



THE FREQUENCY DOMAIN

An alternative to waveforms (the time domain)



The Frequency Domain

- Examples of Simple Spectra
- Fourier Transform vs Short-Term Fourier Transform
- DFT – Discrete Fourier Transform
- FFT – Fast Fourier Transform
- Windowing

Formal Definition

$$R(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) \cos \omega t dt$$

$$X(\omega) = - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) \sin \omega t dt$$

$$F(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

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Simple Spectra Examples

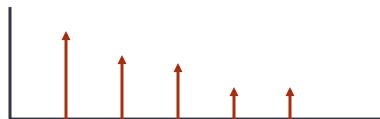
- Sinusoid



- Noise



- Tone with harmonics



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More Examples

- Narrow Band Noise



- Impulse



Negative Frequencies

- Recall that FT is defined for negative as well as positive frequencies. What does this mean?
- $\cos(\omega t) = \cos(-\omega t)$, $\sin(\omega t) = -\sin(-\omega t)$
- For FT of *real* signals,
 - Imaginary part has odd symmetry: $X(\omega) = -X(-\omega)$
 - The real part has even symmetry: $R(\omega) = R(-\omega)$
- Therefore, the negative frequencies contain redundant information. That's why we've mostly ignored them.

Fourier Transform vs Short-Term Transform

- In practice, we can't do an infinite integral, so do a finite integral: the short term FT (STFT)

$$F(\omega) = \int_a^b f(t)e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

- In general, the interesting properties of true FT hold for STFT, but with annoying artifacts

Discrete Fourier Transform

- Since we work with samples rather than continuous data,
- We need a discrete version of FT: DFT
- DFT is essentially just like FT, except band limited and computable
- I'm glossing over many derivations, proofs, and details here.

Fast Fourier Transform

- Replacing integral with a sum, you would think computing $R(\omega)$ would be an $O(n^2)$ problem

$$F_k = \sum_{n=a}^b f_n e^{-j2\pi kn/N}$$

- Interestingly, there is an $O(n \log n)$ algorithm, the Fast Fourier Transform, or FFT

Windowing

- Typically, you can reduce the artifacts of the STFT by windowing:

The diagram shows a noisy signal on the left, followed by a multiplication symbol (×), a smooth bell-shaped window function in the middle, an equals sign (=), and a smoothed version of the original signal on the right. This illustrates how windowing reduces artifacts in the STFT.

- Different windows optimize different criteria: Hamming, Hanning, Blackman, etc.

More Examples Using Audacity

