# **2T1:** The Discrete Fourier Transform (1 of 2)

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### Index

- DFT equation
- Complex exponentials in the DFT
- Scalar product in the DFT

### Discrete Fourier Transform

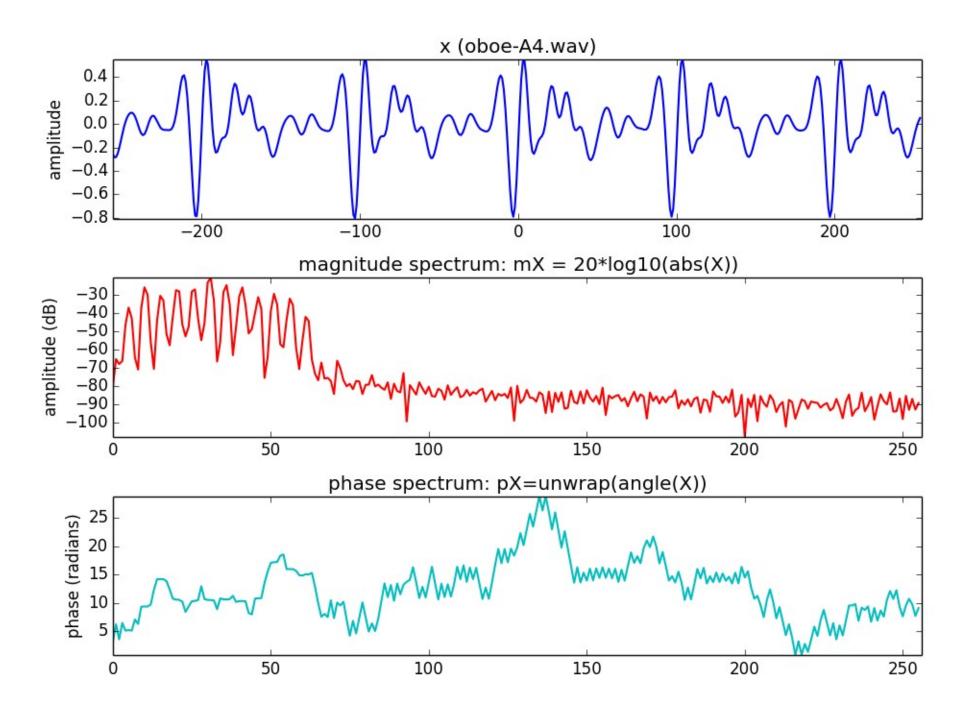
$$X[k] = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x[n]e^{-j2\pi kn/N} \quad k = 0,..., N-1$$

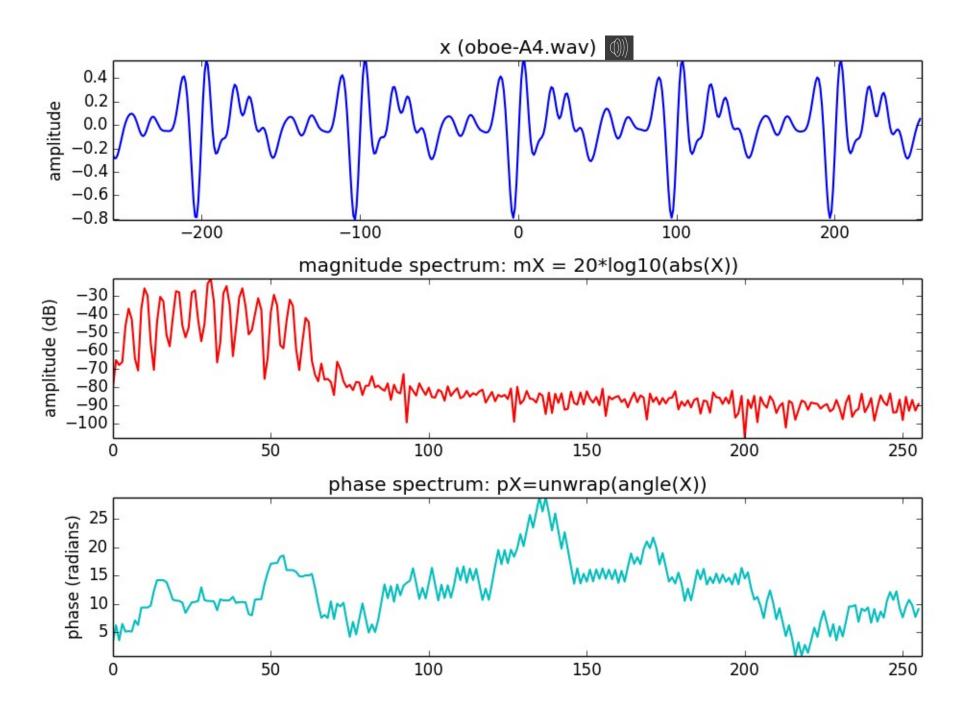
n: discrete time index (normalized time, T=1)

*k* : discrete frequency index

 $\omega_k = 2\pi k/N$ : frequency in radians

 $f_k = f_s k / N$ : frequency in Hz( $f_s$ : sampling rate)





## DFT: complex exponentials

$$\bar{s}_{k} = e^{-j2\pi kn/N} = \cos(2\pi kn/N) - j\sin(2\pi kn/N)$$
for  $N = 4$ , thus for  $n = 0,1,2,3$ ;  $k = 0,1,2,3$ 

