

# Integral of the month: $\int_S dt' dt f(t' - t)$

## Abstract

When the function depends only on the difference of the parameters...

## Index Terms

Integral, Wiener-Khinchin theorem

We want to compute the integral  $I = \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} dt' dt f(t' - t)$ , which appears frequently in Fourier transforms. For instance, the proof of Wiener-Khinchin theorem requires evaluation of such an integral.

The argument of  $f$  begs for a change of coordinates:

$$u = t' - t, \quad \text{and} \quad v = t + t', \quad (1)$$

and the associated inverse transform reads:

$$t' = \frac{u + v}{2}, \quad \text{and} \quad t = \frac{v - u}{2}. \quad (2)$$

This transformation will rotate and scale the integration domain as shown in Fig. 1.

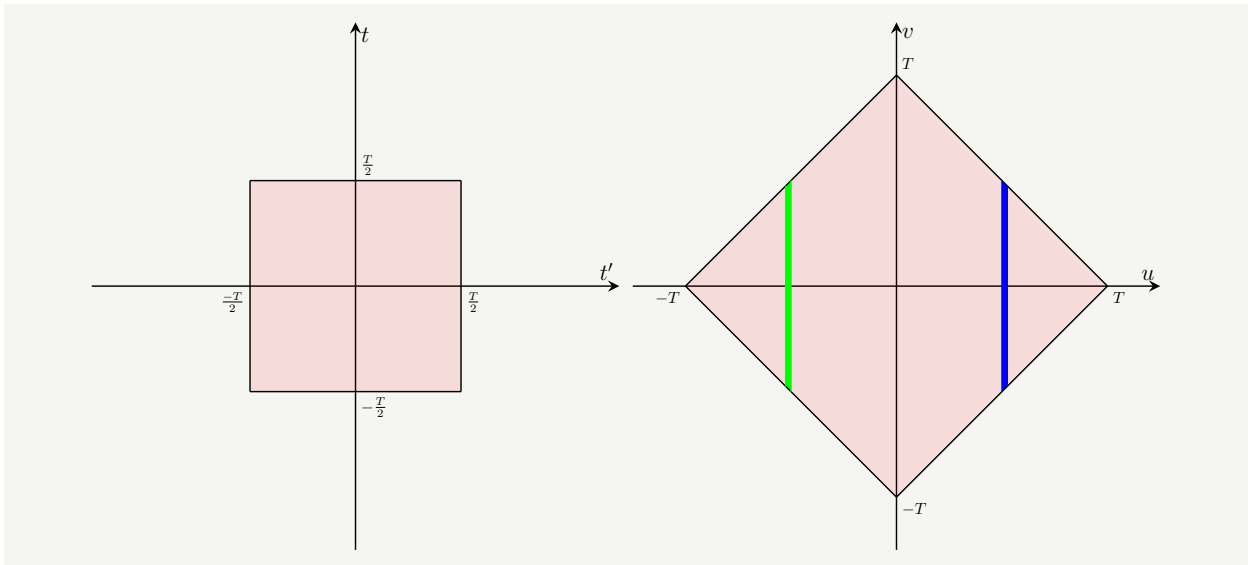


Figure 1: The integration domain in the  $t - t'$  domain (left) and  $u - v$  domain (right). Since there is no  $v$  dependence,  $v$  integration gives the height of the green and blue slices.

The equation of the top boundary on the right can be written as  $v = T - u$ , and on the left as  $v = T + u$ . We can actually combine them as  $v = T - |u|$ . We can do the same analysis for the lower boundaries to see that the height of the slices at a given  $u$  is  $2(T - |u|)$ . This will help us easily integrate  $v$  out as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} dt' dt f(t' - t) = \iint_{S_{u,v}} \left| \frac{\partial(t, t')}{\partial(u, v)} \right| dv du f(u) \\ &= \int_{-T}^T 2(T - |u|) \times \frac{1}{2} dv du f(u) = \int_{-T}^T du f(u) (T - |u|), \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

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where  $\left| \frac{\partial(t,t')}{\partial(u,v)} \right| = \frac{1}{2}$  is the determinant of the Jacobian matrix associated with the transformation in Eq. (2).