

Diszkrét idejű Fourier transzformáció

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Általános összefüggések

Konkrét jelek

$x[k]$	$X(e^{j\theta})$
$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} X(e^{j\theta}) e^{j\theta k} d\theta$	$F\{x[k]\}$
$F^{-1}\{X(e^{j\theta})\}$	$\sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x[k] e^{-j\theta k}; \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty}  x[k]  < \infty$
$x[k-r], r \in \mathbf{Z}$	$e^{-j\theta r} X(e^{j\theta})$
$x[k] e^{j\theta k}$	$X(e^{j(\theta-\theta)}) e$
$x[k] \{A \cos \theta k + B \sin \theta k\}$	$\frac{A-jB}{2} X(e^{j(\theta-\theta)}) + \frac{A+jB}{2} X(e^{j(\theta+\theta)})$
$k x[k]$	$j \frac{dX(e^{j\theta})}{d\theta}$
$x\left(\frac{k}{m}\right); m \in \mathbf{N}$	$X(e^{jm\theta})$
$E_x \equiv \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty}  x[k] ^2$	$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi}  X(e^{j\theta}) ^2 d\theta$
$x[k] * y[k] \equiv \sum_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} x[l] y[k-l]$	$X(e^{j\theta}) Y(e^{j\theta})$
$x[k] y[k]$	$X(e^{j\theta}) * Y(e^{j\theta}) \equiv \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} X(e^{j\lambda}) Y(e^{j(\theta-\lambda)}) d\lambda$

$x[k]$	$X(e^{j\theta})$
$\delta[k]$	1
$\delta[k-r]; r \in \mathbf{Z}$	$e^{-j\theta r}$
$\varepsilon[k] a^k;  a  < 1$	$\frac{1}{1 - a e^{-j\theta}}$
$a^k;  a  < 1$	$\frac{1-a^2}{1+a^2-2a \cos \theta}$
1	$2\pi \delta(\theta);  \theta  < \pi$
$\varepsilon[k]$	$\pi \delta(\theta) + \frac{1}{1-e^{-j\theta}};  \theta  < \pi$
$\text{sgn } k$	$\frac{1}{j \tan \frac{\theta}{2}}$
$e^{j\theta k}$	$2\pi \delta(\theta - \theta);  \theta  < \pi,  \theta  < \pi$
$\varepsilon[k] e^{j\theta k}$	$\pi \delta(\theta - \theta) + \frac{1}{1-e^{-j(\theta-\theta)}};  \theta  < \pi,  \theta  < \pi$
$\varepsilon[k+L] - \varepsilon[k-(L+1)]$	$\frac{2L+1}{2} \frac{\sin \frac{\theta}{2}}{\sin \frac{\theta}{2}}$
$\{\varepsilon[k+L] - \varepsilon[k]\} \left\{1 + \frac{k}{L}\right\} + \{\varepsilon[k] - \varepsilon[k-L]\} \left\{1 - \frac{k}{L}\right\}$	$\frac{1}{L} \left( \frac{\sin \frac{L\theta}{2}}{\sin \frac{\theta}{2}} \right)^2$

Folytonos idejű Fourier transzformáció

Általános összefüggések

$x(t)$	$X(j\omega)$
$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(j\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega$	$F\{x(t)\}$
$F^{-1}\{X(j\omega)\}$	$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) e^{j\omega t} dt; \int_{-\infty}^{\infty}  x(t)  dt < \infty$
$x(t-T)$	$e^{-j\omega T} X(j\omega)$
$x(t) e^{j\Omega t}$	$X(j(\omega - \Omega))$
$x(t) \{A \cos \Omega t + B \sin \Omega t\}$	$\frac{A-jB}{2} X(j(\omega - \Omega)) + \frac{A+jB}{2} X(j(\omega + \Omega))$
$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}  x(t)  dt < \infty$	$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}  X(j\omega)  d\omega$
$x(t)$	$j\omega X(j\omega)$
$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau) d\tau$	$\frac{1}{j\omega} X(j\omega) + \pi X(j0) \delta(\omega)$
$x\left(\frac{t}{m}\right)$	$ m  X(jm\omega)$
$E_x \equiv \int_{-\infty}^{\infty}  x(t) ^2 dt$	$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty}  X(j\omega) ^2 d\omega$ Parseval-tétel
$x(t) * y(t) \equiv \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau) y(t-\tau) d\tau$	$X(j\omega) Y(j\omega)$ Konvolúció
$x(t) y(t)$	$X(j\omega) * Y(j\omega) \equiv \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(j\lambda) Y(j(\omega-\lambda)) d\lambda$

