

Analysis of a Square Wave Signal Using Fourier Transform

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1 Introduction

This project focuses on analyzing a square wave signal with a frequency of 100 Hz using the Fourier transform. The goal is to compute the frequency spectrum, determine the Fourier series coefficients, reconstruct the original signal, and analyze the effect of the number of coefficients on the convergence of the reconstructed signal.

2 Square Wave Signal

A square wave signal with a frequency of $f_0 = 100$ Hz and amplitude $A = 1$ is considered. The signal is defined as:

$$x(t) = A \cdot \text{sign}(\sin(2\pi f_0 t))$$

where $\text{sign}(\cdot)$ is the signum function.

3 Fourier Series Coefficients

The Fourier series coefficients for a square wave are given by:

$$c_n = \frac{4A}{\pi n}, \quad \text{where } n = 1, 3, 5, \dots$$

These coefficients represent the amplitude of the odd harmonics in the frequency domain.

4 Frequency Spectrum

The frequency spectrum of the square wave is computed and plotted. The spectrum consists of discrete frequencies at odd harmonics of the fundamental frequency f_0 . The amplitude of each harmonic decreases as the harmonic number n increases.

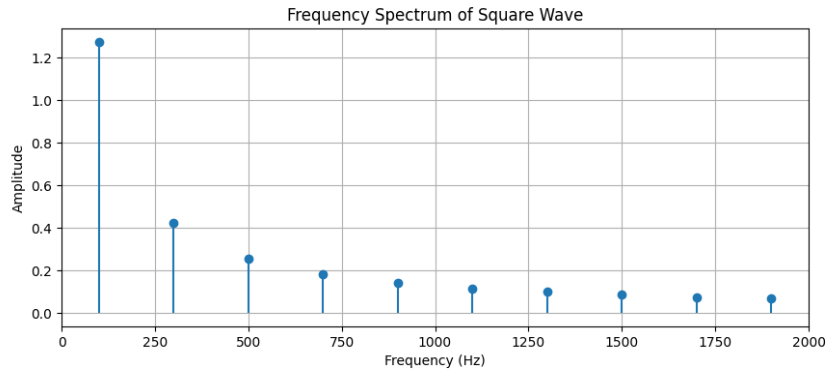


Figure 1: Frequency Spectrum of the Square Wave

5 Signal Reconstruction

The original square wave is reconstructed using the Fourier series synthesis equation:

$$x(t) = \sum_{n=1,3,5,\dots} c_n \sin(2\pi n f_0 t)$$

The reconstructed signal is compared with the original signal in the time domain.

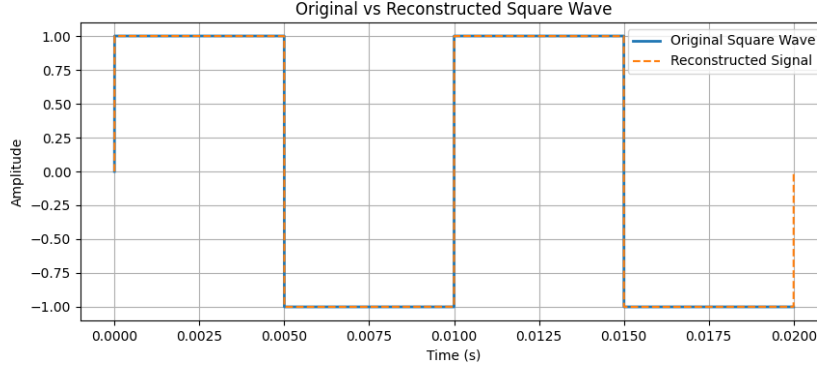


Figure 2: Original vs Reconstructed Square Wave

6 Effect of the Number of Coefficients

The number of Fourier coefficients used in the synthesis equation affects the convergence of the reconstructed signal:

- **Few Coefficients:** The reconstructed signal exhibits significant oscillations (Gibbs phenomenon) near the discontinuities.
- **Many Coefficients:** The reconstructed signal converges more closely to the original square wave, but the Gibbs phenomenon persists.
- **Theoretical Limit** ($n_{\max} \rightarrow \infty$): The reconstructed signal matches the original square wave perfectly, except at the discontinuities.

7 Conclusion

The project demonstrates the use of Fourier series to analyze and reconstruct a square wave signal. The frequency spectrum and Fourier series coefficients provide insights into the signal's frequency components. The reconstruction process highlights the trade-off between the number of coefficients and the accuracy of the reconstructed signal. The Gibbs phenomenon is observed near the discontinuities, which is a fundamental limitation of Fourier series for discontinuous signals.

