Advanced Mathematical Perspectives 1 Lecture 8: Sinusoids and the Fast Fourier Transform



#### Matthew Roughan <matthew.roughan@adelaide.edu.au> www.maths.adelaide.edu.au/matthew.roughan/notes/AMP1/

School of Mathematical Sciences, University of Adelaide





# Section 1

# Fourier transforms

3

メロト メポト メヨト メヨト

Fourier's Theorem is not only one of the most beautiful results of modern analysis, but it is said to furnish an indispensable instrument in the treatment of nearly every recondite question in modern physics.

Lord Kelvin

#### Question

- I said before that "We can model *any* periodic function as a (possibly infinite) sum of sinusoids"
- But how would we do that?

(B)

# Fast Fourier Transform

- The Fourier Transform transforms a signal from the *time domain* into the *frequency domain* 
  - But note, it works with complex sinusoids
  - What I plotted above was the *power spectrum*, which is the squared magnitude of the Fourier transform



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:FFT-Time-Frequency-View.png

• The *Fast* Fourier Transform (FFT) is an *algorithm* for doing this *really* fast on real data

#### **Complex Sinusoids**

$$x = a + ib$$
, where  $i = \sqrt{-1}$ 

- real part of x is  $\Re(x) = a$
- imaginary part of x is  $\Im(x) = b$
- complex conjugate  $x^* = a ib$
- Hermitian of a complex matrix  $A = [a_{ij}]$  is  $A^H = [a_{ji}^*]$ .
- identities
  - $e^{ix} = \cos(x) + i\sin(x)$ •  $\cos(x) = \frac{1}{2} \left( e^{ix} + e^{-ix} \right)$

• 
$$\sin(x) = \frac{1}{2i}(e^{ix} - e^{-ix})$$

# FFT in practice

- I don't have time to tell you all I would like about FFTs
- $\bullet~{\rm But}~{\rm Matlab}~{\rm has}$  several functions that will do FFTs for you

fft fft2 fftshift ifft

https://au.mathworks.com/help/matlab/ref/fft.html
https://au.mathworks.com/help/matlab/math/fourier-transforms.html
https://au.mathworks.com/help/matlab/examples/using-fft.html
https://au.mathworks.com/help/matlab/math/two-dimensional-fft.html

• • = • • = •

#### Things to note

- If you start with a real-value signal (which we almost always do), then the Fourier Transform will be Hermitian symmetric  $y(-f) = y^*(f)$ 
  - real part is symmetric
  - complex part is anti-symmetric



#### • Real FFTs will have noise

# Simple examples of Fourier Transforms



3

- 4 週 ト - 4 三 ト - 4 三 ト

# Real FFT of a cosine





Perform FFTs on some examples.

3

イロト イヨト イヨト イヨト

# Further reading I

Matthew Roughan (School of Mathematical S

2

イロト イ団ト イヨト イヨト