

# Fourier Series

VIBHAVASU - EP20BTECH11015

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**Abstract**—This manual provides a simple introduction to Fourier Series

## 1 PERIODIC FUNCTION

Let

$$x(t) = A_0 |\sin(2\pi f_0 t)| \quad (1.1)$$

1.1 Plot  $x(t)$ .

**Solution:**

<https://github.com/DarkWake9/EE3900/blob/main/charger/codes/e1.1.py>

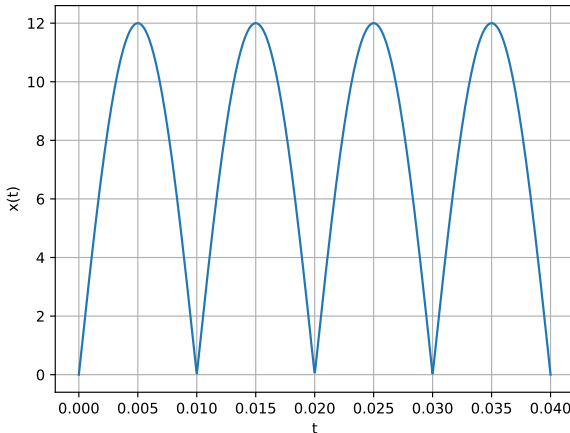


Fig. 1.1

1.2 Show that  $x(t)$  is periodic and find its period.

**Solution:** From Fig. (1.1), we see that  $x(t)$  is periodic. Further,

$$x\left(t + \frac{1}{2f_0}\right) = A_0 \left| \sin\left(2\pi f_0 \left(t + \frac{1}{2f_0}\right)\right) \right| \quad (1.2)$$

$$= A_0 |\sin(2\pi f_0 t + \pi)| \quad (1.3)$$

$$= A_0 |\sin(2\pi f_0 t)| \quad (1.4)$$

$\therefore$  period of  $x(t)$  is  $\frac{1}{2f_0}$ .

## 2 FOURIER SERIES

Consider  $A_0 = 12$  and  $f_0 = 50$  for all numerical calculations.

2.1 If

$$x(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} c_k e^{j2\pi k f_0 t} \quad (2.1)$$

show that

$$c_k = f_0 \int_{-\frac{1}{2f_0}}^{\frac{1}{2f_0}} x(t) e^{-j2\pi k f_0 t} dt \quad (2.2)$$

**Solution:**

Multiplying both sides by  $e^{-j2\pi k f_0 t}$  Integrating w.r.t  $t$  from  $-\frac{1}{2f_0}$  to  $\frac{1}{2f_0}$ :

$$\int_{-\frac{1}{2f_0}}^{\frac{1}{2f_0}} x(t) e^{-j2\pi k f_0 t} dt \quad (2.3)$$

$$= \int_{-\frac{1}{2f_0}}^{\frac{1}{2f_0}} \left( \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n e^{j2\pi n f_0 t} \right) e^{-j2\pi k f_0 t} dt \quad (2.4)$$

$$= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n \int_{-\frac{1}{2f_0}}^{\frac{1}{2f_0}} e^{j2\pi(n-k)f_0 t} dt \quad (2.5)$$

$$= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n \frac{\delta(n-k)}{f_0} = \frac{c_k}{f_0} \quad (2.6)$$

$$\therefore c_k = f_0 \int_{-\frac{1}{2f_0}}^{\frac{1}{2f_0}} x(t) e^{-j2\pi k f_0 t} dt \quad (2.7)$$

