3b_test1

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```
In [1]: from cmath import exp, pi
        def fft(x):
           N = len(x)
            if N <= 1: return x
            even_part = fft(x[0::2])
            odd_part = fft(x[1::2])
            T = [exp(-2j*pi*k/N)*odd_part[k] for k in range(N//2)]
            return [even_part[k] + T[k] for k in range(N//2)] + \
                   [even_part[k] - T[k] for k in range(N//2)]
In [2]: from numpy import array
In [3]: import numpy as np
In [4]: a = array([0, -4j, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 4j])
0.1 From here we are Implimenting IFFT
IFFT(X) = 1/Nconj(FFT(conj(X)))
In [5]: N = len(a)
        ifft_output = (1/N)*np.conj(fft(np.conj(a)))
0.2 Lets see the output result of IFFT on a using our IFFT Function
In [6]: ifft_output
                          +0.00000000e+00j, 0.70710678+0.00000000e+00j,
Out[6]: array([ 0.
```

0.3 Lets see the output result of IFFT on a using Numpy's IFFT Function

0.

-6.12323400e-17j, 0.70710678-1.11022302e-16j, +0.00000000e+00j, -0.70710678+0.00000000e+00j,

+6.12323400e-17j, -0.70710678+1.11022302e-16j])

0.4 Here we are comparing our result with Numpy's ifft

```
In [8]: np.allclose(ifft_output, np.fft.ifft(a))
Out[8]: True
```

- 0.5 Yes, As we can see that two results are element-wise equal within a tolerance.
- 0.6 Now lets see what is the difference between our IFFT output and Numpy's IFFT

0.7 Hurray!!!, The both outputs are equal (almost, difference is in around 10^-17)