin{matrix} 0 \\ N/2-1 \end{matrix} \right] \end{matrix}$$

$$\cos(k\pi (2N - \frac{1}{2} - 2i) \cdot \frac{1}{N})$$

$$\cos(k\pi (-\frac{1}{2} - 2i) \cdot \frac{1}{N}) = \cos(k\pi (\frac{1}{2} + 2i) \cdot \frac{1}{N})$$

è come quest'!

inverte gli \tilde{y}_i

oh

Ricompongo:

2) invece di i

$$c_k = \boxed{\alpha_k} \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \tilde{y}_i \cos \left(k\pi \left(2i + \frac{1}{2} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{N} \right)$$

ho scritto la DCT
in termini degli \tilde{y}_i

ho fatto la DFT degli $\tilde{y}_i \rightarrow \tilde{c}_k$:

$$\tilde{c} = \frac{1}{N} \bar{F}_N \tilde{y}$$

versione con $\frac{1}{N}$ (cf Strong)

$$\tilde{c}_k = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} \bar{w}^{kj} \tilde{y}_j =$$

$$= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} \left(\cos \left(-k 2\pi \frac{j}{N} \right) + i \sin \left(-k 2\pi \frac{j}{N} \right) \right) \tilde{y}_j$$

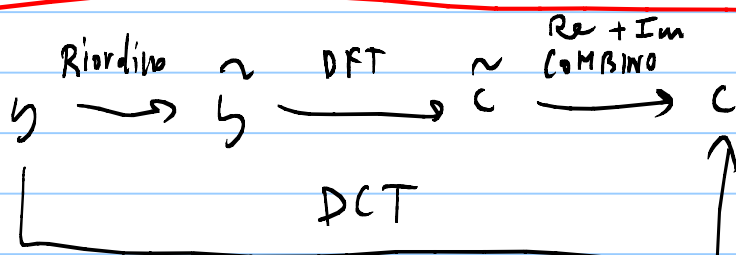
$$= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} \left[\underbrace{\cos \left(k \cdot 2\pi \frac{j}{N} \right)}_{\text{red wavy}} - i \underbrace{\sin \left(k \cdot 2\pi \frac{j}{N} \right)}_{\text{green wavy}} \right] \tilde{y}_j$$

Sviluppo il coseno nei c_k in (*)

$$c_k = \boxed{\alpha_k} \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \tilde{y}_i \left[\underbrace{\cos \left(k \left(2\pi \right) \frac{i}{N} \right)}_{\text{red wavy}} \cos \left(\frac{k\pi}{2N} \right) - \underbrace{\sin \left(k \left(2\pi \right) \frac{i}{N} \right) \sin \left(\frac{k\pi}{2N} \right)}_{\text{green wavy}} \right]$$

quindi:

$$c_k = \boxed{N \alpha_k} \left\{ \underbrace{\cos \left[\frac{k\pi}{2N} \right]}_{\text{red wavy}} \operatorname{Re} \{ \tilde{c}_k \} + \underbrace{\sin \left[\frac{k\pi}{2N} \right]}_{\text{green wavy}} \operatorname{Im} \{ \tilde{c}_k \} \right\}$$



CONFRONTO IN MATLAB

Con +1 sommato
a tutti gli indici dei
vettori usiamo le notazioni
solite

% questo codice mostra come si ottiene la DCT dalla DFT (FFT)

%

clear

%

N=4;

y=rand(1,N);

%

% riordino gli y in yt

%

for i=0:N/2-1

yt(i+1)=y(2*i+1);

end

%

for i=0:N/2-1

yt(N-1-i+1)=y(2*i+1+1);

end

%

% calcolo la dft degli yt

%

ct=fft(yt);

%

for k=0:N-1

if k==0

alfa(k+1)=1/sqrt(N);

else

alfa(k+1)=sqrt(2/N);

end

end

%

% riassembro i ct e ottengo i c

for k=0:N-1

c(k+1)=alfa(k+1)*...

(cos(k*pi/(2*N))*real(ct(k+1))+sin(k*pi/(2*N))*imag(ct(k+1)));

end

%

% confronto c con dct(y)

%

[c' dct(y)']

%

>> dftdct

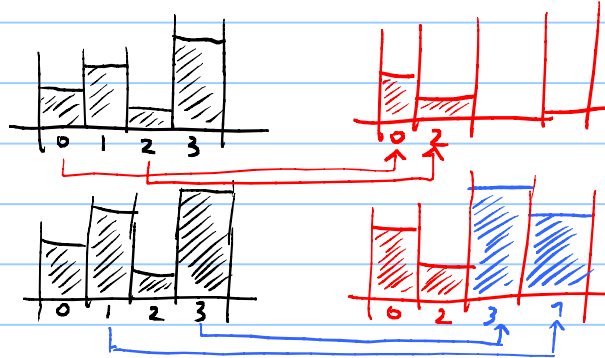
ans =

1.013494961523395	1.013494961523395
-0.064668718775003	-0.064668718775003
0.315845629050704	0.315845629050704
-0.166406306695575	-0.166406306695575

>>

ok!

N deve essere pari.



Attenzione: in Matlab $\vec{c} = \overline{F_N} \vec{y}$
quindi perdiamo un fattore N in $*$
(cf. Stang)

(*)