

## Appendix 4.A Continuous-Time Fourier Transform : Properties

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

| Property                      | Signal                                                                                                 | Fourier transform                                                        |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Linearity                     | $\alpha x(t) + \beta y(t)$                                                                             | $\alpha X(\omega) + \beta Y(\omega)$                                     |
| Shift in time                 | $x(t - t_0)$                                                                                           | $e^{-jt_0\omega} X(\omega)$                                              |
| Shift in frequency            | $e^{j\omega_0 t} x(t)$                                                                                 | $X(\omega - \omega_0)$                                                   |
| Scaling in time and frequency | $x(at)$                                                                                                | $\frac{1}{ a } X\left(\frac{\omega}{a}\right)$                           |
| Time reversal                 | $x(-t)$                                                                                                | $X(-\omega)$                                                             |
| Differentiation in time       | $\frac{d^n}{dt^n} x(t)$                                                                                | $(j\omega)^n X(\omega)$                                                  |
| Differentiation in frequency  | $(-jt)^n x(t)$                                                                                         | $\frac{d^n}{d\omega^n} X(\omega)$                                        |
| Integration in time           | $\int_{-\infty}^t x(\tau) d\tau$                                                                       | $\frac{1}{j\omega} X(\omega)$ , assuming $X(0) = 0$ .                    |
| Convolution in time           | $(x * y)(t)$                                                                                           | $X(\omega)Y(\omega)$                                                     |
| Convolution in frequency      | $x(t)y(t)$                                                                                             | $\frac{1}{2\pi} (X * Y)(\omega)$                                         |
| Conjugate                     | $x^*(t)$                                                                                               | $X^*(-\omega)$                                                           |
| Conjugate, time-reversed      | $x^*(-t)$                                                                                              | $X^*(\omega)$                                                            |
| Conjugate symmetry            | $x(t)$ real-valued                                                                                     | $X(\omega) = X^*(-\omega)$<br>which implies $ X(\omega)  =  X(-\omega) $ |
|                               | $x(t)$ real and even<br><i>i.e.</i> , $x(t) = x(-t)$                                                   | $X(\omega)$ real and even<br><i>i.e.</i> , $X(\omega) = X(-\omega)$      |
| Parseval's Equality           | $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}  x(t) ^2 dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}  X(\omega) ^2 d\omega$ |                                                                          |

**Appendix 4.B Continuous-Time Fourier Transform : Pairs**

|                                                                      | Signal                                                                                                                                    | Fourier transform                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Dirac delta function                                                 | $x(t) = \delta(t)$<br>$x(t) = \delta(t - t_0)$                                                                                            | $X(\omega) = 1$<br>$X(\omega) = e^{-jt_0\omega}$                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Dirac comb                                                           | $x(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t - nT)$                                                                                        | $X(\omega) = \frac{2\pi}{T} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta\left(\omega - \frac{2\pi k}{T}\right)$                                                                                                                                              |
| Constant function<br>Harmonics                                       | $x(t) = 1$<br>$x(t) = e^{j\omega_0 t}$<br>$x(t) = \cos(\omega_0 t)$<br>$x(t) = \sin(\omega_0 t)$                                          | $X(\omega) = 2\pi\delta(\omega)$<br>$X(\omega) = 2\pi\delta(\omega - \omega_0)$<br>$X(\omega) = \pi(\delta(\omega - \omega_0) + \delta(\omega + \omega_0))$<br>$X(\omega) = \frac{\pi}{j}(\delta(\omega - \omega_0) - \delta(\omega + \omega_0))$ |
| Step function                                                        | $u(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & t \geq 0 \\ 0, & t < 0. \end{cases}$                                                                           | $U(\omega) = \frac{1}{j\omega} + \pi\delta(\omega)$                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| One-sided exponential<br>with $Re(a) > 0$<br>for integers $n \geq 2$ | $x(t) = e^{-at}u(t)$<br>$x(t) = \frac{t^{n-1}}{(n-1)!}e^{-at}u(t)$                                                                        | $X(\omega) = \frac{1}{a + j\omega}$<br>$X(\omega) = \frac{1}{(a + j\omega)^n}$                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Two-sided exponential                                                | $x(t) = e^{-a t }$ with $Re(a) > 0$                                                                                                       | $X(\omega) = \frac{2a}{a^2 + \omega^2}$                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Sinc function                                                        | $x(t) = \sqrt{\frac{\omega_0}{2\pi}} \text{sinc}\left(\frac{\omega_0}{2\pi}t\right)$<br>where $\text{sinc}(x) = \frac{\sin \pi x}{\pi x}$ | $X(\omega) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{\omega_0}}, &  \omega  \leq \frac{1}{2}\omega_0 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$                                                                                                               |
| Box function                                                         | $b(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{t_0}}, &  t  \leq \frac{1}{2}t_0, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$                             | $B(\omega) = \sqrt{t_0} \text{sinc}\left(\frac{t_0}{2\pi}\omega\right)$                                                                                                                                                                           |

