

**Problem 2.22**

$$\begin{aligned}
(a) \quad G(f) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(t) \exp(-j2\pi ft) dt \\
&= \int_{-\infty}^0 g(t) \exp(-j2\pi ft) dt + \int_0^{\infty} g(t) \exp(-j2\pi ft) dt \\
&= \int_{-\infty}^0 g(t) \cos(2\pi ft) dt - \int_{-\infty}^0 jg(t) \sin(2\pi ft) dt \\
&\quad + \int_0^{\infty} g(t) \cos(2\pi ft) dt - \int_0^{\infty} jg(t) \sin(2\pi ft) dt
\end{aligned}$$

If  $g(t)$  is even, then  $g(t) = g(-t)$ . Hence,

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_{-\infty}^0 g(t) \cos(2\pi ft) dt &= \int_0^{\infty} g(t) \cos(2\pi ft) dt \\
\int_{-\infty}^0 g(t) \sin(2\pi ft) dt &= -\int_0^{\infty} g(t) \sin(2\pi ft) dt
\end{aligned}$$

and so

$$G(f) = 2 \int_0^{\infty} g(t) \cos(2\pi ft) dt, \text{ which is purely real.}$$

If, on the other hand,  $g(t)$  is odd,  $g(t) = -g(-t)$ . Hence,

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_{-\infty}^0 g(t) \sin(2\pi ft) dt &= \int_0^{\infty} g(t) \sin(2\pi ft) dt \\
\int_{-\infty}^0 g(t) \cos(2\pi ft) dt &= -\int_0^{\infty} g(t) \cos(2\pi ft) dt
\end{aligned}$$

and thus

$$G(f) = -2j \int_0^{\infty} g(t) \sin(2\pi ft) dt \text{ which is purely imaginary.}$$

(b) The Fourier transform of  $g(t)$  is defined by

$$G(f) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(t) \exp(-j2\pi ft) dt$$

Differentiating both sides of this relation  $n$  times with respect to  $f$ :

$$\frac{d^n G(f)}{d f^n} = (-j2\pi)^n \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} t^n \exp(-j2\pi ft) dt \quad (1)$$

That is,

$$t^n g(t) \Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{j}{2\pi}\right)^n \frac{d^n G(f)}{d f^n}$$

(c) Putting  $f=0$  in Eq. (1), we get

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} t^n g(t) dt = \left(\frac{j}{2\pi}\right)^n G^{(n)}(0)$$

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Problem 2.22 continued

$$\text{where } G^{(n)}(f) = \frac{d^n G(f)}{d f^n}$$

(d) Since

$$g_2^*(t) \Leftrightarrow G_2^*(-f)$$

it follows that

$$g_1(t)g_2^*(t) \Leftrightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} G_1(\lambda)G_2^*(\lambda - f)d\lambda$$

From this result we deduce the Fourier transform

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{F}[g_1(t)g_2^*(t)] &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g_1(t)g_2^*(t)\exp(-j2\pi ft)dt \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} G_1(\lambda)G_2^*(\lambda - f)d\lambda \end{aligned} \tag{2}$$

Setting  $f=0$  in Eq. (2), we get the desired relation

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g_1(t)g_2^*(t)dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} G_1(\lambda)G_2^*(\lambda)d\lambda$$