Folytonos idejű Fourier transzformáció

Konkrét jelek

$x(t)$	$X(j\omega)$
$\delta(t)$	1
$\delta(t-T)$	$e^{-j\omega T}$
$\delta(t) e^{-\alpha t}; \alpha > 0$	$\frac{1}{\alpha + j\omega}$
$\delta(t) t e^{-\alpha t}; \alpha > 0$	$\frac{1}{(\alpha + j\omega)^2}$
$P_T(t) \equiv \delta(t+T) - \delta(t-T); T > 0$	$2T \frac{\sin \omega T}{\omega T}$
$e^{-\alpha t }; \alpha > 0$	$\frac{2\alpha}{\alpha^2 + \omega^2}$
1	$2\pi \delta(\omega)$
$e^{j\Omega t}$	$2\pi \delta(\omega - \Omega)$
$A \cos \Omega t + B \sin \Omega t$	$\pi [A + jB] \delta(\omega + \Omega) + \pi [A - jB] \delta(\omega - \Omega)$
$\delta(t)$	$\pi \delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{j\omega}$
$\text{sgn } t$	$\frac{2}{j\omega}$
$\frac{\sin \Omega t}{\Omega t}$	$\frac{\pi}{\Omega} p_{\Omega}(\omega) \equiv \frac{\pi}{\Omega} \{ \epsilon(\omega + \Omega) - \epsilon(\omega - \Omega) \}$
$e^{-(\alpha t)^2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{\alpha} e^{-(\omega/2\alpha)^2}$
$\sum_{p=-\infty}^{\infty} x(pT) S\left(\frac{t}{T} - p\right); S(u) \equiv \frac{\sin \pi u}{\pi u}$	$X(j\omega) = 0,  \omega  > \Omega \equiv \frac{\pi}{T}$
$x(t) = 0,  t  > T \equiv \frac{\pi}{\Omega}$	$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} X(jn\Omega) S\left(\frac{\omega}{\Omega} - n\right); S(u) \equiv \frac{\sin \pi u}{\pi u}$

nem fogjuk használni annyira

Folytonos idejű Laplace transzformáció

Általános összefüggések

$x(t)$	$X(s)$
1 $L^{-1}\{X(s)\}$	$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) e^{-st} dt$
2 $\frac{1}{2\pi j} \int_{c-j\infty}^{c+j\infty} X(s) e^{st} ds$	$L\{x(t)\}$
3 $x'(t) \equiv x^{(1)}(t)$	$sX(s) - x(-0)$
4 $x^{(n)}(t); n \in \mathbb{N}$	$s^n X(s) - \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} x^{(i)}(-0) s^{n-1-i}$
5 $\int_{-\infty}^t x(\tau) d\tau$	$\frac{1}{s} X(s)$
6 $e^{-at} x(t)$	$X(s+a)$
7 $x(t-T) x(t-T)$	$e^{-sT} X(s)$
8 $\int_{-\infty}^t x(\tau) d\tau$	$\frac{dX(s)}{ds} \bullet$
9 $x\left(\frac{t}{m}\right); m > 0$	$m X(ms)$
10 $x(t) * y(t) \equiv \int_{-\infty}^t x(\tau) y(t-\tau) d\tau$	$X(s)Y(s)$
11 $x(t) \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{P(p_k)}{Q_k(p_k)} e^{p_k t}$	$\frac{P(s)}{Q(s)}; \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} \frac{P(s)}{Q(s)} = 0,$ $Q(p_k) = 0, Q_k(s) = \frac{Q(s)}{s - p_k}, Q_k(p_k) \neq 0$
12 $x(+0)$	$\lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} \{sX(s)\}$
13 $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} x(t)$	$\lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \{sX(s)\}; \frac{1}{X(s)} \neq 0, \operatorname{Re}\{s\} \geq 0$
14 $\varepsilon_T(t) x_T(t) \equiv \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x_T(t-kT);$ $x_T(t) = 0, t < 0, t > T$	$\frac{X_T(s)}{1 - e^{-sT}}$

Folytonos idejű Laplace transzformáció

Konkrét jelek

$x(t)$	$X(s)$
15 $\delta(t)$	1
16 $\delta(t-T); T > 0$	$e^{-sT}$
17 $\varepsilon(t)$	$\frac{1}{s}$
18 $\varepsilon(t-T); T > 0$	$e^{-sT} \frac{1}{s}$
19 $\varepsilon(t) t$	$\frac{1}{s^2}$
20 $\varepsilon(t) \frac{t^n}{n!}; n \in \mathbb{N}$	$\frac{1}{s^{n+1}}$
21 $\varepsilon(t) e^{at}$	$\frac{1}{s - a}$
22 $\varepsilon(t) \{A \cos \Omega t + B \sin \Omega t\}$	$\frac{As + B\Omega}{s^2 + \Omega^2}$
23 $\varepsilon(t) \sin \Omega t$	$\frac{1}{s^2 + 2as + \beta^2}; \Omega^2 = \beta^2 - \alpha^2 > 0$
24 $\frac{1}{2\gamma} \varepsilon(t) \{e^{-(\alpha-\gamma)t} - e^{-(\alpha+\gamma)t}\}$	$\frac{1}{s^2 + 2as + \beta^2}; \gamma^2 = \alpha^2 - \beta^2 > 0$
25 $\varepsilon(t) t e^{-at}$	$\frac{1}{(s+a)^2} = \frac{1}{s^2 + 2as + \beta^2}; \alpha = \beta$
26 $\varepsilon(t) \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi t}}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{s}}$
27 $2 \sqrt{\frac{t}{\pi}}$	$\frac{1}{s^{3/2}}$
28 $\frac{1}{2} \varepsilon(t) \sqrt{\frac{T}{\pi t^3}} e^{-T/t}; T > 0$	$e^{-\sqrt{sT}}$
29 $-\ln \gamma t; \gamma \approx 1.781$	$\frac{1}{s} - \ln s$

