

HW 2

ตัวอย่าง 2³

แบ่งส่วนเป็น 4 ส่วนเพื่อคำนวณ

k	f(t)	Fourier Excel คำนวณ	ค่า Fourier Transform แบบแบ่งส่วน 4 ส่วน	IMABS	IMABS
0	2	35	35	35	35
1	3	-6.12132034355964+2.70710678118655i	-6.12132034355964+2.70710678118654i	6.693205	6.693205
2	4	-2+i	-2+i	2.236068	2.236068
3	5	-1.87867965644036-1.29289321881346i	-1.87867965644037-1.29289321881344i	2.280572	2.280572
4	6	1	1	1	1
5	5	-1.87867965644036+1.29289321881345i	-1.87867965644035+1.29289321881346i	2.280572	2.280572
6	6	-2-i	-2-i	2.236068	2.236068
7	4	-6.12132034355964-2.70710678118654i	-6.12132034355965-2.70710678118656i	6.693205	6.693205

ค่าที่ทำโดย Excel
(Data Analysis)

ค่าที่ทำโดยการแบ่งเป็น 4
ส่วน แล้วใช้ Excel (Data
Analysis) ทีละส่วน

โดยค่า A_k, B_k, C_k, D_k และ W^k, W^{2k}, W^{3k} เป็นดังนี้

k	คู่	A_k	คี่	B_k	คู่	C_k	คี่	D_k
0	2	8	3	8	4	10	5	9
1	6	-4	5	-2	6	-2	4	1

$B_k \times W^k$	$C_k \times W^{k^2}$	$D_k \times W^{k^3}$
8	10	9
-1.4142135623731+1.41421356237309i	6.98296672221876E-015+2i	-0.707106781186544-0.707106781186551i

Note: รายละเอียดการคำนวณ <http://beam.to/statistics>

HW 2

Q506

7791127 4 2020

$$\bar{X}_k = \sum_{n=0}^{\frac{N}{4}-1} W^{4nk} X_{4n} + \sum_{n=0}^{\frac{N}{4}-1} W^{(4n+1)k} X_{4n+1} + \sum_{n=0}^{\frac{N}{4}-1} W^{(4n+2)k} X_{4n+2} + \sum_{n=0}^{\frac{N}{4}-1} W^{(4n+3)k} X_{4n+3}$$

$$\bar{X}_k = \underbrace{\sum_{n=0}^{\frac{N}{4}-1} W^{4nk} X_{4n}}_{A_k} + W^k \underbrace{\sum_{n=0}^{\frac{N}{4}-1} W^{4nk} X_{4n+1}}_{B_k} + W^{2k} \underbrace{\sum_{n=0}^{\frac{N}{4}-1} W^{4nk} X_{4n+2}}_{C_k}$$

$$+ W^{3k} \underbrace{\sum_{n=0}^{\frac{N}{4}-1} W^{4nk} X_{4n+3}}_{D_k}$$

∴ $\bar{X}_k = A_k + W^k B_k + W^{2k} C_k + W^{3k} D_k$

Let $\bar{X}_{k+\frac{N}{4}} = ?$

J notes division

$e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{N}(\frac{N}{4})}$	$e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{N}(\frac{N}{4})^2}$	$e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{N}(\frac{N}{4})^3}$
↓	↓	↓
$e^{-j\frac{\pi}{2}}$	$e^{-j\pi}$	$e^{-j\frac{3\pi}{2}}$
↓	↓	↓
$\underbrace{\cos \frac{\pi}{2}}_0 - j \underbrace{\sin \frac{\pi}{2}}_1 \Rightarrow -j$	-1	j

∴ $\bar{X}_{k+\frac{N}{4}} = A_k - jW^k B_k - W^{2k} C_k + W^{3k} D_k$

or $\bar{X}_{k+\frac{N}{2}} = ?$

$$e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{N}(\frac{N}{2})} \quad e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{N}(\frac{N}{2})^2} \quad e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{N}(\frac{N}{2})^3}$$

$$\Downarrow \quad \Downarrow \quad \Downarrow$$

$$e^{-j\pi} \quad e^{-j2\pi} \quad e^{-j3\pi}$$

$$\Downarrow \quad \Downarrow \quad \Downarrow$$

$$-1 \quad 1 \quad -1$$

$\therefore \bar{X}_{k+\frac{N}{2}} = A_k - w^k B_k + w^{2k} C_k - w^{3k} D_k$

or $\bar{X}_{k+\frac{3N}{4}} = ?$

$$e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{N}(\frac{3N}{4})} \quad e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{N}(\frac{3N}{4})^2} \quad e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{N}(\frac{3N}{4})^3}$$

$$\Downarrow \quad \Downarrow \quad \Downarrow$$

$$e^{-j\frac{3\pi}{2}} \quad e^{-j3\pi} \quad e^{-j\frac{9\pi}{2}}$$

$$\Downarrow \quad \Downarrow \quad \Downarrow$$

$$j \quad -1 \quad -j$$

$\therefore \bar{X}_{k+\frac{3N}{4}} = A_k + jw^k B_k - w^{2k} C_k - jw^{3k} D_k$

$$\bar{X}_k = A_k + w^k B_k + w^{2k} C_k + w^{3k} D_k$$

$$\bar{X}_{k+\frac{N}{4}} = A_k - jw^k B_k - w^{2k} C_k + w^{3k} D_k$$

$$\bar{X}_{k+\frac{N}{2}} = A_k - w^k B_k + w^{2k} C_k - w^{3k} D_k$$

$$\bar{X}_{k+\frac{3N}{4}} = A_k + jw^k B_k - w^{2k} C_k - jw^{3k} D_k$$

If $N=8$ then $k=0 \rightarrow \bar{X}_0 \rightarrow \bar{X}_2 \rightarrow \bar{X}_4 \rightarrow \bar{X}_6$
 $k=1 \rightarrow \bar{X}_1 \rightarrow \bar{X}_3 \rightarrow \bar{X}_5 \rightarrow \bar{X}_7$

Note: In discrete time Fourier transform, the input is a sequence of N samples. The output is a sequence of N samples. The input sequence is $x[n]$ and the output sequence is $\bar{X}[k]$. The input sequence is periodic with period N . The output sequence is also periodic with period N .