Osnovne trigonometrijske jednakosti

$$\sin x = \frac{1}{2j}(e^{jx} - e^{-jx})$$

$$\cos x = \frac{1}{2}(e^{jx} + e^{-jx})$$

$$\sin\left(x \pm \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \pm \cos x$$

$$\cos\left(x \pm \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \mp \sin x$$

$$\sin(x \pm y) = \sin x \cos y \pm \cos x \sin y$$
$$\cos(x \pm y) = \cos x \cos y \mp \sin x \sin y$$

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

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

$$\cos x + \cos y = 2\cos\frac{x+y}{2}\cos\frac{x-y}{2}$$

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

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

$$\sin(2x) = 2\sin x \cos x$$
$$\cos(2x) = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x$$
$$\sin(3x) = 3\sin x - 4\sin^3 x$$
$$\cos(3x) = 4\cos^3 x - 3\cos x$$

$$2\sin^{2} x = 1 - \cos(2x)$$

$$2\cos^{2} x = 1 + \cos(2x)$$

$$4\sin^{3} x = 3\sin x - \sin(3x)$$

$$4\cos^{3} x = 3\cos x + \cos(3x)$$

$$8\sin^{4} x = 3 - 4\cos(2x) + \cos(4x)$$

$$8\cos^{4} x = 3 + 4\cos(2x) + \cos(4x)$$

$$a\cos x - b\sin x = r\cos(x + \phi)$$

$$r = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

$$tg \phi = b/a$$

$$a = r\cos \phi$$

$$b = r\sin \phi$$

Tablice suma i integrala

Konačne sume

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} i = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} i^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} i^3 = \frac{n^2(n+1)^2}{4}$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n} x^i = \frac{x^{n+1} - 1}{x - 1}$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n} e^{j(\theta + i\phi)} = \frac{\sin((n+1)\phi/2)}{\sin(\phi/2)} e^{j(\theta + n\phi/2)}$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n} \binom{n}{i} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{n!}{i!(n-i)!} = 2^n$$

Neodređeni integrali

Racionalne funkcije

$$\int (ax+b)^n dx = \frac{(ax+b)^{n+1}}{a(n+1)}, \quad 0 < n$$

$$\int \frac{1}{ax+b} dx = \frac{1}{a} \ln |ax+b|$$

$$\int \frac{1}{ax^2 + bx + c} dx =$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{4ac - b^2}} \operatorname{tg}^{-1} \left(\frac{2ax+b}{\sqrt{4ac - b^2}} \right), \qquad b^2 < 4ac$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}} \ln \left| \frac{2ax+b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2ax+b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}} \right|, \quad b^2 > 4ac$$

$$= \frac{-2}{2ax+b}, \qquad b^2 = 4ac$$

$$\int \frac{x dx}{ax^2 + bx + c} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2a} \ln |ax^2 + bx + c| - \frac{b}{2a} \int \frac{dx}{ax^2 + bx + c}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{a^2x^2 + b^2} = \frac{1}{ab} \operatorname{tg}^{-1} \left(\frac{ax}{b} \right)$$

$$\int \frac{x dx}{a^2 + x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \ln(a^2 + x^2)$$

$$\int \frac{x^2 dx}{a^2 + x^2} = x - a \operatorname{tg}^{-1} \left(\frac{x}{a} \right)$$

$$\int \frac{x dx}{(a^2 + x^2)^2} = \frac{x}{2a^2(a^2 + x^2)} + \frac{1}{2a^3} \operatorname{tg}^{-1} \left(\frac{x}{a} \right)$$

$$\int \frac{x^2 dx}{(a^2 + x^2)^2} = \frac{-1}{2(a^2 + x^2)}$$

$$\int \frac{x^2 dx}{(a^2 + x^2)^2} = \frac{-x}{2(a^2 + x^2)} + \frac{1}{2a} \operatorname{tg}^{-1} \left(\frac{x}{a} \right)$$

Pregled formula je dostupan na http://www.fer.unizg.hr/predmet/oos/materijali. © Sveučilište u Zagrebu-FER-ZESOI, 2022. Dozvoljeno je umnažanje i distribucija ovog pregleda formula samo ako svaka kopija sadrži gore navedenu informaciju o autorskim pravima te ovu dozvolu o umnažanju.

