

Example- Find output of a 4-point Moving Average filter to the rectangular pulse $x[n] = 4p_5[n-6]$ using the FFT/IFFT algorithms.

Given a 4-point MA filter

$$h[n] = \frac{1}{4} [f[n] + f[n-1] + f[n-2] + f[n-3]]$$

For $h[n]$, the start index $Q=0$ + the length is $M=4$.

For $x[n] = 4p_5[n-6]$, the start index $P=4$ + the length is $N=5$.

$$N+M = 5+4 = 9 < L_{\text{FFT}} = 2^4 = 16$$

↳ Use 16-point FFT + IFFT

$y[n]$ will have values (non-zero) for

$$P+Q = 4+0 = 4 \leq n \leq P+Q+N+M-1-1$$

$$= 4+0+5+4-1-1$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$4 \leq n \leq 11 \quad (8 \text{ points})$$

FFT/IFFT will yield 16 points (extras will just be zeros)

Using Table 4.1

$$H(\omega) = 0.25 [1 + e^{-j\omega} + e^{-j2\omega} + e^{-j3\omega}]$$

$-\infty < \omega < \infty$

and

$$X(\omega) = 4 \frac{\sin[(2 + \frac{1}{2})\omega]}{\sin(\omega/2)} e^{-j6\omega}$$

