

Lecture 14

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- ▶ The diagonal matrix \mathbf{F}

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- ▶ Circular shift \mathbf{P}
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- ▶ Application: “harvesting” a given DFT pair $\mathbf{x} \longleftrightarrow \mathbf{X}$

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- ▶ Circular shift \mathbf{P}
- ▶ Circular reversal \mathbf{R}
- ▶ The diagonal matrix \mathbf{F}
- ▶ Application: “harvesting” a given DFT pair $\mathbf{x} \longleftrightarrow \mathbf{X}$,
i.e., deriving further pairs without full DFT computation

Circular Shift P

Circular Shift \mathbf{P}

- ▶ Shift is downward:

$$[0 \ 1 \ \dots \ N-2 \ N-1]^T$$

Circular Shift \mathbf{P}

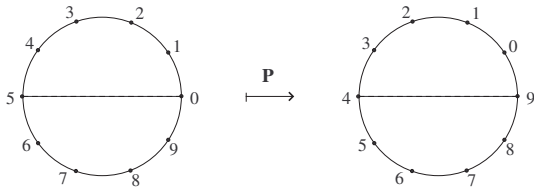
- ▶ Shift is downward:

$$[0 \ 1 \ \dots \ N-2 \ N-1]^T \rightarrow [N-1 \ 0 \ 1 \ \dots \ N-2]^T$$

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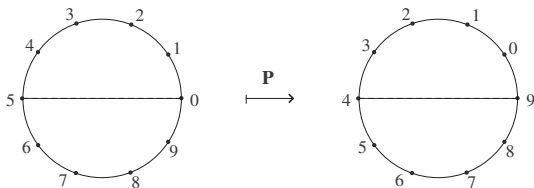
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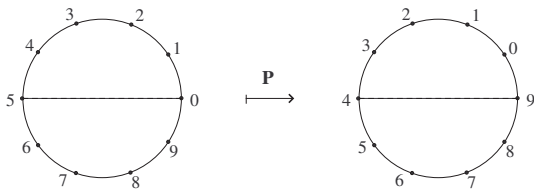


$$\mathbf{P} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

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Circular Reversal \mathcal{R}

Circular Reversal \mathbf{R}

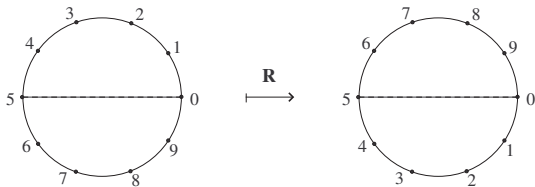
▶ $[0 \ 1 \ \dots \ N-2 \ N-1]^T$

Circular Reversal \mathbf{R}

▶ $[0 \ 1 \ \dots \ N-2 \ N-1]^T \rightarrow [0 \ N-1 \ N-2 \ \dots \ 1]^T$

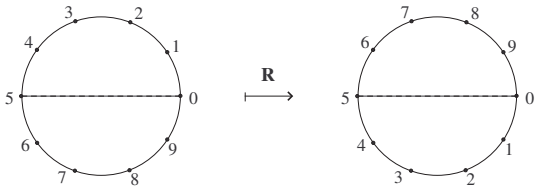
Circular Reversal \mathbf{R}

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Circular Reversal \mathbf{R}

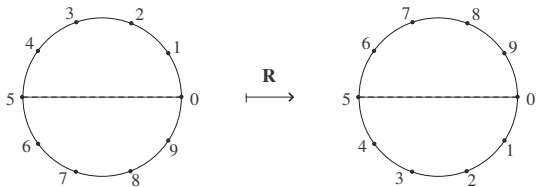
▶ $[0 \ 1 \ \dots \ N-2 \ N-1]^T \rightarrow [0 \ N-1 \ N-2 \ \dots \ 1]^T$



$$\mathbf{R} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \swarrow & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Circular Reversal \mathbf{R}

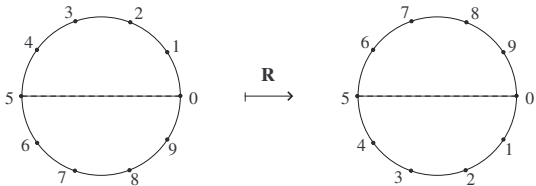
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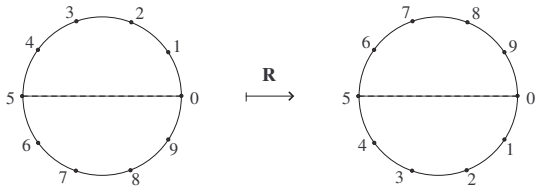