Trigonometrijske funkcije

$$\int \cos(x) dx = \sin(x)$$

$$\int x \cos(x) dx = \cos(x) + x \sin(x)$$

$$\int x^2 \cos(x) dx = 2x \cos(x) + (x^2 - 2) \sin(x)$$

$$\int \sin(x) dx = -\cos(x)$$

$$\int x \sin(x) dx = \sin(x) - x \cos(x)$$

$$\int x^2 \sin(x) dx = 2x \sin(x) + (2 - x^2) \cos(x)$$

Eksponencijalne funkcije

$$\int e^{ax} dx = \frac{1}{a} e^{ax}$$

$$\int x e^{ax} dx = \left(\frac{x}{a} - \frac{1}{a^2}\right) e^{ax}$$

$$\int x^2 e^{ax} dx = \left(\frac{x^2}{a} - \frac{2x}{a^2} + \frac{2}{a^3}\right) e^{ax}$$

$$\int x^3 e^{ax} dx = \left(\frac{x^3}{a} - \frac{3x^2}{a^2} + \frac{6x}{a^3} - \frac{6}{a^4}\right) e^{ax}$$

$$\int \sin(x) e^{ax} dx = \frac{1}{a^2 + 1} (a \sin(x) - \cos(x)) e^{ax}$$

$$\int \cos(x) e^{ax} dx = \frac{1}{a^2 + 1} (a \cos(x) + \sin(x)) e^{ax}$$

Određeni integrali

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-a^2 x^2 + bx} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{a} e^{\frac{b^2}{4a^2}}, \quad a > 0$$

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} x^2 e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{4}$$

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(x)}{x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2(x)}{x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

Dekompozicija signala konačnog trajanja

Vremenski diskretni signal x[n] konačnog trajanja od N uzoraka možemo prikazati pomoću N baznih funkcija $\phi_k[n]$:

$$x[n] = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} s_k \phi_k[n]$$

Težinski doprinos s_k pojedine bazne funkcije $\phi_k[n]$ zovemo spektar i računamo ga kao:

$$s = Tx = G^{-1}\Phi^H x$$

Pri tome je:

$$\mathbf{x}^T = \begin{bmatrix} x[0] & x[1] & \dots & x[N-1] \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{s}^T = \begin{bmatrix} s_0 & s_1 & \dots & s_{N-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\phi}_k^T = \begin{bmatrix} \phi_k[0] & \phi_k[1] & \dots & \phi_k[N-1] \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Phi = \begin{bmatrix} \phi_0[n] & \phi_1[n] & \dots & \phi_{N-1}[n] \end{bmatrix}$$

Matrica $\mathbf{G} = \Phi^{\mathbf{T}} \Phi^*$ je Gramova matrica.

Matrica $\mathbf{T} = \mathbf{G}^{-1}\Phi^H$ je matrica transformacije.

Bazne funkcije $\phi_k[n]$ su ortogonalne ako

$$\left\langle \phi_{k}[n], \phi_{l}[n] \right\rangle = \boldsymbol{\phi}_{k}^{T} \boldsymbol{\phi}_{l}^{*} = \begin{cases} \left| \left| \phi_{k}[n] \right| \right|^{2}, \ k = l \\ 0, \end{cases}$$
inače

Diskretna kosinusna transformacija

Diskretna kosinusna transformacija (DCT – $Discrete\ Cosine\ Transform$) konačnog niza x[n] duljine N je

$$DCT_N[x[n]] = X[k] = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x[n]\alpha(k)\cos\frac{(2n+1)k\pi}{2N}$$

za $0 \le k < N$, a inverzna transformacija je

$$IDCT_N[X[k]] = x[n] = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} X[k]\alpha(k)\cos\frac{(2n+1)k\pi}{2N},$$

za $0 \le n < N$. Pri tome je $\alpha(k)$ normalizacijski koeficijent koji poprima vrijednosti

$$\alpha(k) = \sqrt{\frac{2 - \delta[k]}{N}} = \begin{cases} \sqrt{\frac{1}{N}}, k = 0\\ \sqrt{\frac{2}{N}}, 1 \le k < N \end{cases}.$$

Diskretna Fourierova transformacija

Diskretna Fourierova transformacija (DFT – Discrete Fourier Transform) konačnog niza x[n] duljine N je:

$$DFT_N[x[n]] = X[k] = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x[n]W_N^{nk}, \quad 0 \le k < N$$

Pri tome je $W_N^{nk}=e^{-2\pi jnk/N}.$ Inverzna transformacija je:

$$IDFT_N[X[k]] = x[n] = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} X[k] W_N^{-nk}, \quad 0 \le n < N$$