$-\infty < \omega < \infty$

$$Y(\omega) = H(\omega)X(\omega) \quad -\infty < \omega < \infty$$

For FFT, $\omega_k = \frac{2\pi k}{L_{\text{FFT}}}$

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% chap5_DT_Fourier_analysis_FFT_example.m
% EE 313 Chap. 5 Implement DT Fourier analysis of a system
% using the FFT & IFFT algorithms.
% System- 4-point moving average filter (MA)
%     h[n]=0.25(delta[n]+delta[n-1]+delta[n-2]+delta[n-3])
%     H(Omega)=0.25(1+e^{-jOmega}+e^{-j2Omega}+e^{-j3Omega})
% Input- time-delayed DT rectangular pulse
%     x[n] = 4*p5[n-6]
%     X(Omega) = 4*e^{-j6Omega}*sin(2.5*Omega)/sin(0.5*Omega)
clear; close all; clc;
% Plot unit-pulse response h[n] and input x[n] signals
Q = 0; M = 4; nh = Q:1:Q+M-1;
h = [0.25,0.25,0.25,0.25]; % 4-point MA
P = 4; N = 5; nx = P:1:P+N-1;
x = [4,4,4,4,4]; % input
xzero = [0,0,0,0,x]; % input starting at n = 0
stem(nh,h,'r.','linewidth',1.5,'markersize',20), axis([-1 20 0 0.3]),
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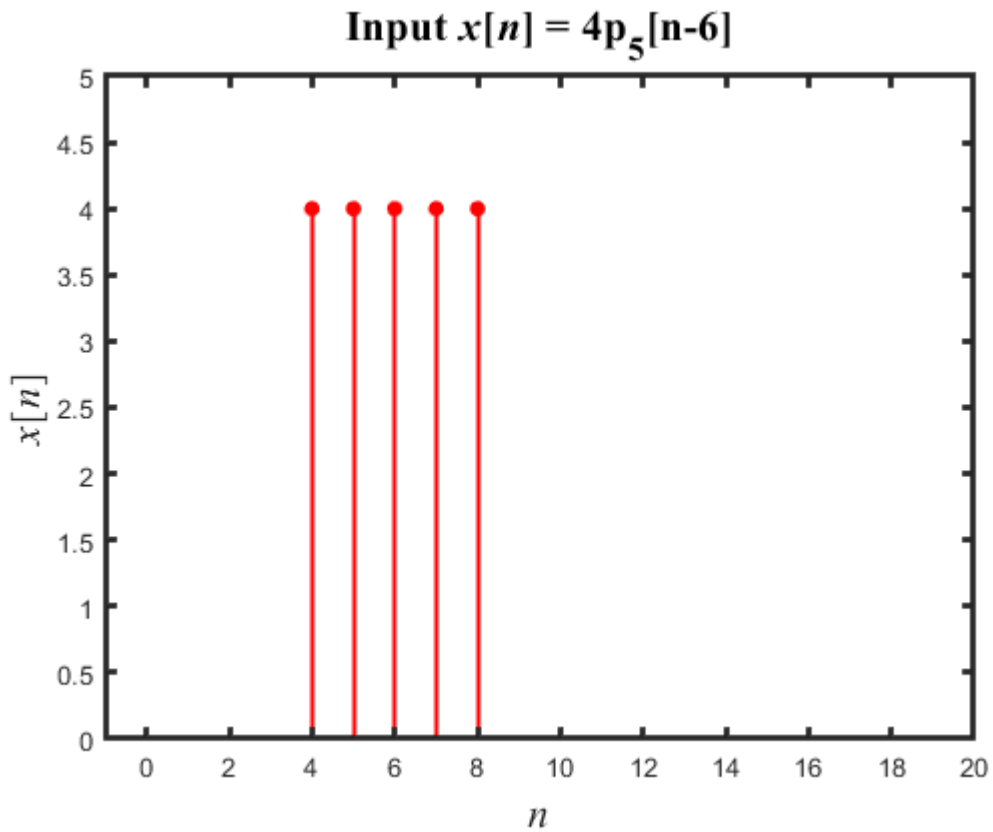
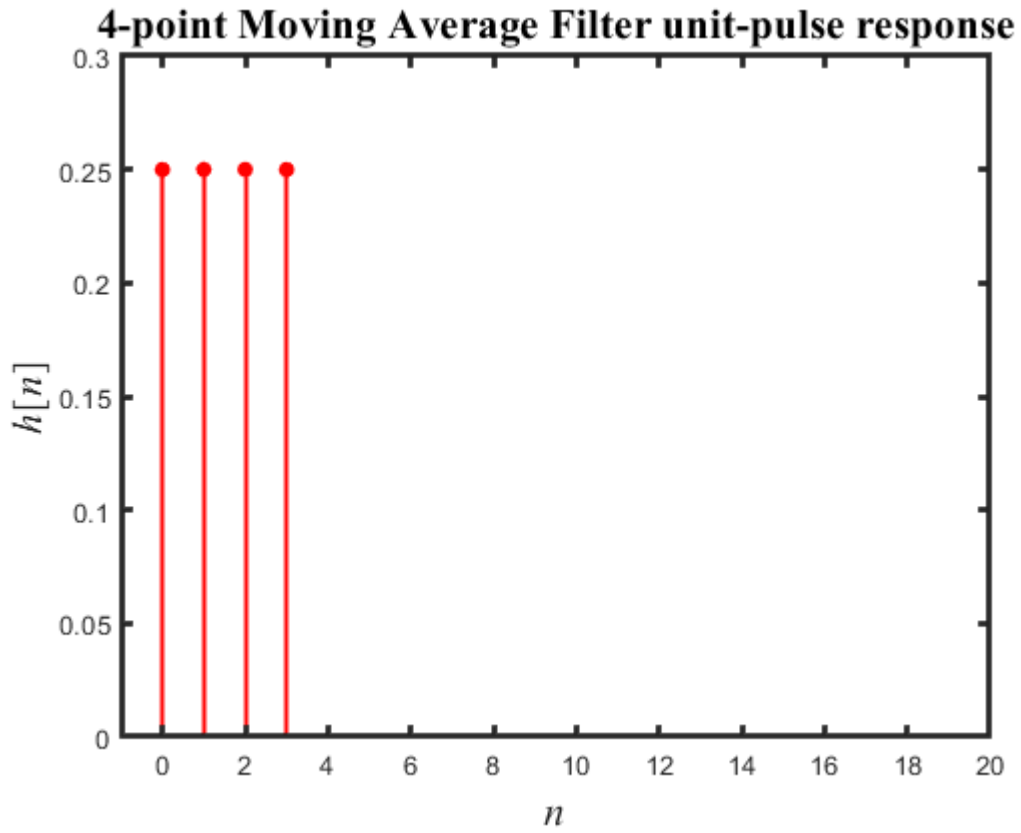
xlabel('\itn','fontsize',16,'fontname','times'),
ylabel('\ith[{\itn}'],'fontsize',16,'fontname','times'),
title('4-point Moving Average Filter unit-pulse response',...
      'fontsize',16,'fontname','times'),
figure, stem(nx,x,'r.','linewidth',1.5,'markersize',20), axis([-1 20 0 5]),
xlabel('\itn','fontsize',16,'fontname','times'),
ylabel('\itx[{\itn}'],'fontsize',16,'fontname','times'),
title('Input {\itx}[{\itn}] = 4p_5[n-
6]','fontsize',16,'fontname','times'),
