

# Fourier Series

G V V Sharma\*

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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:** The Python code `codes/1_1.py` plots  $x(t)$  below.

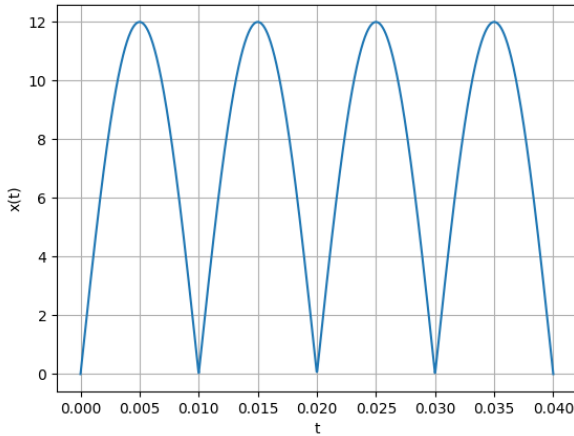


Fig. 1.1:  $x(t)$

\*The author is with the Department of Electrical Engineering, Indian Institute of Technology, Hyderabad 502285 India e-mail: gadepall@iith.ac.in. All content in the manuscript is released under GNU GPL. Free to use for anything.

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,

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

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

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

Hence the 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:** We have for some  $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ ,

$$x(t) e^{-j2\pi n f_0 t} = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} c_k e^{j2\pi(k-n)f_0 t} \quad (2.3)$$

But we know from the periodicity of  $e^{j2\pi k f_0 t}$ ,

$$\int_{-\frac{1}{2f_0}}^{\frac{1}{2f_0}} e^{j2\pi k f_0 t} dt = \frac{1}{f_0} \delta(k) \quad (2.4)$$

Thus,

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

$$\Rightarrow c_n = f_0 \int_{-\frac{1}{2f_0}}^{\frac{1}{2f_0}} x(t) e^{-j2\pi n f_0 t} dt \quad (2.6)$$

2.2 Find  $c_k$  for (1.1)

**Solution:** Using (2.2),

$$c_n = f_0 \int_{-\frac{1}{2f_0}}^{\frac{1}{2f_0}} A_0 |\sin(2\pi f_0 t)| e^{-j2\pi n f_0 t} dt \quad (2.7)$$

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

$$+ j f_0 \int_{-\frac{1}{2f_0}}^{\frac{1}{2f_0}} A_0 |\sin(2\pi f_0 t)| \sin(2\pi n f_0 t) dt \quad (2.8)$$

$$= 2f_0 \int_0^{\frac{1}{2f_0}} A_0 \sin(2\pi f_0 t) \cos(2\pi n f_0 t) dt \quad (2.9)$$

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

$$= A_0 \frac{1 + (-1)^n}{2\pi} \left( \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n-1} \right) \quad (2.11)$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{2A_0}{\pi(1-n^2)} & n \text{ even} \\ 0 & n \text{ odd} \end{cases} \quad (2.12)$$

2.3 Verify (2.1) using python.

**Solution:** The Python code codes/2\_3.py verifies (2.13).

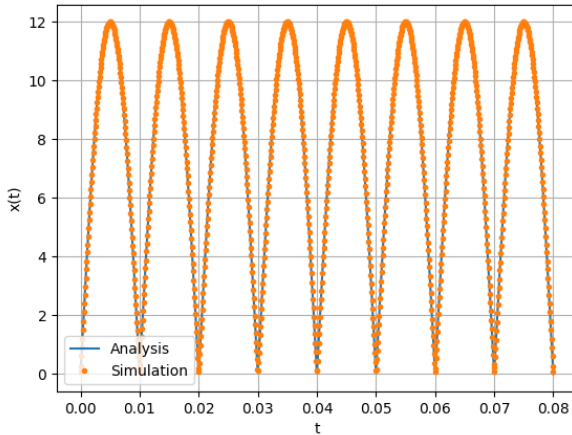


Fig. 2.3: Verification of (2.1).

