

good morning. this is an equation sheet for ee 45 based on past lectures and quizzes. as it turns out, it is not efficient to have notes and my quiz work in the same notebook, nor is it efficient to keep copying formulas onto every page

## one

zegeer really finds these quite delicious. i will call these zegeer fetishes

$$2 \cos t = e^{jt} + e^{-jt}$$

$$2j \sin t = e^{jt} - e^{-jt}$$

## two

to prove **linear**, is passing  $Ax_1(t) + Bx_2(t)$  through the system the same as passing  $x_1$  and  $x_2$  individually and then doing  $Ay_1(t) + By_2(t)$  on their outputs?

to prove **time-invariant**, is passing  $\hat{x}(t - t_0)$  the same as passing  $\hat{x}$  and then

**tip** remove the extra coefficients first in case the magic happens far outside the Desmos view window

## three

**fourier series.**

$$f(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} F_n e^{jn\omega_0 t}$$

where  $\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T}$

**fourier coefficients.** can be complex

$$F_n = \frac{1}{T} \int_T f(t) e^{-jk\omega_0 t} dt$$

for sinusoids, you should use zegeer fetishes to turn them into  $e^{jt}$ 's, which fit nicely with the  $n\omega_0$ 's in the fourier series thingy.

**trig form**  $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(2\pi n t)}{n}$

**expt form**  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{j}{2\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{e^{j2\pi n t}}{n} + \frac{j}{2\pi} \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} \frac{e^{j2\pi n t}}{n}$

time-shift property

$$f(t - t_0) \leftrightarrow F_n e^{jn\omega_0 t_0}$$

derivative property

$$f'(t) \leftrightarrow (jn\omega_0) F_n$$

multiplication property

$$f(t)g(t) \leftrightarrow \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} F_k G_{n-k} \text{ (discrete convolution sum)}$$

parseval's theorem

$$\frac{1}{T} \int_T |f(t)|^2 dt \leftrightarrow \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |F_n|^2$$

→

$$f^*(t) \leftrightarrow F_{-n}^*$$

$$X_n \rightarrow \boxed{H(\omega)} \rightarrow X_n H(n\omega_0)$$

don't forget that for sin/cos, most of the coefficients are 0, so can just deal with them manually  
also if you're getting a zero where you shouldn't, you probably made a sign error. redo it  
and don't forget that to find the magnitude of a complex number, square the **components**, not  $j$ . ie you shouldn't be doing  $j^2$ . fool

**example fourier series**

here are some EXAMPLES because screw derivation, using resources >>>

$f(t)$	$F_n$
$\cos(kt)$	$F_{\pm 1} = \frac{1}{2}$ , others 0
$\sin(kt)$	$F_{-1} = \frac{1}{2j}$ , $F_1 = -\frac{1}{2j}$ , others 0
$ \sin t $	$\frac{2}{\pi} - \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(2nt)}{4n^2 - 1} = \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{2jnt}}{1 - 4n^2}$
triangle wave*	$F_0 = \frac{1}{2}$ , others $\frac{j}{2\pi n}$

\*triangle wave is  $f(t) = t$  between 0 and 1, and it repeats

## four

**fourier transform** of  $f(t)$

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

**inverse fourier transform** of  $F(\omega)$

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

$$X(\omega) \rightarrow \boxed{H(\omega)} \rightarrow X(\omega) H(\omega)$$

$$\text{sinc } t = \frac{\sin t}{t} \text{ (and sinc } 0 = 1)$$

rect is a unit square (so it's 1 between  $-\frac{1}{2}$  and  $\frac{1}{2}$ )  
if

$$\delta(t) \rightarrow \boxed{H(\omega)} \rightarrow h(t)$$

then

$$x(t) \rightarrow \boxed{H(\omega)} \rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(\tau)x(t-\tau)d\tau \text{ (convolution integrals)}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t)\delta(t-t_0)dt = x(t_0)$$

spencer covered this.  $x(t)\delta(t-t_0)$  is a dirac delta with area  $x(t_0)$   
zeger says  $u(0)$  can be 0 or 1 but he initially defined it to be 0 (and then graphed it at 1??)

