Fourier Series of CT signals

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June 4, 2021

Fourier series states that, any periodic signal can be expressed as summation of sines and cosines with one fundamental frequency and infinite number

1 Fourier Series Representation of CT Periodic Signals

The exponential form of Fourier series (complex representation of continuous time periodic signals)

$$x(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} a_k e^{jk\omega_o t}$$

Whrere:
a_k Fourier coefficients.
$x(t)$ is periodic with Period T whrere $\omega_o = \dfrac{2\pi}{T}$

$$x(t) = \cdots + a_{-2}e^{-j2\omega_o t} + a_{-1}e^{-j\omega_o t} + a_o + a_1 e^{+j\omega_o t} + \ldots$$

1.1 Notes

- The term a_o is constant (Dc coefficient)
- The terms a_1 & a_{-1} both have the fundemntal frequency as ω_o and called **first harmonic component**
- The terms a_2 & a_0 both have the fundemntal frequency as ω_o and called **seconed harmonic component**
- Generalally, The components for $k = -N$ & N are called **Nth order Component**.

2 Obtaining the Fourier Series Coefficients a_k

$$x(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} a_k e^{jk\omega_o t}$$

$$x(t)e^{-jn\omega_o t} = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} a_k e^{j(k-n)\omega_o t} \text{ integrating over the period}$$

$$\int_0^T x(t)e^{-jn\omega_o t}dt = \int_0^T \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} a_k e^{j(k-n)\omega_o t}dt \; a_k \text{ are time-independent}$$

$$\int_0^T x(t)e^{-jn\omega_o t}dt = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} a_k \int_0^T e^{j(k-n)\omega_o t}dt$$

$$\int_0^T e^{j(k-n)\omega_o t}dt = \begin{cases} T, & k = n \\ 0, & k \neq n \end{cases} \text{ Integration over one period of cos and sin}$$

$$\underbrace{a_n = \frac{1}{T}\int_0^T x(t)e^{-jn\omega_o t}dt}_{\text{Fourier Series Coefficients}}$$

3 Fourier series of Periodic CT signal

$$x(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} a_k e^{jk\omega_o t}$$

$$a_k = \frac{1}{T}\int_0^T x(t)e^{-jk\omega_o t}dt \; , \; \omega_o = \frac{2\pi}{T}$$

3.1 Constant Value

This the average of $x(t)$ over one period.

$$a_o = \frac{1}{T}\int_T x(t)dt \Rightarrow \text{The area under the curve over one period}$$

$$a_o = \frac{\text{Area of one period}}{T}$$

4 Famous Signals

4.1 DC Signal

$$x(t) = A$$

$$x(t) = \cdots + a_{-2}e^{-j2\omega_o t} + a_{-1}e^{-j\omega_o t} + a_o + a_1 e^{+j\omega_o t} + \ldots$$

So by comparing

$$\boxed{a_o = A \ \ \& \ \ a_k = 0 \text{ for } k \neq 0}$$

4.2 Complex Exponential

$$x(t) = e^{j\omega_o t}$$

$$x(t) = \cdots + a_{-2}e^{-j2\omega_o t} + a_{-1}e^{-j\omega_o t} + a_o + a_1 e^{+j\omega_o t} + \ldots$$

So by comparing

$$\boxed{a_1 = 1 \ \ \& \ \ a_k = 0 \text{ for } k \neq 1}$$

Note if

$$x(t) = 2e^{-3j\omega_o t} \Rightarrow a_{-3} = 2 \ \ \& \ \ a_k = 0 \text{ for } k \neq -3$$

4.3 Sinusoidals

$$x(t) = \cos(\omega_o t) = \underbrace{\frac{1}{2}e^{j\omega_o t} + \frac{1}{2}e^{-j\omega_o t}}_{\text{Euler's rule}}$$

$$x(t) = \cdots + a_{-2}e^{-j2\omega_o t} + a_{-1}e^{-j\omega_o t} + a_o + a_1 e^{+j\omega_o t} + \ldots$$

So by comparing

$$\boxed{a_1 = a_{-1} = \frac{1}{2} \ \ \& \ \ a_k = 0 \ \ \text{for} \ \ k \neq 1, -1}$$