2.4 Show that

$$x(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (a_k \cos j2\pi k f_0 t + b_k \sin j2\pi k f_0 t) \quad (2.13)$$

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

**Solution:** From (2.1),

$$x(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} c_k e^{j2\pi k f_0 t} \quad (2.14)$$

$$= c_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} c_k e^{j2\pi k f_0 t} + c_{-k} e^{-j2\pi k f_0 t} \quad (2.15)$$

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

$$+ \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (c_k - c_{-k}) \sin(2\pi k f_0 t) \quad (2.16)$$

Hence, for  $k \geq 0$ ,

$$a_k = \begin{cases} c_0 & k = 0 \\ c_k + c_{-k} & k > 0 \end{cases} \quad (2.17)$$

$$b_k = c_k - c_{-k} \quad (2.18)$$

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

**Solution:** From (2.1), we see that since  $x(t)$  is even,

$$x(-t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} c_k e^{-j2\pi k f_0 t} \quad (2.19)$$

$$= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} c_{-k} e^{j2\pi k f_0 t} \quad (2.20)$$

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

where we substitute  $k := -k$  in (2.20). Hence, we see that  $c_k = c_{-k}$ . So, from (2.17) and (2.18), for  $k \geq 0$ ,

$$a_k = \begin{cases} \frac{2A_0}{\pi} & k = 0 \\ \frac{4A_0}{\pi(1-k^2)} & k > 0, k \text{ even} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (2.22)$$

$$b_k = 0 \quad (2.23)$$

2.6 Verify (2.13) using python.

**Solution:** The Python code codes/2\_6.py verifies (2.13).

### 3 FOURIER TRANSFORM

3.1

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

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

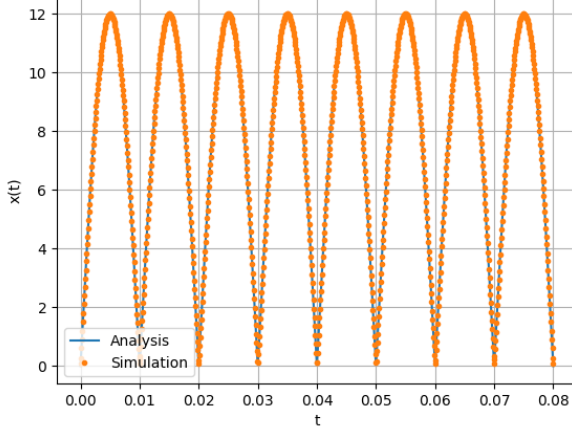


Fig. 2.6: Verification of (2.13).

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

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

3.3 Show that

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

**Solution:** We write, substituting  $u := t - t_0$ ,

$$g(t - t_0) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(t - t_0) e^{-j2\pi f t} dt \quad (3.5)$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(u) e^{-j2\pi f(u+t_0)} du \quad (3.6)$$

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

where the last equality follows from (3.3).

3.4 Show that

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

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

$$g(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} G(f) e^{j2\pi f t} df \quad (3.9)$$

Hence, setting  $t := -f$  and  $f := t$ , which implies  $df = dt$ ,

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

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

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

**Solution:** We have, from the definition of  $\delta(t)$ ,

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

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(0) dt \quad (3.13)$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t) dt = 1 \quad (3.14)$$

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

**Solution:** Suppose  $g(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} G(f)$ . Then,

$$g(t) e^{j2\pi f_0 t} \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(t) e^{-j2\pi(f-f_0)t} dt \quad (3.15)$$

$$= F(f - f_0) \quad (3.16)$$

Using (3.9) in (3.14),  $1 \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \delta(-f)$ . Hence, applying (3.16),

$$e^{-j2\pi f_0 t} \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \delta(-(f + f_0)) = \delta(f + f_0) \quad (3.17)$$

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

**Solution:** Using the linearity of the Fourier Transform and (??),

$$\cos(2\pi f_0 t) = \frac{1}{2} (e^{j2\pi f_0 t} + e^{-j2\pi f_0 t}) \quad (3.18)$$

$$\xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \frac{1}{2} (\delta(f + f_0) + \delta(f - f_0)) \quad (3.19)$$

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

**Solution:** Substituting (2.12) in (2.1),

$$x(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} c_k \delta(f + k f_0) \quad (3.20)$$

$$= \frac{2A_0}{\pi} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\delta(f + 2k f_0)}{1 - 4k^2} \quad (3.21)$$

The python code `codes/3_8.py` verifies (3.21).

3.9 Show that

$$\text{rect}(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \text{sinc } t \quad (3.22)$$

Verify using python.

