

## Discrete Time Fourier Transform (DTFT)

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

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

- Note: The DTFT is periodic with period  $2\pi$ .

$$X(e^{j(\omega+2\pi)}) = X(e^{j\omega})$$

- Therefore functions such as  $\text{rect}(\omega)$  are not valid DTFT's.

## Useful Discrete Time Functions

$$u(n) \triangleq \begin{cases} 1 & n \geq 0 \\ 0 & n < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\delta(n) \triangleq \begin{cases} 1 & n = 0 \\ 0 & n \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{pulse}_N(n) \triangleq u(n) - u(n - N)$$

$$\text{psinc}_N(\omega) \triangleq \frac{\sin(\omega N/2)}{\sin(\omega/2)}$$

$$\text{prect}_{2\omega_o}(\omega) \triangleq \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \text{rect}\left(\frac{\omega - 2\pi k}{2\omega_o}\right)$$

- $\text{psinc}_N(\omega)$  and  $\text{prect}_{2\omega_o}(\omega)$  are periodic with period  $2\pi$ .
- $\text{prect}_{2\omega_o}(\omega)$  has cut-off frequency  $\omega_o$ .

## Useful DTFT Transform Pairs

$$\delta(n) \stackrel{DTFT}{\Leftrightarrow} 1$$

$$1 \stackrel{DTFT}{\Leftrightarrow} 2\pi \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\omega - 2\pi k)$$

$$\text{pulse}_N(n) \stackrel{DTFT}{\Leftrightarrow} \text{psinc}_N(\omega) e^{-j\omega \frac{N-1}{2}}$$

$$\text{sinc}(Tn) \stackrel{DTFT}{\Leftrightarrow} \frac{1}{T} \text{prect}_{2\pi T}(\omega)$$

$$\frac{\omega_o}{\pi} \text{sinc}\left(\frac{\omega_o n}{\pi}\right) \stackrel{DTFT}{\Leftrightarrow} \text{prect}_{2\omega_o}(\omega)$$

## Discrete Space Fourier Transform (DSFT)

$$F(e^{j\mu}, e^{j\nu}) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} f(m, n) e^{-j(\mu m + \nu n)}$$

$$f(m, n) = \frac{1}{4\pi^2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} F(e^{j\mu}, e^{j\nu}) e^{j(\mu m + \nu n)} d\mu d\nu$$

- Note: The DSFT is a 2-D periodic function with period  $2\pi$  in in both the  $\mu$  and  $\nu$  dimensions.

$$F(e^{j(\mu+2\pi)}, e^{j(\nu+2\pi)}) = F(e^{j\mu}, e^{j\nu})$$

- Note: In matrix notation rows and columns are usually transposed.

$$f_{n,m} = f(m, n)$$

row  $\rightarrow n$ ; column  $\rightarrow m$

## DSFT Properties Inherited from DTFT

- Some properties of the DSFT are directly inherited from the DTFT.

| Property       | Space Domain                       | DSFT                                              |
|----------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| Linearity      | $af(m, n) + bg(m, n)$              | $aF(e^{j\mu}, e^{j\nu}) + bG(e^{j\mu}, e^{j\nu})$ |
| Conjugation    | $f^*(m, n)$                        | $F^*(e^{-j\mu}, e^{-j\nu})$                       |
| Shifting       | $f(m - m_0, n - n_0)$              | $e^{-j(\mu m_0 + \nu n_0)} F(e^{j\mu}, e^{j\nu})$ |
| Modulation     | $e^{j2\pi(u_0 m + v_0 n)} f(m, n)$ | $F(e^{j(\mu - \mu_0)}, e^{j(\nu - \nu_0)})$       |
| Convolution    | $f(m, n) * g(m, n)$                | $F(e^{j\mu}, e^{j\nu}) G(e^{j\mu}, e^{j\nu})$     |
| Multiplication | $f(m, n)g(m, n)$                   | $F(e^{j\mu}, e^{j\nu}) * G(e^{j\mu}, e^{j\nu})$   |

- Inner product property

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} f(m, n) g^*(m, n) \\
 &= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} F(e^{j\mu}, e^{j\nu}) G^*(e^{j\mu}, e^{j\nu}) d\mu d\nu
 \end{aligned}$$

## Properties Specific to DSFT

- Some properties are distinct to the DSFT.

| Property     | Space Domain | DSFT                     |
|--------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| Separability | $f(m)g(n)$   | $F(e^{j\mu})G(e^{j\nu})$ |

- Notice that there are no scaling or rotation properties for the DSFT.

## 2-D Z-Transform Transform

- 1-D Z-transform

$$X(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(n)z^{-n}$$
$$x(n) = \frac{1}{2\pi j} \int_{C \in ROC} X(z)z^{n-1}dz$$

- 2-D Z-transform

$$F(z_1, z_2) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} f(m, n)z_1^{-m}z_2^{-n}$$
$$f(m, n) = \frac{1}{(2\pi j)^2} \int_{C^2 \in ROC} F(z_1, z_2)z_1^{m-1}z_2^{n-1}dz_1dz_2$$

## Relationship Between Fourier and Z-Transforms

- In 1-D, the DTFT is the 1-D Z-transform evaluated on the unit circle.

$$F(e^{j\omega}) = F(z)|_{z=e^{j\omega}}$$

- In 2-D the DSFT is the 2-D Z transform evaluated on the unit sphere.

$$F(e^{j\mu}, e^{j\nu}) = F(z_1, z_2)|_{z_1=e^{j\mu}, z_2=e^{j\nu}}$$