Appendix: Python Code

The following Python code was used to perform the analysis:

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Parameters
A = 1 # Amplitude
f0 = 100 # Fundamental frequency (Hz)
T = 1 / f0 # Period
t = np.linspace(0, 2*T, 10000) # Time vector (high resolution)
```

```

# Generate square wave
square_wave = A * np.sign(np.sin(2 * np.pi * f0 * t))

# Fourier Series coefficients
n_max = 100000 # Number of harmonics (odd only)
frequencies = np.arange(1, n_max+1, 2) # Odd harmonics
coefficients = (4 * A) / (np.pi * frequencies) # Fourier coefficients

# Frequency spectrum
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 4))
plt.stem(frequencies * f0, coefficients, basefmt=" ")
plt.title("Frequency Spectrum of Square Wave")
plt.xlabel("Frequency (Hz)")
plt.ylabel("Amplitude")
plt.xlim(0, 2000) # Limit x-axis to show relevant harmonics
plt.grid()
plt.savefig("frequency_spectrum.png") # Save the plot
plt.show()

# Reconstruct the square wave using Fourier Series
reconstructed_signal = np.zeros_like(t)
for n, cn in zip(frequencies, coefficients):
    reconstructed_signal += cn * np.sin(2 * np.pi * n * f0 * t)

