

Complex Exponentials

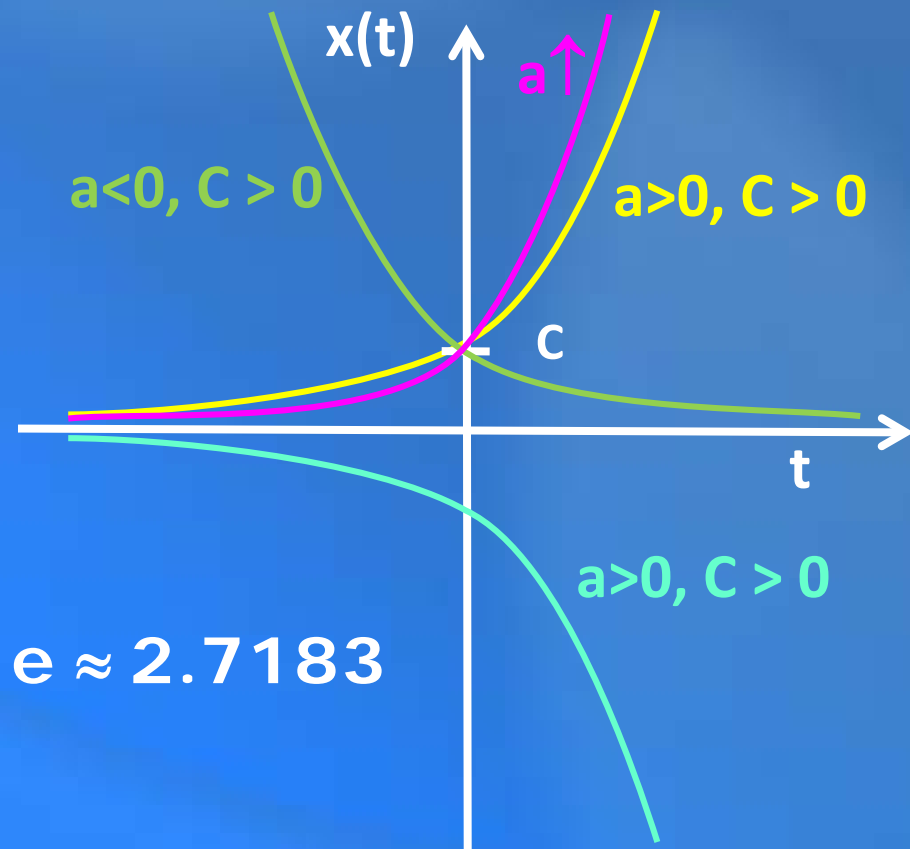
Exponential function

The exponential function is defined by the following power series:

$$e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots$$

Note that x can be real or complex.

Properties



$e \approx 2.7183$

(plots assume a is real valued)

$$\begin{aligned}x(t) &= C \cdot e^{at} \\ &= C \cdot \exp(at)\end{aligned}$$

Properties:

$$\begin{aligned}e^{at} \cdot e^{bt} &= e^{at+bt} \\ &= e^{(a+b)t}\end{aligned}$$

$$(e^{a \cdot t})^n = e^{n \cdot a \cdot t}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{e^{a \cdot t}}{e^{b \cdot t}} &= e^{a \cdot t - b \cdot t} \\ &= e^{(a-b) \cdot t}\end{aligned}$$

