

Theorem

Given a window function $w(t)$, define the time and frequency bandwidth as:

$$\text{Time BW} : \sigma_t(w) = \int t^2 |w(t)|^2 dt$$

$$\text{Freq BW} : \sigma_u(w) = \int u^2 |W(u)|^2 du$$

Then,

$$\sigma_t(w) \cdot \sigma_u(w) \geq \frac{1}{16\pi^2}$$

Proof

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_t(w) \cdot \sigma_u(w) &= \left[\int t^2 |w(t)|^2 dt \right] \left[\int u^2 |W(u)|^2 du \right] \\ &= \left[\int t^2 |w(t)|^2 dt \right] \left[\int \left| \frac{1}{j2\pi} \frac{d}{dt} w(t) \right|^2 dt \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{4\pi^2} \|tw(t)\|^2 \cdot \left\| \frac{dw(t)}{dt} \right\|^2 \end{aligned}$$

Explanation:

(1)

$$\frac{1}{j2\pi} \frac{d}{dt} x(t) \longleftrightarrow uX(u)$$

(2)

Norm is defined as:

$$\begin{aligned} \|x\| &= \sqrt{\langle x, x \rangle} \\ \Rightarrow \|x\|^2 &= \langle x, x \rangle \end{aligned}$$

Where $\langle x, x \rangle$ is the inner product, and:

$$\begin{aligned} a(t) &\longleftrightarrow A(u) \\ b(t) &\longleftrightarrow B(u) \\ \langle a, b \rangle &= \int a(t) b^*(t) dt \\ \langle a, b \rangle &= \langle A, B \rangle \end{aligned}$$

Where b^* is the conjugation vector of b .

Now back to the proof...

$$\begin{aligned}
\sigma_t(w) \cdot \sigma_u(w) &= \frac{1}{4\pi^2} \|tw(t)\|^2 \cdot \left\| \frac{dw(t)}{dt} \right\|^2 \\
&\geq \frac{1}{4\pi^2} \left[\int tw(t) \frac{dw(t)}{dt} dt \right]^2 \\
&= \frac{1}{4\pi^2} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} t \cdot d\left(\frac{w^2(t)}{2}\right) \right]^2 \\
&= \frac{1}{4\pi^2} \left[\frac{tw^2(t)}{2} \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} - \int \frac{w^2(t)}{2} dt \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{16\pi^2}
\end{aligned}$$

Explanation:

(3)

Cauchy-Schwarz Inequality:

$$\langle a, b \rangle = \|a\| \|b\| \cos\theta \leq \|a\| \|b\|$$

(4)

Chain Rule:

$$\begin{aligned}
\int d(ab) &= \int adb + \int bda \\
\Rightarrow \int adb &= \int d(ab) - \int bda \\
&= ab - \int bda
\end{aligned}$$

(5)

We have some assumptions of $w(t)$. First, $w(t)$ is unit normalized. Second, $w(t)$ is centered at zero. Third, $w(t)$ decays fast enough.

$$\frac{tw^2(t)}{2} \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} = 0$$

As $w(t)$ decays fast enough (faster than \sqrt{t}), this term is zero.

(6)

$$\int \frac{w^2(t)}{2} dt = \frac{1}{2}$$

As $w(t)$ is unit normalized:

$$\int |w(t)|^2 dt = \|w(t)\| = 1$$