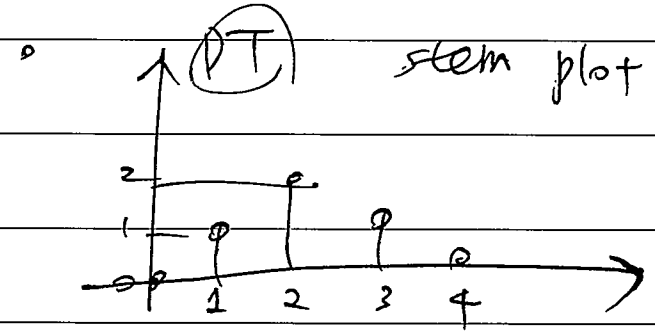
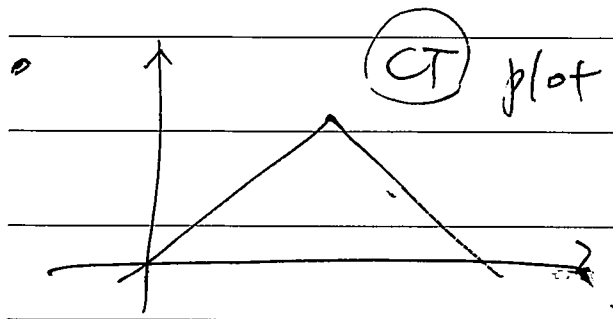


◦ Closed-form expression: math. expression that can be evaluated in a finite number of operations

eg.  $y(t) = -2x(t-2) + x(t-1) + x(t) + \dots$

$y(t) = -2x(t-2) + x(t)^3$



sequence  $\Rightarrow \{ 0, 1, 2, 1, 0 \}$   
 $\uparrow$   
 $n=0$

# Fourier Transform Properties (Proofs and Examples)

1) Time-shift Property.

$$x(t) \xleftrightarrow{F} X(\omega)$$

Inverse FT

$$x(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega$$

$$x(t-t_0) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(\omega) e^{j\omega(t-t_0)} d\omega$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (e^{-j\omega t_0} X(\omega)) e^{j\omega t} d\omega$$

Since FT is unique,

$$x(t-t_0) \xleftrightarrow{F} e^{-j\omega t_0} X(\omega)$$

(freq.-shift)

2) Modulation Property

$$FT : X(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

$$X(\omega-\omega_0) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) e^{-j(\omega-\omega_0)t} dt$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \{ e^{j\omega_0 t} x(t) \} e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

$$e^{j\omega_0 t} x(t) \xleftrightarrow{F} X(\omega-\omega_0)$$

### 3) Convolution Property.

$$y(t) = x(t) * h(t)$$

Take FT of both sides: (integrate w.r.t z.)

$$Y(\omega) = \mathcal{F}\{x(t) * h(t)\} = \mathcal{F}\left\{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \underline{h(z)} x(t-z) dz\right\}$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(z) \mathcal{F}\{x(t-z)\} dz$$

time-shift property.

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(z) e^{-j\omega z} X(\omega) dz$$

$$= X(\omega) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(z) e^{-j\omega z} dz$$

$$= X(\omega) H(\omega)$$

$x(t) * h(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} X(\omega) H(\omega)$

### 4) Multiplication Property.

$$x(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} X(\omega), \quad y(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} Y(\omega)$$

$$z(t) = x(t) y(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} Z(\omega) = ?$$

$$Z(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \{x(t) \underline{y(t)}\} e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

substitute inverse FT for  $y(t)$ ; let me use another variable  $\lambda$

$$y(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} Y(\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} Y(\lambda) e^{j\lambda t} d\lambda$$

$$Z(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) \left[ \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} Y(\lambda) e^{j\lambda t} e^{-j\omega t} \right] d\lambda dt$$