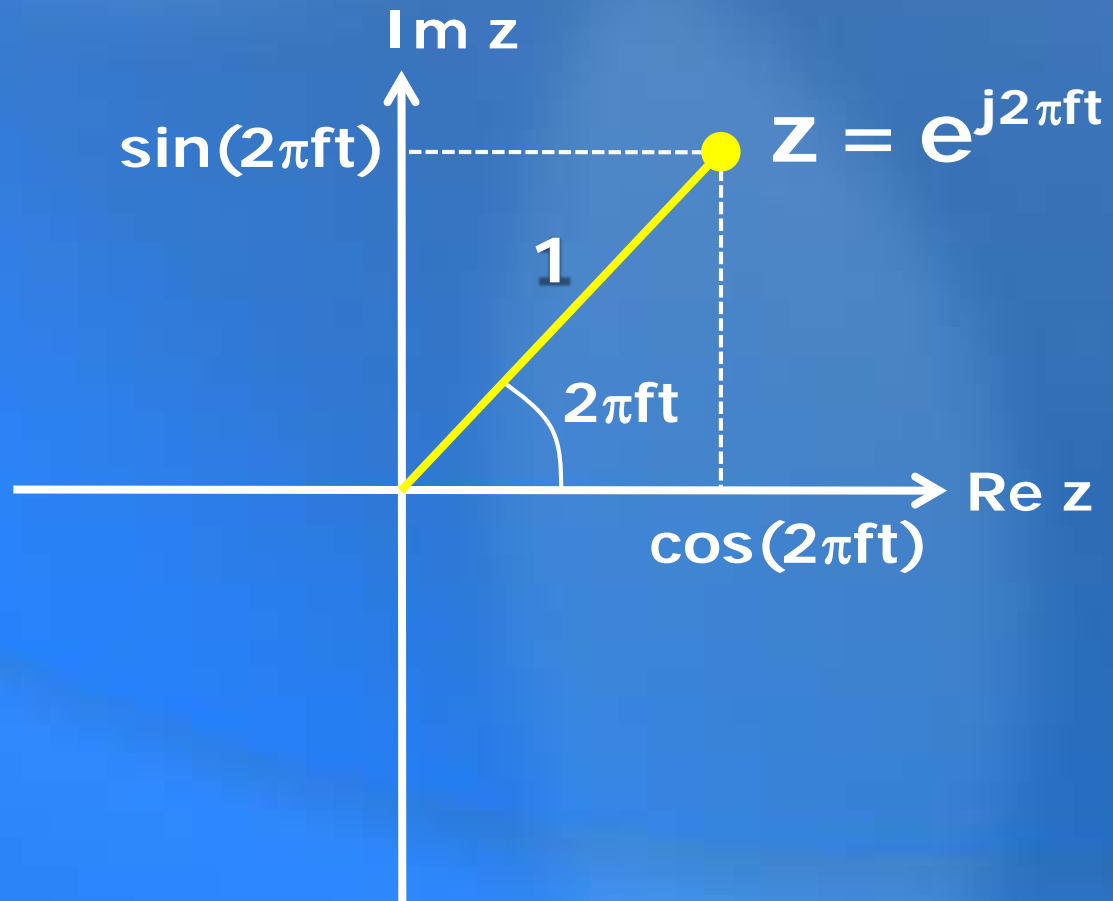
$$\frac{1}{e^{b \cdot t}} = e^{-b \cdot t}$$

Euler's identity

Euler's identity relates the exponential with imaginary input and trigonometric functions.

$$\begin{aligned} e^{j2\pi ft} &= 1 + (j2\pi ft) + \frac{(j2\pi ft)^2}{2!} + \frac{(j2\pi ft)^3}{3!} + \dots \\ &= \left(1 - \frac{(2\pi ft)^2}{2!} + \dots \right) + j \left(2\pi ft - \frac{(2\pi ft)^3}{3!} + \dots \right) \\ &= \cos(2\pi ft) + j \sin(2\pi ft) \end{aligned}$$