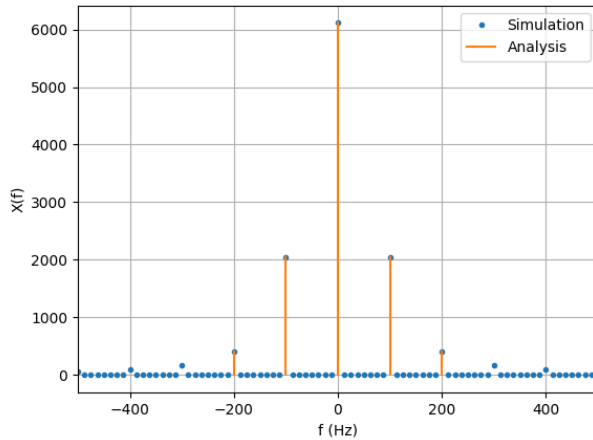


Fig. 3.8: Fourier Transform of  $x(t)$ .

**Solution:** We write

$$\text{rect}(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \text{rect}(t) e^{-j2\pi ft} dt \quad (3.23)$$

$$= \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{-j2\pi ft} dt \quad (3.24)$$

$$= \frac{e^{j\pi f} - e^{-j\pi f}}{j2\pi f} = \frac{\sin \pi f}{\pi f} = \text{sinc } f \quad (3.25)$$

The python code `codes/3_9.py` verifies (3.25).

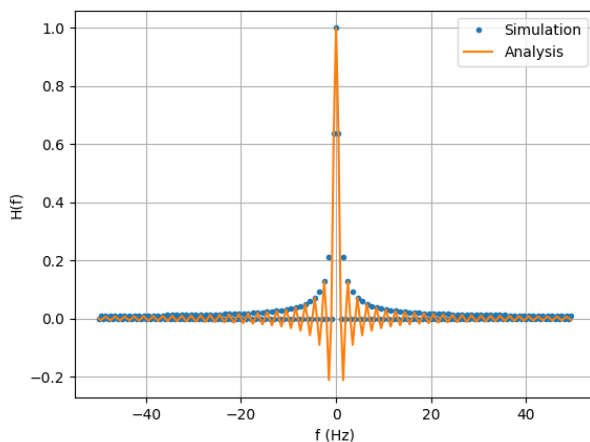


Fig. 3.9: Fourier Transform of  $\text{rect}(t)$ .

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

**Solution:** From (3.9), we have

$$\text{sinc } t \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \text{rect}(f) = \text{rect}(f) \quad (3.26)$$

Since  $\text{rect}(f)$  is an even function. The python code `codes/3_10.py` verifies (3.26).

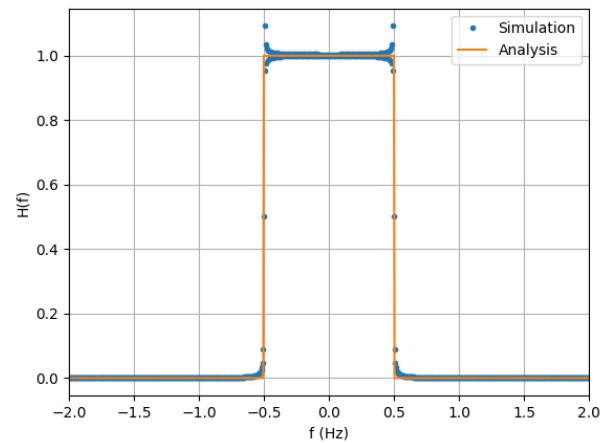


Fig. 3.10: Fourier Transform of  $\text{sinc}(t)$ .

## 4 FILTER

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

**Solution:** The function  $H(f)$  is a low pass filter which filters out even harmonics and leaves the zero frequency component behind. The rectangular function represents an ideal low pass filter. Suppose the cutoff frequency is  $f_c = 50$  Hz, then

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

Multiplying by a scaling factor to get DC 5V,

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

where  $V_0 = 5$  V.