Svojstva transformacije

Neka je $x[n] \bigcirc \bullet X[k]$ i neka su α_i, n_0 i k_0 konstante. DFT tada zadovoljava sljedeća svojstva:

Linearnost

$$x[n] = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i x_i[n] \bigcirc - \bullet \sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i X_i[k] = X[k]$$

Dualnost

$$X[n] \bigcirc - Nx[\langle -k \rangle_N]$$

Cirkularni pomak u vremenu i frekvenciji

$$x[\langle n - n_0 \rangle_N] \bigcirc - \bullet X[k] W_N^{kn_0}$$
$$x[n] W_N^{-k_0 n} \bigcirc - \bullet X[\langle k - k_0 \rangle_N]$$

Cirkularna konvolucija

$$\sum_{i=0}^{N-1} x_1[i]x_2[\langle n-i\rangle_N] \bigcirc - \bullet X_1[k]X_2[k]$$

$$x_1[n]x_2[n] \bigcirc \longrightarrow \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} X_1[i]X_2[\langle k-i \rangle_N]$$

Parsevalov teorem

$$\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x_1^*[n] x_2[n] \bigcirc - \bullet \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} X_1^*[k] X_2[k]$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \left| x[n] \right|^2 \bigcirc \longrightarrow \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \left| X[k] \right|^2$$

Vremenski kontinuirana Fourierova transformacija

Vremenski kontinuirana Fourierova transformacija (CTFT – Continuous- $Time\ Fourier\ Transform$) funkcije x(t) je:

$$\text{CTFT}[x(t)] = X(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t)e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

Inverzna transformacija je:

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

Funkcija x(t) i njezin spektar $X(\omega)$ čine transformacijski par što označavamo $x(t) \bigcirc - \bullet X(\omega)$.

Dovoljni (ali ne i nužni) uvjeti za postojanje transformacije funkcije x(t) su:

1. Funkcija x(t) zadovoljava Dirichletove uvjete (funkcija je ograničena s konačnim brojem maksimuma i minimuma te konačnim brojem diskontinuiteta u bilo kojem konačnom vremenskom intervalu).

$$2. \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x(t)| dt < \infty$$

Radi isticanja veze s dvostranom Laplaceovom transformacijom spektar se često označava $X(j\omega)$; u ovom pregledu j izostavljamo te pišemo samo $X(\omega)$.

Zamjenom $\omega\mapsto s/j$ u tablicama transformacije se iz većine transformacijskih parova može dobiti transformacijski par dvostrane Laplaceove transformacije s time da područje konvergencije obuhvaća imaginarnu os.

Svojstva transformacije

Neka je $x(t) \bigcirc - \bullet X(\omega)$ i neka su α_i , t_0 i ω_0 konstante. Fourierova transformacija tada zadovoljava sljedeća svojstva:

Linearnost

$$x(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i x_i(t) \bigcirc - \bullet \sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i X_i(\omega) = X(\omega)$$

Dualnost

$$X(t) \bigcirc - \bullet 2\pi x(-\omega)$$

Pomak u vremenu i frekvenciji

$$x(t-t_0) \bigcirc - \bullet X(\omega)e^{-j\omega t_0}$$

$$x(t)e^{j\omega_0t} \bigcirc - X(\omega - \omega_0)$$

Skaliranje

$$x(\alpha t)\bigcirc - \bullet \frac{1}{|\alpha|} X\left(\frac{\omega}{\alpha}\right)$$

Deriviranje

$$\frac{d^n x(t)}{dt^n} \bigcirc - \bullet (j\omega)^n X(\omega)$$

$$(-jt)^n x(t) \bigcirc - \bullet \frac{d^n X(\omega)}{d\omega^n}$$

Integriranje

$$\int_{-\infty}^{t} x(\tau) d\tau \bigcirc - \bullet \pi X(0) \delta(\omega) + \frac{X(\omega)}{j\omega}$$

$$\pi x(0) \, \delta(t) - \frac{x(t)}{jt} \bigcirc - \bullet \int_{-\infty}^{\omega} X(\xi) \, d\xi$$

Konjugacija

$$x^*(t) \bigcirc - X^*(-\omega)$$

$$x^*(-t) \bigcirc X^*(\omega)$$

Konvolucija

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x_1(\tau) x_2(t-\tau) d\tau \bigcirc - \bullet X_1(\omega) X_2(\omega)$$

$$x_1(t)x_2(t) \bigcirc \longrightarrow \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X_1(\xi)X_2(\omega - \xi) d\xi$$