$$\text{rect}\left(\frac{t}{t_0}\right) \leftrightarrow t_0 \text{sinc}\left(\frac{\omega t_0}{2}\right)$$

$$\delta(t) \leftrightarrow 1$$

$$1 \leftrightarrow 2\pi\delta(\omega)$$

$$f(t-t_0) \leftrightarrow F(\omega)e^{-j\omega t_0} \text{ (SHIFT TIME/FREQUENCY!!!!!!)}$$

$$f(t)e^{j\omega_0 t} \leftrightarrow F(\omega-\omega_0)$$

camel recommends using a [table \(THIS IS A LINK\)](#) for these

## five

### duality/symmetry property

$$F(t) \leftrightarrow 2\pi f(-\omega)$$

### time derivative

$$\frac{df(t)}{dt} \leftrightarrow j\omega F(\omega)$$

$$-jtf(t) \leftrightarrow \frac{dF(\omega)}{d\omega}$$

$$tf(t) \leftrightarrow j \cdot \frac{dF(\omega)}{d\omega}$$

### convolution

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) * y(t) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau)y(t-\tau)d\tau \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t-\tau)y(\tau)d\tau \end{aligned}$$

$$f(t) * \underbrace{g(t)}_{\text{impulse response}} \leftrightarrow F(\omega)G(\omega)$$

$$f(t)g(t) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2\pi} F(\omega) * G(\omega)$$

$$X^*(t) \leftrightarrow X^*(-\omega) \text{ signals don't have to be real}$$

$$X(-\omega) = X^*(\omega) \text{ ONLY if } x(t) \text{ real!!}$$

$$f(-t) \leftrightarrow F(-\omega) \text{ time reversal}$$

$$x(t) \text{ real, even} \leftrightarrow X(\omega) \text{ real, even}$$

$$x(t) \text{ real, odd} \leftrightarrow X(\omega) \text{ purely imaginary (i.e. } \operatorname{Re}[X(\omega)] = 0), \text{ odd}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |f(t)|^2 dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |F(\omega)|^2 d\omega \text{ parseval's theorem for fourier transforms}$$

$$f(at) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{|a|} F\left(\frac{\omega}{a}\right) \text{ time scaling (squishing function} \rightarrow \text{higher frequency)}$$

### parseval's theorem for fourier transforms

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |f(t)|^2 dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |F(\omega)|^2 d\omega$$

some more examples:

$$\cos(\omega_0 t) \leftrightarrow \pi\delta(\omega - \omega_0) + \pi\delta(\omega + \omega_0)$$

$$\sin(\omega_0 t) \leftrightarrow \frac{\pi}{j}\delta(\omega - \omega_0) - \frac{\pi}{j}\delta(\omega + \omega_0)$$

$$\operatorname{sinc}(\omega_0 t) \leftrightarrow \frac{\pi}{\omega_0} \operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{\omega}{2\omega_0}\right)$$

$$e^{-at}u(t) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{a + j\omega} \text{ (for } a > 0)$$

$$\frac{1}{a + jt} \leftrightarrow 2\pi e^{a\omega}u(-\omega)$$

some things from god spencer:

— if they pass  $\delta(t)$  into system, they're giving you  $h(t)$ ! i.e. the entire system

$$\delta(t) \rightarrow \boxed{H(\omega)} \rightarrow h(t)$$

so  $h(t) \leftrightarrow H(\omega)$  and  $y(t) = x(t) * h(t)$  (a convolution)  $\leftrightarrow X(\omega)H(\omega)$

— “diagram” refers to the  $x(t) \rightarrow \boxed{H(\omega)} \rightarrow y(t)$  things

— when multiplying rect funcs, take their intersection

$$\sin x \cos y = \frac{1}{2}(\sin(x + y) + \sin(x - y))$$

$$x(t) * \delta(t - a) = x(t - a)$$

$$(Ax(t) + By(t)) * z(t) = Ax(t) * z(t) + By(t) * z(t) \text{ linearity of convlution}$$

tip don't forget that cosine is even  $\cos t = \cos(-t)$  and sine is odd  $-\sin t = \sin(-t)$ !!!