Diszkrét idejű Laplace transzformáció (z-transzformáció)

Általános összefüggések

$x\{k\}$	$X(z)$
$Z^{-1}\{X(z)\}$	$\sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x\{k\} z^{-k}$
$\varepsilon\{k\} \frac{1}{2\pi j} \oint_{ z =\gamma_1} X(z) z^{k-1} dz$	$Z\{x\{k\}\}$
$q^k x\{k\}$	$X\left(\frac{z}{q}\right)$
$\frac{\partial x\{k, q\}}{\partial q}$	$\frac{\partial X(z, q)}{\partial q}$
$\varepsilon\{k-r\} x\{k-r\}; r \in \mathbb{N}$	$z^{-r} X(z)$
$x^{(1)}\{k\} \equiv x\{k-1\}$	$z^{-1} X(z) + x\{-1\}$
$x^{(2)}\{k\} \equiv x\{k-2\}$	$z^{-2} X(z) + x\{-2\} + x\{-1\} z^{-1}$
$x\{k-r\}; r \in \mathbb{N}$	$z^{-r} X(z) + \sum_{i=1}^r x\{-i\} z^{-r+i}$
$x^r\{k\} \equiv x\{k+1\}$	$z X(z) - x\{0\} z$
$k x\{k\}$	$-z \frac{dX(z)}{dz}$
$k^n x\{k\}; n \in \mathbb{N}$	$\left\{ -z \frac{d}{dz} \right\}^n X(z)$
$x\{0\}$	$\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} X(z)$
$x\{\infty\}$	$\lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \{(z-1)X(z)\}; \frac{1}{X(z_i)} = 0,  z_i  > 1$
$x\{k\} * y\{k\} \equiv \sum_{p=0}^k x\{p\} y\{k-p\}$	$X(z)Y(z)$
$\varepsilon\{k\} \sum_{i=1}^n Q_i(q_i) q_i^k$	$\frac{P(z)}{z Q(z)}; \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \frac{P(z)}{z Q(z)} = 0,$ $Q_i(q_i) = 0, Q_i(z) = \frac{Q(z)}{z - q_i}, Q_i(q_i) \neq 0$

Diszkrét idejű Laplace transzformáció (z-transzformáció)

Konkrét jelek

$x\{k\}$	$X(z)$
$\delta\{k\}$	1
$\delta\{k-r\}; r \in \mathbb{N}$	$z^{-r}$
$\varepsilon\{k\}$	$\frac{z}{z-1}$
$\varepsilon\{k-r\}; r \in \mathbb{N}$	$z^{-r} \frac{z}{z-1} \equiv \frac{z}{z^r(z-1)}$
$\varepsilon\{k\} q^k$	$\frac{z}{z-q}$
$\varepsilon\{k\} \{A \cos \Theta k + B \sin \Theta k\}$	$A \left\{ \frac{z^2 - z \cos \Theta}{z^2 - 2z \cos \Theta + 1} \right\} + B z \sin \Theta$
$\varepsilon\{k\} k q^{k-1}$	$\frac{z}{(z-q)^2}$
$\varepsilon\{k\} \frac{k(k-1)}{2} q^{k-2}$	$\frac{z}{(z-q)^3}$
$\varepsilon\{k\} \frac{k!}{m!(k-m)!} q^{k-m}; m \in \mathbb{N}$	$\frac{z}{(z-q)^{m+1}}$
$\varepsilon\{k\} k$	$\frac{z}{(z-1)^2}$
$\varepsilon\{k\} k^2$	$\frac{z^2 + z}{(z-1)^3}$
$\varepsilon\{k\} k^3$	$\frac{z^3 + 4z^2 + z}{(z-1)^4}$
$\varepsilon\{k\} k^4$	$\frac{z^4 + 11z^3 + 11z^2 + z}{(z-1)^5}$
$\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{c^i}{i!} \delta\{k-i\}$	$e^{c/z}$