

# Fourier Analysis Overview (0B)

---

- CTFS: Continuous Fourier Series
- CTFT: Continuous Time Fourier Transform
- DTFT: Discrete Time Fourier Transform
- DFT: Discrete Fourier Transform

Copyright (c) 2009 - 2016 Young W. Lim.

Permission is granted to copy, distribute and/or modify this document under the terms of the GNU Free Documentation License, Version 1.2 or any later version published by the Free Software Foundation; with no Invariant Sections, no Front-Cover Texts, and no Back-Cover Texts. A copy of the license is included in the section entitled "GNU Free Documentation License".

Please send corrections (or suggestions) to [youngwlim@hotmail.com](mailto:youngwlim@hotmail.com).

This document was produced by using OpenOffice and Octave.

# Fourier Analysis Methods

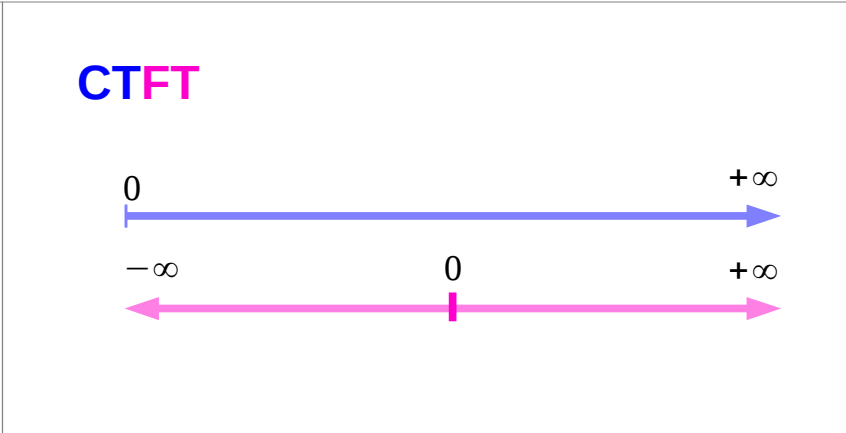
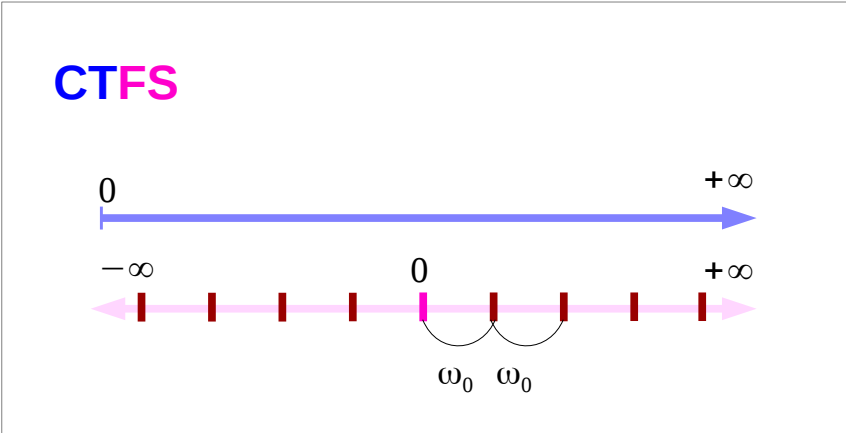
	Discrete Frequency	Continuous Frequency
Continuous Time	<p><b>CTFS</b></p> <p><math>C_k</math></p> <p>Periodic in time Aperiodic in freq</p>	<p><b>CTFT</b></p> <p><math>X(j\omega)</math></p> <p>Aperiodic in time Aperiodic in freq</p>
Discrete Time	<p><b>DTFS / DFT</b></p> <p><math>y_k / X[k]</math></p> <p>Periodic in time Periodic in freq</p>	<p><b>DTFT</b></p> <p><math>X(j\hat{\omega})</math></p> <p>Aperiodic in time Periodic in freq</p>

# Time and Frequency Domains

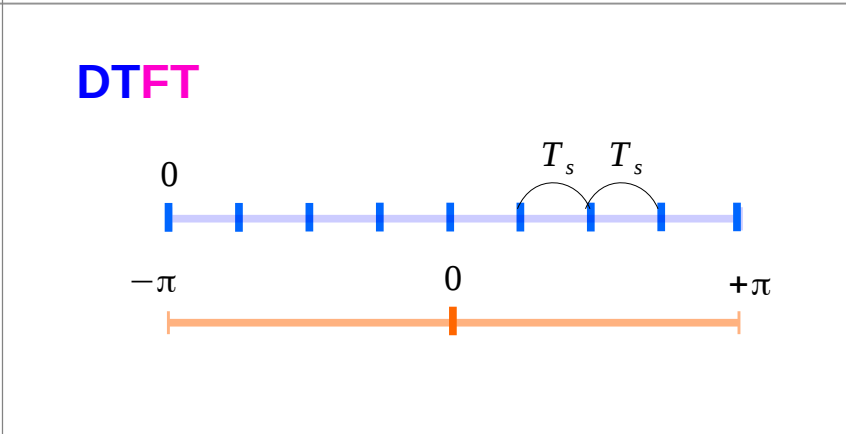
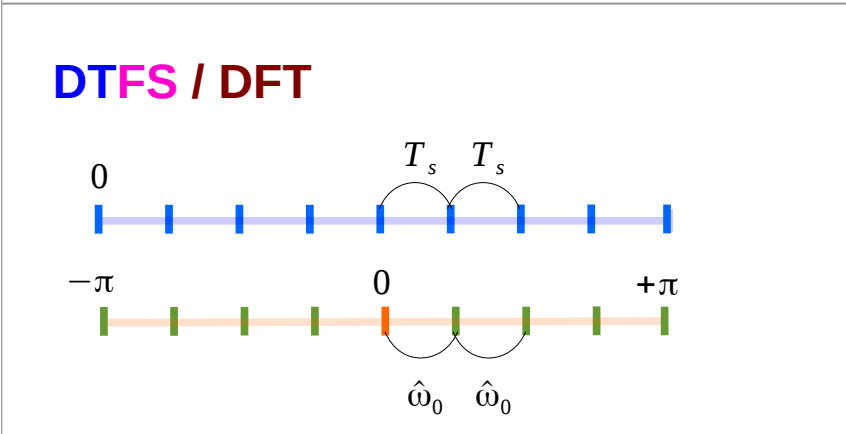
Continuous Time

Discrete Frequency

Continuous Frequency



Discrete Time



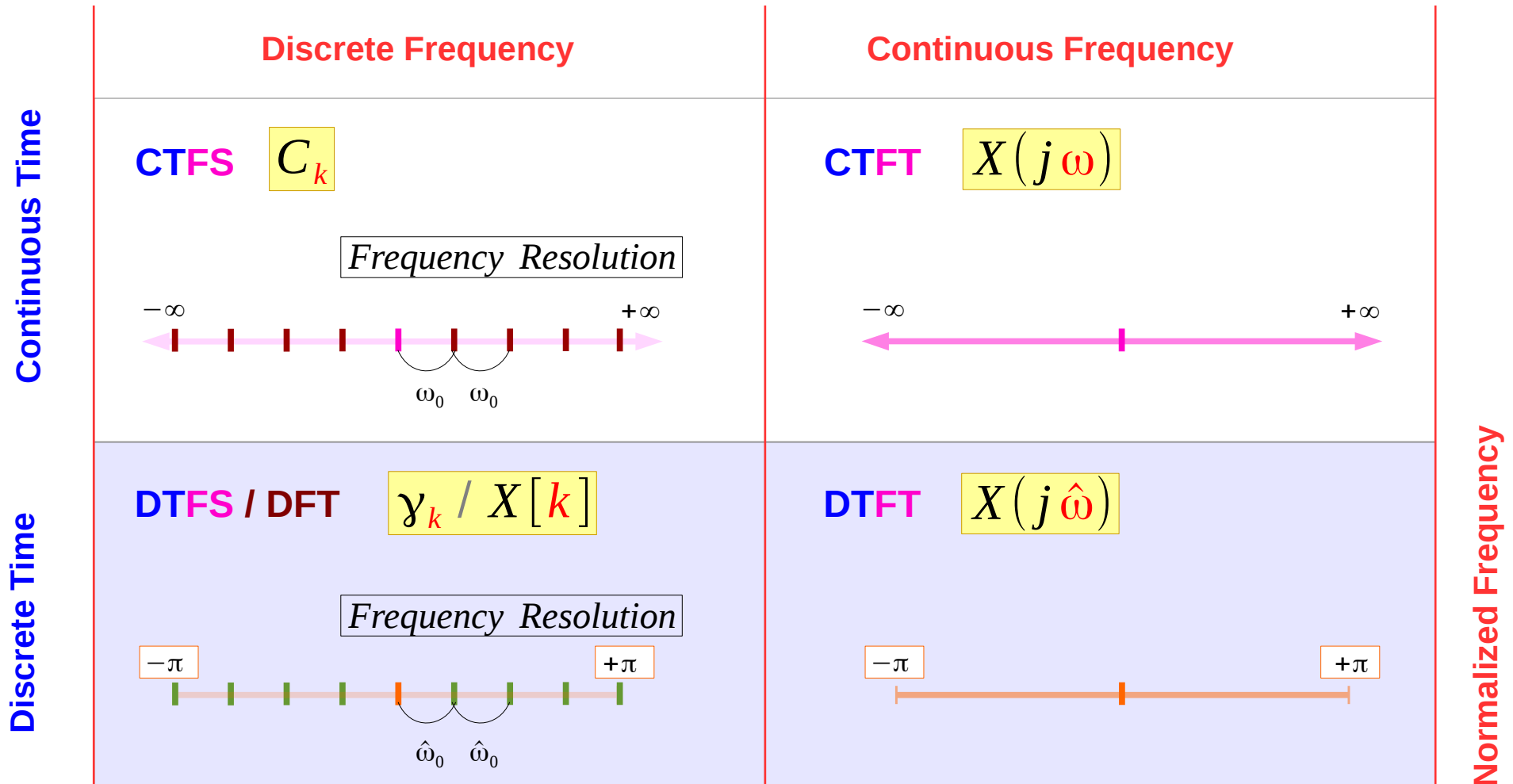
# Time Domain

## Discrete Frequency

## Continuous Frequency

Continuous Time	<p><b>CTFS</b> <math>x(t)</math></p>	<p><b>CTFT</b> <math>x(t)</math></p>
Discrete Time	<p><b>DTFS / DFT</b> <math>x[n]</math></p>	<p><b>DTFT</b> <math>x[n]</math></p>