Switch order of Integration,

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} Y(\lambda) \underbrace{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) e^{-j(\omega-\lambda)t} dt}_{= X(\omega-\lambda)} d\lambda \quad \text{: modulation property.}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} Y(\lambda) X(\omega-\lambda) d\lambda$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} X(\omega) * Y(\omega)$$

$$* \quad x(t) y(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \frac{1}{2\pi} X(\omega) * Y(\omega)$$

### 5) Differentiation Property

$$\frac{d}{dt} x(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} ?$$

$$x(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega$$

Take derivative w.r.t  $t$  on both sides,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} x(t) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(\omega) \frac{d}{dt} (e^{j\omega t}) d\omega \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \{X(\omega) j\omega\} e^{j\omega t} d\omega \end{aligned}$$

Thus:

$$\boxed{\frac{d x(t)}{dt} \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} j\omega X(\omega)}$$

### 6) Multiplication by Time Property.

$$t x(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} ?$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{d\omega} \{X(\omega)\} &= \frac{d}{d\omega} \left\{ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt \right\} \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) \frac{d}{d\omega} (e^{-j\omega t}) dt \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \{x(t) (-jt)\} e^{-j\omega t} dt \end{aligned}$$

Thus:

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} -jt x(t) &\xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \frac{d}{d\omega} X(\omega) \\ t x(t) &\xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} j \frac{d}{d\omega} X(\omega) \end{aligned}}$$

= Differentiation in freq.

### 7) Duality Property (a little tricky)

$$X(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt.$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\lambda) e^{-j\omega \lambda} d\lambda$$

} change  $t \rightarrow \lambda = t$

Replace/substitute  $\omega = t$  in eqn.

$$X(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\lambda) e^{j\lambda t} d\lambda = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} 2\pi x(\lambda) e^{-j\lambda t} d\lambda$$

change of variables:  $\begin{cases} \omega = -\lambda \\ d\omega = -d\lambda \end{cases}$

$$\underline{X(t)} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{+\infty}^{-\infty} 2\pi x(-\omega) e^{j\omega t} (-d\omega)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \underline{2\pi x(-\omega)} e^{j\omega t} d\omega$$

Thus, if  $x(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} X(\omega)$

then  $X(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} 2\pi x(-\omega)$

## 8) Time-Scaling Property.

②

$$x(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega$$

$$x(at) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(\omega) e^{j\omega at} d\omega$$

change of variable :  $\begin{cases} \omega' = \omega a & \omega = \frac{\omega'}{a} \\ d\omega' = a d\omega & d\omega = \frac{d\omega'}{a} \end{cases}$

(assume  $a > 0$ )

$$\omega \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \rightarrow \omega' = a\omega \int_{-\infty}^{\infty}$$

$$\underline{x(at)} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X\left(\frac{\omega'}{a}\right) e^{j\omega' t} \frac{d\omega'}{a}$$

(drop primes) =  $\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{a} X\left(\frac{\omega}{a}\right) e^{j\omega t} d\omega$

Thus:  $x(at) \longleftrightarrow \frac{1}{a} X\left(\frac{\omega}{a}\right)$

can further prove for any  $a$  :

$$\boxed{x(at) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \frac{1}{|a|} X\left(\frac{\omega}{a}\right)}$$

- Summary

Dual Property Pair 1:

$$x(t - t_0) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} e^{-j\omega t_0} X(\omega)$$

$$e^{j\omega_0 t} x(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} X(\omega - \omega_0)$$

Dual Property Pair 2:

$$x(t) * y(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} X(\omega) Y(\omega)$$

$$x(t) y(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \frac{1}{2\pi} X(\omega) * Y(\omega)$$

Dual Property Pair 3:

$$\frac{d}{dt} x(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} j\omega X(\omega)$$

$$t x(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} j \frac{d}{d\omega} X(\omega)$$

Duality Property. if  $x(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} X(\omega)$  then

$$X(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} 2\pi x(-\omega)$$

Time-scaling property

$$x(at) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \frac{1}{|a|} X\left(\frac{\omega}{a}\right)$$

Parseval's Theorem

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x(t)|^2 dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |X(\omega)|^2 d\omega = \text{energy}$$

Midterm