2.2 Find  $c_k$  for (1.1)

**Solution:**

$$c_k = \int_{-\frac{1}{2f_0}}^{\frac{1}{2f_0}} A_0 |\sin(2\pi f_0 t)| e^{-j2\pi k f_0 t} dt \quad (2.8)$$

$$= f_0 \int_{-\frac{1}{2f_0}}^{\frac{1}{2f_0}} A_0 |\sin(2\pi f_0 t)| \cos(2\pi n f_0 t) dt \\ + j f_0 \int_{-\frac{1}{2f_0}}^{\frac{1}{2f_0}} A_0 |\sin(2\pi f_0 t)| \sin(2\pi n f_0 t) dt \quad (2.9)$$

$$= 2f_0 \int_0^{\frac{1}{2f_0}} A_0 \sin(2\pi f_0 t) \cos(2\pi n f_0 t) dt \quad (2.10)$$

$$= f_0 A_0 \int_0^{\frac{1}{2f_0}} (\sin(2\pi(n+1)f_0 t)) dt \\ - f_0 A_0 \int_0^{\frac{1}{2f_0}} (\sin(2\pi(n-1)f_0 t)) dt \quad (2.11)$$

$$= A_0 \frac{1 + (-1)^n}{2\pi} \left( \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n-1} \right) \quad (2.12)$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{2A_0}{\pi(1-n^2)} & n \text{ even} \\ 0 & n \text{ odd} \end{cases} \quad (2.13)$$

2.3 Verify (1.1) using python.

<https://github.com/DarkWake9/EE3900/blob/main/charger/codes/e2.3.py>

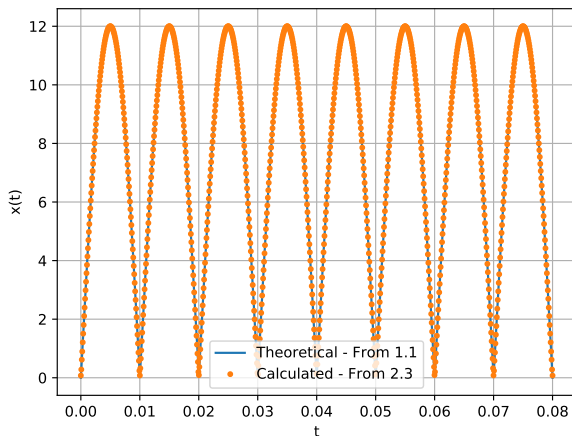


Fig. 2.3

2.4 Show that

$$x(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (a_k \cos j2\pi k f_0 t + b_k \sin j2\pi k f_0 t) \quad (2.14)$$

and obtain the formulae for  $a_k$  and  $b_k$ .

**Solution:**

$$x(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} c_k e^{j2\pi k f_0 t} \quad (2.15)$$

$$= c_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} c_k e^{j2\pi k f_0 t} + c_{-k} e^{-j2\pi k f_0 t} \quad (2.16)$$

$$= c_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (c_k + c_{-k}) \cos(2\pi k f_0 t) \\ + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (c_k - c_{-k}) \sin(2\pi k f_0 t) \quad (2.17)$$

$$\Rightarrow a_k = \begin{cases} c_0 & k = 0 \\ c_k + c_{-k} & k > 0 \end{cases} \quad (2.18)$$

$$b_k = c_k - c_{-k} \quad (2.19)$$

2.5 Find  $a_k$  and  $b_k$  for (1.1)

**Solution:**

From (1.1):

$$x(-t) = x(t) \quad (2.20)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} c_{-k} e^{j2\pi k f_0 t} = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} c_k e^{j2\pi k f_0 t} \quad (2.21)$$

$$\Rightarrow c_k = c_{-k} \quad (2.22)$$

$$a_k = \begin{cases} \frac{2A_0}{\pi(1-n^2)} & n = 0 \\ \frac{4A_0}{\pi(1-n^2)} & n \text{ is even} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (2.23)$$