% Choose L=16 > N+M=9 and calculate FFT of x[n] and h[n]
L = 16; k = 0:L-1; Omegak = 2*pi*k/L;
Hk = fft(h,L);
Xk = fft(x,L); % This Xk ignores phase shift due to start index P = 4
Xkzero = fft(xzero,L);
Yk = Xk.*Hk; Ykzero = Xkzero.*Hk;
% Calculate DTFT of h[n] and x[n]
Omega = eps:0.02*pi:2*pi; % DTFT freq. range
H = 0.25*(1+exp(-j*Omega) + exp(-j*2*Omega) + exp(-j*3*Omega));
X = 4*exp(-j*6*Omega).*sin(2.5*Omega)./sin(0.5*Omega);
Y = X.*H;
% Plot FFT and DTFT results for h[n]
figure, plot(Omega,abs(H),'r-',Omegak,abs(Hk),'b. '),
axis([0 2*pi 0 1.2]),
xlabel('\Omega (rad)','fontsize',16,'fontname','times'),
ylabel('|{\itH}(\Omega)|','fontsize',16,'fontname','times'),
title('4-point Moving Average Filter frequency response',...
      'fontsize',16,'fontname','times'),
legend('DTFT',[num2str(L),'-point FFT']);
figure, plot(Omega,angle(H)*180/pi,'r',Omegak,angle(Hk)*180/pi,'b. '),
axis([0 2*pi -200 200]),
ylabel('\angle {\itH}(\Omega)
(deg)','fontsize',16,'fontname','times'),
xlabel('\Omega (rad)','fontsize',16,'fontname','times'),
title('4-point Moving Average Filter frequency response',...
      'fontsize',16,'fontname','times'),
legend('DTFT',[num2str(L),'-point FFT']);
% Plot FFT and DTFT results for x[n]
figure, plot(Omega,abs(X),'r-',Omegak,abs(Xk),'b.',...
            Omegak,abs(Xkzero),'k+'),
axis([0 2*pi 0 25]),
xlabel('\Omega (rad)','fontsize',16,'fontname','times'),
ylabel('|{\itX}(\Omega)|','fontsize',16,'fontname','times'),
title('Input frequency response','fontsize',16,'fontname','times'),