Korelacija

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x_1^*(\tau) x_2(t+\tau) d\tau \bigcirc - \bullet X_1^*(\omega) X_2(\omega)$$

$$x_1^*(t)x_2(t) \bigcirc \longrightarrow \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X_1^*(\xi)X_2(\omega+\xi) d\xi$$

Parsevalov teorem

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x_1^*(t) x_2(t) dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X_1^*(\omega) X_2(\omega) d\omega$$

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

Tablica transformacija

Neka je:

$$\mu(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$rect(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & -\frac{1}{2} < x < \frac{1}{2} \\ 0, & \frac{1}{2} < |x| \end{cases}$$

$$tri(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - |x|, & |x| < 1\\ 0, & |x| > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\operatorname{sinc}(x) = \frac{\sin(\pi x)}{\pi x}$$

$$comb_T(x) = \sum_{i=-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(x - iT)$$

Uz te oznake važnije transformacije su:

$$1 \bigcirc - 2\pi \delta(\omega)$$

$$\delta(t) \bigcirc - \bullet 1$$

$$\mu(t) \bigcirc \bullet \pi \delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{i\omega}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\delta(t) - \frac{1}{2\pi it}\bigcirc - \bullet \mu(\omega)$$

$$\operatorname{sgn}(t) \bigcirc \longrightarrow \frac{2}{j\omega}$$

$$\operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{t}{T}\right) \bigcirc - \bullet T \operatorname{sinc}\left(\frac{\omega T}{2\pi}\right)$$

$$\operatorname{sinc}(at) \bigcirc - \bullet \frac{1}{a} \operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{\omega}{2\pi a}\right)$$

$$\operatorname{tri}\left(\frac{t}{T}\right) \bigcirc - \bullet T \operatorname{sinc}^2\left(\frac{\omega T}{2\pi}\right)$$

$$\operatorname{sinc}^2(at) \bigcirc \longrightarrow \frac{1}{a} \operatorname{tri} \left(\frac{\omega}{2\pi a} \right)$$

$$e^{j\omega_0 t} \bigcirc - \bullet 2\pi \delta(\omega - \omega_0)$$

$$\delta(t-t_0) \bigcirc \bullet e^{-j\omega t_0}$$

$$comb_{T_0}(t) \bigcirc - \bullet \frac{2\pi}{T_0} comb_{\frac{2\pi}{T_0}}(\omega)$$

$$\sin(\omega_0 t) \bigcirc -j\pi (\delta(\omega - \omega_0) - \delta(\omega + \omega_0))$$

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

$$\sin(\omega_0 t) \mu(t) \bigcirc - \bullet - \frac{j\pi}{2} (\delta(\omega - \omega_0) - \delta(\omega + \omega_0)) + \frac{\omega_0}{\omega_0^2 - \omega^2}$$

$$\cos(\omega_0 t) \mu(t) \bigcirc - \bullet \frac{\pi}{2} \left(\delta(\omega - \omega_0) + \delta(\omega + \omega_0) \right) + \frac{j\omega}{\omega_0^2 - \omega^2}$$

$$e^{-at}\sin(\omega_0 t) \mu(t) \bigcirc - \bullet \frac{\omega_0}{\omega_0^2 + (a+i\omega)^2}, \quad a > 0$$

$$e^{-at}\cos(\omega_{0}t)\mu(t) \bigcirc \underbrace{\frac{a+j\omega}{\omega_{0}^{2}+(a+j\omega)^{2}}}, \quad a>0$$

$$e^{-at}\mu(t) \bigcirc \underbrace{\frac{1}{a+j\omega}}, \quad a>0$$

$$te^{-at}\mu(t) \bigcirc \underbrace{\frac{1}{(a+j\omega)^{2}}}, \quad a>0$$

$$t^{2}e^{-at}\mu(t) \bigcirc \underbrace{\frac{2}{(a+j\omega)^{3}}}, \quad a>0$$

$$t^{3}e^{-at}\mu(t) \bigcirc \underbrace{\frac{6}{(a+j\omega)^{4}}}, \quad a>0$$

$$e^{-a|t|} \bigcirc \underbrace{\frac{2a}{a^{2}+\omega^{2}}}, \quad a>0$$

$$e^{at}\mu(-t) - e^{-at}\mu(t) \bigcirc \underbrace{\frac{2j\omega}{a^{2}+\omega^{2}}}, \quad a>0$$

$$e^{-\frac{t^{2}}{2a^{2}}} \bigcirc \underbrace{\bullet} a\sqrt{2\pi}e^{-a^{2}\omega^{2}/2}, \quad a>0$$

