## Continuous Fourier Transform Properties and Common Functions

## Discrete Fourier Transform Properties and Common Functions

$$x_{k}[n] = \begin{cases} \frac{f[n]}{x} & \frac{F(e^{j\Omega})}{X(e^{jk\Omega})} & \frac{f[n]}{n!(r-1)!} \frac{F(e^{j\Omega})}{a^{n}u[n]} & \frac{1}{(1-ae^{-j\Omega})^{n}} \\ x[n]y[n] & \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} X(e^{j\theta})Y(e^{j(\Omega-\theta)}) & u[n] & \frac{1}{1-e^{-j\Omega}} + \pi \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\Omega-2\pi k) \\ x[n] - x[n-1] & (1-e^{-j\Omega})X(e^{j\Omega}) & \operatorname{rect}(n) & \sin\left(\Omega\left(n+\frac{1}{2}\right)\right)\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{\Omega}{2}\right) \\ \sum_{-\infty}^{n} x[n] & \frac{X(e^{j\Omega})}{1-e^{-j\Omega}} + \pi X(1) \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\Omega-2\pi k) & \frac{\sin(\Omega n)}{n\pi} & \operatorname{rect}(\Omega) & (\operatorname{repeats every } 2\pi) \\ \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |x[n]|^{2} & \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} |X(e^{j\Omega})|^{2} d\Omega & \cos(\Omega_{o}n) & \pi \left[\sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\Omega-\Omega_{o}-2\pi k) + \delta(\Omega+\Omega_{o}-2\pi k)\right] \end{cases}$$

Note, in the first property of discrete time, k is a multiple of nDiscrete time maintains properties of continuous time, except that:

$$\begin{cases}
j\omega \to e^{j\Omega} \\
\omega \to \Omega \\
t \to n
\end{cases}$$

Laplace Transform Properties and Common Functions

Energy and Power:

$$E_{\infty} = \lim_{T \to \infty} \int_{-T}^{T} \underbrace{|x(t)|^2}_{p(t)} dt$$

$$E_{\infty} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \sum_{n=-N}^{N} \underbrace{|x[n]|^2}_{p[n]}$$

$$P_{\infty} = \frac{1}{2T} \lim_{T \to \infty} \int_{-T}^{T} \underbrace{|x(t)|^2}_{p(t)} dt$$

$$P_{\infty} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{1}{2N+1} \sum_{n=-N}^{N} \underbrace{|x[n]|^2}_{p[n]}$$

$$\text{Convolution:} \quad y[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x[n-k]h[n] \qquad y(t) = \int_{0}^{t} x(t-\tau)h(t) d\tau$$

$$\text{Geometric Series Properties:} \qquad \sum_{k=0}^{n} r^k = \frac{1-r^{n+1}}{1-r} \qquad \sum_{n=-N}^{n} r^k = \frac{r^{n_1}-r^{n_2+1}}{1-r} \qquad \sum_{k=n}^{\infty} r^k = \frac{r^n}{1-r}$$

## System Properties:

<u>Linear</u>:

 $ax_1 + bx_2 = ay_1 + by_2$ 

Memory:

Depends only on current n or t

Stability:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) dt < \infty \text{ or } \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \overline{x[n]} < \infty$$

Time-Invariant:

 $x(t - t_o) = y(t - t_o)$ 

 $x[n - n_o] = y[n - n_o]$ 

Causal:

Depends on current or past n or t

Non-invertible:

Two inputs produce same output