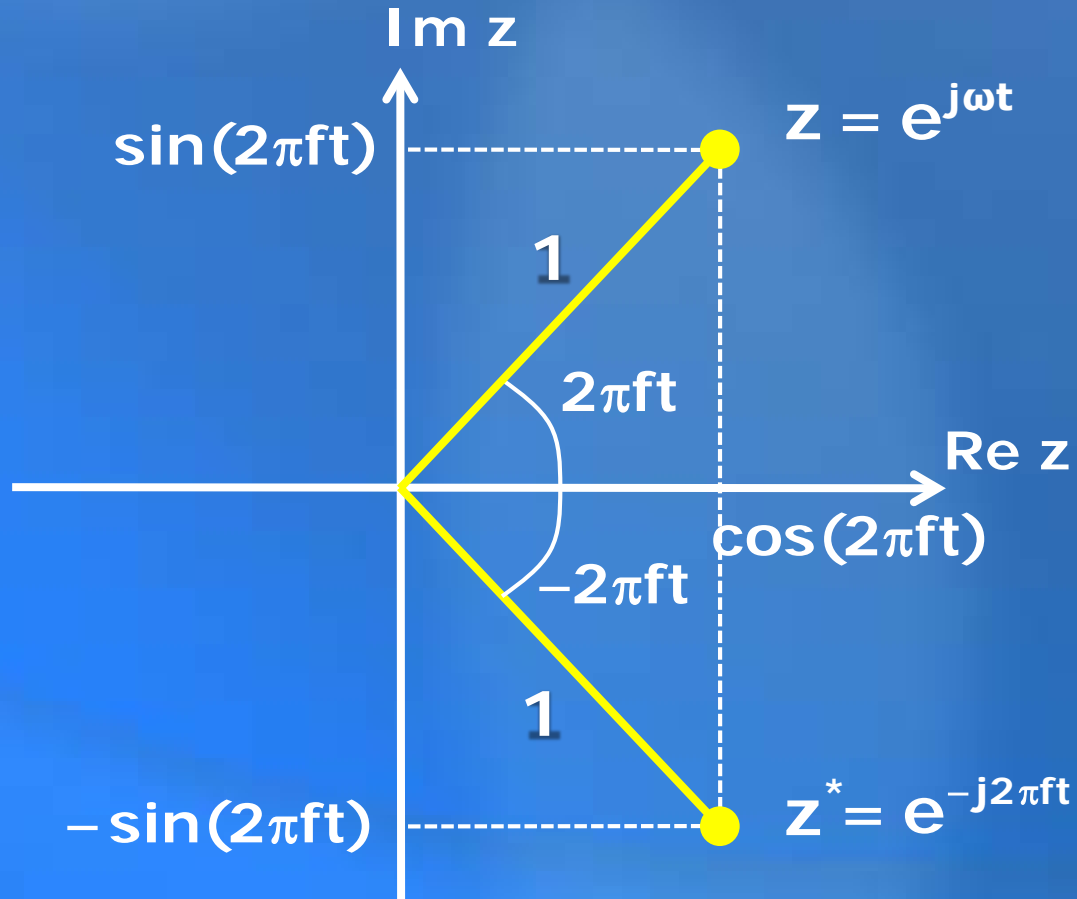
Complex Exponential



$$|z| = \sqrt{\cos^2(2\pi ft) + \sin^2(2\pi ft)} = 1$$
$$\angle z = \arctan\left(\frac{\sin(2\pi ft)}{\cos(2\pi ft)}\right) = 2\pi ft$$

