

# Unit step function

## Example

Find the FT of  $u(t)$ .

*Hint: using  $\text{sgn}(t)$  and its FT.*

# Solution

*We have seen that*

$$\text{sgn}(t) = 2u(t) - 1, \quad \text{sgn}(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \frac{2}{j\omega}.$$

*So  $u(t) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \text{sgn}(t)$ . Thus by linearity and using*

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*Integrating sinc to compute the FT would be painful.*

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*We learned the following:*

- *FT pair*

$$\text{rect}(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \text{sinc}\left(\frac{\omega}{2\pi}\right)$$

- *Duality* property

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

- *Time-scale* property

$$f(at) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \frac{1}{|a|} F\left(\frac{\omega}{a}\right), \quad a \neq 0$$

# Solution (1)

Method 1:

*Time scale:*

$$\text{rect}(t/\tau) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \tau \text{sinc}\left(\tau \frac{\omega}{2\pi}\right)$$

so for  $\tau = 2\pi$ :

$$f(t) = \text{rect}\left(\frac{t}{2\pi}\right) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} F(\omega) = 2\pi \text{sinc}(\omega).$$

Thus, by *duality*

$$2\pi \text{sinc}(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} 2\pi \text{rect}\left(\frac{-\omega}{2\pi}\right) = 2\pi \text{rect}\left(\frac{\omega}{2\pi}\right)$$

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## Solution (2)

Method 2:

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*Time scale:*

$$f(t) = \text{sinc}\left(2\pi \frac{t}{2\pi}\right) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} F(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} 2\pi \text{rect}\left(\frac{\omega}{2\pi}\right).$$

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