Vremenski diskretna Fourierova transformacija

Vremenski diskretna Fourierova transformacija (DTFT – Discrete- $Time\ Fourier\ Transform$) niza x[n] je:

$$\mathrm{DTFT}\big[x[n]\big] = X(\omega) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[n]e^{-j\omega n}$$

Inverzna transformacija je:

IDTFT
$$[X(\omega)] = x[n] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{+\pi} X(\omega)e^{j\omega n} d\omega$$

Niz x[n] i njegov spektar $X(\omega)$ čine transformacijski par što označavamo $x[n] \bigcirc - \bullet X(\omega)$.

Dovoljan (ali ne i nužni) uvjet za postojanje transformacije niza x[n] je apsolutna sumabilnost:

$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \left| x[n] \right| < \infty$$

Radi isticanja veze s dvostranom \mathcal{Z} -transformacijom spektar se često označava $X(e^{j\omega})$; u ovom pregledu e^j izostavljamo te pišemo samo $X(\omega)$.

Zamjenom $e^{j\omega} \mapsto z$ u tablicama transformacije se iz većine transformacijskih parova može dobiti transformacijski par dvostrane \mathcal{Z} -transformacije s time da područje konvergencije obuhvaća jediničnu kružnicu.

Svojstva transformacije

Neka je $x[n] \bigcirc - \bullet X(\omega)$ i neka su α_i , n_0 i ω_0 konstante. Vremenski diskretna Fourierova transformacija tada zadovoljava sljedeća svojstva:

Linearnost

$$x[n] = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i x_i[n] \bigcirc - \bullet \sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i X_i(\omega) = X(\omega)$$

Pomak u vremenu i frekvenciji

$$x[n-n_0] \bigcirc \longrightarrow X(\omega)e^{-j\omega n_0}$$

 $x[n]e^{j\omega_0 n} \bigcirc \longrightarrow X(\omega-\omega_0)$

Deriviranje i diferenciranje

$$\Delta x[n] \bigcirc - \bullet (e^{j\omega} - 1)X(\omega)$$
$$n^{i}x[n] \bigcirc - \bullet j^{i}\frac{d^{i}X(\omega)}{d\omega^{i}}$$

Sumiranje

$$\sum_{i=-\infty}^{n} x[i] \bigcirc \longrightarrow \frac{1}{1 - e^{-j\omega}} X(\omega)$$

Konjugacija

$$x^*[n] \bigcirc X^*(-\omega)$$

 $x^*[-n] \bigcirc X^*(\omega)$

Konvolucija

$$\sum_{i=-\infty}^{+\infty} x_1[i]x_2[n-i] \bigcirc - \bullet X_1(\omega)X_2(\omega)$$
$$x_1[n]x_2[n] \bigcirc - \bullet \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{+\pi} X_1(\xi)X_2(\omega - \xi) d\xi$$

Parsevalov teorem

$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x_1^*[n] x_2[n] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{+\pi} X_1^*(\omega) X_2(\omega) d\omega$$

$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} |x[n]|^2 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{+\pi} |X(\omega)|^2 d\omega$$

Relacije simetričnosti

Neka je x[n] čisto realan niz i neka je $x[n] \bigcirc -\!\!\!\!-\!\!\!\!-\!\!\!\!- X(\omega).$ Tada je:

$$\frac{1}{2} \big(x[n] + x[-n] \big) \bigcirc \longrightarrow \operatorname{Re} \big[X(\omega) \big]$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \big(x[n] - x[-n] \big) \bigcirc \longrightarrow j \operatorname{Im} \big[X(\omega) \big]$$

Također vrijedi:

$$X(\omega) = X^*(-\omega)$$

$$\operatorname{Re}[X(\omega)] = \operatorname{Re}[X(-\omega)]$$

$$\operatorname{Im}[X(-\omega)] = -\operatorname{Im}[X(\omega)]$$

Tablica transformacija

Neka je:

$$\mu[n] = \begin{cases} 1, & n \ge 0 \\ 0, & n < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$rect_N[n] = \mu[n+N] - \mu[n-N-1] = \begin{cases} 1, & |n| \le N \\ 0, & |n| > N \end{cases}$$

$$\mathrm{tri}_N[n] = \left\{ \begin{aligned} 1 - \frac{|x|}{N}, \, |n| < N \\ 0 \quad , \qquad |n| \ge N \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$comb_N[n] = \sum_{i=-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta[n - iN]$$