4.2 Find  $h(t)$ .

**Solution:** Suppose  $g(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} G(f)$ . Then, for some nonzero  $a \in \mathbb{R}$

$$g(at) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(at) e^{-j2\pi ft} dt \quad (4.3)$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(u) e^{-j2\pi \frac{f}{a} t} dt \quad (4.4)$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} G\left(\frac{f}{a}\right) \quad (4.5)$$

where we have substituted  $u := at$ . Using (4.5) of the Fourier Transform in (4.1),

$$h(t) = 2 * f_c (2 * f_c t) \quad (4.6)$$

4.3 Verify your result using convolution.

**Solution:** The Python code `codes/4_3.py` verifies the result by plotting the graph below.

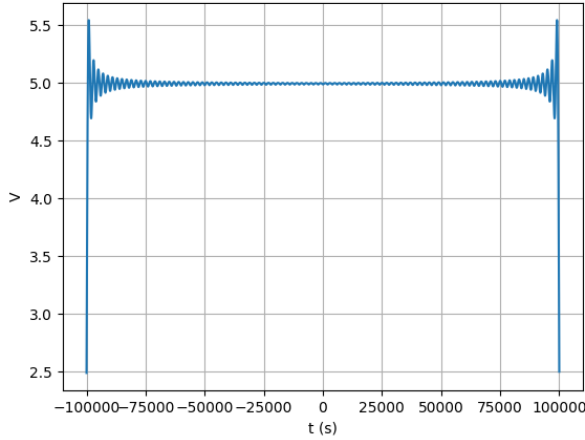


Fig. 4.3: Convolution of the two signals.

## 5 FILTER DESIGN

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

**Solution:** The Butterworth filter has an amplitude response given by

$$|H(f)|^2 = \frac{1}{\left(1 + \left(\frac{f}{f_c}\right)^{2n}\right)} \quad (5.1)$$

where  $n$  is the order of the filter and  $f_c$  is the cutoff frequency. The loss at frequency  $f$  is given by

$$\text{Loss} = -10 \log_{10} |H(f)|^2 \quad (5.2)$$

$$= -20 \log_{10} |H(f)| \quad (5.3)$$

Assuming the cutoff frequency  $f_c = 10$  Hz, the Python code `codes/5_1.py` plots the magnitude response for different values of  $n$  as shown below. At  $f = 10f_c = 2f_0$ , we obtain a 40 dB loss for  $n = 2$ , which is ideal. Hence, we choose  $n = 2$ . Further, note that the DC gain is  $\frac{5}{12}$ .

5.2 Design a Chebyshev filter for  $H(f)$ .

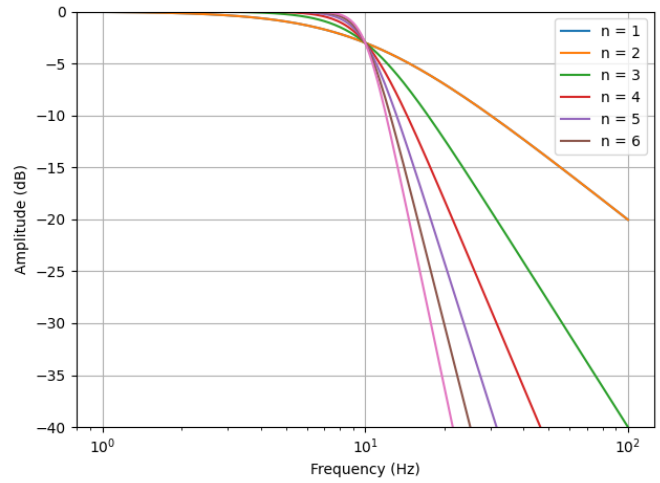


Fig. 5.1: Butterworth response for various  $n$ .

**Solution:** The Chebyshev filter has an amplitude response given by

$$|H(f)|^2 = \frac{1}{\left(1 + \epsilon^2 C_n^2\left(\frac{f}{f_c}\right)^2\right)} \quad (5.4)$$

where  $n$  is the order of the filter,  $\epsilon$  is the ripple,  $f_c$  is the cutoff frequency and  $C_n$  denotes the  $n^{\text{th}}$  order Chebyshev polynomial. Assuming the cutoff frequency to be at  $f_0$ , the Python codes `codes/5_2.py` and `codes/5_3.py` plot the magnitude response for different values of  $n$ .