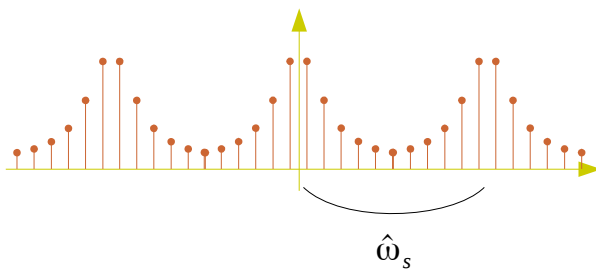
# Frequency Domain



# Discrete Time and Periodic Frequency

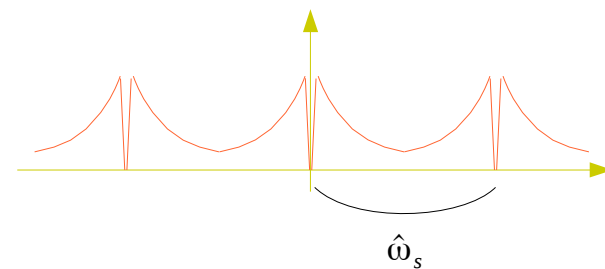
## Discrete Frequency

Periodic in *discrete* freq



## Continuous Frequency

Periodic in *continuous* freq



Discrete Time

**DTFS / DFT**

Discrete Time



**DTFT**

Discrete Time



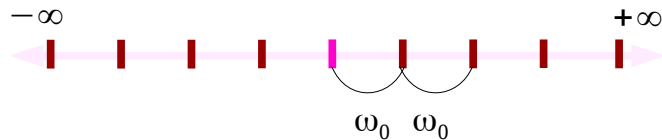
# Periodic Time and Discrete Frequency

## Discrete Frequency

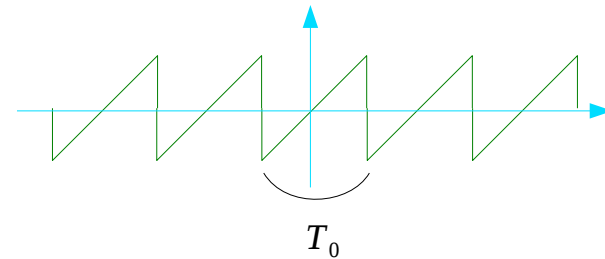
Continuous Time

CTFS

Discrete Frequency



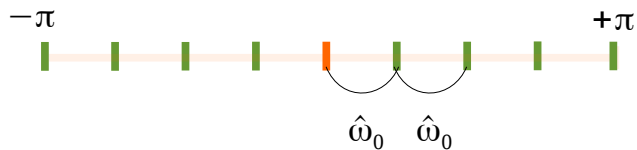
Periodic in *continuous* time



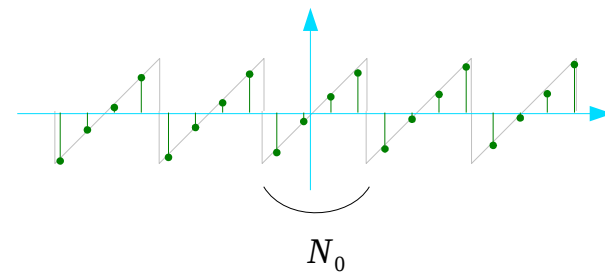
Discrete Time

DTFS / DFT

Discrete Frequency



Periodic in *discrete* time





# Discrete Time Resolution

## Discrete Frequency

$\omega_s$ : replication frequency  
 $\hat{\omega}_s$ : normalized replication frequency

$$\omega_s = \frac{2\pi}{T_s} \longleftrightarrow \hat{\omega}_s = \frac{2\pi}{1}$$

## Continuous Frequency

$\omega_s$ : replication frequency  
 $\hat{\omega}_s$ : normalized replication frequency

$$\omega_s = \frac{2\pi}{T_s} \longleftrightarrow \hat{\omega}_s = \frac{2\pi}{1}$$

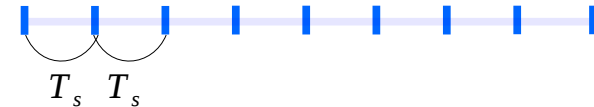
Discrete Time

### DTFS / DFT



Discrete Time  
 Periodic in *discrete* freq

### DTFT



Discrete Time  
 Periodic in *continuous* freq

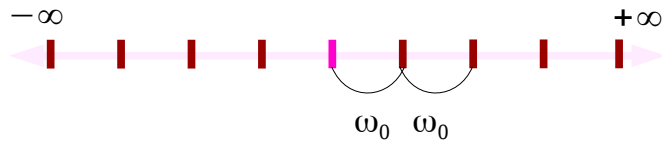
# Discrete Frequency Resolution

## Discrete Frequency

Continuous Time

**CTFS**

Periodic in *continuous* time  
Discrete Frequency



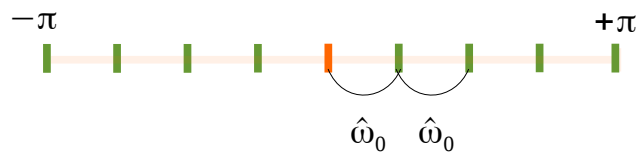
$$\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T_0}$$

period:  $T_0$  seconds

Discrete Time

**DTFS / DFT**

Periodic in *discrete* time  
Discrete Frequency



$$\hat{\omega}_0 = \frac{2\pi}{N_0}$$

period:  $N_0$  samples

# Normalized Frequency

## Normalized Discrete Frequency

$$\hat{\omega}_s = \frac{2\pi}{1} = \left(\frac{2\pi}{T_s}\right) T_s$$

$$\hat{\omega}_0 = \frac{2\pi}{N_0} = \left(\frac{2\pi}{T_0}\right) T_s$$

## Normalized Continuous Frequency

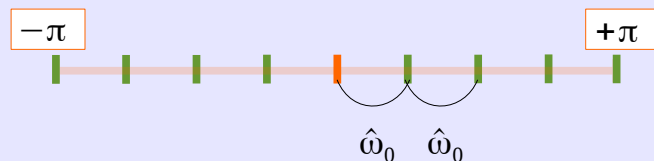
$$\hat{\omega}_s = \frac{2\pi}{1} = \left(\frac{2\pi}{T_s}\right) T_s$$