## Appendix 4.C Discrete-Time Fourier Transform : Properties

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

| Property                          | Signal                                               | Fourier transform                                                        |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Linearity                         | $\alpha x[n] + \beta y[n]$                           | $\alpha X(\omega) + \beta Y(\omega)$                                     |
| Shift in time                     | $x[n - n_0]$                                         | $e^{-j\omega n_0} X(\omega)$                                             |
| Shift in frequency                | $e^{j\omega_0 n} x[n]$                               | $X(\omega - \omega_0)$                                                   |
| Time Reversal                     | $x[-n]$                                              | $X(-\omega)$                                                             |
| Differentiation in Frequency      | $nx[n]$                                              | $j \frac{dX(\omega)}{d\omega}$                                           |
| Convolution in time               | $(x * y)[n]$                                         | $X(\omega)Y(\omega)$                                                     |
| Circular convolution in frequency | $x[n]y[n]$                                           | $\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{2\pi} X(\theta)Y(\omega - \theta) d\theta$         |
| Conjugate                         | $x^*[n]$                                             | $X^*(-\omega)$                                                           |
| Conjugate, time-reversed          | $x^*[-n]$                                            | $X^*(\omega)$                                                            |
| Conjugate symmetry                | $x[n]$ real-valued                                   | $X(\omega) = X^*(-\omega)$<br>which implies $ X(\omega)  =  X(-\omega) $ |
|                                   | $x[n]$ real and even<br><i>i.e.</i> , $x[n] = x[-n]$ | $X(\omega)$ real and even<br><i>i.e.</i> , $X(\omega) = X(-\omega)$      |

Parseval's Relation for Aperiodic Signals

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

## Appendix 4.D Discrete-Time Fourier Transform : Pairs

|                        | Signal                                                                                                                                              | Fourier transform                                                                                                                   |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Kronecker delta        | $\delta[n]$<br>$\delta[n - n_0]$                                                                                                                    | 1<br>$e^{-jn_0\omega}$                                                                                                              |
| Constant               | $x[n] = 1$                                                                                                                                          | $2\pi \sum_{l=-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(\omega - 2\pi l)$                                                                           |
| Harmonics              | $x[n] = e^{j\omega_0 n}$                                                                                                                            | $2\pi \sum_{l=-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(\omega - \omega_0 - 2\pi l)$                                                                |
| Step function          | $u[n] = \begin{cases} 1, & n \geq 0 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$                                                                          | $\frac{1}{1 - e^{-j\omega}} + \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \pi \delta(\omega - 2\pi k)$                                               |
| One-sided exponential  | $x[n] = \begin{cases} \alpha^n, & n \geq 0 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$<br>with $ \alpha  < 1$                                            | $\frac{1}{1 - \alpha e^{-j\omega}}$                                                                                                 |
| “Arithmetic-geometric” | $x[n] = \begin{cases} n\alpha^n, & n \geq 0 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$<br>with $ \alpha  < 1$                                           | $\frac{\alpha e^{-j\omega}}{(1 - \alpha e^{-j\omega})^2}$                                                                           |
| Sinc sequence          | $\sqrt{\frac{\omega_0}{2\pi}} \operatorname{sinc}\left(\frac{\omega_0}{2\pi} n\right)$<br>where $\operatorname{sinc}(x) = \frac{\sin \pi x}{\pi x}$ | $X(\omega) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{\omega_0}}, &  \omega  \leq \frac{1}{2}\omega_0 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$ |
| Box sequence           | $x[n] = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n_0}}, &  n  \leq \frac{1}{2}(n_0 - 1), \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$<br>where $n_0$ is odd           | $\sqrt{n_0} \frac{\operatorname{sinc}\left(\frac{n_0}{2\pi}\omega\right)}{\operatorname{sinc}\left(\frac{1}{2\pi}\omega\right)}$    |