$$b_k = 0 \quad (2.24)$$

2.6 Verify (2.14) using python.

<https://github.com/DarkWake9/EE3900/blob/main/charger/codes/e2.6.py>

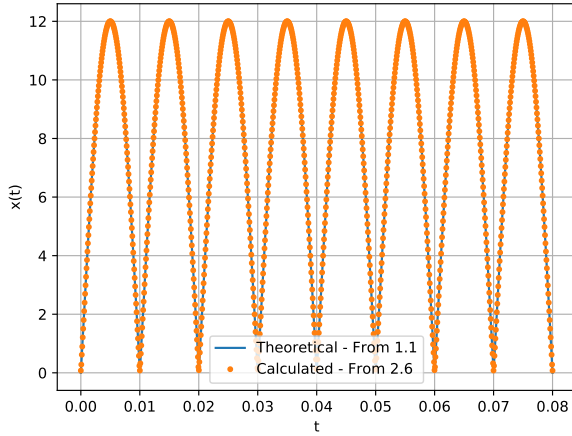


Fig. 2.6: Fourier Expansion of  $x(t)$

### 3 FOURIER TRANSFORM

3.1

$$\delta(t) = 0, \quad t \neq 0 \quad (3.1)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t) dt = 1 \quad (3.2)$$

3.2 The Fourier Transform of  $g(t)$  is

$$G(f) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(t) e^{-j2\pi f t} dt \quad (3.3)$$

3.3 Show that

$$g(t - t_0) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} G(f) e^{-j2\pi f t_0} \quad (3.4)$$

**Solution:**

Put  $t - t_0 = t'$ ,

$$g(t - t_0) = g(t') \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(t') e^{-j2\pi f t} dt \quad (3.5)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(u) e^{-j2\pi f (t' + t_0)} dt' \quad (3.6)$$

$$= G(f) e^{-j2\pi f t_0} \quad (3.7)$$

3.4 Show that

$$G(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} g(-f) \quad (3.8)$$

**Solution:** Using the definition of the Inverse Fourier Transform,

$$g(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} G(f) e^{j2\pi f t} df = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} G(f') e^{j2\pi f' t} df' \quad (3.9)$$

Replace  $t$  with  $-f$  and  $f'$  with  $t$  and  $df'$  with

$dt$ ,

$$g(-f) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} G(t) e^{-j2\pi f t} dt \quad (3.10)$$

$$\Rightarrow G(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} g(-f) \quad (3.11)$$

3.5  $\delta(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} ?$

**Solution:**

$$\delta(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t) e^{-j2\pi f t} dt \quad (3.12)$$

$$= e^{j2\pi(0)t} = 1 \quad (3.13)$$

3.6  $e^{-j2\pi f_0 t} \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} ?$

**Solution:**

$$e^{-j2\pi f_0 t} \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-j2\pi f_0 t} e^{-j2\pi f t} dt \quad (3.14)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-j2\pi(f+f_0)t} dt = \delta(f+f_0) \quad (3.15)$$

3.7  $\cos(2\pi f_0 t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} ?$

**Solution:**

Using the linearity of the Fourier Transform and (3.15),

$$\begin{aligned} \cos(2\pi f_0 t) &= \frac{1}{2} (e^{j2\pi f_0 t} + e^{-j2\pi f_0 t}) \\ &\xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \frac{1}{2} (\delta(f+f_0) + \delta(f-f_0)) \end{aligned} \quad (3.16)$$

3.8 Find the Fourier Transform of  $x(t)$  and plot it. Verify using python.

**Solution:** From (2.1) and (2.13)

$$x(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} c_k \delta(f + k f_0) \quad (3.17)$$

$$X(f) = \frac{2A_0}{\pi} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\delta(f + 2k f_0)}{1 - 4k^2} \quad (3.18)$$

Python code used to verify (3.18):

