Linear Convolution

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Abstract—This document converts convolution in to matrix form

Download all python codes from

https://github.com/Zeeshan-IITH/IITH-EE5609/ new/master/codes

and latex-tikz codes from

https://github.com/Zeeshan-IITH/IITH-EE5609

1 PROBLEM

$$y(t) = (h * x)_t = \sum_{\tau=0}^{\tau=n-1} x_{\tau} h_{(t-\tau)}$$

$$0 \le t < m+n-1$$
(1.0.1)

2 construction

The signal Y contains m + n - 1 elements. Assuming m > n

$$Y = \begin{pmatrix} y_0 \\ y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_{m+n-2} \end{pmatrix}$$

Therefore

$$Y = \begin{pmatrix} h_0 x_0 \\ h_1 x_0 + h_0 x_1 \\ h_0 x_2 + h_1 x_1 + h_2 x_0 \\ \vdots \\ h_{n-1} x_0 + h_{n-2} x_1 + \dots h_0 x_{n-1} \\ \vdots \\ h_{m-1} x_0 + h_{m-2} x_1 + \dots h_{m-n} x_{n-1} \\ h_{m-1} x_1 + h_{m-2} x_2 + \dots h_{m-n-1} x_{n-1} \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ h_{m-2} x_{n-1} + h_{m-1} x_{n-2} \\ h_{m-1} x_{n-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2.0.3)$$

Simplifying

A finite-length discrete-time signal is basically a sequence, say,
$$(x_0, \ldots, x_m 1)$$
 which can be written as an m-length vector $vecx \in R^m$.

Given two signals $(x_0, \ldots, x_n 1)$ and $(h_0, \ldots, h_m 1)$, the (linear) convolution of the two is an m+n1-length signal defined as

$$y(t) = (h * x)_t = \sum_{\tau=0}^{\tau=n-1} x_\tau h_{(t-\tau)} \qquad (1.0.1)$$

$$0 \le t < m+n-1$$

Which is basically a sequence, say, $(x_0, \ldots, x_m 1)$ which can be written as an m-length vector $vecx \in R^m$.

$$Y = \begin{pmatrix} h_0 & 0 & 0 & \ldots & 0 & 0 \\ h_1 & h_0 & 0 & \ldots & 0 & 0 \\ h_2 & h_1 & h_0 & \ldots & 0 & 0 \\ h_{n-1} & h_{n-2} & n_{n-3} & \ldots & h_1 & h_0 \\ h_{m-1} & h_{m-2} & h_{m-3} & \ldots & h_{m-n} & h_{m-n-1} \\ h_{m-1} & h_{m-2} & h_{m-3} & \ldots & h_{m-n} & h_{m-n-1} \\ 0 & 0 & h_{m-1} & \ldots & h_{m-n+1} & h_{m-n} \\ 0 & 0 & h_{m-1} & \ldots & h_{m-n+2} & h_{m-n+1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \ldots & 0 & h_{m-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

Therefore we can write equation (1.0.1) in matrix form as Y = HX where

$$Y = \begin{pmatrix} y_0 \\ y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_{m+n-2} \end{pmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{H} = \begin{pmatrix} h_0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ h_1 & h_0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ h_2 & h_1 & h_0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ h_{n-1} & h_{n-2} & n_{n-3} & \dots & h_1 & h_0 \\ h_{m-1} & h_{m-2} & h_{m-3} & \dots & h_{m-n} & h_{m-n-1} \\ 0 & h_{m-1} & h_{m-2} & \dots & h_{m-n+1} & h_{m-n} \\ 0 & 0 & h_{m-1} & \dots & h_{m-n+2} & h_{m-n+1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & h_{m-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2.0.5)$$

(2.0.1)

where

$$y_{t_0} = \sum_{\tau=0}^{\tau=n-1} x_{\tau} h_{(t_0-\tau)}$$
(2.0.2)