## Appendix 6.A Laplace Transform : Properties

| Property                              | Signal                            | Transform                                | ROC                                                                              |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                       | $x(t)$                            | $X(s)$                                   | $R$                                                                              |
|                                       | $x_1(t)$                          | $X_1(s)$                                 | $R_1$                                                                            |
|                                       | $x_2(t)$                          | $X_2(s)$                                 | $R_2$                                                                            |
| Linearity                             | $ax_1(t) + bx_2(t)$               | $aX_1(s) + bX_2(s)$                      | At least $R_1 \cap R_2$                                                          |
| Shift in time                         | $x(t - t_0)$                      | $e^{-st_0}X(s)$                          | $R$                                                                              |
| Shift in the $s$ -Domain              | $e^{s_0 t}x(t)$                   | $X(s - s_0)$                             | Shifted version of $R$<br>(i.e., $s$ is in the ROC<br>if $(s - s_0)$ is in $R$ ) |
| Scaling in time                       | $x(at)$                           | $\frac{1}{ a }X\left(\frac{s}{a}\right)$ | “Scaled” ROC<br>(i.e., $s$ is in the ROC<br>if $(s/a)$ is in $R$ )               |
| Differentiation<br>in time            | $\frac{d}{dt}x(t)$                | $sX(s)$                                  | At least $R$                                                                     |
| Differentiation<br>in the $s$ -Domain | $-tx(t)$                          | $\frac{d}{ds}X(s)$                       | $R$                                                                              |
| Integration<br>in time                | $\int_{-\infty}^t x(\tau)d(\tau)$ | $\frac{1}{s}X(s)$                        | At least $R \cap \{Re(s) > 0\}$                                                  |
| Convolution                           | $x_1(t) * x_2(t)$                 | $X_1(s)X_2(s)$                           | At least $R_1 \cap R_2$                                                          |
| Conjugation                           | $x^*(t)$                          | $X^*(s^*)$                               | $R$                                                                              |
| Conjugate symmetry                    | $x(t)$ real-valued                | $X(s) = X^*(s^*)$                        |                                                                                  |

## Appendix 6.B Laplace Transform : Pairs

|                             | Signal                                                                                                                               | Transform                                                                                                                                                                 | ROC                                                                          |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Dirac delta function        | $\delta(t)$<br>$\delta(t - T)$                                                                                                       | 1<br>$e^{-sT}$                                                                                                                                                            | All $s$<br>All $s$                                                           |
| Step function               | $u(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & t \geq 0 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$<br>$-u(-t)$                                               | $\frac{1}{s}$<br>$\frac{1}{s}$                                                                                                                                            | $Re(s) > 0$<br>$Re(s) < 0$                                                   |
|                             | $\frac{t^{n-1}}{(n-1)!}u(t)$<br>$-\frac{t^{n-1}}{(n-1)!}u(-t)$                                                                       | $\frac{1}{s^n}$<br>$\frac{1}{s^n}$                                                                                                                                        | $Re(s) > 0$<br>$Re(s) < 0$                                                   |
| One-sided exponential       | $e^{-\alpha t}u(t)$<br>$-e^{-\alpha t}u(-t)$                                                                                         | $\frac{1}{s + \alpha}$<br>$\frac{1}{s + \alpha}$                                                                                                                          | $Re(s) > -Re(\alpha)$<br>$Re(s) < -Re(\alpha)$                               |
|                             | $\frac{t^{n-1}}{(n-1)!}e^{-\alpha t}u(t)$<br>$-\frac{t^{n-1}}{(n-1)!}e^{-\alpha t}u(-t)$                                             | $\frac{1}{(s + \alpha)^n}$<br>$\frac{1}{(s + \alpha)^n}$                                                                                                                  | $Re(s) > -Re(\alpha)$<br>$Re(s) < -Re(\alpha)$                               |
| One-sided Cosines and Sines | $[\cos \omega_0 t]u(t)$<br>$[\sin \omega_0 t]u(t)$<br>$[e^{-\alpha t} \cos \omega_0 t]u(t)$<br>$[e^{-\alpha t} \sin \omega_0 t]u(t)$ | $\frac{s}{s^2 + \omega_0^2}$<br>$\frac{\omega_0}{s^2 + \omega_0^2}$<br>$\frac{s + \alpha}{(s + \alpha)^2 + \omega_0^2}$<br>$\frac{\omega_0}{(s + \alpha)^2 + \omega_0^2}$ | $Re(s) > 0$<br>$Re(s) > 0$<br>$Re(s) > -Re(\alpha)$<br>$Re(s) > -Re(\alpha)$ |