*continuous variable  $\hat{\omega}$*

Discrete Time

DTFS / DFT

$$y_k / X[k]$$



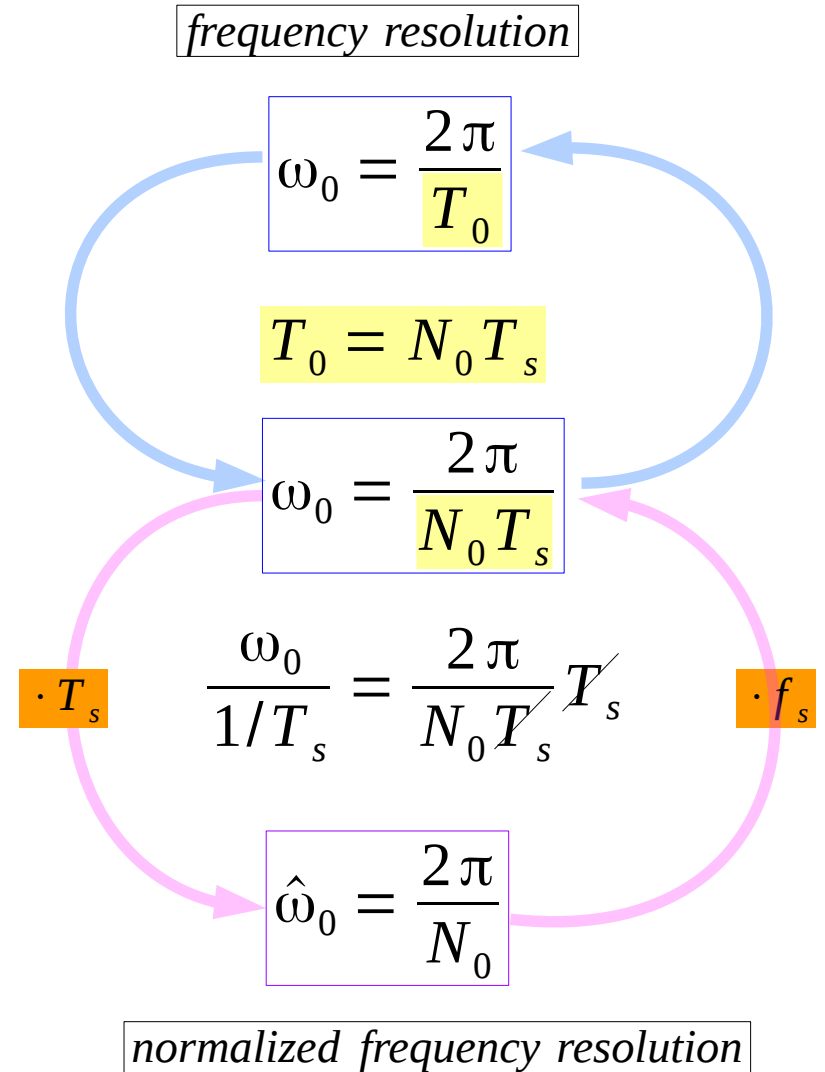
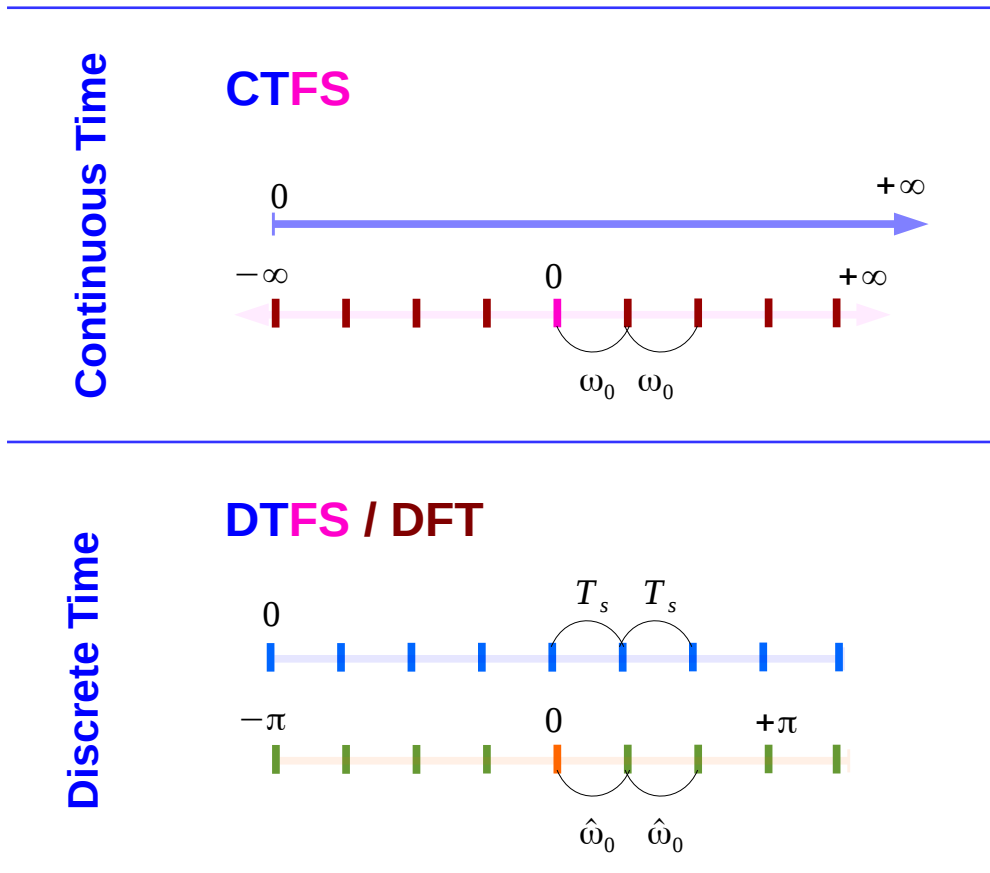
DTFT

$$X(j\hat{\omega})$$



# Normalized by $1/T_s$

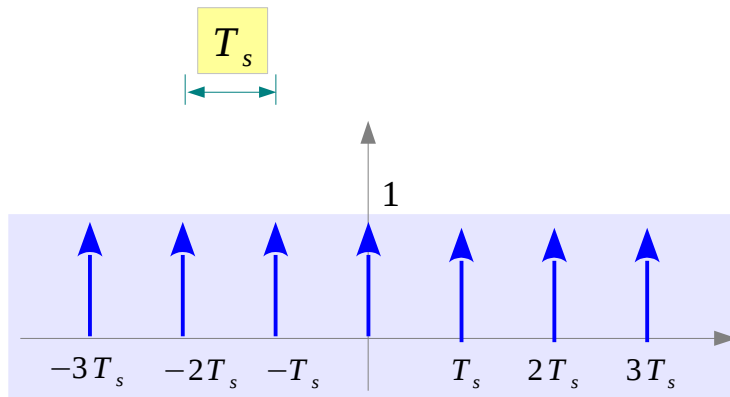
## Discrete Frequency



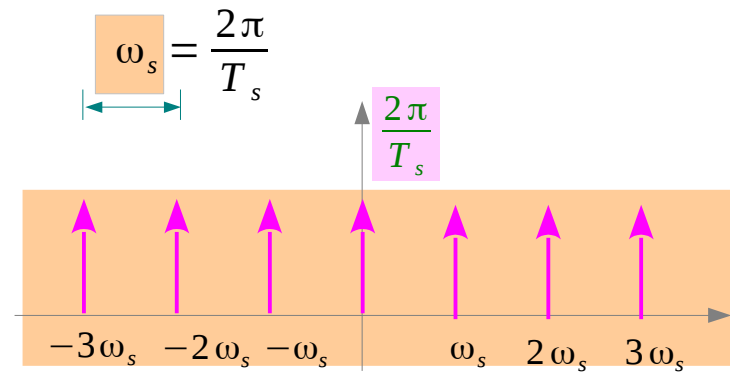
# CTFT pair of an impulse train

$$p(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t - nT_s) \quad \longleftrightarrow \quad P(j\omega) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \left( \frac{2\pi}{T_s} \right) \delta(\omega - k\omega_s)$$

$\frac{2\pi}{T_s}$

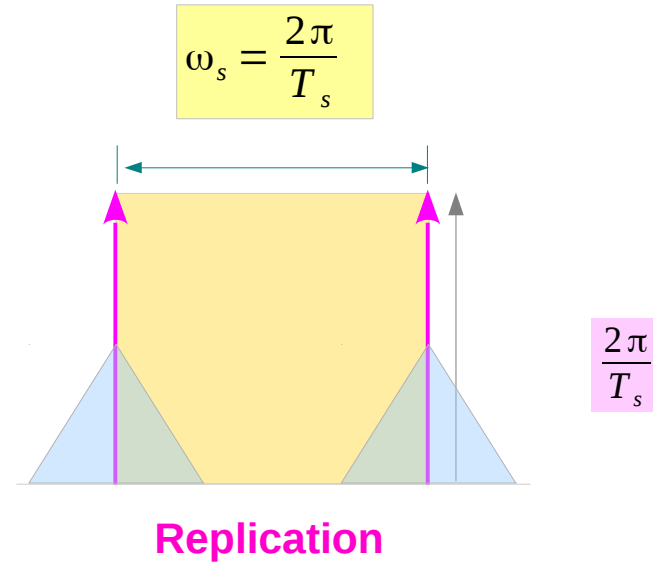
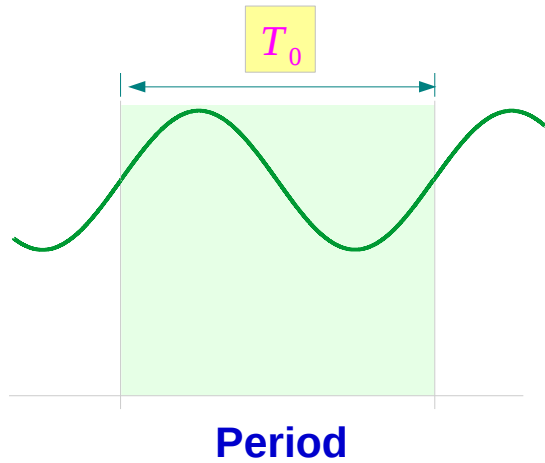
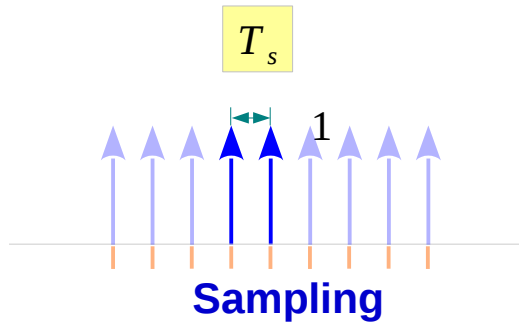