# Plot original and reconstructed signals
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 4))
plt.plot(t, square_wave, label="Original Square Wave", linewidth=2)
plt.plot(t, reconstructed_signal, label="Reconstructed Signal", linestyle="--", linewidth=1.5)
plt.title("Original vs Reconstructed Square Wave")
plt.xlabel("Time (s)")
plt.ylabel("Amplitude")
plt.legend()
plt.grid()
plt.savefig("reconstructed_signal.png") # Save the plot
plt.show()

```

8 Question 2

GIBBS PHENOMENON

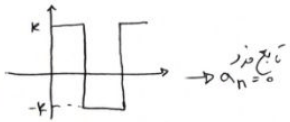
و پدید آید - دلیرانها : در حد و شان در امور اجتماع سری قوی و قیاسی قانع ننهند و مدار و مایه را پدید آید و پدید آید گویا گویند
در کمال متناوب را می توان صورت جمعی از چند کمال نسبی ساده بازگشت حال مفاد نوشت هر چه
در کمال یک کمال بازنده نسبت به سایر کمالها بیشتر باشد آن کمال از ثبات بیشتری را حاصل
می دهد و از کمالات چشم پوشی می شود .

[illegible]

همچون این اکتفا به صورت رسد
 نقاط همگی در این صورت هم در هر دو طرف تابع است به تعداد آن که بعد (مقدار) (برای)
 می توان شکست مرتبط با بدیهه گس را با استفاده از روشی که در معادله مجموع فویرس $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$ - Fejer - Riesz
 با استفاده از ترتیب $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$ به صورت بخشد

در متدبیری نویسم که سری نوریده بعل توابعی که بخوار، ستاد و ب، سیرت و نگار از مکتب است و در خطا موند
انبار تابع موج در بعضی راجع نشان آمده ای (در واقع در خطا موند سیرت این توابع، سری نوریده دارای یک مقدار اضافی
(اصطلاحاً مجب) می شود و حتی با افزایش این مجب ازین مقدار این موضوع باقی می ماند سری نوریده بخوار
واقع تابع را نهاده بعل این بهون تأثیر آن از ضل حال نه مین دست چین استفاده می شود.

مسائل



$$: 2\pi \rightarrow \omega(\omega) : f(x) = \int_k^{-k} -\pi < \omega < \pi$$

برای تابع $u(x, y)$ در هر

$$f_{\text{Fourier}}(x) = \frac{1}{2}(f(x) + f(x-1)) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin(n\pi x)$$

$$b_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} K \sin(n\alpha) d\alpha = \left[\frac{-2K \cos(n\alpha)}{n\pi} \right]_0^{\pi} = \frac{2K(1 - (-1)^n)}{n\pi} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2K/n & n \rightarrow \text{odd} \\ 0 & n \rightarrow \text{even} \end{cases}$$

$$b_n = \frac{4K}{2n}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{تابع } f(x) \approx \frac{4K}{\pi} \left(\sin x + \frac{\sin 3x}{3} + \frac{\sin 5x}{5} + \dots \right)$$

الامام صفى رضى

9 Question 3

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - 25u_{xx} = x - 2t & 0 \leq x \leq \pi \\ u(x, 0) = 0, u_t(x, 0) = 0 \\ u(0, t) = t, u(\pi, t) = 2t \end{cases}$$

سوال اولی

$$u(x, t) = \underbrace{v(x, t)}_{\text{ansibet}} + w(x, t)$$

$$u(x, t) = v(x, t) + at + b \rightarrow u(0, t) = t = v(0, t) + b \quad \begin{cases} b = t \\ v(0, t) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$u(x, t) = 2t = v(x, t) + at + b \quad \begin{cases} a = \frac{t}{x} \\ v(x, t) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$w(x, t) = t + \frac{t}{x}x \rightarrow u(x, 0) = v(x, 0) = 0$$

$$u_t(x, t) = v_t(x, t) + 1 + \frac{x}{x} \rightarrow u_t(x, 0) = 0 = v_t(x, 0) + 1 + \frac{x}{x}$$

$$\rightarrow v_t(x, 0) = -1 - \frac{x}{x}$$

$$\begin{cases} v_{tt} = v_{xx} \\ v(x, 0) = v_t(x, 0) = 0 \\ v_t(x, 0) = -1 - \frac{x}{x} \end{cases}$$

$$v(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} G_n(t) \sin \frac{n\pi}{L} x \rightarrow v(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} G_n(t) \sin nx \quad \leftarrow \text{سوال اولی}$$

$$v_{tt} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} G_n''(t) \sin nx$$

$$v_{xx} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} G_n(t) (-n^2) \sin nx$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [G_n''(t) + 25G_n(t)n^2] \sin nx = x - 2t$$

جوابی روش اولی

$$\rightarrow G_n''(t) + 25G_n(t)n^2 = \frac{2}{x} \int_0^x (x - 2t) \sin nx \, dx = \frac{2}{x} \left(\frac{\cos nx}{n} (2t - x) - \frac{2t}{n} \right)$$

ابن در روش دوم

$$G_n(t) + 25G_n(t)n^2 = \alpha$$

$$\alpha = \frac{2}{n\pi} \left((-1)^n (2t - \pi) - 2t \right) = \underbrace{\frac{4}{n\pi}((-1)^n - 1)t}_{\alpha_1} - \underbrace{\frac{2}{n}(-1)^n}_{\alpha_2}$$

$$\alpha = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 \rightarrow G_n(t) + 25n^2 G_n(t) = \alpha \rightarrow \alpha = 0$$

$$\rightarrow D^2 + 25n^2 = 0 \rightarrow D = \pm 5ni$$

$$G_{gn}(t) = C_1 \sin 5nt + C_2 \cos 5nt \quad G_{pn}(t) = A_0 + A_1 t$$

$$G_{pn}(t) = 0 \rightarrow G_{pn}(t) = \frac{\alpha_1 t + \alpha_2}{25n^2} = A_0 + A_1 t$$

$$\begin{cases} A_0 = \frac{\alpha_2}{25n^2} \\ A_1 = \frac{\alpha_1}{25n^2} \end{cases}$$

$$G_n(t) = G_{gn}(t) + G_{pn}(t) = C_1 \sin 5nt + C_2 \cos 5nt + \frac{\alpha_1 t + \alpha_2}{25n^2}$$

$$V_{cn}(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[C_1 \sin 5nt + C_2 \cos 5nt + \frac{\alpha_1 t + \alpha_2}{25n^2} \right] \sin n\pi x$$

$$V_t(n, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[5C_1 \cos 5nt - 5C_2 \sin 5nt + \frac{\alpha_1}{25n^2} \right] \sin n\pi x$$

$$V_t(n, 0) = -1 - \frac{n}{\pi} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[5C_1 + \frac{\alpha_1}{25n^2} \right] \sin n\pi x \rightarrow 5C_1 + \frac{\alpha_1}{25n^2} = \underbrace{-\frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \left(1 + \frac{x}{\pi} \right) \sin n\pi x dx}_{\alpha_3}$$

$$\rightarrow 5C_1 + \frac{\alpha_1}{25n^2} = \frac{2}{n\pi} \left((-1)^n (1-n) - 1 \right) \rightarrow \alpha_3$$

$$C_1 = \frac{\alpha_3 - \frac{\alpha_1}{25n^2}}{5}$$

$$V(n, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\left(\frac{\alpha_3 - \frac{\alpha_1}{25n^2}}{5} \right) \sin 5nt - \frac{\alpha_2}{25n^2} \cos 5nt + \frac{\alpha_1 t + \alpha_2}{25n^2} \right] \sin n\pi x$$

$$\rightarrow \alpha(x, n, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{25n^2} \left(\alpha_2 (1 - \cos 5nt) - \frac{\alpha_1 \sin 5nt}{5} \right) + \frac{\alpha_3}{5} + \frac{\alpha_1 t}{25n^2} \right) \sin n\pi x + t + \frac{t^2}{n}$$

$$\alpha_1 = \frac{4}{n\pi} \left((-1)^n - 1 \right), \alpha_2 = \frac{-2}{n} (-1)^n, \alpha_3 = \frac{2}{n\pi} \left((-1)^n (1-n) - 1 \right)$$