Note that $e^{j2\pi ft}$ is periodic
with period $T = \frac{1}{f}$

Complex Conjugate

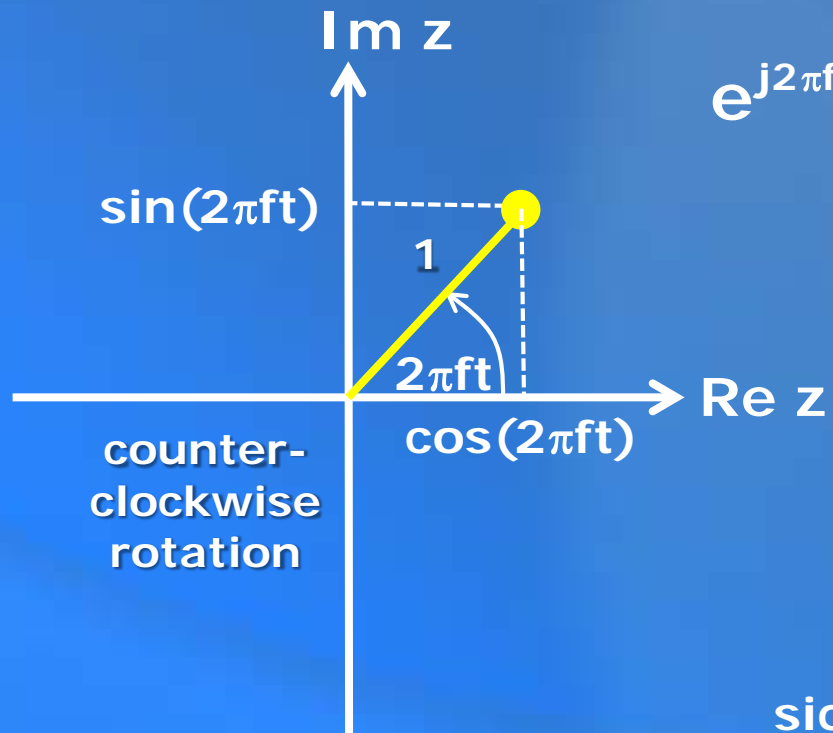


Thus,

$$(e^{j2\pi ft})^* = e^{-j2\pi ft}$$

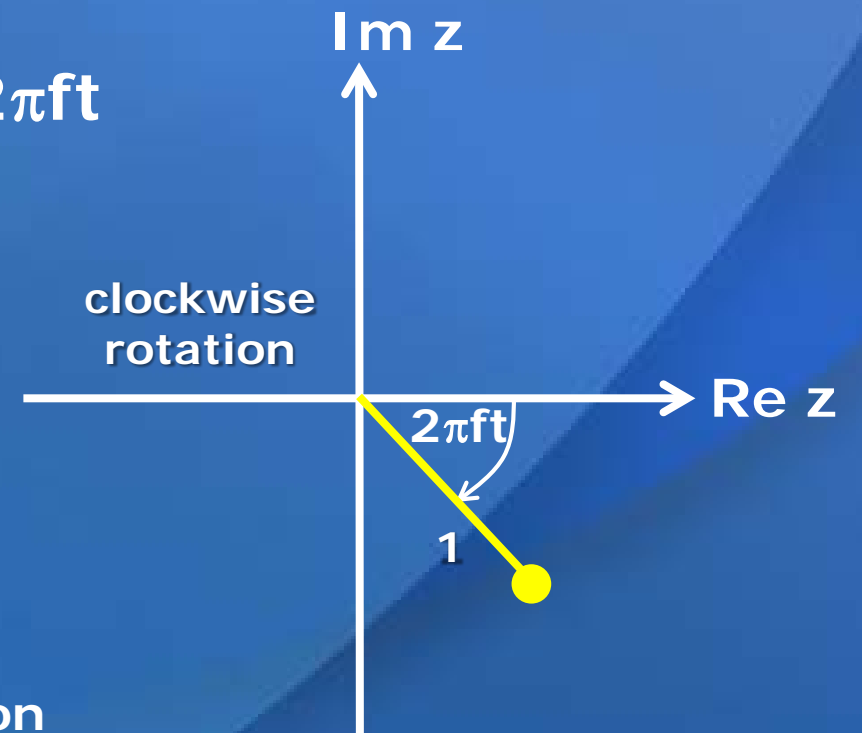
Positive/Negative Frequency

Positive ($f > 0$)