Sampling

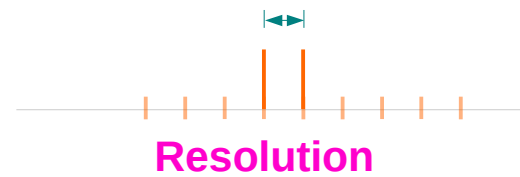


Replication

# Sampling and Replicating

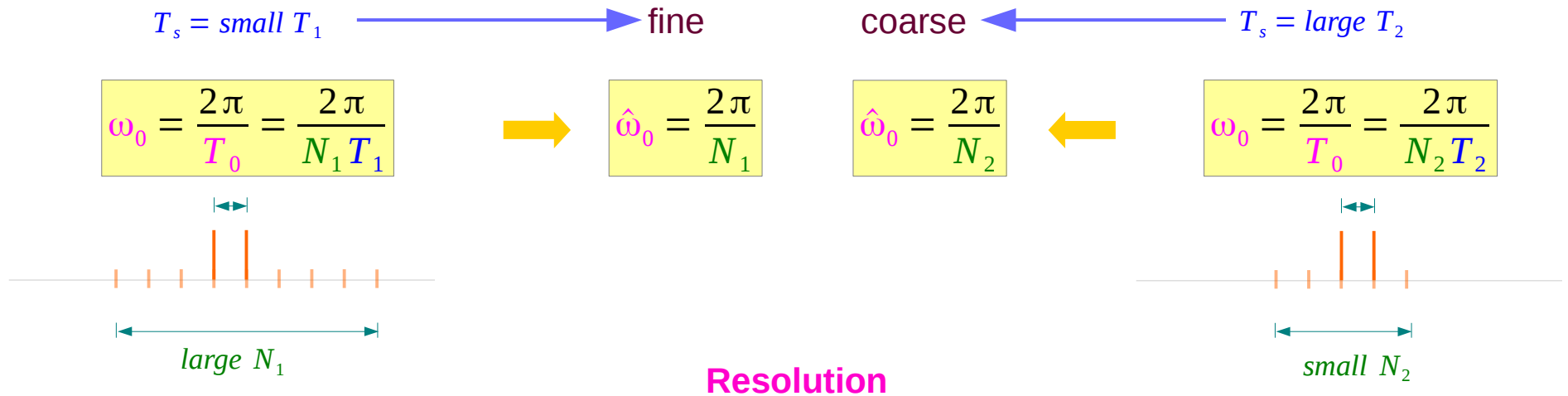
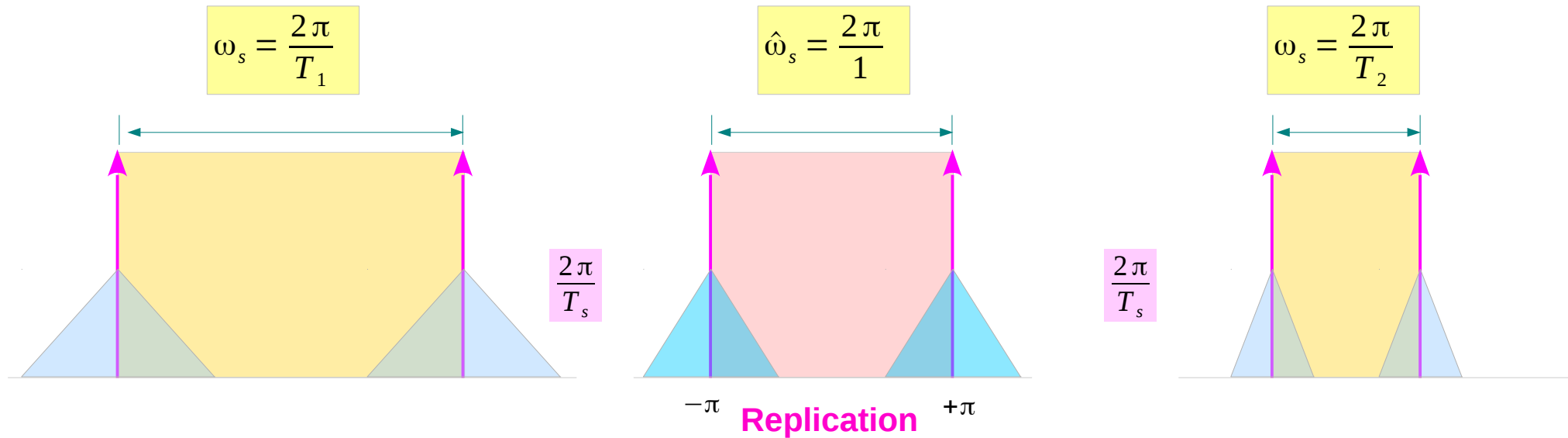


$$\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T_0} = \frac{2\pi}{N_1 T_1} = \frac{2\pi}{N_2 T_2}$$

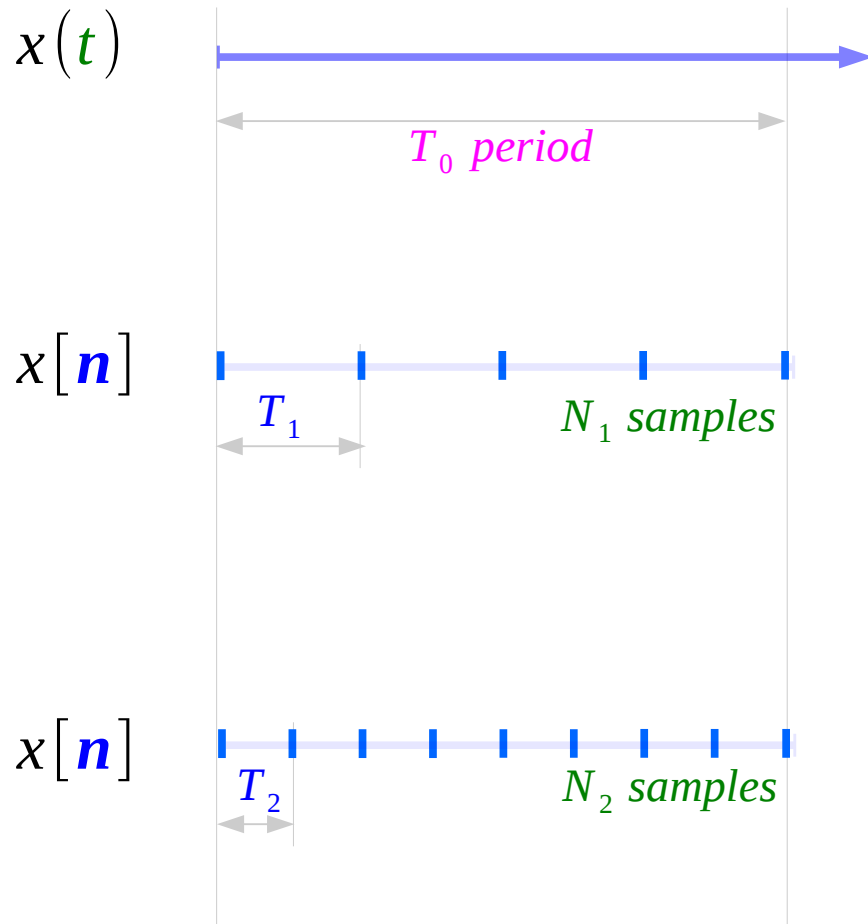


# Normalization

Relatively scaled figures



# Sampling Period and the Number of Samples



$$\text{fundamental period } T_0 = T_1 N_1 = T_2 N_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sampling period: } & T_1 & (T_1 > T_2) \\ \text{number of samples: } & N_1 & (N_1 < N_2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sampling period: } & T_2 & (T_1 > T_2) \\ \text{number of samples: } & N_2 & (N_1 < N_2) \end{aligned}$$



# Periodic Relationship

fundamental period  $T_0$   $\longleftrightarrow$  frequency resolution  $\omega_0$

$$T_0 = T_1 N_1 = T_2 N_2$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T_0} = \frac{2\pi}{N_1 T_1} = \frac{2\pi}{N_2 T_2}$$

sampling period  $T_s$ :  $\longleftrightarrow$  replication period  $\omega_1, \omega_2$ :

$$T_1 > T_2$$

$$\omega_1 = \frac{2\pi}{T_1} < \omega_2 = \frac{2\pi}{T_2}$$

no of samples  $N_0$ :  $\longleftrightarrow$  normalized frequency resolution  $\hat{\omega}_0$

