

5.3.5 Symmetria-ominaisuus

Jos $\mathcal{F}\{f(t)\} = F(j\omega)$ (5.28b)

niin $\mathcal{F}\{F(jt)\} = 2\pi f(-\omega)$ (5.28a)

sillä

$$f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(j\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega$$

$$2\pi f(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(jy) e^{jyt} dy$$

$$2\pi f(-\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(jy) e^{-jy\omega} dy$$

$$2\pi f(-\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(jt) e^{-jt\omega} dt = \mathcal{F}\{F(jt)\}$$