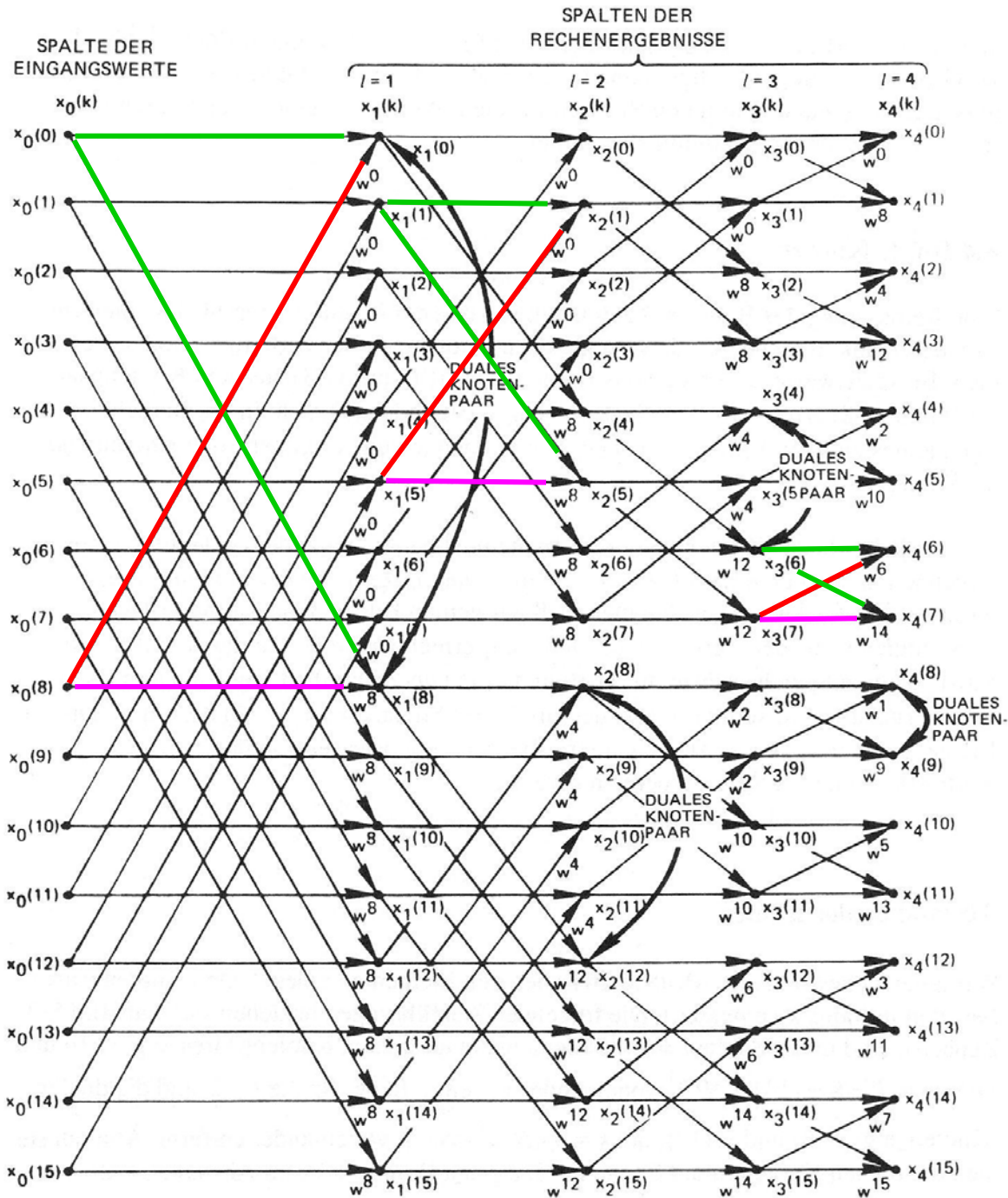


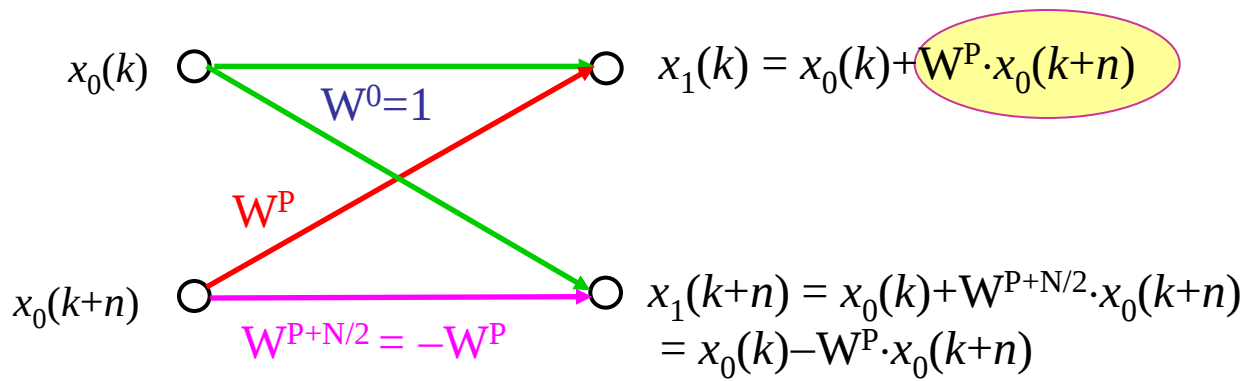
1
 W^p
 $W^{p+N/2}$



Details eines Beispiels für $N=16$ ($\gamma=4$)

$$X(n_3, n_2, n_1, n_0) = \sum_{k_0=0}^1 \sum_{k_1=0}^1 \sum_{k_2=0}^1 \sum_{k_3=0}^1 x_0(k_3, k_2, k_1, k_0) \cdot W^{n_0 \cdot 2^3 \cdot k_3} \cdot W^{(2n_1+n_0) \cdot 2^2 \cdot k_2} \cdot W^{(2^2 \cdot n_2 + 2n_1 + n_0) \cdot 2 \cdot k_1} \cdot W^{(2^3 \cdot n_3 + 2^2 \cdot n_2 + 2n_1 + n_0) \cdot k_0}$$

n_0, k_2, k_1, k_0	k_3, k_2, k_1, k_0	$(n_0) \cdot 8 \cdot k_3$
n_0, n_1, k_1, k_0	n_0, k_2, k_1, k_0	$(2n_1+n_0) \cdot 4 \cdot k_2$
n_0, n_1, n_2, k_0	n_0, n_1, k_1, k_0	$(4n_2+2n_1+n_0) \cdot 2 \cdot k_1$
n_0, n_1, n_2, n_3	n_0, n_1, n_2, k_0	$(8n_3+4n_2+2n_1+n_0) \cdot k_0$



$$\Rightarrow x_1(k+n) = 2x_0(k) - x_1(k)$$

DSP-Befehl:

SUBL $x_1(k), x_0(k)$

SUBL S,D

D:=2D-S

Ergebnis $\Rightarrow$ D