$$N_1 < N_2$$

$$\hat{\omega}_0 = \frac{2\pi}{N_1} > \hat{\omega}_0 = \frac{2\pi}{N_2}$$

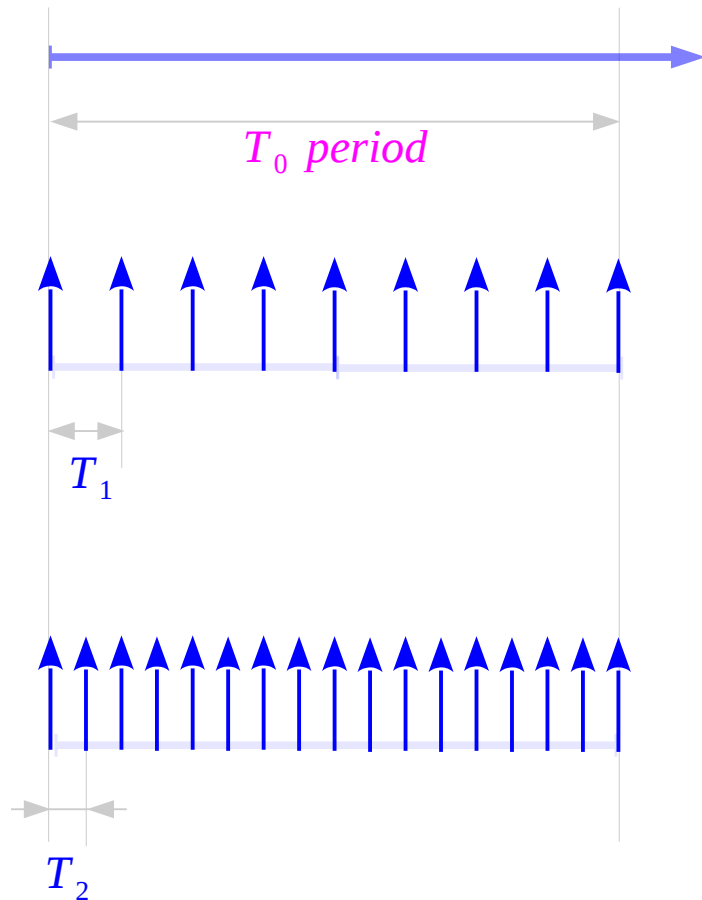
$$\hat{\omega}_0 = \omega_0 T_1$$

coarse

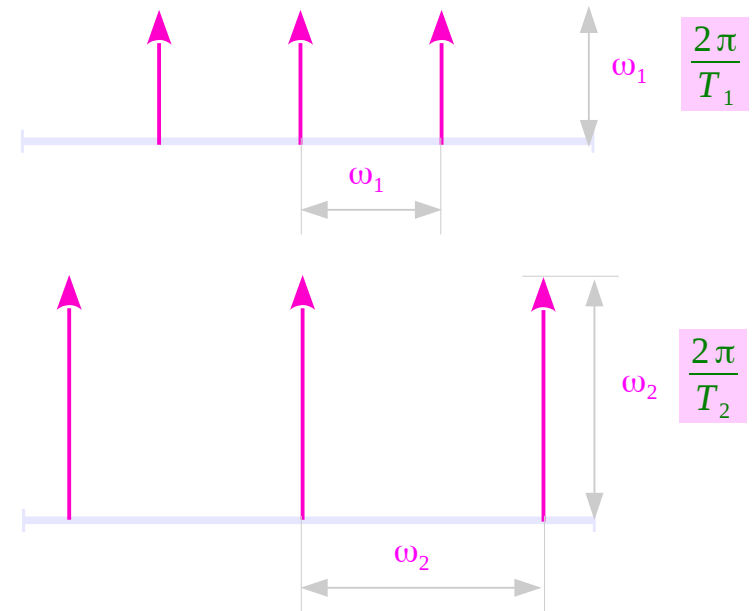
$$\hat{\omega}_0 = \omega_0 T_2$$

fine

# Sampling Period and Replication Period



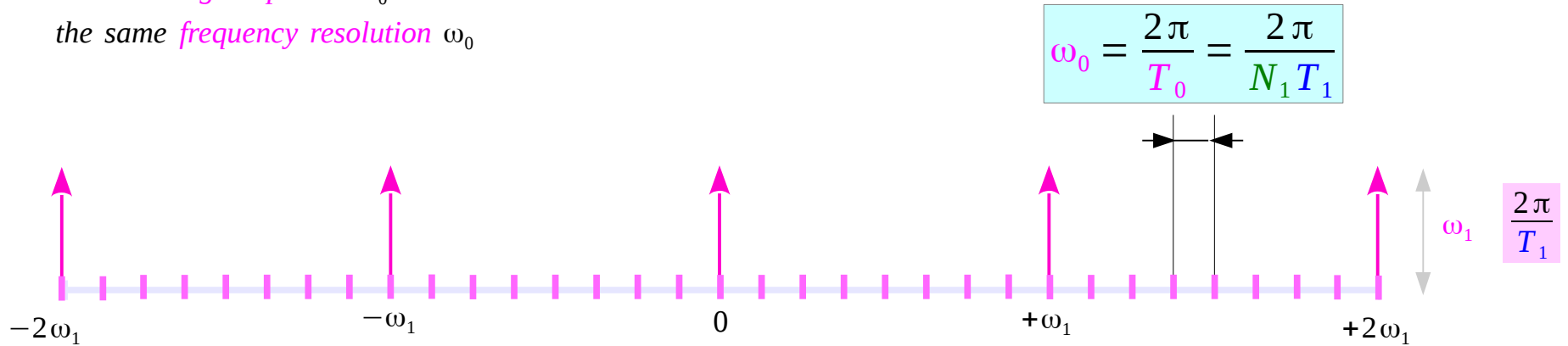
$$\omega_s = \frac{2\pi}{T_s}$$



# Frequency Resolution

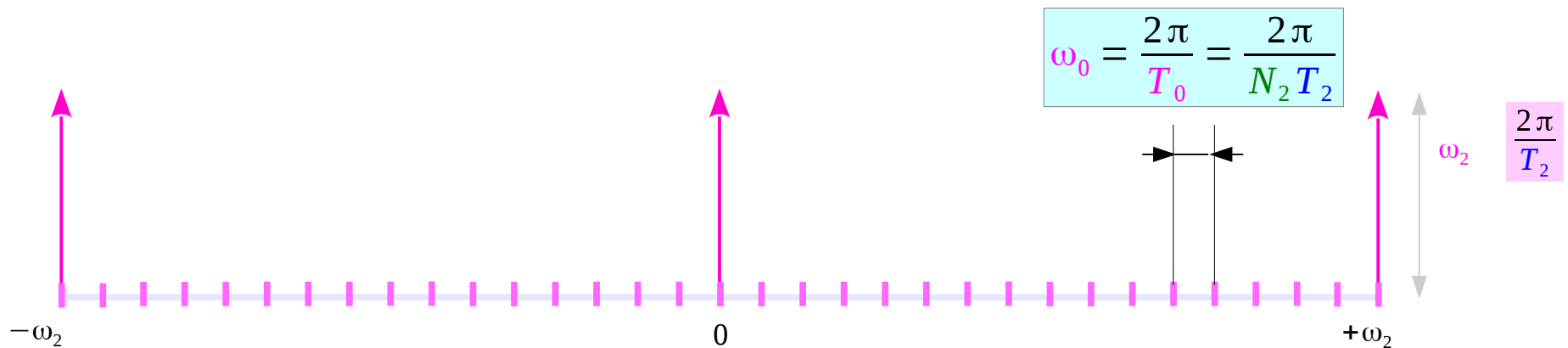
the same *signal period*  $T_0$

the same *frequency resolution*  $\omega_0$

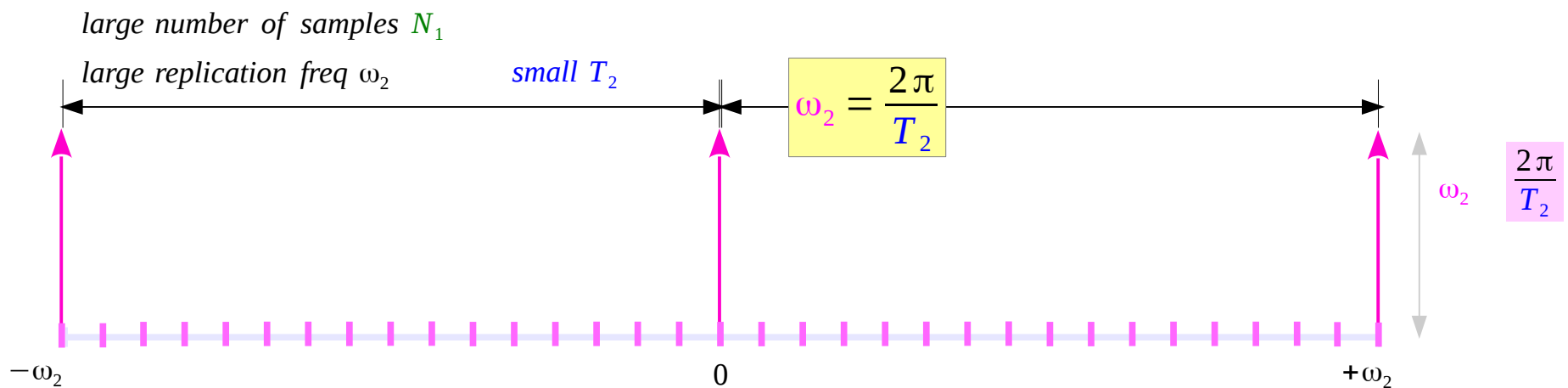
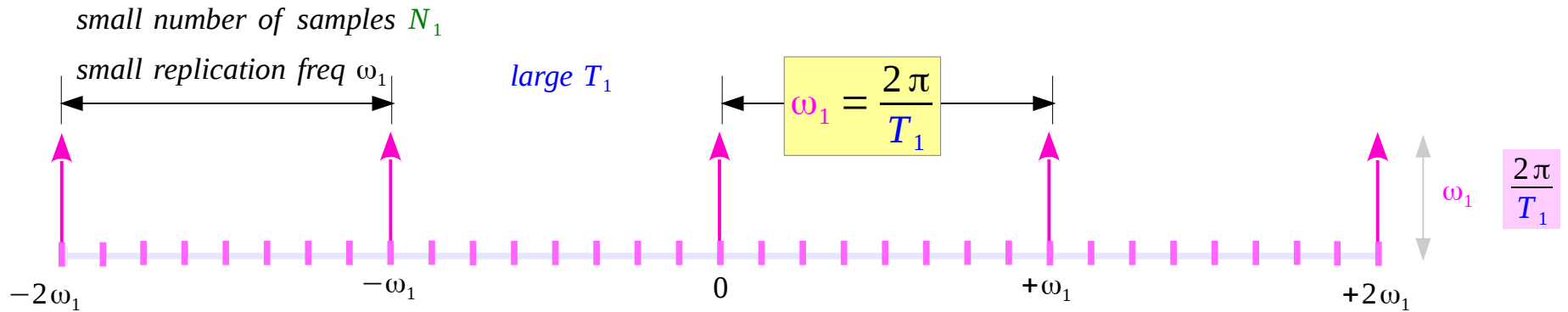


