

decimation in frequency

$$Y_{2r} = \sum_{q=0}^{n-1} W^{2rq} X_q$$

$$= \sum_{q=0}^{n/2-1} W_{n/2}^{r q} (X_q + X_{\frac{n}{2}+q})$$

$$Y_{\text{even}} = W_{n/2} (X + X_{\frac{n}{2}})$$

$$Y_{2r+1} = \sum_{q=0}^{n-1} W^{(2r+1)q} X_q$$

$$= \sum_{q=0}^{n/2-1} W_{n/2}^{r q} W_n^q (X_q - X_{\frac{n}{2}+q})$$

$$Y_{\text{odd}} = W_{n/2} [\text{diag}(W_n)(X - X_{\frac{n}{2}})]$$

Conventions: ($H_{-n} = H_{N-n}$)

let n vary from 0 to $N-1$ in H_n
 then n and k vary over the same range.

zero frequency $\rightarrow n=0$

+ve frequency $\rightarrow 1 \leq n \leq \frac{N}{2}-1$

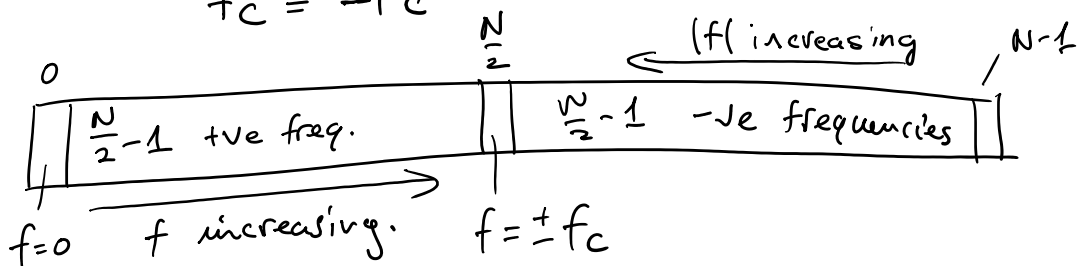
$$0 < f < f_c$$

-ve frequency $\rightarrow \frac{N}{2}+1 \leq n \leq N-1$

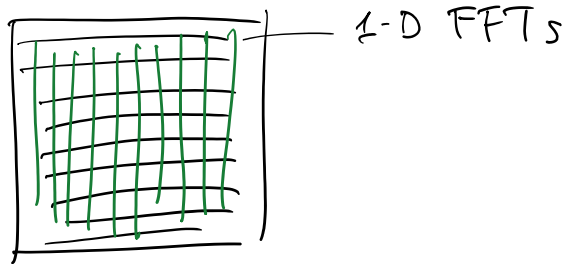
$$-f_c < f < 0$$

Nyquist frequency $\rightarrow n = \frac{N}{2}$

$$f_c = -f_c$$



1-D FFT \longrightarrow 2-D FFT



$$\begin{aligned}
 H(n_1, n_2) &= \sum_{k_2=0}^{N_2-1} \sum_{k_1=0}^{N_1-1} e^{(2\pi i / N_2) k_2 n_2} e^{(2\pi i / N_1) k_1 n_1} h(k_1, k_2) \\
 &= \sum_{k_2=0}^{N_2-1} e^{(2\pi i / N_2) k_2 n_2} \tilde{H}(n_1, k_2)
 \end{aligned}$$

$\bigcirc = \text{FFT}_{\text{①}} \xrightarrow{\text{transpose}} \text{FFT}_{\text{②}} h$

$$\nabla^2 \phi = 4\pi G \rho$$

$$\phi = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \phi_k e^{2\pi i k x} dk$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\right)^2 \phi(x) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \phi_k e^{2\pi i k x} dk \cdot \underbrace{(2\pi i k)(2\pi i k)}_{-4\pi^2 k^2} \\
 &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} [-4\pi^2 k^2 \phi_k] e^{2\pi i k x} dk
 \end{aligned}$$

$$-4\pi^2 k^2 \phi_k = 4\pi G \rho_k$$

$$\phi_k = -\frac{G}{\pi k^2} \rho_k$$

↳ IFFT $\rightarrow \Phi(\Gamma)$

Is exact on grid points
and periodic