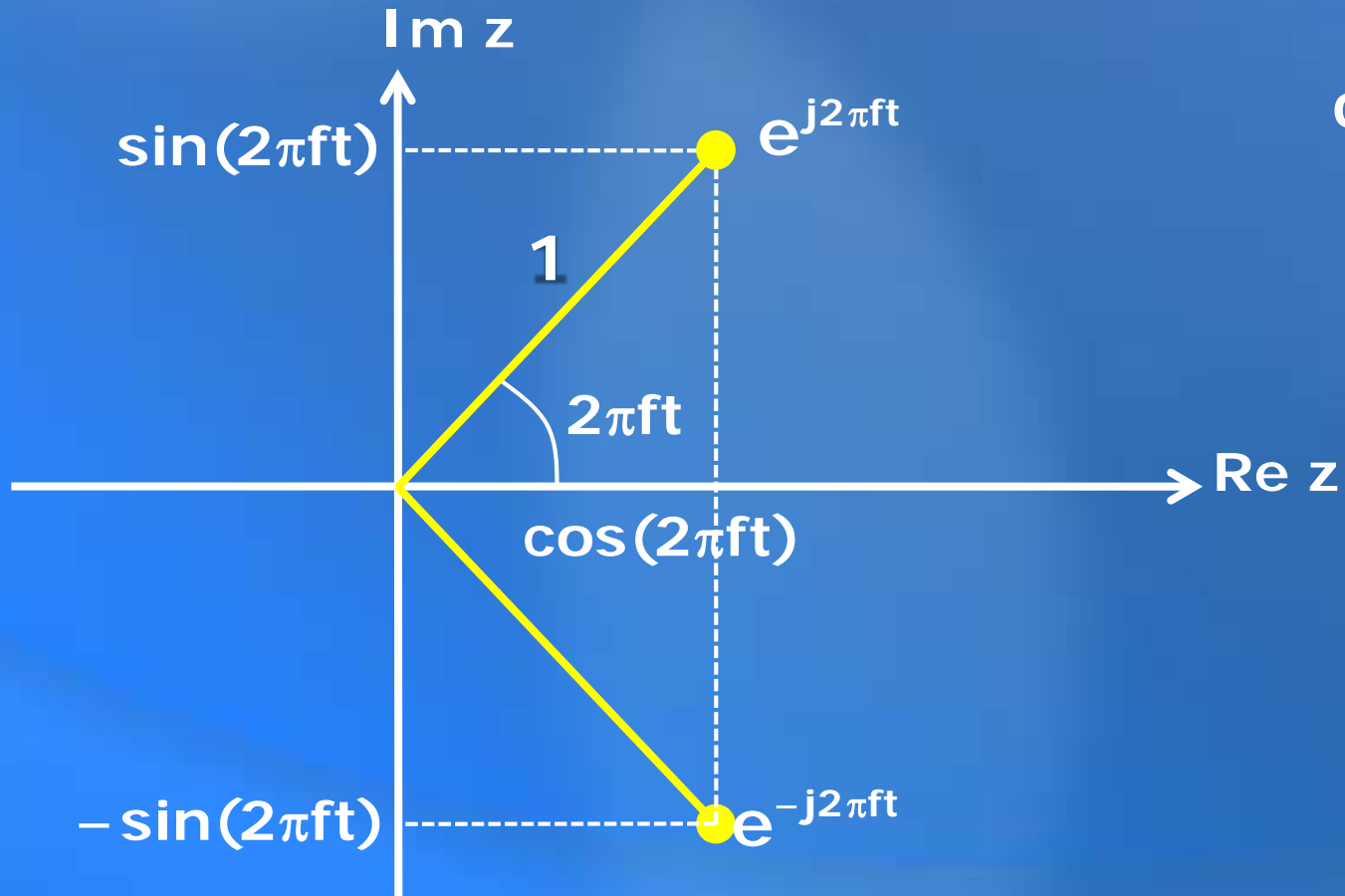
$$e^{j2\pi ft} = \cos 2\pi ft + j \sin 2\pi ft$$

Negative ($f < 0$)



