Gate Assignment - 2

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Download all the python codes from

https://github.com/cmaspi/EE3900/tree/main/GateAssignment−2/code

latex-tikz codes from

https://github.com/cmaspi/EE3900/blob/main/GateAssignment−2/main.tex

1 Problem

(GATE EC 2009 Q42) The 4-point discrete fourier transform (DFT) of a discrete time sequence $[1, 0, 2, 3]$ is given by

1) $[0, -2 + 2j, 2, -2 - 2j]$
2) $[2, 2 + j, 6, 2 - 2j]$
3) $[6, 1 - 3j, 2, 1 + 3j]$
4) $[6, -1 + 3j, 0, -1, -3j]$

2 Solution

The discrete input signal is

$$x(n) = [1, 0, 2, 3] \tag{2.0.1}$$

Let $\mathbf{F}_N$ be the N-point DFT matrix.
Using the property of complex exponentials, we can express $\mathbf{F}_N$ in terms of $\mathbf{F}_{N/2}$

$$\mathbf{F}_N = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{I}_{N/2} & \mathbf{D}_{N/2} \\ \mathbf{I}_{N/2} & -\mathbf{D}_{N/2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{F}_{N/2} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{F}_{N/2} \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{P}_N \tag{2.0.2}$$

For $N = 4$

$$\mathbf{F}_4 = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{I}_2 & \mathbf{D}_2 \\ \mathbf{I}_2 & -\mathbf{D}_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{F}_2 & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{F}_2 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{P}_4 \tag{2.0.3}$$

I_2 is 2×2 matrix

$$\mathbf{D}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} w_4^0 & 0 \\ 0 & w_4^1 \end{pmatrix} \tag{2.0.4}$$

$$\mathbf{P}_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \tag{2.0.5}$$

Now,

$$\begin{pmatrix} X(0) \\ X(1) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} X_e(0) \\ X_e(1) \end{pmatrix} + \mathbf{D}_2 \begin{pmatrix} X_o(0) \\ X_o(1) \end{pmatrix} \tag{2.0.6}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} X(2) \\ X(3) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} X_e(0) \\ X_e(1) \end{pmatrix} - \mathbf{D}_2 \begin{pmatrix} X_o(0) \\ X_o(1) \end{pmatrix} \tag{2.0.7}$$

This results in

$$\begin{pmatrix} X(0) \\ X(1) \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{F}_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -j \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{F}_2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \tag{2.0.8}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} X(0) \\ X(1) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 3j \end{pmatrix} \tag{2.0.9}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} X(0) \\ X(1) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ -1 + 3j \end{pmatrix} \tag{2.0.10}$$

and

$$\begin{pmatrix} X(2) \\ X(3) \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{F}_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -j \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{F}_2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \tag{2.0.11}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} X(2) \\ X(3) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 3j \end{pmatrix} \tag{2.0.12}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} X(2) \\ X(3) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 - 3j \end{pmatrix} \tag{2.0.13}$$

The correct answer is **option D**

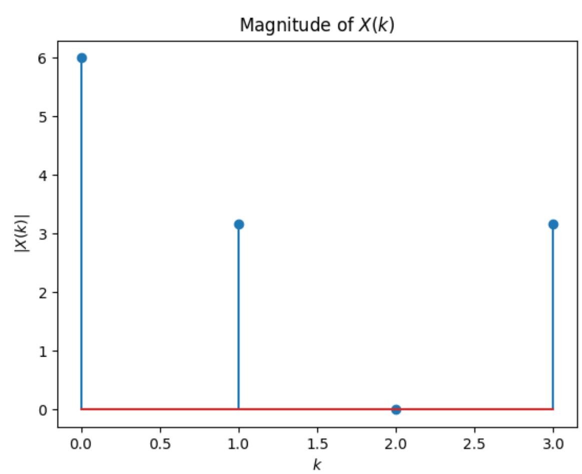

Fig. 4: Magnitude of $X(k)$

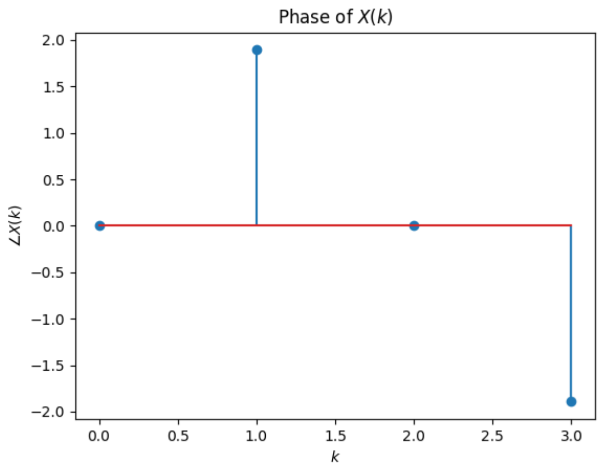

Fig. 4: Phase of $X(k)$