

Formulari PDS

TABLE 3.2 Properties of the z -Transform

Property	Time Domain	z -Domain	ROC
Notation	$x(n)$	$X(z)$	ROC: $r_2 < z < r_1$
	$x_1(n)$	$X_1(z)$	ROC ₁
	$x_2(n)$	$X_2(z)$	ROC ₂
Linearity	$a_1x_1(n) + a_2x_2(n)$	$a_1X_1(z) + a_2X_2(z)$	At least the intersection of ROC ₁ and ROC ₂
Time shifting	$x(n - k)$	$z^{-k}X(z)$	That of $X(z)$, except $z = 0$ if $k > 0$ and $z = \infty$ if $k < 0$
Scaling in the z -domain	$a^n x(n)$	$X(a^{-1}z)$	$ a r_2 < z < a r_1$
Time reversal	$x(-n)$	$X(z^{-1})$	$\frac{1}{r_1} < z < \frac{1}{r_2}$
Conjugation	$x^*(n)$	$X^*(z^*)$	ROC
Real part	$\text{Re}\{x(n)\}$	$\frac{1}{2}[X(z) + X^*(z^*)]$	Includes ROC
Imaginary part	$\text{Im}\{x(n)\}$	$\frac{1}{2j}[X(z) - X^*(z^*)]$	Includes ROC
Differentiation in the z -domain	$nx(n)$	$-z \frac{dX(z)}{dz}$	$r_2 < z < r_1$
Convolution	$x_1(n) * x_2(n)$	$X_1(z)X_2(z)$	At least, the intersection of ROC ₁ and ROC ₂
Correlation	$r_{x_1x_2}(l) = x_1(l) * x_2(-l)$	$R_{x_1x_2}(z) = X_1(z)X_2(z^{-1})$	At least, the intersection of ROC of $X_1(z)$ and $X_2(z^{-1})$
Initial value theorem	If $x(n)$ causal	$x(0) = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} X(z)$	
Multiplication	$x_1(n)x_2(n)$	$\frac{1}{2\pi j} \oint_C X_1(v)X_2\left(\frac{z}{v}\right)v^{-1}dv$	At least, $r_{11}r_{2l} < z < r_{1u}r_{2u}$
Parseval's relation	$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x_1(n)x_2^*(n)$	$= \frac{1}{2\pi j} \oint_C X_1(v)X_2^*(1/v^*)v^{-1}dv$	

TABLE 3.3 Some Common z -Transform Pairs

	Signal, $x(n)$	z -Transform, $X(z)$	ROC
1	$\delta(n)$	1	All z
2	$u(n)$	$\frac{1}{1 - z^{-1}}$	$ z > 1$
3	$a^n u(n)$	$\frac{1}{1 - az^{-1}}$	$ z > a $
4	$na^n u(n)$	$\frac{az^{-1}}{(1 - az^{-1})^2}$	$ z > a $
5	$-a^n u(-n - 1)$	$\frac{1}{1 - az^{-1}}$	$ z < a $
6	$-na^n u(-n - 1)$	$\frac{az^{-1}}{(1 - az^{-1})^2}$	$ z < a $
7	$(\cos \omega_0 n)u(n)$	$\frac{1 - z^{-1} \cos \omega_0}{1 - 2z^{-1} \cos \omega_0 + z^{-2}}$	$ z > 1$
8	$(\sin \omega_0 n)u(n)$	$\frac{z^{-1} \sin \omega_0}{1 - 2z^{-1} \cos \omega_0 + z^{-2}}$	$ z > 1$
9	$(a^n \cos \omega_0 n)u(n)$	$\frac{1 - az^{-1} \cos \omega_0}{1 - 2az^{-1} \cos \omega_0 + a^2 z^{-2}}$	$ z > a $
10	$(a^n \sin \omega_0 n)u(n)$	$\frac{az^{-1} \sin \omega_0}{1 - 2az^{-1} \cos \omega_0 + a^2 z^{-2}}$	$ z > a $

