

| Page              | Position                                 | Current   | Corrected  |
|-------------------|--|---|--|
| <b>Chapter 2</b>  |  |   |  |
| 21                | Example 2.4                              | that do no equal  | that do <b>not</b> equal   |
| 28                | Example 2.10(i)                          | $\ x\  =  x_0 ^2 + 5 x_1 ^2$  | $\ x\  = \sqrt{ x_0 ^2 + 5 x_1 ^2}$  |
| 36                | last line                                | sequence converges to $x$   | sequence converges to $v$  |
| 52                | (ii) <i>Orthogonality</i> , 3rd line     | since $x$ and $\varphi$ are in $S$  | since $\hat{x}$ and $\varphi$ are in $S$   |
| 59                | 2nd line above Theorem 2.30              | idempotent, it is orthogonal.   | idempotent, it is <b>self-adjoint</b> .  |
| 64                | equation (2.76)                          | $E[y_1^* y_2^*]$  | $E[y_1 y_2^*]$   |
| 125               | Example 2.61                             | $n = 1, 2, \dots, N,$   | $n = 1, 2, \dots, N-1,$  |
| 139               | end of 6th line                          | such that.  | such that,   |
| <b>Chapter 3</b>  |  |   |  |
| 191               | sentence containing (3.24a)              | Hermitian matrix ( <b>see (2.239a)</b> )  | Hermitian <b>sequence of matrices</b>  |
|                   | sentence containing (3.24b)              | symmetric matrix  | symmetric <b>sequence of matrices</b>  |
| 206               | 3rd line of Example 3.11                 | $a_0 = -1$  | $a_1 = -1$   |
| 210               | Figure 3.6(f)                            | $h_{-n+1}$  | $h_{-n+3}$   |
| 213               | equation below (3.72b)                   | . at the end of the equation  | , at the end of the equation   |
| 217               | 3rd line below (3.77)                    | is <b>is</b>  | is   |
| 222               | Moments entry of Table 3.4               | $(-j)^k \frac{\partial X(e^{j\omega})}{\partial \omega} \Big _{\omega=0}$             | $j^k \frac{\partial^k X(e^{j\omega})}{\partial \omega^k} \Big _{\omega=0}$                         |
| 223               | equation (3.95a)                         | $(-j)^k \frac{\partial X(e^{j\omega})}{\partial \omega} \Big _{\omega=0}$             | $j^k \frac{\partial^k X(e^{j\omega})}{\partial \omega^k} \Big _{\omega=0}$                         |
|                   | equation (3.95c)                         | $-j \frac{\partial X(e^{j\omega})}{\partial \omega} \Big _{\omega=0}$                 | $j \frac{\partial X(e^{j\omega})}{\partial \omega} \Big _{\omega=0}$                               |
| 226               | equation (3.107), 2nd line               | $x_n e^{j\omega n}$   | $x_n e^{-j\omega n}$   |
|                   | equation (3.107), 2nd line               | $x_k e^{j\omega k}$   | $x_k e^{-j\omega k}$   |
|                   | equation (3.107), 3rd line (twice)       | $e^{j\omega(n-k)}$  | $e^{j\omega(k-n)}$   |
|                   | equation (3.107), 4th line               | $\delta_{n-k}$  | $\delta_{k-n}$   |
| 227               | 3rd line                                 | DTFT of $x_n^*$ is $X^*(e^{j\omega})$   | DTFT of $x_n^*$ is $X^*(e^{-j\omega})$   |
| 241               | equation (3.138) and Table 3.6 (p. 243)  | $(\text{ROC}_x)^{1/N}$  | $\supset (\text{ROC}_x)^N$   |
|                   | equation (3.139) and Table 3.6 (p. 243)  | $(\text{ROC}_x)^N$  | $(\text{ROC}_x)^{1/N}$   |
| 242               | equation (3.143b)                        | $X(0)$  | $X(1)$   |
| 244               | derivation in Example 3.24               | $\sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} h_n x_{k-n} = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \alpha^n$              | $\sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} h_k x_{n-k} = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \alpha^k$                           |
| 251               | relation (3.156b)                        | , at the end  | . at the end   |
| 268               | 3rd expression from the top              | $\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{1-\alpha z^{1/2}} + \frac{1}{1+\alpha z^{-1/2}} \right)$ | $\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{1-\alpha z^{-1/2}} + \frac{1}{1+\alpha z^{-1/2}} \right)$             |
| 271               | Example 3.32, last line                  | when followed by $U_2$ , <b>a</b> leads   | when followed by $U_2$ , leads   |
| 291               | 7th line below (3.239)                   | $+b_0^* b_1 z^{-1} \delta_{k-1}$  | $+b_0^* b_1 \delta_{k-1}$  |
| 321               | Example 3.48, middle line                | $\det H(z) = (1+z)2 - z(2+z)$   | $\det H(z) = (1+z)^2 - z(2+z)$   |
| <b>Chapter 4</b>  |  |   |  |
| 354               | equation (4.28)                          | $\max(1_{\{-\infty, \dots, t\}} x)$   | $\max(1_{\{-\infty, t\}} x)$   |
| 359               | 3rd line below (4.37)                    | is <b>is</b>  | is   |
| 366               | Table 4.1, scaling in time and frequency | $(1/ \alpha )X(\omega/\alpha)$  | $(1/ \alpha )X(\omega/\alpha)$   |
|                   | Table 4.1, shifted Dirac delta function  | $e^{-j\omega_0 t}$  | $e^{-j\omega t_0}$   |
| 367               | scaling in time and frequency (twice)    | $(1/ \alpha )$  | $(1/ \alpha )$   |
| 383               | 6th line above Theorem 4.14              | where $\tilde{\varphi} = e^{j(2\pi/T)kt}$   | where $\tilde{\varphi}_k(t) = e^{j(2\pi/T)kt}$   |
| 401               | labels on lower plot of Figure 4.14(b)   | $-2\pi/T \quad 2\pi/T$  | $-1 \quad 1$   |
| <b>Chapter 6</b>  |  |   |  |
| 561               | equation (6.75)                          | $\alpha_k^{(1)} = \sum_{m=-\infty}^k \alpha_m$  | $\alpha_k^{(1)} = \sum_{m=-\infty}^k \alpha_m$   |
| 606               | equation (P6.1-1)                        | $(t^2 - 1)$   | $(1 - t^2)$  |
| <b>Chapter 7</b>  |  |   |  |
| 641               | equation (7.27c) and the line below      | $g^{(\ell-1)}$ (twice) and $\varphi^{(N^\ell-1)}$                                     | $g^{(\ell-1)}$ and $\varphi^{(N^{\ell-1})}$  |
| <b>References</b> |  |   |  |
| 676               | [30] G. B. Folland.                      | <i>A Course in Abstract Harmonic Analysis</i> . CRC Press, London                     | <i>Introduction to Partial Differential Equations</i> . Princeton University Press, second edition |