Discrete Time Fourier- Transform YouTube Channel: Techzion



By

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Descrete time fourier transform (DTFT)

of xIt) is an appriodic signoef them

X(jw) = for X(t) = Jwelt

Dr. Athte) = $\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \chi(j\omega) \xi^{j\omega} d\omega$

Dr. Atul DTFT

If x(n) is a descrete sequence then

x(ejw) = \le x(n)ejwn

Inverse fouriers transform. $X(n) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int X(e^{j\omega}) d\omega$

Live

Existance of DTFT

The descrete time fourier transform does not exist for every aperiodic sequence. A sufficient condition for the existence of DTFT for an aperiodic sequence x(n) is

$$\underset{n=-\infty}{\overset{\infty}{\leq}} |x(n)| < \infty$$

It means that the sequence must be absolutely summable

The necessary condition for existance of DTFTis the sequence should be bounded popular.

Min[x(n)] < 00

max[x(n)] < ao.



Que: - find the descrete time fourier transform of the following An 1+2e + 3e = 1 w + 4e = 3iw (1) $x(n) = \{1, 2, 3\}$ (2) $\chi(n) = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ $e^{j\omega} + 2 + 3e^{-j\omega} + 4e^{2j\omega}$ (3) $\chi_3(n) = (0.5)^n u(n)$ Ans 1-0.5e-10 (4) $x_4(n) = (2)^n u(n)$ NA because not absolutely summable $(5) \chi_5(n) = \delta(n)$ Ans = 1 (6) $x_6(n) = u(n)$ Ans 1-ejw

Live Oue: find the inverse fourier transform of (1) $\chi(e^{j\omega}) = 1 + 2e^{-j\omega} + 2e^{-j2\omega} + 3e^{-j3\omega}$ (ii) $\chi(e^{j\omega}) = e^{-j\omega} [0.5 + 0.5 \cos \omega]$ (iii) $\chi(e^{j\omega}) = \int 1 \frac{\pi}{4} \langle |\omega| \leq \frac{3\pi}{4}$ otherwise

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222

Sol (iii)
$$\chi(w) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\int_{-\pi/4}^{2\pi/4} \frac{\chi(e^{jw})}{\pi} dw + \int_{-\pi/4}^{3\pi/4} \frac{3\pi/4}{\pi} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\int_{-\pi/4}^{2\pi/4} \frac{1}{\pi} e^{jwn} dw + \int_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} \frac{1}{\pi} e^{jwn} dw \right]$$

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