TABLE 4.4 Symmetry Properties of the Discrete-Time Fourier Transform

Sequence	DTFT
$x(n)$	$X(\omega)$
$x^*(n)$	$X^*(-\omega)$
$x^*(-n)$	$X^*(\omega)$
$x_R(n)$	$X_e(\omega) = \frac{1}{2}[X(\omega) + X^*(-\omega)]$
$jx_I(n)$	$X_o(\omega) = \frac{1}{2}[X(\omega) - X^*(-\omega)]$
$x_e(n) = \frac{1}{2}[x(n) + x^*(-n)]$	$X_R(\omega)$
$x_o(n) = \frac{1}{2}[x(n) - x^*(-n)]$	$jX_I(\omega)$
Real Signals	
	$X(\omega) = X^*(-\omega)$
Any real signal	$X_R(\omega) = X_R(-\omega)$
$x(n)$	$X_I(\omega) = -X_I(-\omega)$
	$ X(\omega) = X(-\omega) $
	$\angle X(\omega) = -\angle X(-\omega)$
$x_e(n) = \frac{1}{2}[x(n) + x(-n)]$	$X_R(\omega)$
(real and even)	(real and even)
$x_o(n) = \frac{1}{2}[x(n) - x(-n)]$	$jX_I(\omega)$
(real and odd)	(imaginary and odd)

TABLE 4.5 Properties of the Fourier Transform for Discrete-Time Signals

Property	Time Domain	Frequency Domain
Notation	$x(n)$	$X(\omega)$
	$x_1(n)$	$X_1(\omega)$
	$x_2(n)$	$X_2(\omega)$
Linearity	$a_1x_1(n) + a_2x_2(n)$	$a_1X_1(\omega) + a_2X_2(\omega)$
Time shifting	$x(n-k)$	$e^{-j\omega k}X(\omega)$
Time reversal	$x(-n)$	$X(-\omega)$
Convolution	$x_1(n) * x_2(n)$	$X_1(\omega)X_2(\omega)$
Correlation	$r_{x_1x_2}(l) = x_1(l) * x_2(-l)$	$S_{x_1x_2}(\omega) = X_1(\omega)X_2^*(-\omega)$ $= X_1(\omega)X_2^*(\omega)$ [if $x_2(n)$ is real]
Wiener-Khinchine theorem	$r_{xx}(l)$	$S_{xx}(\omega)$
Frequency shifting	$e^{j\omega_0 n}x(n)$	$X(\omega - \omega_0)$
Modulation	$x(n) \cos \omega_0 n$	$\frac{1}{2}X(\omega + \omega_0) + \frac{1}{2}X(\omega - \omega_0)$
Multiplication	$x_1(n)x_2(n)$	$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} X_1(\lambda)X_2(\omega - \lambda)d\lambda$
Differentiation in the frequency domain	$n x(n)$	$j \frac{dX(\omega)}{d\omega}$
Conjugation	$x^*(n)$	$X^*(-\omega)$
Parseval's theorem	$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x_1(n)x_2^*(n) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} X_1(\omega)X_2^*(\omega)d\omega$	

TABLE 4.6 Some Useful Fourier Transform Pairs for Discrete-Time Aperiodic Signals

Signal $x(n)$	Spectrum $X(\omega)$
$x(n) = \delta(n)$	$X(\omega) = 1$
$x(n) = \begin{cases} A, & n \leq L \\ 0, & n > L \end{cases}$	$X(\omega) = A \frac{\sin\left(\left(L + \frac{1}{2}\right)\omega\right)}{\sin\frac{\omega}{2}}$
$x(n) = \begin{cases} \frac{\omega_c}{\pi}, & n = 0 \\ \frac{\sin \omega_c n}{\pi n}, & n \neq 0 \end{cases}$	$X(\omega) = \begin{cases} 1, & \omega < \omega_c \\ 0, & \omega_c \leq \omega \leq \pi \end{cases}$
$x(n) = \begin{cases} a^n, & n \geq 0 \\ 0, & n < 0 \end{cases}$	$X(\omega) = \frac{1}{1 - ae^{-j\omega}}$

	Continuous-time signals		Discrete-time signals	
	Time-domain	Frequency-domain	Time-domain	Frequency-domain
Periodic signals	$c_k = \frac{1}{T_p} \int_{T_p} x_a(t) e^{-j2\pi k F_0 t} dt$	$F_0 = \frac{1}{T_p}$	$c_k = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) e^{-j(2\pi/N)kn}$	$x(n) = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} c_k e^{j(2\pi/N)kn}$
Aperiodic signals	Continuous and periodic	Discrete and aperiodic	Discrete and periodic	Discrete and periodic
	$X_a(F) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x_a(t) e^{-j2\pi F t} dt$	$x_a(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X_a(F) e^{j2\pi F t} dF$	$X(\omega) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(n) e^{-j\omega n}$	$x(n) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{2\pi} X(\omega) e^{j\omega n} d\omega$
	Continuous and aperiodic	Continuous and aperiodic	Discrete and aperiodic	Continuous and periodic

Figure 4.3.1 Summary of analysis and synthesis formulas.

Font: Digital Signal Processing, J. Proakis, D. Manolakis, Pearson Prentice Hall, 2007