the same *signal period*  $T_0$

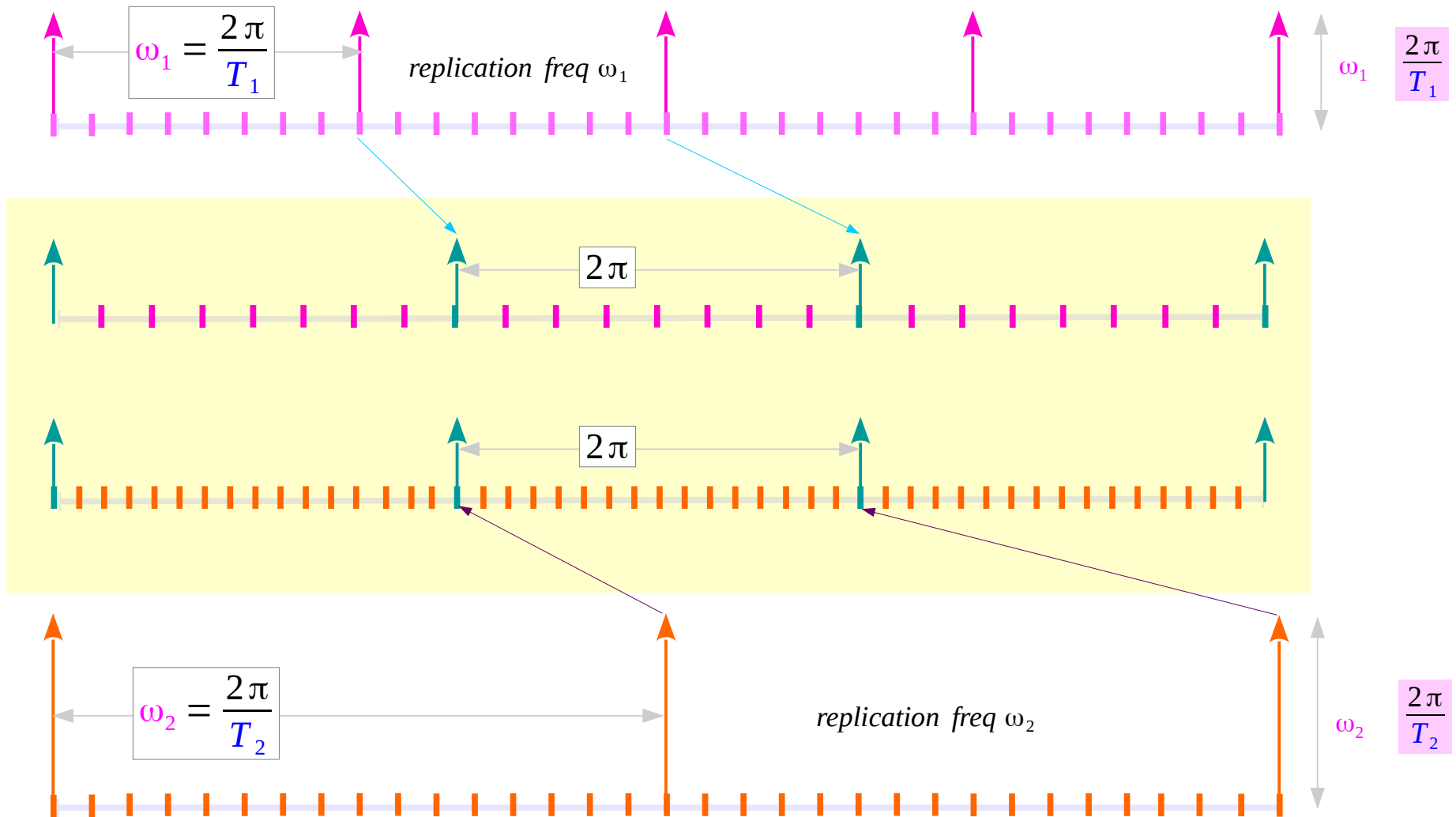
the same *frequency resolution*  $\omega_0$