Uz te oznake važnije transformacije su:

$$\delta[n] \bigcirc - 1$$

$$1 \bigcirc - \bullet \operatorname{comb}_{2\pi}(\omega)$$

$$comb_N[n] \bigcirc - \bullet \frac{2\pi}{N} comb_{\frac{2\pi}{N}}(\omega)$$

$$e^{j\omega_0 n} \bigcirc - \bullet \sum_{i=-\infty}^{+\infty} 2\pi \delta(\omega - \omega_0 + 2\pi i)$$

$$\mu[n] \bigcirc - \bullet \frac{1}{1 - e^{-j\omega}} + \sum_{i = -\infty}^{+\infty} \pi \delta(\omega + 2\pi i)$$

$$\operatorname{rect}_{N}[n] \bigcirc - \bullet \frac{\sin\left(\left(N + \frac{1}{2}\right)x\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{1}{2}x\right)}, \quad N \ge 1$$

$$\operatorname{tri}_{N}[n] \bigcirc - \bullet \frac{1}{N} \left(\frac{\sin(\frac{N}{2}x)}{\sin(\frac{1}{2}x)} \right)^{2}, \quad N > 1$$

$$na^n \mu[n] \bigcirc \longrightarrow \frac{ae^{-j\omega}}{(1 - ae^{-j\omega})^2}, \quad |a| < 1$$

$$a^{|n|} \bigcirc - \bullet \frac{1 - a^2}{1 + a^2 - 2a\cos(\omega)}, \quad |a| < 1$$

$$\frac{a}{\pi}\operatorname{sinc}\left(\frac{an}{\pi}\right)\bigcirc \longrightarrow \sum_{i=-\infty}^{+\infty}\operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{\omega+2\pi i}{2a}\right), \quad 0<|a|<\pi$$

$$\frac{a}{2\pi}\operatorname{sinc}^{2}\left(\frac{an}{2\pi}\right)\bigcirc - \bullet \sum_{i=-\infty}^{+\infty}\operatorname{tri}\left(\frac{\omega+2\pi i}{a}\right), \quad 0<|a|<\pi$$

$$\sin(\omega_0 n) \bigcirc \longrightarrow \sum_{i=-\infty}^{+\infty} j\pi \left(\delta(\omega + \omega_0 + 2\pi i) - \delta(\omega - \omega_0 + 2\pi i) \right)$$

$$\cos(\omega_0 n) \bigcirc - \bullet \sum_{i=-\infty}^{+\infty} \pi \left(\delta(\omega + \omega_0 + 2\pi i) + \delta(\omega - \omega_0 + 2\pi i) \right)$$

$$a^n \sin(\omega_0 n) \mu[n] \bigcirc - \bullet \frac{ae^{j\omega} \sin(\omega_0)}{e^{2j\omega} - 2ae^{j\omega} \cos(\omega_0) + a^2}, \quad |a| < 1$$

$$a^n \cos(\omega_0 n) \mu[n] \bigcirc - \bullet \frac{e^{j\omega} \left(e^{j\omega} - a \cos(\omega_0) \right)}{e^{2j\omega} - 2ae^{j\omega} \cos(\omega_0) + a^2}, \quad |a| < 1$$

Jednostrana Laplaceova transformacija

Jednostrana Laplaceova transformacija funkcije f(t) je:

$$\mathcal{L}[f(t)] = \int_{0^{-}}^{+\infty} f(t)e^{-st}dt = F(s)$$

Funkcija f(t) i njezin spektar F(s) čine transformacijski par što označavamo $f(t) \bigcirc - \bullet F(s)$.

Područje konvergnecije jednostrane \mathcal{F} -transformacije jest Re $s > \text{Re } s_0$, gdje je s_0 najdesniji pol. Ako je Re $s_0 < 0$ tada se zamjenom $s \mapsto j\omega$ u tablicama transformacije iz većine transformacijskih parova može dobiti vremenski kontinuirana Fourierova transformacija kauzalne funkcije f(t).

