

Example 8-3: In Example 8-1, the frequency indices of the 4-point DFT correspond to the four frequencies $\hat{\omega}_k = \{0, \pi/2, \pi, 3\pi/2\}$. The frequency $\hat{\omega}_3 = 3\pi/2$ is an alias of $\hat{\omega} = -\pi/2$. We can check that the DFT coefficients in Example 8-1 satisfy the conjugate-symmetric property, e.g., $X[1] = X^*[4 - 1] = X^*[3] = \sqrt{2}e^{-j\pi/4}$.

McClellan, Schafer, and Yoder, *DSP First, 2e*, ISBN 0-13-065562-7.
Prentice Hall, Upper Saddle River, NJ 07458. ©2016 Pearson Education, Inc.