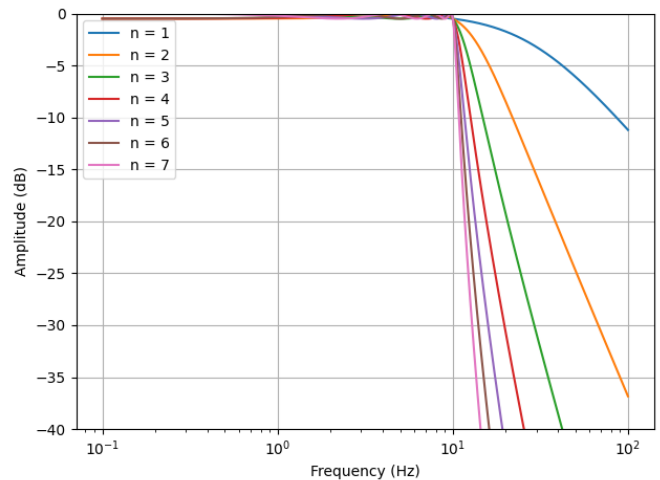


Fig. 5.2: Chebyshev response for various  $n$ .

At  $f = 10f_c$ , we obtain close to 40 dB loss for  $n = 2$ , which is ideal. Hence, we choose  $n = 2$ . Further, note that the DC gain is  $\frac{5}{12}$ .

5.3 Design a circuit for your Butterworth filter.

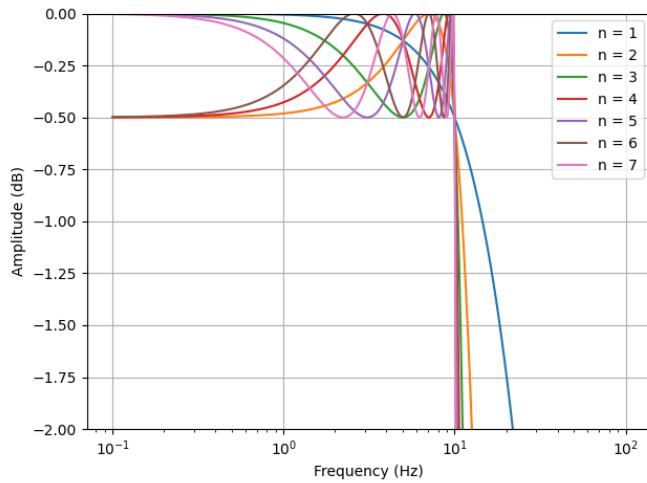


Fig. 5.2: Chebyshev response for various  $n$ , in detail.

**Solution:** Looking at the table of normalized  $g$  values of the Butterworth filter for order 2, we see that

$$g_1 = C_1 = 1.5774 \quad g_2 = L_1 = 0.4226 \quad (5.5)$$

De-normalizing these values,

$$C'_1 = \frac{C_1}{\omega_c} = 2.51 \times 10^{-2} \text{ F} \quad (5.6)$$

$$L'_1 = \frac{L_1}{\omega_c} = 6.72 \text{ mH} \quad (5.7)$$

The L-C network is shown below

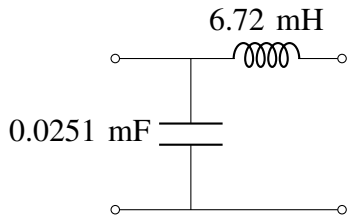


Fig. 5.3: L-C Butterworth Filter

5.4 Design a circuit for your Chebyshev filter.

**Solution:** Looking at the table of normalized  $g$  values of the Chebyshev filter for order 2 and 0.5 dB ripple, we see that

$$g_1 = C_1 = 1.4029 \quad g_2 = L_1 = 0.7071 \quad (5.8)$$

De-normalizing these values,

$$C'_1 = \frac{C_1}{\omega_c} = 2.23 \times 10^{-2} \text{ F} \quad (5.9)$$

$$L'_1 = \frac{L_1}{\omega_c} = 1.12 \times 10^{-2} \text{ H} \quad (5.10)$$

The L-C network is shown below

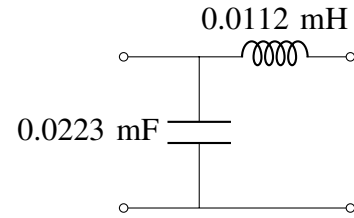


Fig. 5.4: L-C Chebyshev Filter