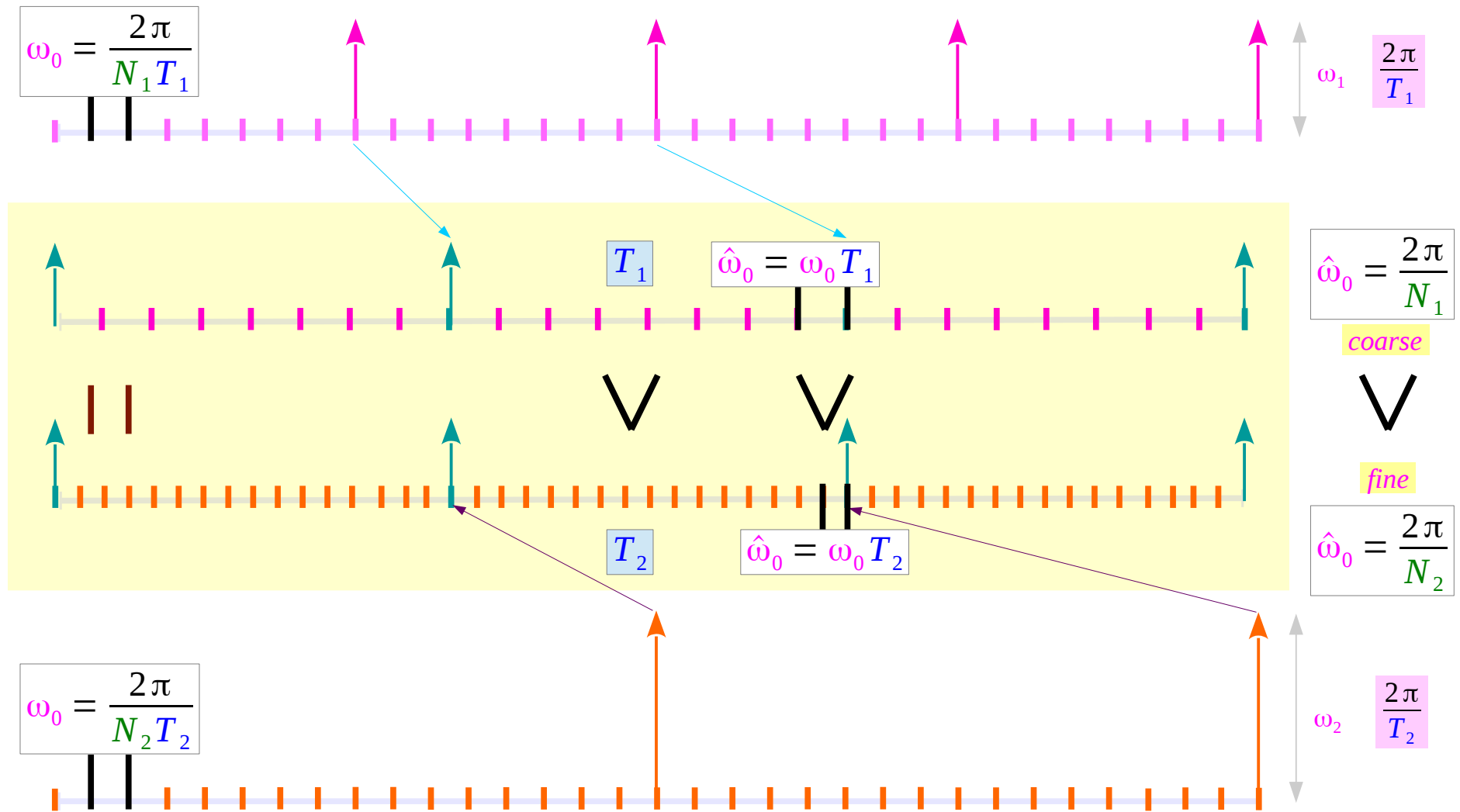
# Replication Frequency



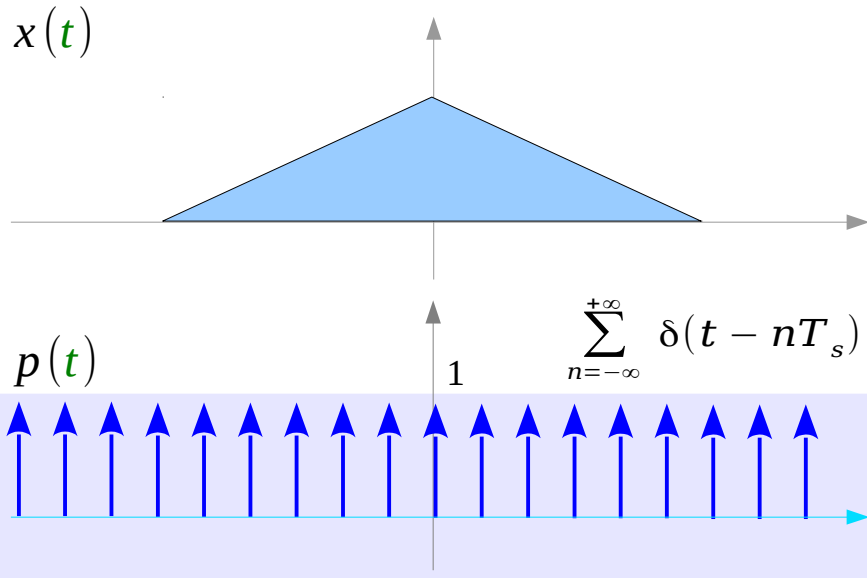
# Normalized Frequency for Comparison



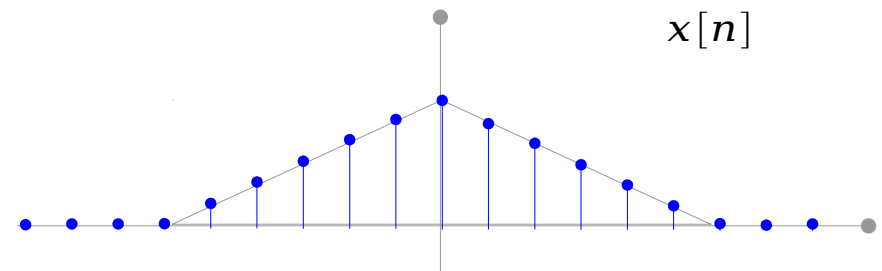
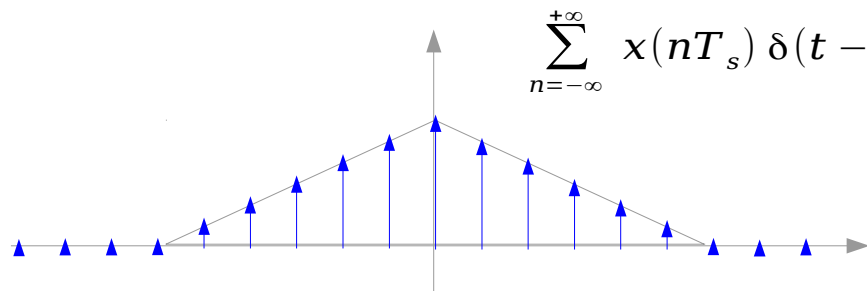
# Normalized Frequency Resolution



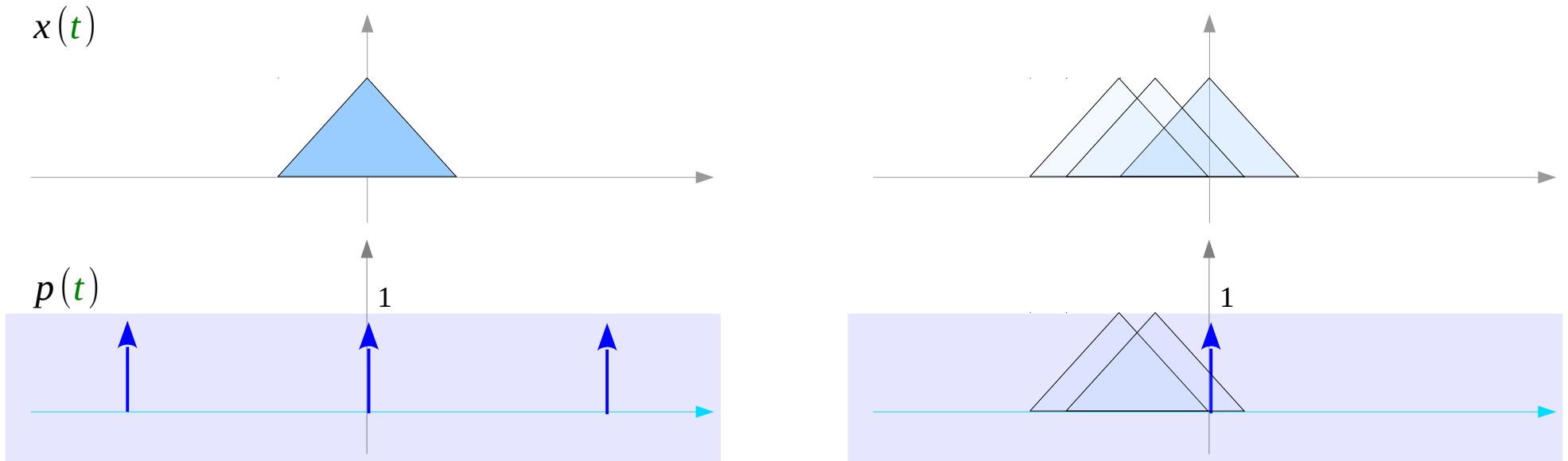
# Multiplication with an Impulse Train



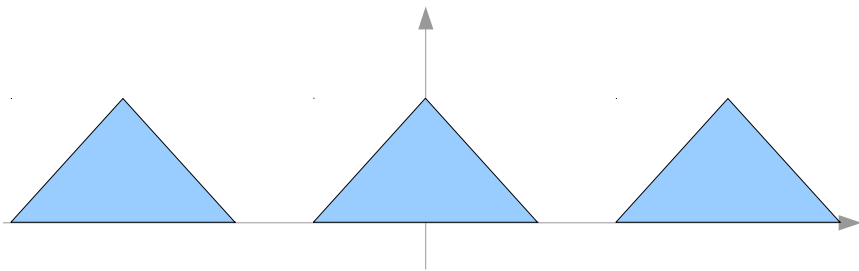
$x(t) \cdot p(t)$       **Multiplication with a dense impulse train**



# Convolution with an Impulse Train



$x(t)*p(t)$       **Multiplication with a sparse impulse train**





# Convolution & Multiplication Properties

$$x(t) * y(t) \iff X(j\omega) \cdot Y(j\omega)$$

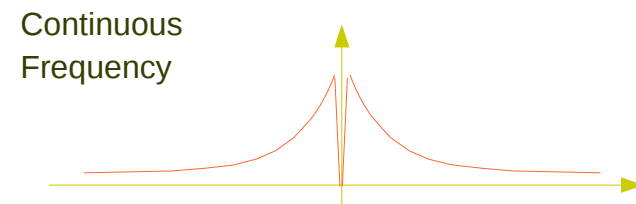
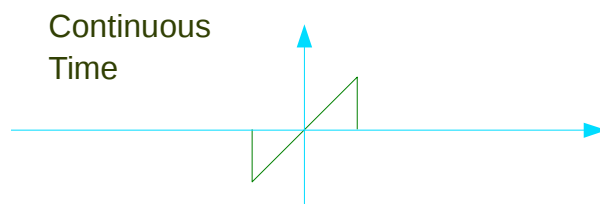
$$x(t) \cdot y(t) \iff \frac{1}{2\pi} X(j\omega) * Y(j\omega)$$

$$x(t) * y(t) \iff X(f) \cdot Y(f)$$

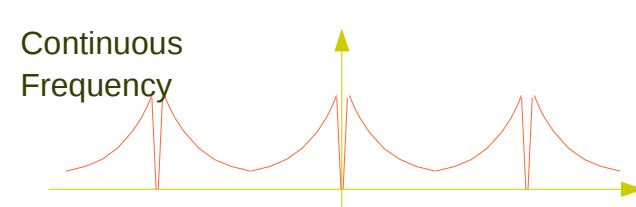
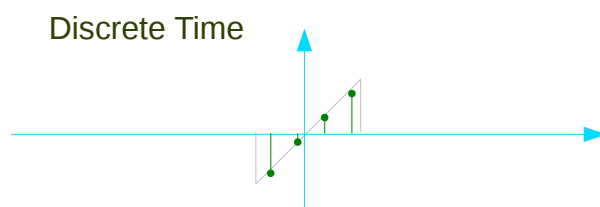
$$x(t) \cdot y(t) \iff X(f) * Y(f)$$

# Types of Fourier Transforms

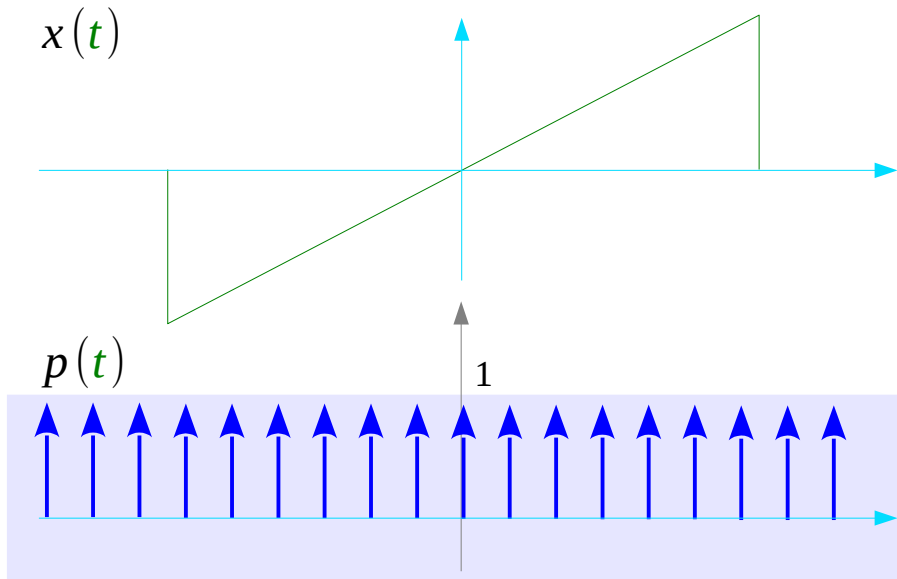
## Continuous Time Fourier Transform CTFT



