Universidad Autónoma de Madrid
Master in Mathematics and Applications
Wavelets and Signal Processing - 2015-16 Homework 1
Due: Wednesday, February 17, 2016

Sampling of signals and images.

1. Show that if $f(x) = \frac{1}{T}\chi_{[-\frac{T}{2},\frac{T}{2}]}(x),\ x \in \mathbb{R}$, then

$$\mathcal{F}(f)(\xi) = \frac{\sin T\pi\xi}{T\pi\xi}\,,\ \xi \in \mathbb{R}.$$

(The function $h(t) = \frac{\sin \pi\xi}{\pi\xi}$ is called the *sinc* (*sinus cardinalis*) function and plays an important rôle in signal processing.)

2. Let $f(x) = e^{-4\pi^2x^2}\,,\ x \in \mathbb{R}$. Show that

$$\mathcal{F}(f)(\xi) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi}}e^{-\xi^2/4}\,,\ \xi \in \mathbb{R}.$$

3. Show that the *Gaussian chirp* given by $f(x) = e^{-(a-ib)4\pi^2x^2}\,,\ x \in \mathbb{R}, a > 0$, satisfies

$$\mathcal{F}(f)(\xi) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi}}\frac{1}{\sqrt{a-ib}}e^{-\frac{(a+ib)\xi^2}{4(a^2+b^2)}}\,,\ \xi \in \mathbb{R}.$$

4. Show that if $\varphi \in \mathcal{M}$, the mapping U given by $U(\varphi)(x,\xi) = e^{-2\pi i x\xi}\varphi(x,\xi)\,$, belongs to $\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}$. Moreover, show that $U^*(\widetilde{\varphi})(x,\xi) = e^{2\pi i x\xi}\widetilde{\varphi}(x,\xi)\,$, where U^* denotes the adjoint to U. (The spaces $\mathcal{M}$ and $\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}$ have been defined in class.)

5. Let V_T be the space of functions in $L^1(\mathbb{R})$ such that $supp\,\mathcal{F}(f) \subset [-\frac{T}{2},\frac{T}{2}]$. Show that if $h_T(x) = \frac{\sin(\pi T x)}{\pi T x}$, then $\left\{h_T(x-\frac{k}{T})\right\}_{k=-\infty}^{k=\infty}$ is an orthogonal basis of V_T. If $f \in V_T$ prove that

$$f(\frac{k}{T}) = T\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)h_T(x-\frac{k}{T})\,dx\,.$$

6. Let $f \in L^1(\mathbf{R})$ and $supp\,\mathcal{F}(f) \subset [-\frac{T}{2},\frac{T}{2}]$. Consider the function

$$F_p(\xi) := \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty}\mathcal{F}(f)(\xi+Tk)\,,$$

which is periodic of period T. Show that, as a periodic function, the Fourier series of F_p is

$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty}\frac{1}{T}f(\frac{n}{T})e^{-2\pi i\frac{n}{T}\xi}\,.$$

7. Given two periodic discrete signals, $f = \{f(n)\}_{n=0}^{N-1}$ and $h = \{h(n)\}_{n=0}^{N-1}$, of period N, the circular convolution is defined as

$$f \circledast h = \sum_{p=0}^{N-1} f(p)h(n-p) \qquad n \in \mathbb{Z}\,.$$

Prove that $f \circledast h = h \circledast f$.

8. Denote by $\widehat{f}(k)$ de DFT of a discrete signal of size N. Use the formula for the inverse DFT to show Plancherel formula for discrete signals of period N, that is,

$$\|f\|^2 = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} |\widehat{f}(k)|^2\,.$$

9. Denote by $\widehat{f}(k)$ de DFT of a discrete signal of size N (N even). Define $\widehat{\widetilde{f}}(\frac{N}{2}) = \widehat{\widetilde{f}}(\frac{3N}{2}) = \widehat{f}(\frac{N}{2})$ and

$$\widehat{\widetilde{f}}(k) = \begin{cases} 2\widehat{f}(k) & \text{if } 0 \leq k < N/2 \\ 0 & \text{if } N/2 < k < 3N/2 \\ 2\widehat{f}(k-N) & \text{if } 3N/2 < k < 2N \end{cases}$$

Prove that the discrete signal $\widetilde{f}$ of size $2N$ satisfies $\widetilde{f}(2n) = f(n)$.

10. Show that the bidimensional discrete exponentials

$$e_{k,l}(n,m) := e^{\frac{2\pi i k n}{N}} e^{\frac{2\pi i \ell m}{N}}\,, \qquad 0 \leq k, \ell < N\,,$$

satisfy

$$L_g e_{k,l}(n,m) = e_{k,l}(n,m) \sum_{p=0}^{N-1} \sum_{q=0}^{N-1} g(p,q) e_{k,l}(-p,-q)$$

where $L_g f(n,m) = f \circledast g(n,m)$, for g and f N-periodic bidimensional discrete signals.