

Discrete-Time Fourier Transform Properties

	Sequence Domain	Frequency Domain
Linearity	$a_1 s_1(n) + a_2 s_2(n)$	$a_1 S_1(e^{j2\pi f}) + a_2 S_2(e^{j2\pi f})$
Conjugate Symmetry	$s(n)$ real	$S(e^{j2\pi f}) = S(e^{-j2\pi f})^*$
Even Symmetry	$s(n) = s(-n)$	$S(e^{j2\pi f}) = S(e^{-j2\pi f})$
Odd Symmetry	$s(n) = -s(-n)$	$S(e^{j2\pi f}) = -S(e^{-j2\pi f})$
Time Delay	$s(n - n_0)$	$e^{-j2\pi f n_0} S(e^{j2\pi f})$
Complex Modulation	$e^{j2\pi f_0 n} s(n)$	$S(e^{j2\pi(f-f_0)})$
Amplitude Modulation	$s(n) \cos(2\pi f_0 n)$	$\frac{S(e^{j2\pi(f-f_0)}) + S(e^{j2\pi(f+f_0)})}{2}$
	$s(n) \sin(2\pi f_0 n)$	$\frac{S(e^{j2\pi(f-f_0)}) - S(e^{j2\pi(f+f_0)})}{2j}$
Multiplication by n	$ns(n)$	$\frac{1}{-(2j\pi)} \frac{d}{df} (S(e^{j2\pi f}))$
Sum	$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} (s(n))$	$S(e^{j2\pi 0})$
Value at Origin	$s(0)$	$\int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} S(e^{j2\pi f}) df$
Parseval's Theorem	$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} (s(n) ^2)$	$\int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} (S(e^{j2\pi f}) ^2) df$

	Secuencia ($x[n]$)	Transformada ($X(e^{j\omega})$)
1	$\delta[n]$	1
2	$\delta[n - n_0]$	$e^{-j\omega n_0}$
3	$1 \quad (-\infty < n < \infty)$	$\sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} 2\pi \delta(\omega + 2\pi k)$
4	$a^n u[n] \quad (a < 1)$	$\frac{1}{1 - a \cdot e^{-j\omega}}$
5	$n[n]$	$\frac{1}{1 - e^{-j\omega}} + \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \pi \delta(\omega + 2\pi k)$
6	$(n+1) \cdot a^n u[n] \quad (a < 1)$	$\frac{1}{(1 - a \cdot e^{-j\omega})^2}$
7	$\frac{r^n \cdot \sin(\omega_p \cdot (n+1))}{\sin(\omega_p)} \cdot u[n] \quad (r < 1)$	$\frac{1}{1 - 2r \cdot \cos(\omega_p) e^{-j\omega} + r^2 \cdot e^{-j2\omega}}$
8	$\frac{\sin(\omega_c n)}{\pi n}$	$\begin{cases} 1, & \omega < \omega_c \\ 0, & \omega_c < \omega \leq \pi \end{cases}$
9	$\begin{cases} 1, & 0 \leq n \leq M \\ 0, & \text{en otro caso} \end{cases}$	$\frac{\sin[\omega \cdot (M+1)/2]}{\sin(\omega/2)} \cdot e^{-j\omega \frac{M}{2}}$
10	$e^{j\omega_0 n}$	$\sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} 2\pi \delta(\omega - \omega_0 + 2\pi k)$
11	$\cos(\omega_0 n + \phi)$	$\pi \cdot \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} [e^{j\theta} \delta(\omega - \omega_0 + 2\pi k) + e^{-j\theta} \delta(\omega + \omega_0 + 2\pi k)]$

PROPIEDADES DE LA DFT

Property	Time Domain	Frequency Domain
Notation	$x(n), y(n)$	$X(k), Y(k)$
Periodicity	$x(n) = x(n + N)$	$X(k) = X(k + N)$
Linearity	$a_1x_1(n) + a_2x_2(n)$	$a_1X_1(k) + a_2X_2(k)$
Time Reversal	$x(N - n)$	$X(N - k)$
Circular Time Shift	$x((n - l))_N$	$X(k)e^{-j2\pi kl/N}$
Circular Frequency Shift	$x(n)e^{j2\pi nl/N}$	$X((k - l))_N$
Complex Conjugate	$x^*(n)$	$X^*(N - k)$
Circular Convolution	$x_1(n) \oplus x_2(n)$	$X_1(k)X_2(k)$
Circular Correlation	$x(n) \oplus y^*(-n)$	$X(k)Y^*(k)$
Multiplication	$x_1(n)x_2(n)$	$\frac{1}{N}X_1(k) \oplus X_2(k)$
Parseval's Theorem	$\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n)y^*(n)$	$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} X(k)Y^*(k)$