Svojstva transformacije

Neka je $\mathcal{L}\big[f(t)\big]=F(s)$ i neka je $\mathcal{L}\big[g(t)\big]=G(s).$ Tada vrijedi:

Linearnost

$$f(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i f_i(t) \bigcirc \longrightarrow \sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i F_i(s) = F(s)$$

Pomak u vremenu i frekvenciji

$$f(t-a) \mu(t-a) \bigcirc -e^{-as} F(s)$$

$$e^{at}f(t) \bigcirc - F(s-a)$$

Deriviranje

$$f'(t) \bigcirc - \bullet sF(s) - f(0^{-})$$

$$f''(t) \bigcirc - \bullet s^{2}F(s) - sf(0^{-}) - f'(0^{-})$$

$$f^{(n)}(t) \bigcirc - \bullet s^{n}F(s) - \sum_{k=1}^{n} s^{n-k}f^{(k-1)}(0^{-})$$

Integriranje

$$\int_{0^{-}}^{t} f(\tau) d\tau \bigcirc \bullet \frac{1}{s} F(s)$$

$$\frac{1}{t} f(t) \bigcirc \bullet \int_{s}^{+\infty} F(\sigma) d\sigma$$

Konvolucija

$$\int_{0^{-}}^{t} f(\tau)g(t-\tau) d\tau \bigcirc - F(s)G(s)$$

$$f(t)g(t) \bigcirc - \frac{1}{2\pi i} \lim_{\omega \to \infty} \int_{\sigma_{0} - i\omega}^{\sigma_{0} + i\omega} F(\sigma)G(s-\sigma) d\sigma$$

Tablica transformacija

$$\delta(t) \bigcirc \bullet 1$$

$$\delta(t-t_0) \bigcirc \bullet e^{-st_0}, \quad t_0 > 0$$

$$\mu(t) \bigcirc \bullet \frac{1}{s}$$

$$t \mu(t) \bigcirc \bullet \frac{1}{s^2}$$

$$e^{-at} \mu(t) \bigcirc \bullet \frac{1}{s+a}$$

$$te^{-at} \mu(t) \bigcirc \bullet \frac{1}{(s+a)^2}$$

$$\cos(\omega_0 t) \mu(t) \bigcirc \bullet \frac{s}{s^2 + \omega_0^2}$$

$$\sin(\omega_0 t) \mu(t) \bigcirc \bullet \frac{\omega_0}{s^2 + \omega_0^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{b-a} (e^{-at} - e^{-bt}) \mu(t) \bigcirc \bullet \frac{1}{(s+a)(s+b)}$$

$$\frac{1}{a-b} (ae^{-at} - be^{-bt}) \mu(t) \bigcirc \bullet \frac{s}{(s+a)(s+b)}$$

$$\frac{1}{a} e^{-bt} \sin(at) \mu(t) \bigcirc \bullet \frac{1}{(s+b)^2 + a^2}$$

$$e^{-bt} (\cos(at) - \frac{b}{a} \sin(at)) \mu(t) \bigcirc \bullet \bullet \frac{s}{(s+b)^2 + a^2}$$

Jednostrana Z-transformacija

Jednostrana \mathcal{Z} -transformacija niza f[n] je:

$$\mathcal{Z}(f[n]) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} f[n]z^{-n} = F(z)$$

Niz f[n] i funkcija kompleksne varijable F(z) čine transformacijski par što označavamo $f[n] \bigcirc --- F(z)$.

Područje konvergnecije jednostrane \mathcal{Z} -transformacije jest $|z| > |z_0|$, gdje je z_0 pol najdalji od ishodišta. Ako je $|z_0| < 1$ tada se zamjenom $z \mapsto e^{j\omega}$ u tablicama transformacije iz većine transformacijskih parova može dobiti vremenski diskretna Fourierova transformacija kauzalnog niza f[n].

Svojstva transformacije

Neka je
$$\mathcal{Z}\big[f[n]\big]=F(z)$$
 i $\mathcal{Z}\big[g[n]\big]=G(z).$ Tada vrijedi:

Linearnost

$$f[n] = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i f_i[n] \bigcirc - \bullet \sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i F_i(z) = F(z)$$

Pomak

$$f[n+1] \bigcirc - \bullet zF(z) - zf[0]$$

$$f[n+m] \bigcirc - \bullet z^m F(z) - \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} f[i]z^{m-i}$$

$$f[n-1] \bigcirc \longrightarrow \frac{1}{z}F(z) + f[-1]$$

$$f[n-m] \bigcirc - \bullet z^{-m} F(z) + \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} f[i-m] z^{-i}$$