$|f|$ determines speed
 $\text{sign}(f)$ determines direction

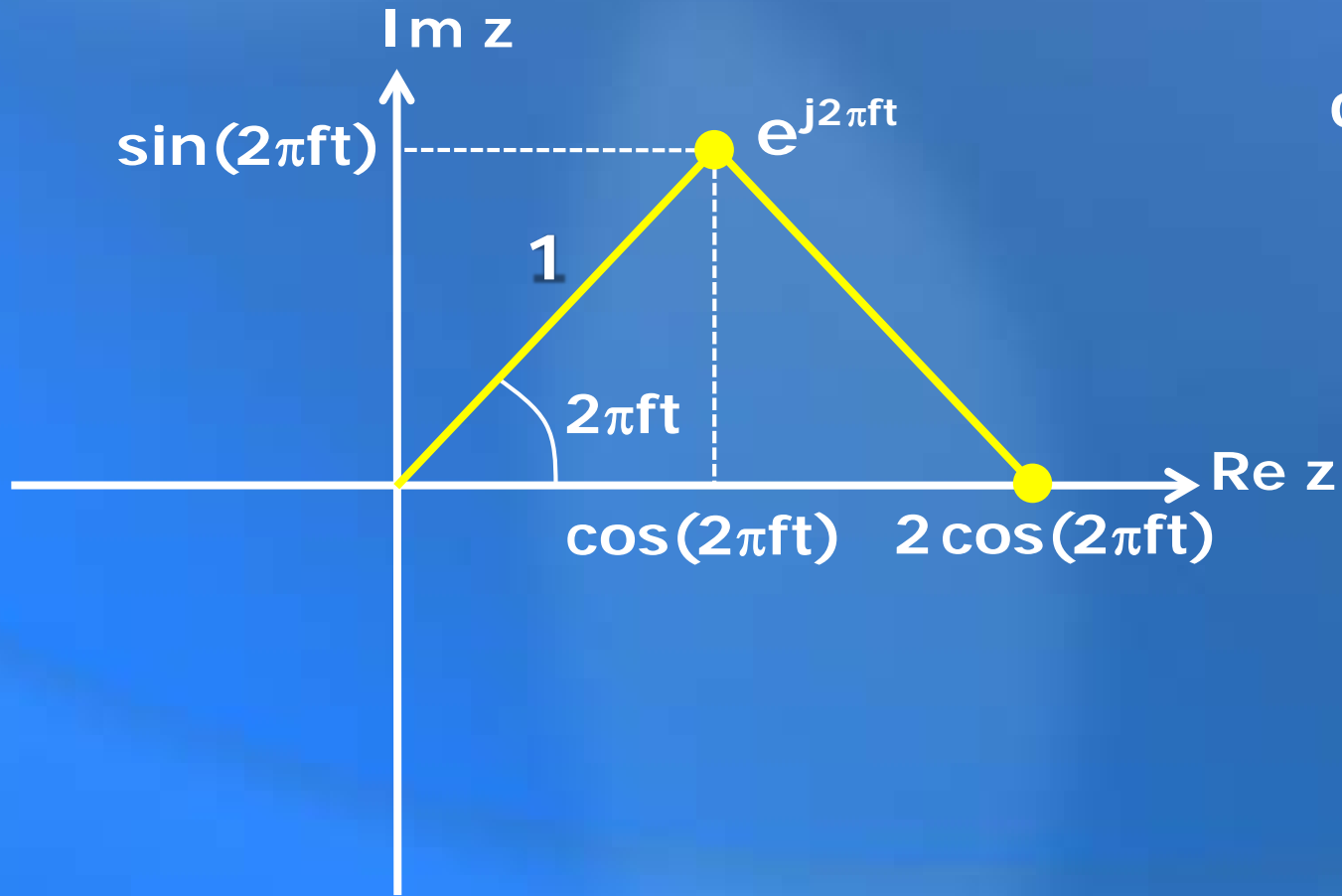
From $e^{j2\pi ft}$ to $\cos(2\pi ft)$



$$\cos(2\pi ft) = \text{Re} \{ e^{j2\pi ft} \}$$

$$e^{j2\pi ft} + e^{-j2\pi ft}$$

From $e^{j2\pi ft}$ to $\cos(2\pi ft)$



$$\begin{aligned}\cos(2\pi ft) &= \text{Re} \{ e^{j2\pi ft} \} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (e^{j2\pi ft} + e^{-j2\pi ft})\end{aligned}$$

Other useful formulas

Sine: $\sin 2\pi ft = \text{Im} \left\{ e^{j2\pi ft} \right\}$

$$= \frac{1}{2j} \left(e^{j2\pi ft} - e^{-j2\pi ft} \right)$$

Phase shift: $\cos(2\pi ft + \theta) = \text{Re} \left\{ e^{j(2\pi ft + \theta)} \right\}$

$$= \text{Re} \left\{ e^{j\theta} \cdot e^{j2\pi ft} \right\}$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(e^{j\theta} \cdot e^{j2\pi ft} + e^{-j\theta} \cdot e^{-j2\pi ft} \right)$$