

## More on FFTs

• Convolutions:  $\int \underbrace{h(t')} \underbrace{g(t-t')} dt' \Leftrightarrow \tilde{g}(\nu) \tilde{h}(\nu)$

how does some signal  $h$  respond to  $g$ ?  $g$  is a window for or kernel

• Correlations:  $\int h^*(t') g(t+t') dt' \Leftrightarrow \tilde{g}(\nu) \tilde{h}^*(\nu)$

How much of  $g$  is in  $h$ ?

if  $h=g$ , correlation will be  $\tilde{g} \tilde{g}^* = \underline{|\tilde{g}|^2}$   
"autocorrelation"

↳ Many names, incl. Power spectrum, Power spectral Density, Energy Spectrum...  
Correlation function, Autocorrelation, two-point fn, ...

## Computing derivatives in Fourier space

$$\begin{aligned} \hookrightarrow \partial_t f(t) &= \partial_t \int \tilde{f}(\nu) e^{2\pi i \nu t} d\nu \\ &= \int \underbrace{2\pi i \nu \tilde{f}(\nu)} e^{2\pi i \nu t} d\nu \end{aligned}$$

just multiply Fourier modes to take derivative.

$$\partial_t^2 f(t) = - \int (2\pi \nu)^2 \tilde{f}(\nu) e^{2\pi i \nu t} d\nu$$

how does this look for finite differences, + discrete transforms?

DFT version:  $\partial_t^2 f(t_n) = \sum_m \tilde{f}(\nu_n) e^{2\pi i m n / N} \cdot \underbrace{-(2\pi \nu_n)^2}_{\text{★}} \quad \hookrightarrow \nu_n = m/T, \quad T \text{ is a sampling period, } T = N \Delta t$

$$\partial_t^2 f(t) = \frac{f(t+\Delta t) - 2f(t) + f(t-\Delta t)}{\Delta t^2} = \frac{f(t_{n+1}) - 2f(t_n) + f(t_{n-1}))}{\Delta t^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{\Delta t^2} \sum_m f(v_m) \left( e^{2\pi i m(n+1)/N} + e^{2\pi i m(n-1)/N} - 2 e^{2\pi i m n/N} \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{\Delta t^2} \sum_m \tilde{f}(v_m) e^{2\pi i m n/N} \underbrace{\left( e^{2\pi i m/N} + e^{-2\pi i m/N} - 2 \right)}_{-4 \sin^2\left(\frac{2\pi m}{2N}\right)} \quad \star \\
&\quad \xrightarrow{\text{expand for small } \frac{m}{N}} \\
&\quad \simeq \frac{-4 \pi^2 m^2}{N^2} \quad \frac{m}{N} = \Delta t v_m \\
&= -4 \pi^2 v_m^2 \Delta t^2
\end{aligned}$$

So for small  $m/N$ ,

$$\simeq \sum_m \tilde{f}(v_m) e^{2\pi i m n/N} \cdot -(2\pi v_m)^2 \Rightarrow \text{only seems to agree}$$

↳ Can go through same argument for higher-order derivs.

Can use ffts to come up with more accurate methods for computing derivs.

$$\star \text{ FFTs: } \underline{N \log N} \quad \text{vs. } N \cdot \left( \begin{array}{c} \text{\# terms in} \\ \text{FD. method} \end{array} \right)$$

↑ Worth using FFT? ↑