N-Point Sequence	N-Point DFT
$x(n)$	$X(k)$
$x^*(n)$	$X^*(N - k)$
$x^*(N - n)$	$X^*(k)$
$x_R(n)$	$X_{ce}(k) = \frac{1}{2}[X(k) + X^*(N - k)]$
$jx_I(n)$	$X_{co}(k) = \frac{1}{2}[X(k) - X^*(N - k)]$
$x_{ce}(n) = \frac{1}{2}[x(n) + x^*(N - n)]$	$X_R(k)$
$x_{co}(n) = \frac{1}{2}[x(n) - x^*(N - n)]$	$jX_I(k)$
Real Signals	
Any real signal $x(n)$	$X(k) = X^*(N - k)$ $X_R(k) = X_R(N - k)$ $X_I(k) = -X_I(N - k)$ $ X(k) = X(N - k) $ $\angle X(k) = -\angle X(N - k)$
$x_{ce}(n) = \frac{1}{2}[x(n) + x(N - n)]$	$X_R(k)$
$x_{co}(n) = \frac{1}{2}[x(n) - x^*(N - n)]$	$jX_I(k)$

TRANSFORMADAS Z BÁSICAS

Secuencia	Transformada	ROC	
1	$\delta[n]$	1	<i>Todo z</i>
2	$u[n]$	$\frac{1}{1-z^{-1}}$	$ z > 1$
3	$-u[-n-1]$	$\frac{1}{1-z^{-1}}$	$ z < 1$
4	$\delta[n-m]$	z^{-m}	<i>Todo z excepto 0 (si $m > 0$) o ∞ (si $m < 0$)</i>
5	$a^n u[n]$	$\frac{1}{1-a \cdot z^{-1}}$	$ z > a $
6	$-a^n u[-n-1]$	$\frac{1}{1-a \cdot z^{-1}}$	$ z < a $
7	$n a^n u[n]$	$\frac{a z^{-1}}{(1-a \cdot z^{-1})^2}$	$ z > a $
8	$-n a^n u[-n-1]$	$\frac{a z^{-1}}{(1-a \cdot z^{-1})^2}$	$ z < a $
9	$[\cos \omega_0 n] \cdot u[n]$	$\frac{1 - [\cos \omega_0] z^{-1}}{1 - [2 \cdot \cos \omega_0] z^{-1} + z^{-2}}$	$ z > 1$
10	$[\text{sen } \omega_0 n] \cdot u[n]$	$\frac{[\text{sen } \omega_0] z^{-1}}{1 - [2 \cdot \cos \omega_0] z^{-1} + z^{-2}}$	$ z > 1$
11	$[r^n \cos \omega_0 n] \cdot u[n]$	$\frac{1 - [r \cdot \cos \omega_0] z^{-1}}{1 - [2 \cdot r \cdot \cos \omega_0] z^{-1} + r^2 \cdot z^{-2}}$	$ z > r$
12	$[r^n \text{sen } \omega_0 n] \cdot u[n]$	$\frac{[r \cdot \text{sen } \omega_0] z^{-1}}{1 - [2 \cdot r \cdot \cos \omega_0] z^{-1} + r^2 \cdot z^{-2}}$	$ z > r$
13	$\begin{cases} a^n & 0 \leq n \leq N-1 \\ 0 & \text{en el resto} \end{cases}$	$\frac{1 - a^N \cdot z^{-N}}{1 - a \cdot z^{-1}}$	$ z > 0$

PROPIEDADES Z

PROPIEDAD	Secuencia	Transformada z	ROC
Linealidad	$a_1 x_1[n] + a_2 x_2[n]$	$a_1 X_1(z) + a_2 X_2(z)$	$\{R_{x_1} \cap R_{x_2}\} \subset ROC$
Desplazamiento temporal	$x[n - n_o]$	$z^{-n_o} X(z)$	$ROC = R_x$
Escalado en frecuencia	$z_o^n x[n]$	$X(z / z_o)$	$ROC = z_o \cdot R_x$
Reflexión temporal	$x^*[-n]$	$X^*(1/z^*)$	$ROC = 1/R_x$
Diferenciación de $X(z)$	$n \cdot x[n]$	$-z \cdot \frac{d}{dz} X(z)$	$ROC = R_x$
Convolución de secuencias	$x_1[n] * x_2[n]$	$X_1(z) \cdot X_2(z)$	$\{R_{x_1} \cap R_{x_2}\} \subset ROC$
Teorema del valor inicial	$x[0]$	$\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} X(z)$	