

EECS 360
Discrete Fourier Transform

Use the FFT algorithm in Matlab to answer the given questions concerning the following discrete time signals:

$$\begin{aligned}
 x_a(n) &= 10 \sin Bn & 0 \leq n \leq 255 \\
 & & B = 0.049087 \\
 \\
 x_b(n) &= 10 \sin Bn & 0 \leq n \leq 200 \\
 & & B = 0.049087 \\
 \\
 x_c(n) &= 0 & n=0 \\
 &= 10 \left(1 - \frac{|n-32|}{32}\right) & n = 1, \dots, 64 \\
 &= 0 & n = 65, \dots, 127 \\
 \\
 x_d(n) &= 0 & n = 0 \\
 &= 10 \left(1 - \frac{|n-32|}{32}\right) & n = 1, \dots, 64 \\
 &= 0 & n = 65, \dots, 255 \\
 \\
 x_e(n) &= 0 & n = 0 \\
 &= 10 \left(1 - \frac{|n-16|}{16}\right) & n = 1, \dots, 33 \\
 &= 0 & n = 34, \dots, 127 \\
 \\
 x_f(n) &= 0 & n=0 \\
 &= 10 & n = 1, 49 \\
 &= 0 & n = 50, \dots, 63
 \end{aligned}$$

- 1: Use the FFT program to calculate the FFT of $x_a(n)$, $x_b(n)$, $x_c(n)$, $x_d(n)$, $x_e(n)$, and $x_f(n)$ and plot the magnitude of the resulting FFTs.
- 2: Explain the difference between the FFT's of $x_a(n)$ and $x_b(n)$.
- 3: Explain the differences between the FFT's of $x_c(n)$ and $x_d(n)$.
- 4: Explain the differences between the FFT's of $x_c(n)$ and $x_e(n)$.

- 5: If the sampling rate is 10,000 samples/sec., how long is the time record of $x_c(n)$ in seconds, what is the frequency resolution of the FFT in Hz, what is the highest frequency present in the FFT in Hz? Re-label your graph of the magnitude of the FFT for $x_c(n)$ in Hz in assuming a sampling rate of 10,000 samples/sec.
- 6: Form product of the FFT of $x_f(n)$ with itself, i.e., $Y(m) = \text{FFT}[x_f(n)] \text{FFT}[x_f(n)]$. Then take the inverse FFT of $Y(m)$.
- Use Matlab conv function to find the discrete convolution of $x_f(n)$ with $x_f(n)$.
 - Comment on the relationship between the result of the inverse FFT of $Y(m)$ and the discrete convolution of $x_f(n)$ with $x_f(n)$ found using conv.
 - Pad $x_f(n)$ with N_{pad} zeros to create $x_{f\text{pad}}(n)$ and then form product of the FFT of padded version of $x_{f\text{pad}}(n)$ with itself, i.e., $Y_{\text{pad}}(m) = \text{FFT}[x_{f\text{pad}}(n)] \text{FFT}[x_{f\text{pad}}(n)]$. Then take the inverse FFT of $Y_{\text{pad}}(m)$. Use a value of N_{pad} such that the inverse FFT of $Y(m)$ is the same the discrete convolution of $x_f(n)$ with $x_f(n)$ found using conv, i.e., the same as the result for part a).