<https://github.com/DarkWake9/EE3900/blob/main/charger/codes/e3.8.py>

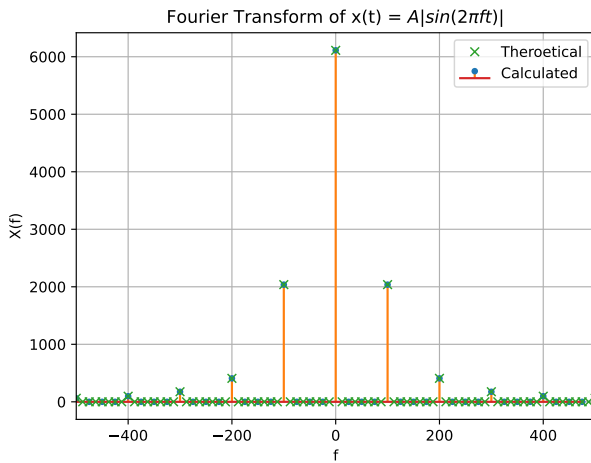


Fig. 3.8

3.9 Show that

$$\text{rect}(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \text{sinc}(f) \quad (3.19)$$

Verify using python.

**Solution:**

$$\text{rect}(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \text{rect}(t) e^{-j2\pi ft} dt \quad (3.20)$$

$$= \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{-j2\pi ft} dt \quad (3.21)$$

$$= \frac{e^{j\pi f} - e^{-j\pi f}}{j2\pi f} = \frac{\sin \pi f}{\pi f} = \text{sinc}(f) \quad (3.22)$$

<https://github.com/DarkWake9/EE3900/blob/main/charger/codes/e3.9.py>

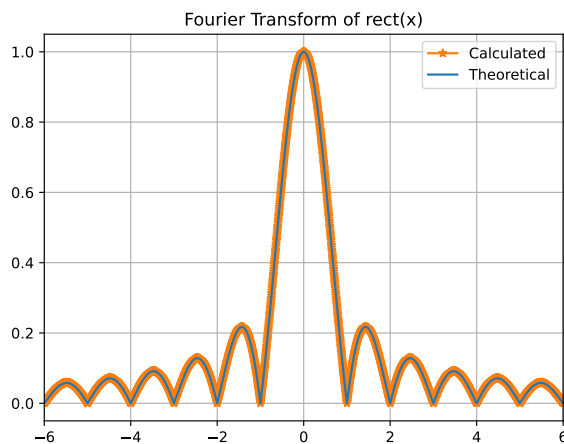


Fig. 3.9

3.10  $\text{sinc}(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} ?$ . Verify using python.

**Solution:** From (3.11)

$$\text{sinc}(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \text{rect}(-f) = \text{rect}(f) \quad (3.23)$$

<https://github.com/DarkWake9/EE3900/blob/main/charger/codes/e3.10.py>

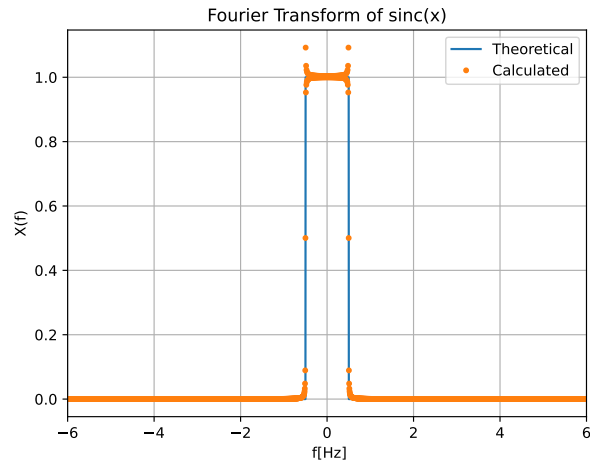


Fig. 3.10

#### 4 FILTER

4.1 Find  $H(f)$  which transforms  $x(t)$  to DC 5V.

**Solution:**

$H(f)$  is a *Low-pass* filter which allows only the zero<sup>th</sup> harmonic and filters the rest.

If  $f_0$  is the cut-off frequency then an ideal Low-pass filter is described by:

$$H(f) = \text{rect}\left(\frac{f}{2f_0}\right) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } |f| < f_0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (4.1)$$

Multiplying by a scaling factor to get DC 5V,

$$H(f) = \frac{\pi V_0}{2A_0} \text{rect}\left(\frac{f}{2f_0}\right) \quad (4.2)$$

where  $V_0 = 5$  V.

