# Digital Media Signal Processing — Assignment VI

### Robert Rehr and Lasse Vetter

May 29, 2017

## 1 DISCRETE-TIME FOURIER TRANSFORM (DTFT)

Compute the DTFT for the following signals. If a time series is given, the arrow indicates  $\uparrow$  indicates n = 0.

$$1. \ x(n) = \left\{ \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right\}$$

2. 
$$x(n) = \{2, 0, 0, 0, -2\}$$

3. 
$$x(n) = u(n) - u(n-3)$$

4. 
$$x(n) = \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^n u(n+2)$$

For 1., 2., and 3., sketch the magnitude and the phase spectrum.

#### 2 Special Values of the discrete-time Fourier Transform

Consider the signal

$$x(n) = \left\{-1, 2, -3, 2, -1\right\}$$

with Fourier transform  $X(\omega)$ . Compute the following quantities, without explicitly computing  $X(\omega)$ :

1. *X*(0)

$$2. \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} X(\omega) d\omega$$

3.  $X(\pi)$ 

$$4. \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |X(\omega)|^2 d\omega$$

## 3 DISCRETE-TIME FOURIER SERIES (DTFS)

A time-discrete, periodic signal x(n) is defined as follows

$$x(n) = \begin{cases} A & 0 \le n \le L - 1, \\ 0 & L \le n \le N - 1. \end{cases}$$

Here, N is the period length, i.e., x(n) = x(n+qN) with  $q \in \mathbb{Z}$ , and L is the pulse width, where  $L \le N$ . Figure 3.1 shows an example of x(n) for L = 4 and N = 8.

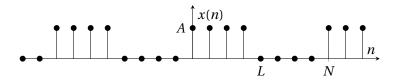


Figure 3.1: Example of x(n) for L = 4 and N = 8

1. Show that the coefficients of the discrete-time Fourier series of x(n) are given by

$$c_k = \frac{A}{N} e^{-j\frac{\pi(L-1)}{N}k} \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi L}{N}k\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{N}k\right)}.$$

- 2. Sketch the magnitude and the phase of  $c_k$  for L=2, N=4, and A=2.
- 3. Repeat the same for L = 4, N = 4, and A = 2.
- 4. Write a function in Python that computes discrete-time Fourier series for any given signal. Compare the derived result for x(n) to the results of your implementation.
- 5. Use your implementation to compute the Fourier transform for the following signals.
  - $x(n) = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7\}$
  - $x(n) = \cos(\pi/4n) + 2\sin(\pi/2n) + 3\cos(3\pi/4n)$  with period length N = 8