## six

$$e^{j\omega t} \rightarrow \boxed{h(t)} \rightarrow e^{j\omega t} H(\omega)$$

convolution is commutative, distributive, associative

**shift** property— $f(t - t_1) * h(t - t_2) = y(t - t_1 - t_2)$

**derivative** property— $y'(t) = f'(t) * h(t) = f(t) * h'(t)$ , so  $y''(t) = f'(t) * h'(t)$

because commutative, order doesn't matter:  $Y(\omega) = X(\omega)G(\omega)H(\omega)$

$$x(t) \rightarrow \boxed{g(t)} \rightarrow \boxed{h(t)} \rightarrow y(t) = x(t) * g(t) * h(t)$$

$$x(t) * \delta(t - t_0) = x(t - t_0)$$

$\delta(t)$  acts as “identity” element

$$f(t) \cos(\omega_0 t) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} F(\omega - \omega_0) + F(\omega + \omega_0)$$

### convolution examples

convolving two squares (side 1, lower left origin)  $f(t) = h(t) = \text{rect}(t - \frac{1}{2})$  produces a triangle (base 2, height 1, lower left origin)

$$\text{rect}\left(t - \frac{1}{2}\right) * \text{rect}\left(t - \frac{1}{2}\right) = \begin{cases} t & \text{if } 0 < t < 1 \\ 2 - t & \text{if } 1 < t < 2 \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

convolving  $x(t) = e^{-at}u(t)$ ,  $h(t) = e^{-bt}u(t)$  (downwards exponentials only for positive  $t$ ) where  $a, b > 0$  makes

$$y(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{e^{-at} - e^{-bt}}{b - a} \cdot u(t) & \text{if } a \neq b \\ te^{-bt}u(t) & \text{if } a = b \end{cases}$$

convolving  $f(t) = A \text{rect}\left(\frac{t}{2t_0}\right)$  (rectangle of height  $A$  centred around origin from  $-t_0$  to  $t_0$ ) with itself produces triangle  $g(t)$  centered around origin from  $-2t_0$  to  $2t_0$  w/ height  $2A^2t_0$

$$g(t) \leftrightarrow G(\omega) = F^2(\omega) = 4A^2t_0^2 \text{sinc}^2(\omega t_0)$$

fourier transform of fourier series

$$f(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} F_n e^{jn\omega_0 t} \leftrightarrow F(\omega) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} F_n \cdot 2\pi \delta(\omega - n \underbrace{\omega_0}_{\frac{2\pi}{T}})$$

sum of deltas w/ coeffs  $2\pi F_n$ , “discrete”

fourier transform of impulse  $s(t)$  (inf sum of equally spaced deltas w/ equal area, maybe starting at 0):

$$s(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t - nT) = S(\omega) = \omega_0 \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\omega - n \underbrace{\omega_0}_{\frac{2\pi}{T}})$$

from god spencer: to convolve, take one func (the “simpler” one, eg with more constants), flip it, then slide it along other func. @ every pt where smth changes, multiply the functions  
 convolving  $h(t)$ , a triangle that's  $h(t) = t$  only for  $0 < t < 1$  and 0 elsewhere, with  $u(t)$  produces

$$y(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < 0 \\ \frac{t^2}{2} & 0 < t < 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & t > 1 \end{cases}$$

and if a different  $h_2(t)$  can be expressed in terms of an  $h(t)$  we know, then can use convolution properties (above) to avoid doing integral bleh again  
 don't forget about  $Y(\omega) = X(\omega)H(\omega)$ , and if finding a specific  $y(t_0)$  then can just do  $y(t_0) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t_0 - \tau)h(\tau)d\tau$  directly (this is actually useful)

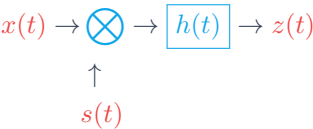
## seven

$$S(\omega) = \omega_s \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\omega - n\omega_s)$$

where  $T_s$  sampling period,  $\omega_s = \frac{2\pi}{T_s}$  sampling frequency  
 if you sample  $x(t)$  at integer multiples of period  $T_s$  it produces  $y(t) = x(t)s(t)$ , whose fourier transform is

$$Y(\omega) = \frac{1}{T_s} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} X(\omega - n\omega_s) \text{ (FOURIER TRANSFORM OF } x(t)s(t)\text{)}$$

there are also block diagrams but i don't know how to draw that in latex



omega	what it means
$\omega_s$	sampling frequency
$\omega_c$	cutoff frequencies of low-pass filter
$\omega_m$	maximum frequency for bandlimited thingy

so the reconstruction filter  $H(\omega)$  (an ideal LPF) would be a rect from  $-\omega_c$  to  $\omega_c$   
 tip from discussion: if a func is periodic, use its fourier coefficients  
 for fourier coefficients,  $Y_n = X_nH(2\pi n)$  (plug into fourier series formula)  
 ahhhh  
 careful!  $y(t)/Y(\omega)$  sometimes means  $x(t)s(t)$ , sometimes means output of the lti system