4.2 Find  $h(t)$ .

**Solution:**

$$h(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} H(f) e^{j2\pi ft} df \quad (4.3)$$

$$= \frac{\pi V_0}{2A_0} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \text{rect}\left(\frac{f}{2f_0}\right) e^{j2\pi ft} df \quad (4.4)$$

$$= \frac{\pi V_0}{2A_0} \int_{-f_0}^{f_0} e^{j2\pi ft} df \quad (4.5)$$

$$= \frac{\pi V_0}{2A_0} \frac{e^{j2\pi f_0 t} - e^{-j2\pi f_0 t}}{j2\pi t} \quad (4.6)$$

$$= \frac{\pi V_0}{A_0} \frac{j \sin(2\pi f_0 t)}{j2\pi t} \quad (4.7)$$

$$= \frac{\pi V_0}{A_0} f_0 \text{sinc}(2f_0 t) \quad (4.8)$$

4.3 Verify your result using through convolution.

**Solution:**

<https://github.com/DarkWake9/EE3900/blob/main/charger/codes/e4.3.py>

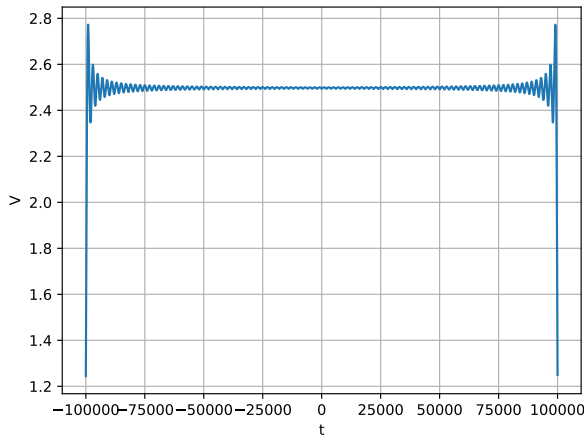


Fig. 4.3

## 5 FILTER DESIGN

5.1 Design a Butterworth filter for  $H(f)$ .

**Solution:**

For an  $n^{\text{th}}$  order Butterworth filter:  
The Gain response  $G(f)$  is given by

$$G^2(f) = |H_n(f)|^2 = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{f}{f_0}\right)^{2n}} \quad (5.1)$$

Where  $f_0$  is the cutoff frequency.

Gain at a frequency in dB is given as

$$A = -10 \log_{10}(G^2(f)) = -20 \log_{10} |H_n(f)| \quad (5.2)$$

Assumptions for the lowpass analog Butterworth filter:

- a) Passband edge,  $f_p = 50$  Hz
- b) Stopband edge,  $f_s = 100$  Hz
- c) Passband attenuation,  $A_p = -1$  dB
- d) Stopband attenuation,  $A_s = -20$  dB

We are required to find a desirable order  $n$  and cutoff frequency  $f_0$  for the filter. From (5.2),

$$A_p = -10 \log_{10} \left[ 1 + \left(\frac{f_p}{f_0}\right)^{2n} \right] \quad (5.3)$$

$$A_s = -10 \log_{10} \left[ 1 + \left(\frac{f_s}{f_0}\right)^{2n} \right] \quad (5.4)$$

Thus,

$$\left(\frac{f_p}{f_0}\right)^{2n} = 10^{-\frac{A_p}{10}} - 1 \quad (5.5)$$

$$\left(\frac{f_s}{f_0}\right)^{2n} = 10^{-\frac{A_s}{10}} - 1 \quad (5.6)$$

Therefore, on dividing the above equations and solving for  $n$ ,

$$n = \frac{\log \left( 10^{-\frac{A_s}{10}} - 1 \right) - \log \left( 10^{-\frac{A_p}{10}} - 1 \right)}{2 \left( \log f_s - \log f_p \right)} \quad (5.7)$$