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▶

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- ▶ $\mathbf{R}^{-1} = \mathbf{R}^T = \mathbf{R}$ (Also: $\mathbf{P}^N = \mathbf{I}$)

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$$\mathbf{F} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & z & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & z^2 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & z^{N-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

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- ▶ $\mathbf{F}^k\mathbf{x}$: entry-wise product of \mathbf{x} and k^{th} Fourier sinusoid

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- ▶ $\mathbf{F}^k\mathbf{x}$: entry-wise product of \mathbf{x} and k^{th} Fourier sinusoid
- ▶ $\mathbf{F}^N = \mathbf{I}$

Example

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$$\mathbf{x} = [0 \ 1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4 \ 5]^T ,$$

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- ▶ $\mathbf{x}^{(1)} = [4 \ 5 \ 0 \ 1 \ 2 \ 3]^T$

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$$\mathbf{x} = [0 \ 1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4 \ 5]^T ,$$

express each of the following using \mathbf{P} , \mathbf{R} , \mathbf{F} and \mathbf{x}

- ▶ $\mathbf{x}^{(1)} = [4 \ 5 \ 0 \ 1 \ 2 \ 3]^T$

- ▶ $\mathbf{x}^{(2)} = [4 \ 3 \ 2 \ 1 \ 0 \ 5]^T$

Example

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express each of the following using \mathbf{P} , \mathbf{R} , \mathbf{F} and \mathbf{x}

- ▶ $\mathbf{x}^{(1)} = [4 \ 5 \ 0 \ 1 \ 2 \ 3]^T$

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- ▶ $\mathbf{x}^{(3)} = [0 \ 6 \ 6 \ 6 \ 6 \ 6]^T$

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express each of the following using \mathbf{P} , \mathbf{R} , \mathbf{F} and \mathbf{x}

- ▶ $\mathbf{x}^{(1)} = [4 \ 5 \ 0 \ 1 \ 2 \ 3]^T$

- ▶ $\mathbf{x}^{(2)} = [4 \ 3 \ 2 \ 1 \ 0 \ 5]^T$

- ▶ $\mathbf{x}^{(3)} = [0 \ 6 \ 6 \ 6 \ 6 \ 6]^T$

- ▶ $\mathbf{x}^{(4)} = [0 \ -4 \ -2 \ 0 \ 2 \ 4]^T$

Example

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$$\mathbf{x} = [0 \ 1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4 \ 5]^T,$$

express each of the following using \mathbf{P} , \mathbf{R} , \mathbf{F} and \mathbf{x}

- ▶ $\mathbf{x}^{(1)} = [4 \ 5 \ 0 \ 1 \ 2 \ 3]^T$
- ▶ $\mathbf{x}^{(2)} = [4 \ 3 \ 2 \ 1 \ 0 \ 5]^T$
- ▶ $\mathbf{x}^{(3)} = [0 \ 6 \ 6 \ 6 \ 6 \ 6]^T$
- ▶ $\mathbf{x}^{(4)} = [0 \ -4 \ -2 \ 0 \ 2 \ 4]^T$
- ▶ $\mathbf{x}^{(5)} = [0 \ -1 \ 2 \ -3 \ 4 \ -5]^T$

Example

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$$\mathbf{x} = [0 \ 1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4 \ 5]^T,$$

express each of the following using \mathbf{P} , \mathbf{R} , \mathbf{F} and \mathbf{x}

► $\mathbf{x}^{(1)} = [4 \ 5 \ 0 \ 1 \ 2 \ 3]^T$

► $\mathbf{x}^{(2)} = [4 \ 3 \ 2 \ 1 \ 0 \ 5]^T$

► $\mathbf{x}^{(3)} = [0 \ 6 \ 6 \ 6 \ 6 \ 6]^T$

► $\mathbf{x}^{(4)} = [0 \ -4 \ -2 \ 0 \ 2 \ 4]^T$

► $\mathbf{x}^{(5)} = [0 \ -1 \ 2 \ -3 \ 4 \ -5]^T$

► $\mathbf{x}^{(6)} = [0 \ 2 \ 0 \ 6 \ 0 \ 10]^T$

Some Identities

▶ $W = V^* = VR = RV$

▶ $V = W^* = WR = RW$