

EECE431 Problem Set 4. Solution

9.1 9.5 9.22 9.31 9.32

9.1 Define $f(n) = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} x^*[k] e^{-j2\pi kn/N}$

$$X(n) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} x[k] e^{j\frac{2\pi kn}{N}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{N} f^*(n)$$

9.5.

$$(A-B)D + (C-D)A = AD - BD + AC - AD = AC - BD = X$$

$$(A-B)D + (C+D)B = AD - BD + BC + BD = AD + BC = Y$$

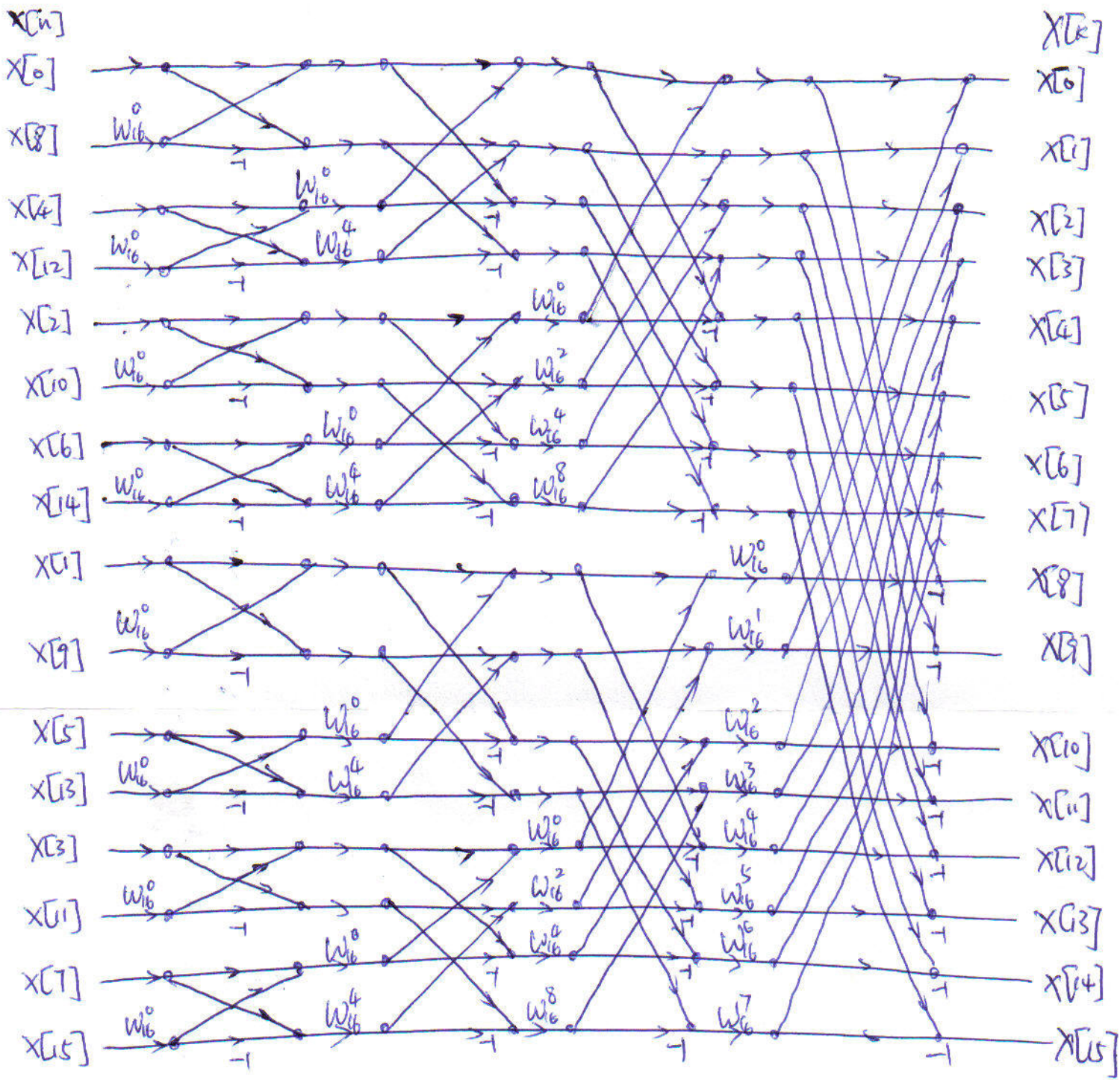
9.22. Page 2.