In this case, making appropriate substitutions gives  $n = 4.29$ . Hence, we take  $n = 5$ . Solving for  $f_0$  in (5.5) and (5.6),

$$f_{c1} = f_p \left[ 10^{-\frac{A_p}{10}} - 1 \right]^{-\frac{1}{2n}} = 57.23 \text{ Hz} \quad (5.8)$$

$$f_{c2} = f_s \left[ 10^{-\frac{A_s}{10}} - 1 \right]^{-\frac{1}{2n}} = 63.16 \text{ Hz} \quad (5.9)$$

Hence, we take  $f_0 = \sqrt{f_{c1} f_{c2}} = 60 \text{ Hz}$  approximately.

5.2 Design a Chebyshev filter for  $H(f)$ . **Solution:** The Chebyshev filter has an amplitude response given by

$$|H(f)|^2 = \frac{1}{\left( 1 + \epsilon^2 T_n^2 \left( \frac{f}{f_0} \right) \right)} \quad (5.10)$$

where

- a)  $n$  is the order of the filter
- b)  $\epsilon$  is the ripple
- c)  $f_0$  is the cutoff frequency
- d)  $T_n = \cosh^{-1}(n \cosh x)$  denotes the  $n^{\text{th}}$  order Chebyshev polynomial, given by

$$T_n(x) = \begin{cases} \cos(n \cos^{-1} x) & |x| \leq 1 \\ \cosh(n \cosh^{-1} x) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (5.11)$$

We are given the following specifications:

- a) Passband edge (which is equal to cutoff frequency),  $f_p = f_0$
- b) Stopband edge,  $f_s$
- c) Attenuation at stopband edge,  $A_s$
- d) Peak-to-peak ripple  $\delta$  in the passband. It is given in dB and is related to  $\epsilon$  as

$$\delta = 10 \log_{10}(1 + \epsilon^2) \quad (5.12)$$

and we must find a suitable  $n$  and  $\epsilon$ .

From (5.12),

$$\epsilon = \sqrt{10^{\frac{\delta}{10}} - 1} \quad (5.13)$$

At  $f_s > f_p = f_0$ , using (5.11),  $A_s$  is given by

$$A_s = -10 \log_{10} \left[ 1 + \epsilon^2 c_n^2 \left( \frac{f_s}{f_p} \right) \right] \quad (5.14)$$

$$\Rightarrow c_n \left( \frac{f_s}{f_p} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{10^{-\frac{A_s}{10}} - 1}}{\epsilon} \quad (5.15)$$

$$\Rightarrow n = \frac{\cosh^{-1} \left( \frac{\sqrt{10^{-\frac{A_s}{10}} - 1}}{\epsilon} \right)}{\cosh^{-1} \left( \frac{f_s}{f_p} \right)} \quad (5.16)$$

We consider the following specifications:

- a) Passband edge/cutoff frequency,  $f_p = f_0 = 60\text{Hz}$ .
- b) Stopband edge,  $f_s = 100\text{Hz}$ .
- c) Passband ripple,  $\delta = 0.5\text{dB}$
- d) Stopband attenuation,  $A_s = -20\text{dB}$

$\epsilon = 0.35$  and  $n = 3.68$ . Hence, we take  $n = 4$  as the order of the Chebyshev filter.

5.3 Design a circuit for your Butterworth filter.

**Solution:** Looking at the table of normalized element values  $L_k, C_k$ , of the Butterworth filter for order 5, and noting that de-normalized

values  $L'_k$  and  $C'_k$  are given by

$$C'_k = \frac{C_k}{\omega_c} \quad L'_k = \frac{L_k}{\omega_c} \quad (5.17)$$

De-normalizing these values, taking  $f_0 = 60\text{Hz}$ ,

$$C'_1 = C'_5 = 1.64\text{mF} \quad (5.18)$$

$$L'_2 = L'_4 = 4.29\text{mH} \quad (5.19)$$

$$C'_3 = 5.31\text{mF} \quad (5.20)$$

$$(5.21)$$

The L-C network is shown in Fig. 5.3.

