

## CHAPTER 3

### *The Frequency Domain*

“[The] French scientist and mathematician Jean Baptiste Fourier (1768-1830) proved...that any *periodic waveform* can be expressed as the sum of an infinite set of sine waves. The frequencies of these sine waves must be integer multiples of some fundamental frequency.”

– Burk et al., *Music and Computers*

### Terms & Concepts

<p><b>3.1 Frequency Domain</b>  <b>Domains</b>          - Time (<i>a</i> vs. <i>t</i>)          - Frequency (<i>a</i> vs. <i>f</i>)  <b>Envelopes</b>          - Transients            + Attack stage            + Decay stage            + Release stage          - Steady state stage          - Running average envelope          - Peak envelope          Root-mean-squared (RMS) amplitude          Running window technique          Sonogram (<i>f</i> vs. <i>t</i>)          Melograph (<i>pitch</i> vs. <i>t</i>)          Phonophotography</p> <p><b>3.2 Phasors</b>          Phasor representation of a sine wave          Sound analysis          Digital manipulation of sound          Sine wave model          Phasor function          Trigonometric functions          Degrees          Radians          Angular velocity of the phasor          Law of superposition (adding phasors)          Fourier’s theorem          Periodic function          Fundamental frequency          Overtones, partials and harmonics</p>	<p>Odd-partial symmetry          Vectors            - Magnitude            - Direction          Vector addition</p> <p><b>Sampling and Fourier Expansion</b>          Fourier expansion          Fourier coefficients          Bins (See also § 3.4)          Waterfall 3D plot</p> <p><b>3.3 Fourier and the Sum of Sines</b>          Jean Baptiste Fourier (1768-1830)          Complex waveforms          Basic waveshapes            - Sine            - Sawtooth            - Square              + Duty cycle = 0.5              + Pulse            - Triangle          Spectrum          Infinite series          Fourier series          Fourier analysis          Fourier coefficients            - Low order            - High order          DC term          Filters (See also § 4.3)            - Low, high and band pass          Hydrophone</p>	<p><b>3.4 The DFT, FFT, and IFFT</b>          Discrete Fourier Transform (DFT)          Fast Fourier transform (FFT)          Inverse Fast Fourier transform (IFFT)          Sample rate          Frame size (as a power of 2)          Number of bins          Bin width          Windowing          Histogram of frequencies</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>number of bins = Frame size / 2</i>  <i>bin width = f range / # of bins</i></p> <p><b>3.5 Problems with the FFT/IFFT</b>          Time/frequency resolution trade-off          Lobes          Time smearing</p> <p><b>3.6 Some Alternatives to the FFT</b>          Wavelet analysis          McAulay-Quatieri (MQ) Analysis</p> <p><b>Software</b>          Apple, Grapher          Desmos, GraphingCalculator          Faber Acoustic, <i>SignalScope</i>          Wolfram, Alpha</p>
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**Reference**

Burk, Phil, Larry Polansky, Douglas Repetto, Mary Roberts and Dan Rockmore. 2011. *Music and Computers: A Theoretical and Historical Approach*, Archival Version. Available online at: <http://music.columbia.edu/cmc/MusicAndComputers/>.