9.31 (a) if $x[n] = x^*[n] \Rightarrow X[k] = X^*[N-k]$

That is $X_R[k] = X_R[N-k]$ and $X_I[k] = -X_I[N-k]$

$$X_R[k] = X_{ER}[k] \quad X_I[k] = X_{OI}[k]$$

9.22



9.31 (b)

$$G[k] = X_1[k] + jX_2[k]$$

due to the result of (a)

$$= (X_{1ZER}[k] + jX_{1OI}[k]) + j(X_{2ZER}[k] + jX_{2OI}[k])$$

$$= X_{1ZER}[k] - X_{2OI}[k] + j(X_{1OI}[k] + X_{2ZER}[k])$$

So. $G_{ZER}[k] = X_{1ZER}[k]$; $G_{OR}[k] = -X_{2OI}[k]$;

$G_{ZI}[k] = X_{2ZER}[k]$; $G_{OI}[k] = X_{1OI}[k]$;

$$X_1[k] = G_{ZER}[k] + jG_{OI}[k] = X_{1ZER}[k] + jX_{1OI}[k]$$

$$X_2[k] = G_{ZI}[k] - jG_{OR}[k] = X_{2ZER}[k] + jX_{2OI}[k]$$

(c). $N=2^v$ point FFT requires $N/2 \log_2 N$ complex multiplications and $N \log_2 N$ complex additions. This is $2N \log_2 N$ real mult's and $3N \log_2 N$ real additions

(i) 2 times ~~N-FFT~~ N-FFT is $4N \log_2 N$ real mult's and $6N \log_2 N$ real additions

	# real multi	# real add.
(ii) N point FFT getting $G[k]$	$2N \log_2 N$	$3N \log_2 N$
Computing G_{ZER} G_{ZI} G_{OI} G_{OR}	4N $2N$	4N $2N$
Computing $X_1[k]$ $X_2[k]$	0	0 +
from	$2N \log_2 N + 2N$	$3N \log_2 N + 2N$

(d).

$$\begin{aligned}
X[k] &= \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x[n] e^{-j2\pi kn/N} \\
&= \sum_{n \text{ even}} x[n] e^{-j2\pi kn/N} + \sum_{n \text{ odd}} x[n] e^{-j2\pi kn/N} \\
&= \sum_{l=0}^{N/2-1} x[2l] e^{-j2\pi kl/(N/2)} + e^{-j2\pi k/N} \sum_{l=0}^{N/2-1} x[2l+1] e^{-j2\pi kl/(N/2)} \\
&= \begin{cases} X_1[k] + e^{-j2\pi k/N} \cdot X_2[k] & 0 \leq k < \frac{N}{2} \\ X_1[k - N/2] + e^{-j2\pi k/N} X_2[k - N/2] & \frac{N}{2} \leq k < N \end{cases}
\end{aligned}$$

(e).

Step 1. $g[n] = x[2n] + j x[2n+1]$ of the length $N/2$.

Step 2. $N/2$ FFT $g[n] \rightarrow G[k]$

Step 3. obtain $G_{OR}[k]$ $G_{ER}[k]$ $G_{OI}[k]$ $G_{EI}[k]$ from $G[k]$

Step 4. Obtain $X_1[k] = \text{DFT}[x[2n]] = G_{ER}[k] + j G_{OI}[k]$

$$X_2[k] = \text{DFT}[x[2n+1]] = G_{EI}[k] - j G_{OR}[k]$$

from the result of (b)

Step 5 $X[k] = X_1[k] + e^{-j2\pi k/N} \cdot X_2[k]$ by the result of (d)

$$0 \leq k < \frac{N}{2}$$

$$X[k] = X_1^*[N-k] \quad \frac{N}{2} \leq k < N$$

	real multi	real add
Step 1	0	0
Step 2	$N \log_2 \frac{N}{2}$	$\frac{3}{2} N \log_2 \frac{N}{2}$
Step 3	N	N
Step 4	0	0
Step 5	$2N$	$2N$

+

$$3N + N \log_2 N - N$$

$$= 2N + N \log_2 N$$

$$3N + \frac{3}{2} N \log_2 N - 1.5N$$

$$= 1.5N + 1.5N \log_2 N$$

9.32 (a) $L+P-1 \rightarrow$ length of $y[n]$

(b) Suppose $P < L$

The first P points of $y[n]$ need n times multi n times add

for $P < n \leq L$ it is P times multi P times add

for $L < n \leq L+P-1$ it is $L+P-n$ times multi $L+P-n$ times add

So for $P < L$

$$\begin{aligned} \# \text{ multi} &= \sum_{k=1}^P k + (L-P)P + \sum_{k=L+1}^{L+P-1} L+P-k \\ &= \frac{P(P+1)}{2} + (L-P)P + \frac{P(P-1)}{2} \\ &= L \cdot P \end{aligned}$$

add = # multi

if $P > N$ due to the symmetry, same result hold.

(c) Step 1: Compute N -DFT of $x[n]$ and $h[n]$

Step 2: $Y[k] = H[k] \cdot X[k]$

Step 3: $y[n] = \text{IDFT}[Y[k]]$

Note $N \geq L+P-1$ to avoid aliasing

(d)

DFT of $x[n]$	# real multi
	$2N \log_2 N$
DFT of $h[n]$	$2N \log_2 N$
$Y[k] = X[k]H[k]$	$4N$
+ IDFT	$2N \log_2 N$
$6N \log_2 N + 4N$	

N	Direct	FFT
2	1	20
4	4	64
8	16	176
16	64	448
32	256	1088
64	1024	2560
128	4096	5888
256	16384	13312