

Lecture 7 Discrete Fourier Transform In 2d

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 Lecture 29 - Discrete Fourier Transform (DFT)

Lecture-2 : Compute 4 point DFT of a given discrete time sequence (Discrete Fourier Transform) Lecture 7 Discrete Fourier Transform
 Lecture 7 -The Discrete Fourier Transform 7.1 The DFT The Discrete Fourier Transform (DFT) is the equivalent of the continuous Fourier Transform for signals known only at instants separated by sample times (i.e. a finite sequence of data). Let $x(t)$ be the continuous signal which is the source of the data. Let samples be denoted $x[n]$. The Fourier Transform of the original signal, $X(\omega)$, would be $X(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t)e^{-j\omega t} dt$.

Lecture 7 -The Discrete Fourier Transform
 7.4 Discrete Fourier Transform (DFT) and FFT Let $x[n]$ be a sequence of N possibly complex values. The Discrete Fourier Transform (DFT) of this sequence is the sequence $X[k]$, $k=0,1,\dots,N-1$, where $X[k] = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x[n]e^{-j2\pi kn/N}$ (7.4.1) The inverse discrete Fourier transform (IDFT) is $x[n] = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} X[k]e^{j2\pi kn/N}$ (7.4.2)

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 DFT framework and converting integrals to summations

Lecture 7: Discrete Fourier Transform Framework: Integrals ...
 The discrete version of the Fourier Series can be written as $x[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} X[k]e^{j2\pi kn/N}$ $X[k] = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x[n]e^{-j2\pi kn/N}$, where $X[k] = N X_c(k)W_c^{-kn}$, Note that, for integer values of m , we have $W_c^{-kn} = e^{-j2\pi km/N}$ $X_c(k) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x[n]e^{-j2\pi kn/N}$ DFS.

Discrete Fourier Transform (DFT)
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 Discrete Fourier Transform Discrete Fourier Basis Let us discretize a given function on a set of N equi-spaced nodes as a vector $f_j = f(x_j)$ where $x_j = jh$ and $h = \frac{2\pi}{N}$. Observe that $x_j = x_{j+N}$ is the same node as x_j due to periodicity so we only consider N instead of $N+1$ nodes. Now consider a discrete Fourier basis that only includes the first N

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 The Discrete Fourier Transform (DFT) (1) Fourier transform is computed (on computers) using discrete techniques. Such numerical computation of the Fourier transform is known as Discrete Fourier Transform (DFT). Begin with time-limited signal $x(t)$, we want to compute its Fourier Transform $X(\omega)$. We know the effect of sampling in time domain: L8.5 P798

Lecture 5 - DFT & Windowing
 ECSE-4530 Digital Signal Processing Rich Radke, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute Lecture 10: The Discrete Fourier Transform (9/29/14) 0:00:13 Review of the 4...

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Lecture 14 - Discrete Fourier Transform
 So the discrete Fourier transform coefficients are equal to the Z transform, if we choose z equal to w sub capital N to the minus k , and look at this for values of k equal to 0, 1, up through capital N minus 1. What that says then, is that the discrete Fourier transform corresponds to samples of the Z transform; and where are those samples? Well, those samples are on the unit circle. Because the magnitude of w is equal to 1.

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 So it's wise to--The Fourier transform goes between y 's and c 's, and y 's. Connects a vector--And this is N values, N function values in physical space. These are N coefficients in frequency space, and one way is the discrete Fourier transform and the other way is the inverse discrete Fourier transform. So, and it's a little bit confused, which ...