

## Properties of DTFT

$$\text{Suppose } \begin{aligned} x[n] &\longleftrightarrow X(e^{j\omega}) \\ y[n] &\longleftrightarrow Y(e^{j\omega}) \end{aligned}$$

1. Linearity  $a x[n] + b y[n] \longleftrightarrow$

2. Time-shift

$$y[n] = x[n - n_0] \longleftrightarrow Y(e^{j\omega}) =$$

3. Freq-shift.

$$y[n] = \quad \longleftrightarrow Y(e^{j\omega}) = X(e^{j(\omega - \omega_0)})$$

4. Time-Reversal

$$y[n] = x[-n] \longleftrightarrow Y(e^{j\omega}) =$$

5. Difference in time

$$\begin{aligned} y[n] &= x[n] - x[n-1] \\ &\longleftrightarrow Y(e^{j\omega}) = \end{aligned}$$

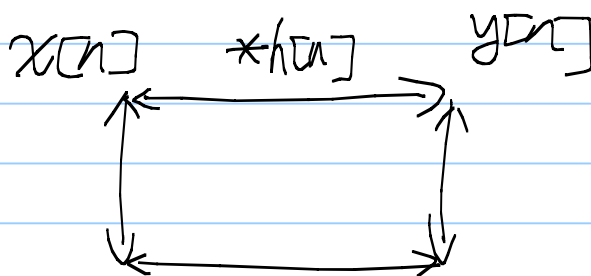
6. Differentiation in freq

$$\longleftrightarrow j \frac{d}{d\omega} X(e^{j\omega})$$

7. Parseval's relationship

8. Convolution Property

$$x[n] * h[n] \leftrightarrow$$



Example: An LTI sys has

$$h[n] = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n u[n] \quad \& \quad \text{input } x[n] = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u[n]$$

Find the output  $y[n]$

Ans=

\* Ideal discrete-time  
LPF w. cutoff freq  $\omega$

$$H(e^{j\omega}) =$$

Comparison:

Ideal continuous-time  
LPF

Example 5.12: for a DT ideal LPF  $H_{LPF}(e^{j\omega})$  with  
cutoff freq  $\omega = \frac{2}{3}\pi$ , find out  
the DT impulse response  $h_{LPF}[n]$ .

Ans: By the synthesis formula

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Note Title

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Q. Multiplication property

$$x[n] \cdot y[n] \longleftrightarrow$$

Example : 5.15

Q.  $x[n] = \frac{\sin(\frac{3\pi}{4}n)}{\pi n}$ , find  $X(e^{j\omega})$ .

Ans :