Skaliranje

$$a^n f[n] \bigcirc --- F(\frac{z}{a})$$

Diferenciranje i deriviranje

$$\Delta f[n] \bigcirc - \bullet (z-1)F(z)$$

$$nf[n] \bigcirc -z \frac{dF(z)}{dz}$$

Konvolucija

$$\sum_{i=0}^{+\infty} f[i]g[n-i] \bigcirc - \bullet F(z)G(z)$$

Tablica transformacija

$$\begin{split} \delta[n] & \bigcirc \longrightarrow 1 \\ \delta[n-m] & \bigcirc \longrightarrow z^{-m}, \quad m > 0 \\ n & \bigcirc \longrightarrow \frac{z^{-1}}{(1-z^{-1})^2} = \frac{z}{(z-1)^2} \\ n^2 & \bigcirc \longrightarrow \frac{z^{-1}(1+z^{-1})}{(1-z^{-1})^3} = \frac{z(z+1)}{(z-1)^3} \\ n^3 & \bigcirc \longrightarrow \frac{z^{-1}(1+4z^{-1}+z^{-2})}{(1-z^{-1})^4} = \frac{z(z^2+4z+1)}{(z-1)^4} \\ 1^n & \bigcirc \longrightarrow \frac{1}{1-z^{-1}} = \frac{z}{z-1} \\ a^n & \bigcirc \longrightarrow \frac{1}{1-az^{-1}} = \frac{z}{z-a} \\ (n+1)a^n & \bigcirc \longrightarrow \frac{z^2}{(z-a)^2} \\ \frac{(n+1)(n+2)}{2!}a^n & \bigcirc \longrightarrow \frac{z^3}{(z-a)^3} \\ \frac{(n+1)(n+2)\dots(n+m-1)}{(m-1)!}a^n & \bigcirc \longrightarrow \frac{z^m}{(z-a)^m} \\ \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)\dots(n-m+1)}{m!}a^{n-m} & \bigcirc \longrightarrow \frac{z}{(z-a)^{m+1}} \\ a^n & -\delta[n] & \bigcirc \longrightarrow \frac{a}{z-a} \\ \sin(an) & \bigcirc \longrightarrow \frac{z\sin(a)}{z^2-2z\cos(a)+1} \\ \cos(an) & \bigcirc \longrightarrow \frac{z^2-z\cos(a)}{z^2-2z\cos(a)+1} \end{split}$$

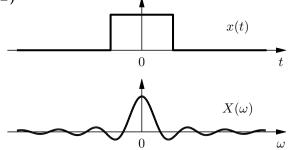
Pregled Fourierovih transformacija

Vremenski kontinuirana Fourierova transformacija (CTFT)

Transformacija se uobičajeno koristi za prikaz kontinuiranih signala konačne energije.

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

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

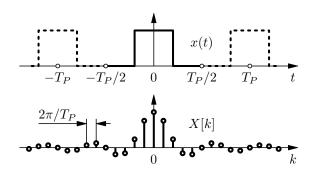


Vremenski kontinuiran Fourierov red (CTFS)

Transformacija se uobičajeno koristi samo za prikaz periodičkih kontinuiranih signala konačne snage.

$$X[k] = \frac{1}{T_P} \int_{T_P} x(t) e^{-j\omega_P kt} dt$$

$$x(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} X[k]e^{j\omega_P kt}$$

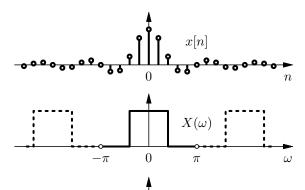


Vremenski diskretna Fourierova transformacija (DTFT)

Transformacija se uobičajeno koristi za prikaz nizova konačne energije.

$$X(\omega) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[n]e^{-j\omega n}$$

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

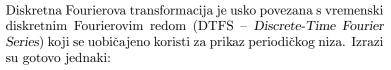


Diskretna Fourierova transformacija (DFT)

Transformacija se uobičajeno koristi za prikaz konačnog niza duljine N.

$$X[k] = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x[n] W_N^{kn}, \quad 0 \le k < N$$

$$x[n] = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} X[k] W_N^{-kn}, \quad 0 \le n < N$$



$$X[k] = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x[n] e^{-2\pi jkn/N}$$

$$x[n] = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} X[k]e^{2\pi jkn/N}$$