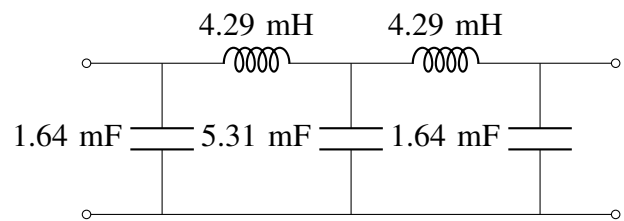


Fig. 5.3: L-C Butterworth Filter

Python code to compare the amplitude response of the simulated circuit with the theoretical expression.

<https://github.com/DarkWake9/EE3900/blob/main/charger/codes/e5.3.py>

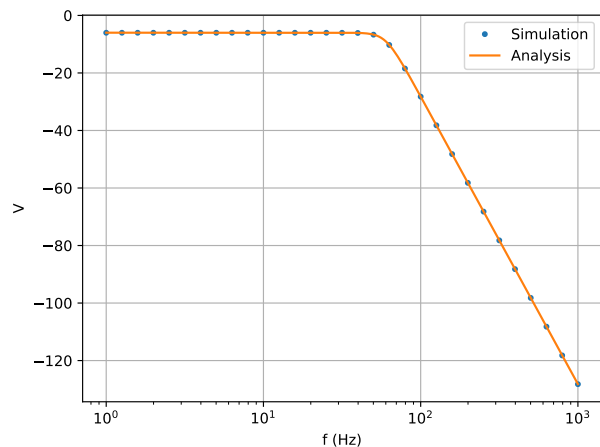


Fig. 5.3: Amplitude Response of Butterworth filter.

5.4 Design a circuit for your Chebyshev filter.

**Solution:** Looking at the table of normalized element values of the Chebyshev filter for order 3 and 0.5 dB ripple, and de-normalizing those values, taking  $f_0 = 60\text{Hz}$ ,

$$C'_1 = 4.43\text{mF} \quad (5.22)$$

$$L'_2 = 3.16\text{mH} \quad (5.23)$$

$$C'_3 = 6.28\text{mF} \quad (5.24)$$

$$L'_4 = 2.23\text{mH} \quad (5.25)$$

The L-C network is shown in Fig. 5.4.

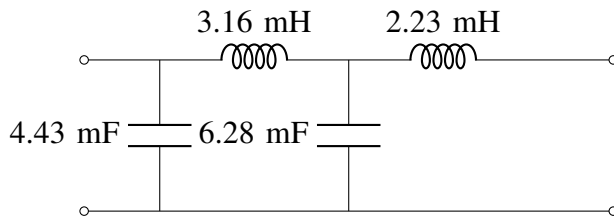


Fig. 5.4: L-C Chebyshev Filter

Python code to compare the amplitude response of the simulated circuit with the theoretical expression.

<https://github.com/DarkWake9/EE3900/blob/main/charger/codes/e5.4.py>

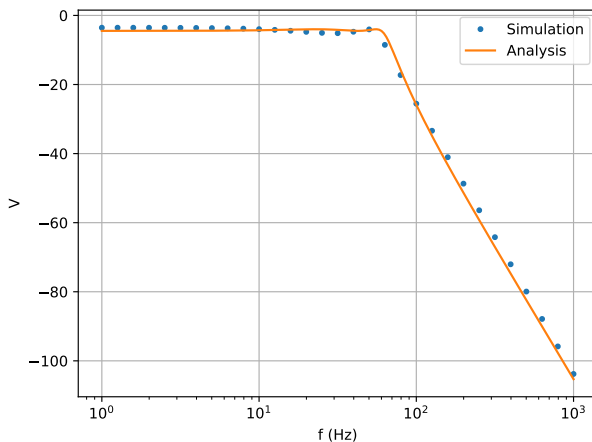


Fig. 5.4: Amplitude Response of Chebyshev filter.