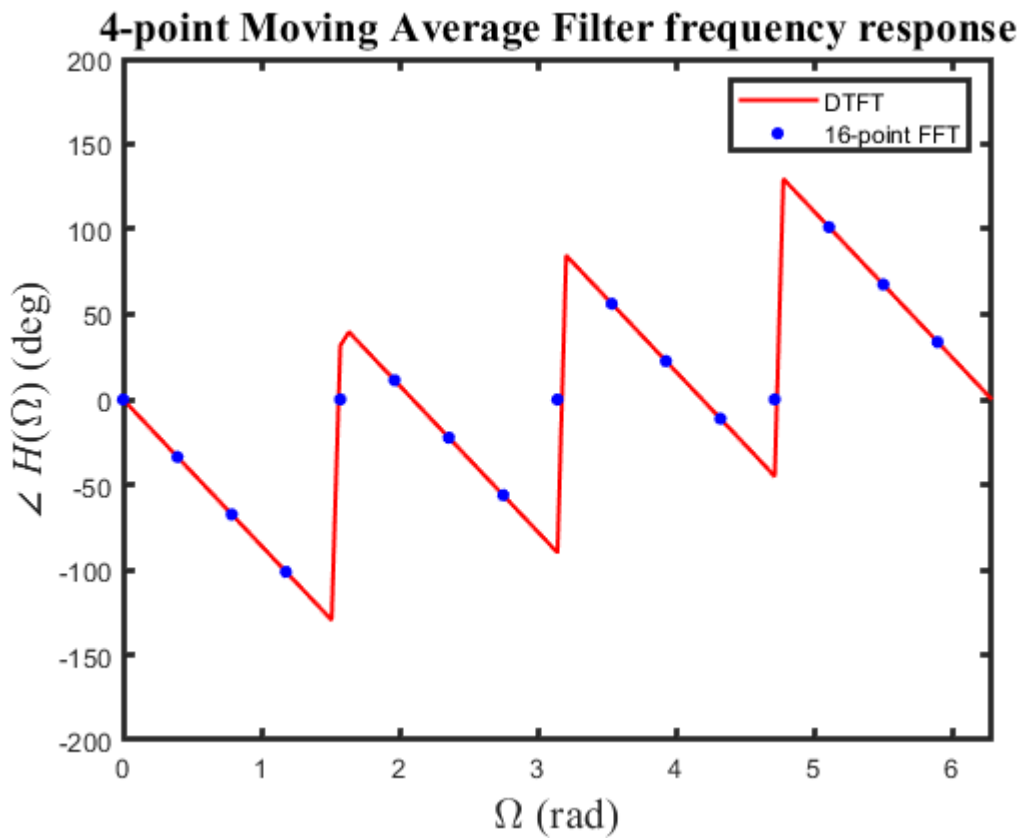
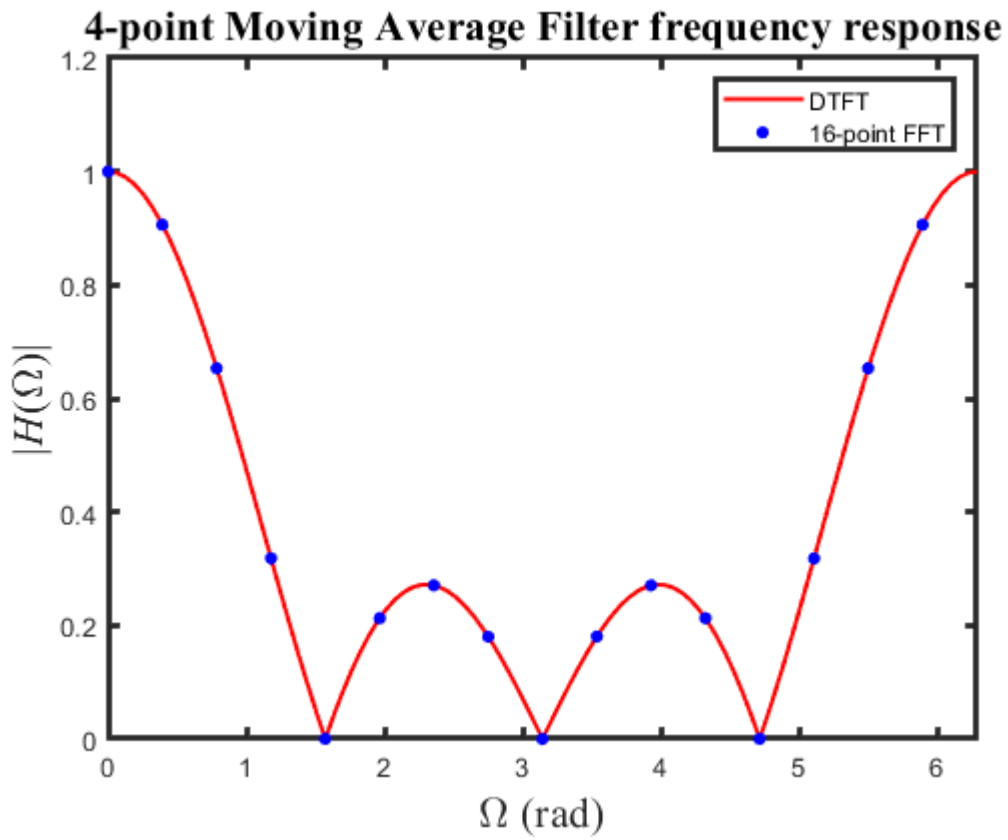
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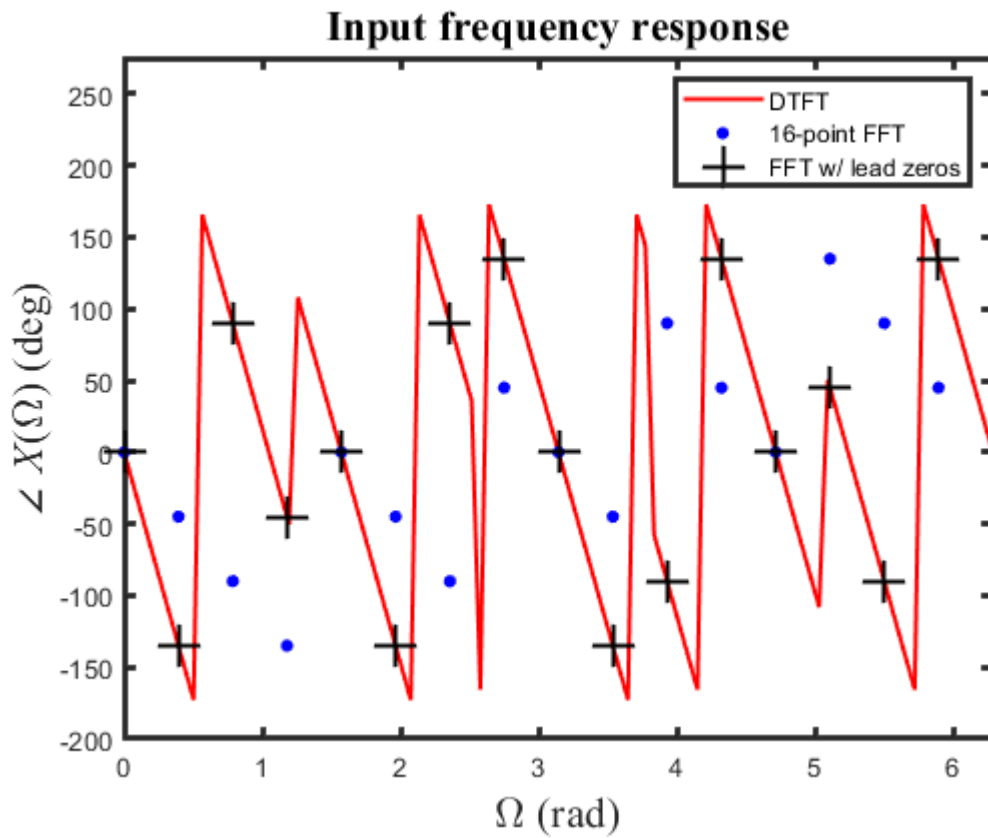
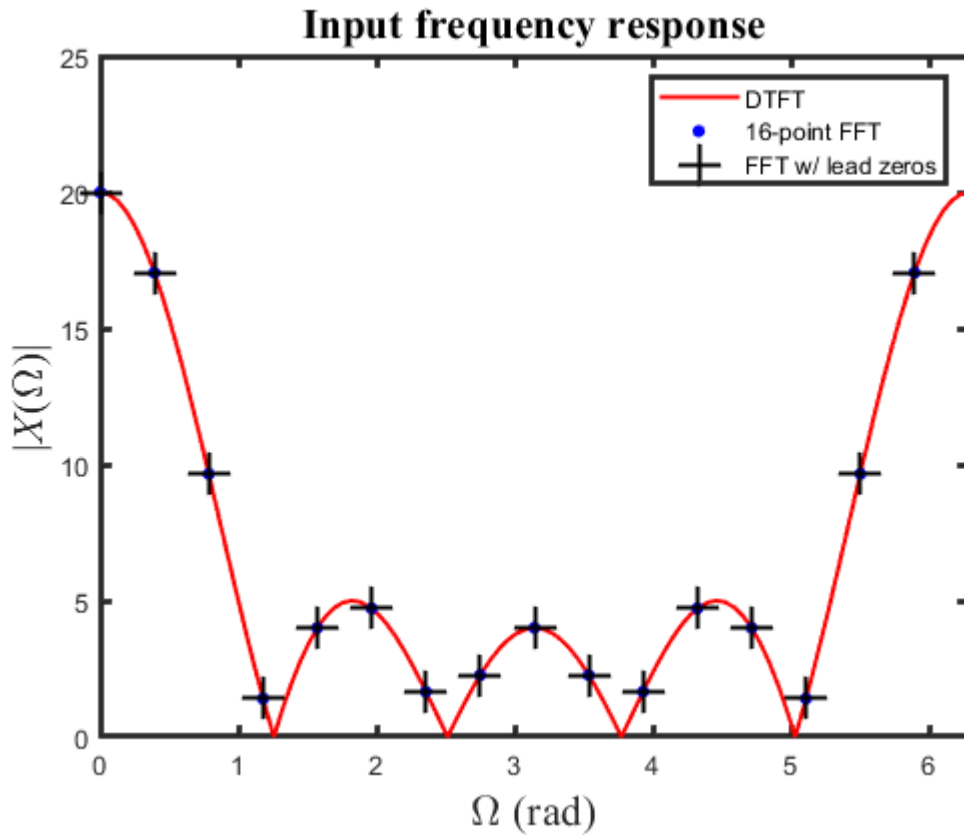
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legend('DTFT',[num2str(L),'-point FFT'],'FFT w/ lead zeros');
figure,
plot(Omega,angle(X)*180/pi,'r',Omegak,angle(Xk)*180/pi,'b.',...
     Omegak,angle(Xkzero)*180/pi,'k+'),
axis([0 2*pi -200 275]),
ylabel('\angle {\itX} (\Omega) (deg)','fontsize',16,'fontname','times'),
xlabel('\Omega (rad)','fontsize',16,'fontname','times'),
title('Input frequency response','fontsize',16,'fontname','times'),
legend('DTFT',[num2str(L),'-point FFT'],'FFT w/ lead zeros');
% Plot FFT and DTFT results for y[n]
figure, plot(Omega,abs(Y),'r-',Omegak,abs(Yk),'b.',...