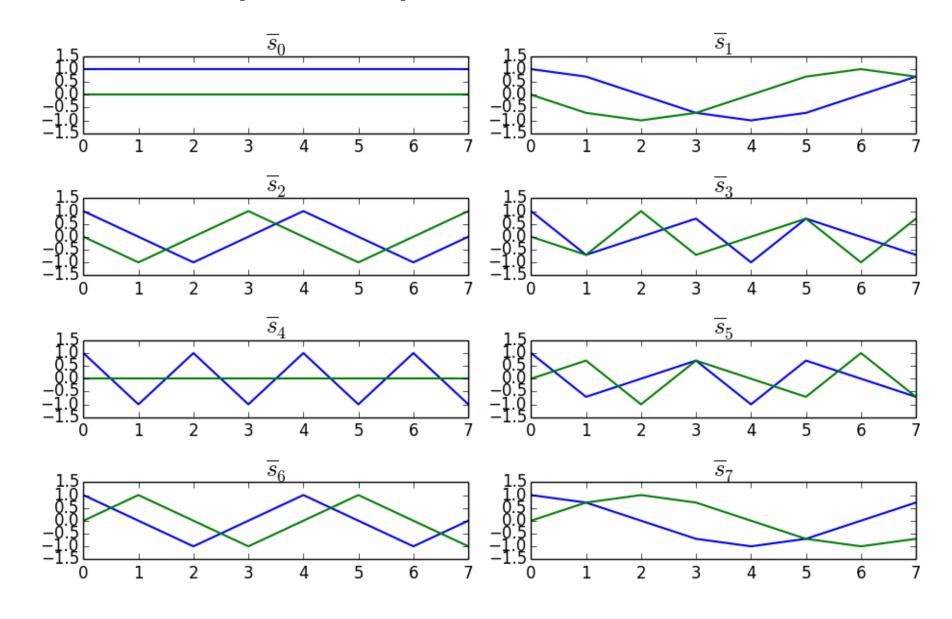
$$\bar{s}_{0} = \cos(2\pi * 0 * n/4) - j\sin(2\pi * 0 * n/4) = [1,1,1,1]$$

$$\bar{s}_{1} = \cos(2\pi * 1 * n/4) - j\sin(2\pi * 1 * n/4) = [1,-j,-1,j]$$

$$\bar{s}_{2} = \cos(2\pi * 2 * n/4) - j\sin(2\pi * 2 * n/4) = [1,-1,1,-1]$$

$$\bar{s}_{3} = \cos(2\pi * 3 * n/4) - j\sin(2\pi * 3 * n/4) = [1,j,-1,-j]$$

## DFT: complex exponentials



## DFT: scalar product

$$\langle x, s_k \rangle = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x[n] \overline{s}_k[n] = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x[n] e^{-j2\pi kn/N}$$

#### Example:

$$x[n]=[1,-1,1,-1]; N=4$$

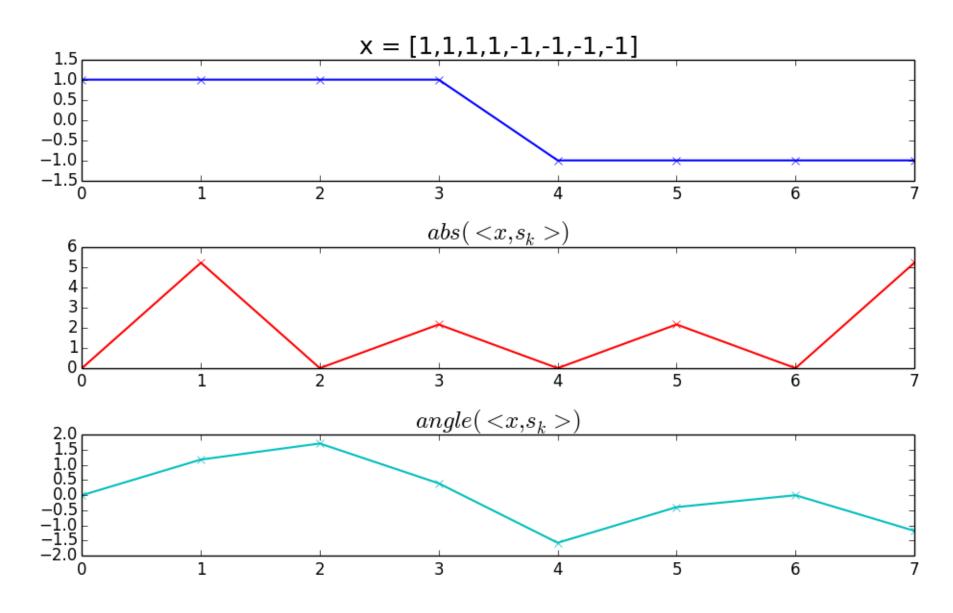
$$\langle x, s_0 \rangle = 1 * 1 + (-1) * 1 + 1 * 1 + (-1) * 1 = 0$$

$$\langle x, s_1 \rangle = 1 * 1 + (-1) * (-j) + 1 * (-1) + (-1) * j = 0$$

$$\langle x, s_2 \rangle = 1 * 1 + (-1) * (-1) + 1 * 1 + (-1) * (-1) = 4$$

$$\langle x, s_3 \rangle = 1 * 1 + (-1) * (-j) + 1 * (-1) + (-1) * j = 0$$

# DFT: scalar product



#### References and credits

- More information in:
  - https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Discrete\_Fourier\_transform
- Reference on the mathematics of the DFT from Julius O. Smith: https://ccrma.stanford.edu/~jos/mdft/
- Sounds from: http://www.freesound.org/people/xserra/packs/13038
- Slides and code released using the CC Attribution-Noncommercial-Share Alike license or the Affero GPL license and available from https://github.com/MTG/sms-tools

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