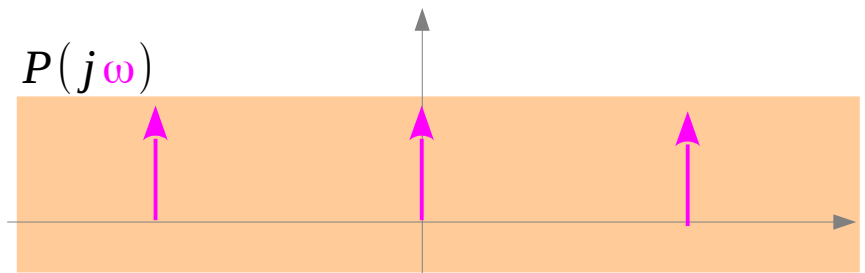
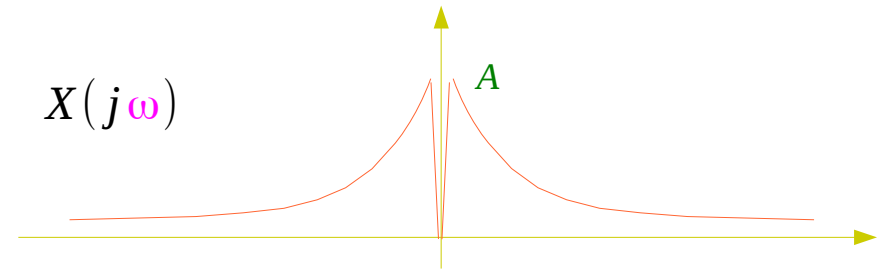
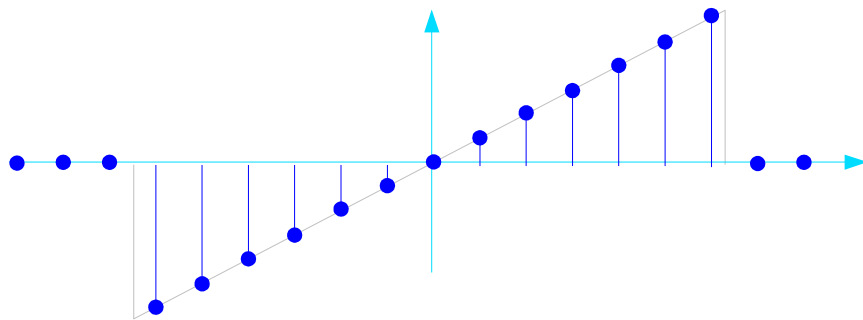
## Discrete Time Fourier Transform DTFT



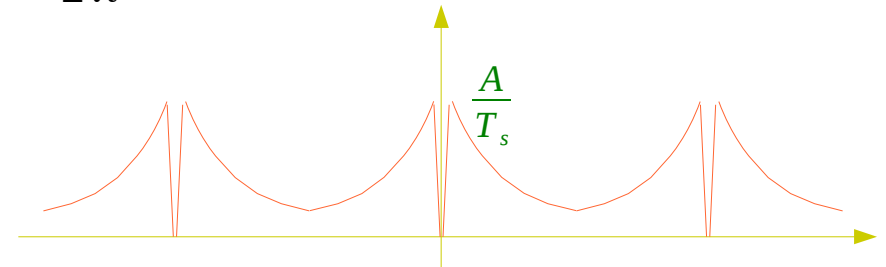
# Multiplication & Convolution



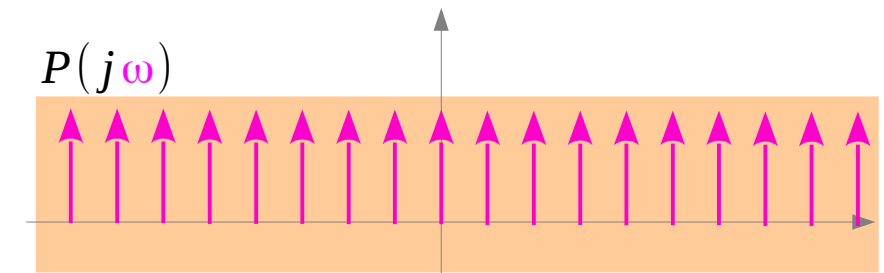
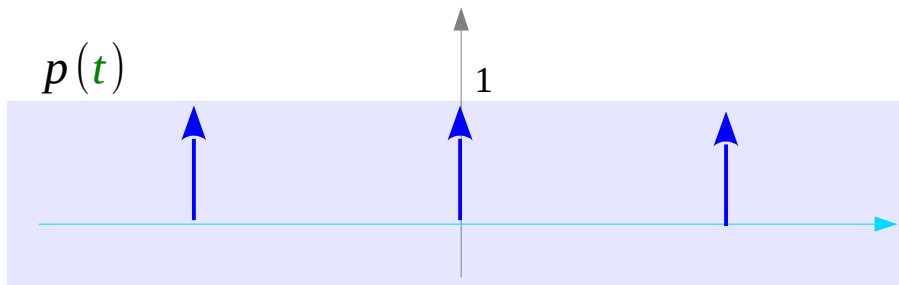
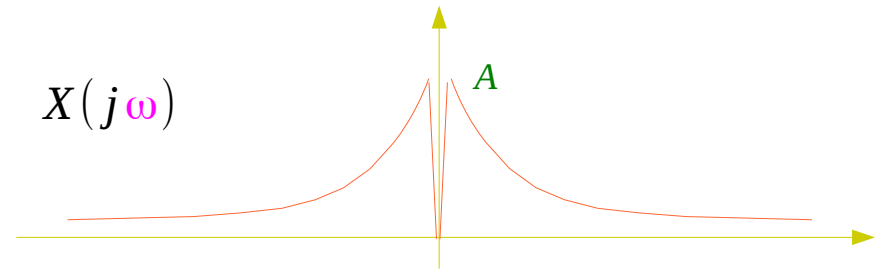
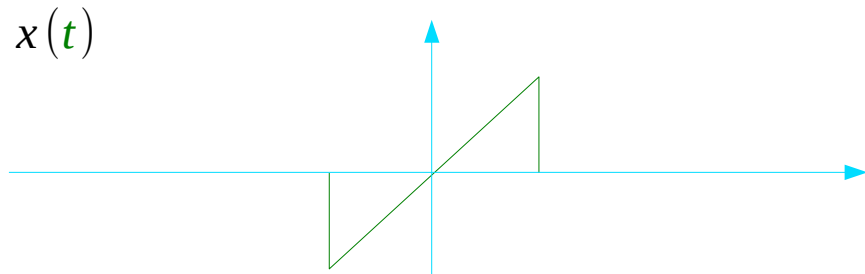
$x(t) \cdot p(t)$       **Multiplication**



$\frac{1}{2\pi} X(j\omega) * P(j\omega)$       **Convolution**

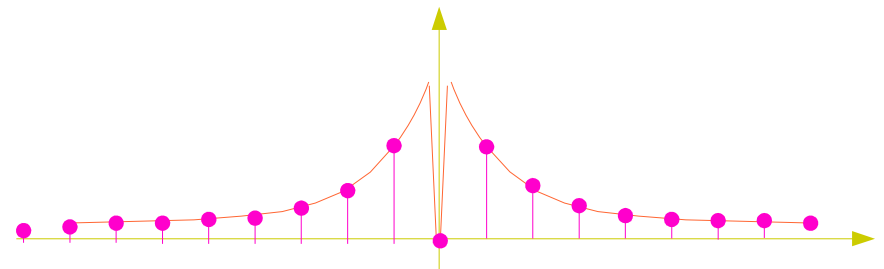
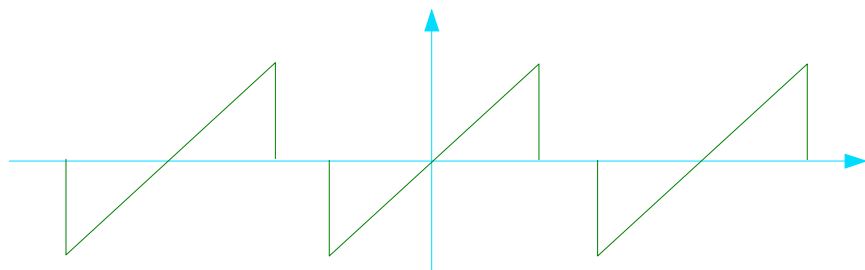


# Convolution & Multiplication



$x(t) \cdot p(t)$       **Convolution**

$X(j\omega) \cdot P(j\omega)$       **Multiplication**



## References

- [1] <http://en.wikipedia.org/>
- [2] J.H. McClellan, et al., Signal Processing First, Pearson Prentice Hall, 2003
- [3] M.J. Roberts, Fundamentals of Signals and Systems
- [4] S.J. Orfanidis, Introduction to Signal Processing
- [5] K. Shin, et al., Fundamentals of Signal Processing for Sound and Vibration Engineerings