     Omegak,abs(Ykzero),'k+'),
axis([0 2*pi 0 25]),
xlabel('\Omega (rad)','fontsize',16,'fontname','times'),
ylabel('|{\itY} (\Omega)|','fontsize',16,'fontname','times'),
title('Output frequency response','fontsize',16,'fontname','times'),
legend('DTFT',[num2str(L),'-point FFT'],'FFT w/ lead zeros');
figure,
plot(Omega,angle(Y)*180/pi,'r',Omegak,angle(Yk)*180/pi,'b.',...
     Omegak,angle(Ykzero)*180/pi,'k+'),
axis([0 2*pi -200 275]),
ylabel('\angle {\itY} (\Omega) (deg)','fontsize',16,'fontname','times'),
xlabel('\Omega (rad)','fontsize',16,'fontname','times'),
title('Output frequency response','fontsize',16,'fontname','times'),
legend('DTFT',[num2str(L),'-point FFT'],'FFT w/ lead zeros');
% Find output by DT Fourier analysis
yfft = ifft(Yk); nyfft = (P+Q):1:(P+Q+L-1);
figure, stem(nyfft,yfft,'r.','linewidth',1.5,'markersize',20),
axis([-1 20 0 5]),
xlabel('{\itn}','fontsize',16,'fontname','times'),
ylabel('{\ity}_{FFT}[\{\itn}\'],'fontsize',16,'fontname','times'),
title('System output computed using FFT & IFFT algorithms',...
     'fontsize',16,'fontname','times'),
% Find output by Convolving signals in the time-domain
yconv = conv(x,h); nyconv = (P+Q):1:(P+Q+N+M-2);
figure, stem(nyconv,yconv,'r.','linewidth',1.5,'markersize',20),
axis([-1 20 0 5]),
xlabel('{\itn}','fontsize',16,'fontname','times'),
ylabel('{\ity}_{conv}[\{\itn}\'],'fontsize',16,'fontname','times'),
title('System output computed using DT convolution',...
     'fontsize',16,'fontname','times'),
set(findobj('type','line'),'linewidth',1.5,'markersize',16)
set(findobj('type','axes'),'linewidth',2)

