

? □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

• □□□□□□ ! □□□□□ □□

0000 000 0000 000000 0000 000000 00 000000
 000 000 0000 00 ,000 ,000 ,00000 0000 00000)
 (0000 000 000 00000 00000 00 00000 000

? 0000 00 0000 000 000000 000 000000 00 000000
 00 000000 0000000 .0000 000000 0000000000 000000 0000
 .000 0000 000 0000

□□ . □□□□□□ , □□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□
□□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□

□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□□
 . □□□□□ □□□□ , □□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□

Diagram illustrating the hierarchical structure of a 16-point FFT. The input is a 16-point vector (16 boxes) on the left. It is transformed into four 4-point vectors (4 boxes each) in the middle. These are then transformed into four 2-point vectors (2 boxes each) on the right. The diagram uses dots and arrows to show the flow of data between stages.

□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□
 . □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□□

□□□□ , □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ , □□□□□□ □□□ □□ , □□□□
□□□□□□

, □□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□

• 0000 00 0000 0000000 0000 00000 0000000 000 00
• 00000000 00000000 • 0000000 0000 0000 0000000

□□□□□□ , □□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□
□□□□□□
□□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□
□□□□□□ , □□□□ □□□□□□