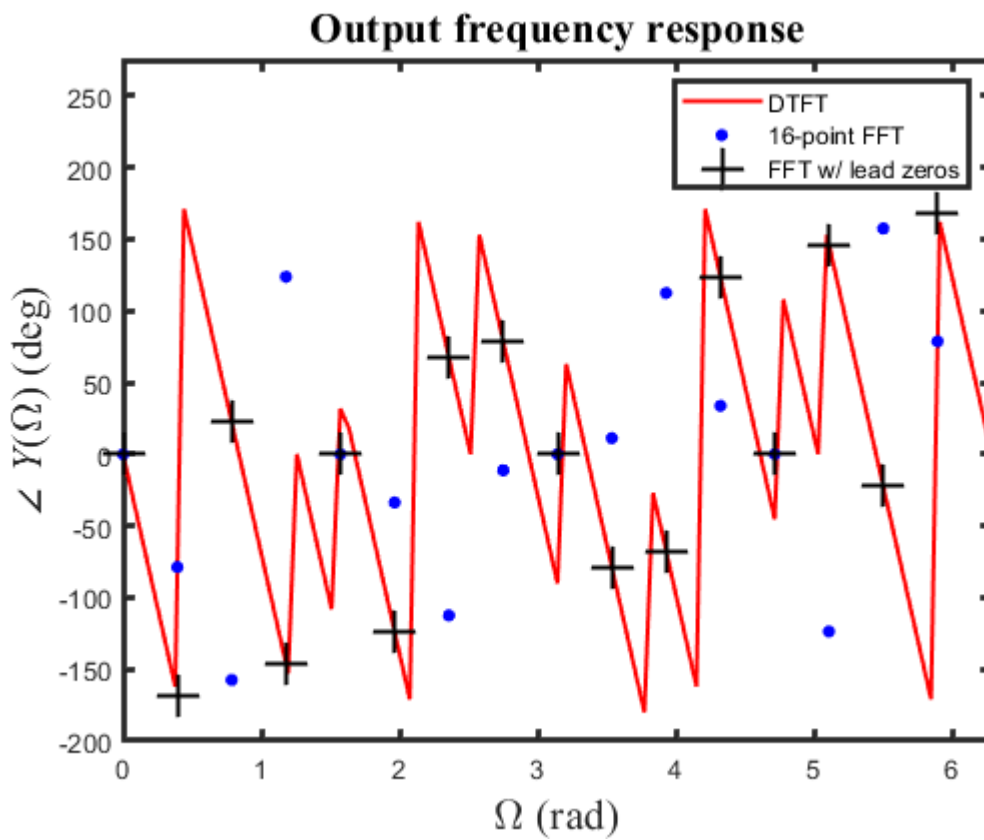
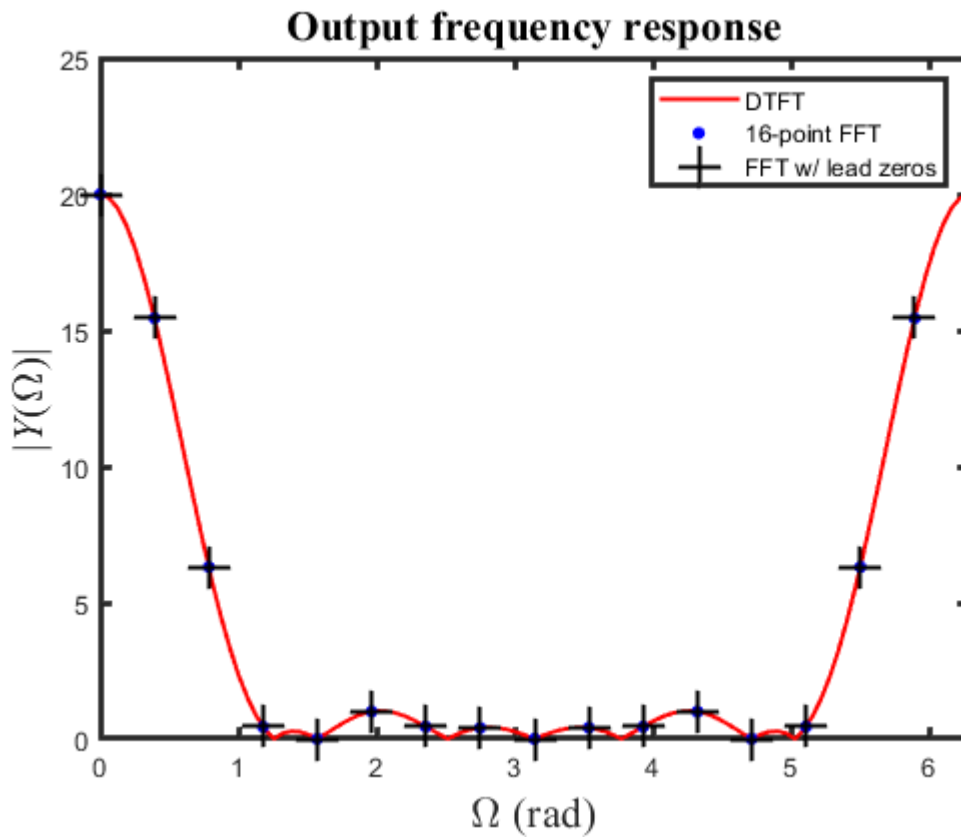
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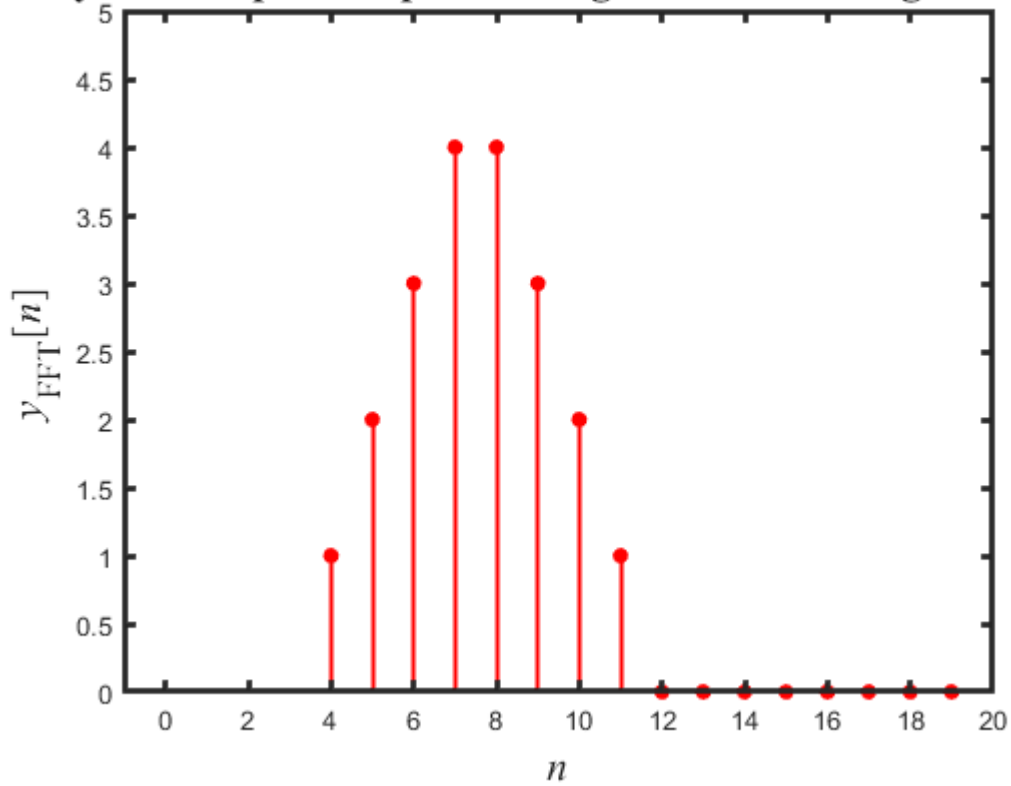


➤ **FFT (blue dot) doesn't account for the time-delay.**



➤ **FFT (blue dot) doesn't account for the time-delay.**

System output computed using FFT & IFFT algorithms



System output computed using DT convolution

