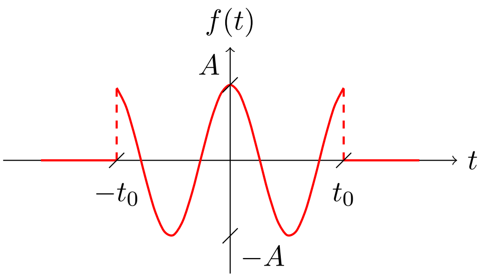
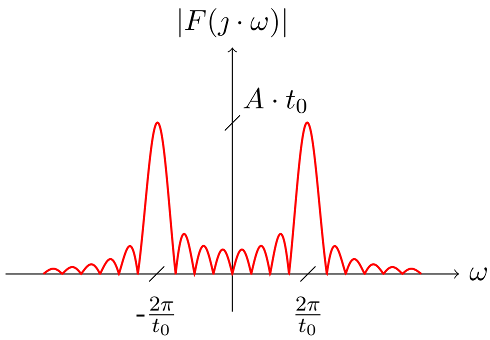
Signal Theory in practise





$$f(t) = A \cdot \Pi\left(\frac{t}{2 \cdot t_0}\right) \cdot cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{t_0} \cdot t\right)$$

$$F(\jmath\omega) = A \cdot t_0 \cdot [\ Sa\left(\omega \cdot t_0 + 2\pi\right) - Sa\left(\omega \cdot t_0 - 2\pi\right)]$$

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April 6, 2020

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ISBN 978-83-939620-3-7
Printed in Poland

Chapter 1

Fundamental concepts and measures

1.1 Basic signal metrics

1.1.1 Mean value of a signal

1.1.2 Energy of a signal

1.1.3 Power and effective value of a signal

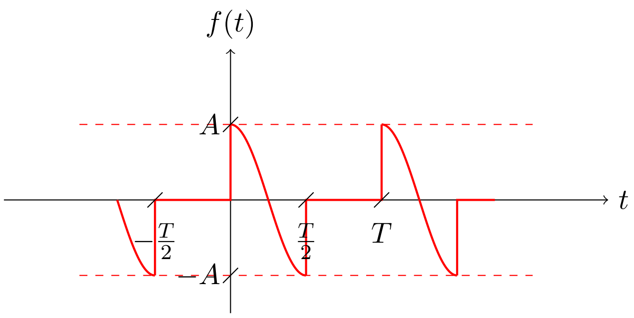
Chapter 2

Analysis of periodic signals using orthogonal series

2.1 Trigonometric Fourier series

2.2 Complex exponential Fourier series

Task 1. Calculate coefficients of the periodic signal $f(t)$ shown below for the expansion into a complex exponential Fourier series. Draw magnitude and phase spectra.



Periodic signal $f(t)$, as a piecewise function, is given by:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} A \cdot cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{T} \cdot t\right) & t \in \left(0 + k \cdot T; \frac{T}{2} + k \cdot T\right) \\ 0 & t \in \left(\frac{T}{2} + k \cdot T; T + k \cdot T\right) \end{cases} \wedge k \in Z \tag{2.1}$$

The F_0 coefficient is defined as:

$$F_0 = \frac{1}{T} \int_T f(t) \cdot dt \tag{2.2}$$

For the period $t \in (0; T)$, i.e. $k = 0$, we get:

$$F_0 = \frac{1}{T} \int_T f(t) \cdot dt =$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{T}\left(\int_0^{\frac{T}{2}} A\cdot cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{T}\cdot t\right)\cdot dt + \int_{\frac{T}{2}}^{T} 0\cdot dt\right) = \\
&= \frac{1}{T}\left(A\cdot\int_0^{\frac{T}{2}} cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{T}\cdot t\right)\cdot dt + 0\right) = \\
&= \frac{A}{T}\cdot\int_0^{\frac{T}{2}} cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{T}\cdot t\right)\cdot dt = \\
&= \left\{\begin{matrix} z & = \frac{2\pi}{T}\cdot t \\ dz & = \frac{2\pi}{T}\cdot dt \\ dt & = \frac{1}{\frac{2\pi}{T}}\cdot dz \\ dt & = \frac{T}{2\pi}\cdot dz \end{matrix}\right\} = \\
&= \frac{A}{T}\cdot\int_0^{\frac{T}{2}} cos\left(z\right)\cdot\frac{T}{2\pi}\cdot dz = \\
&= \frac{A}{T}\cdot\frac{T}{2\pi}\cdot\int_0^{\frac{T}{2}} cos\left(z\right)\cdot dz = \\
&= \frac{A}{T}\cdot\frac{T}{2\pi}\cdot sin\left(z\right)\Big|_0^{\frac{T}{2}} = \\
&= \frac{A}{2\pi}\cdot sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{T}\cdot t\right)\Big|_0^{\frac{T}{2}} = \\
&= \frac{A}{2\pi}\cdot\left(sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{T}\cdot\frac{T}{2}\right) - sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{T}\cdot 0\right)\right) = \\
&= \frac{A}{2\pi}\cdot\left(sin\left(pi\right) - sin\left(0\right)\right) = \\
&= \frac{A}{2\pi}\cdot\left(0-0\right) = \\
&= \frac{A}{2\pi}\cdot 0 = \\
&= 0
\end{aligned}
$$

The F_0 coefficient equals 0.

The F_k coefficients are defined as:

$$
F_k = \frac{1}{T}\int_T f(t)\cdot e^{-\jmath\cdot k\cdot\frac{2\pi}{T}\cdot t}\cdot dt \tag{2.3}
$$

For the period $t \in (0;T)$, i.e. $k = 0$, we get:

$$
\begin{aligned}
F_k &= \frac{1}{T}\int_T f(t)\cdot e^{-\jmath\cdot k\cdot\frac{2\pi}{T}\cdot t}\cdot dt = \\
&= \frac{1}{T}\left(\int_0^{\frac{T}{2}} A\cdot cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{T}\cdot t\right)\cdot e^{-\jmath\cdot k\cdot\frac{2\pi}{T}\cdot t}\cdot dt + \int_{\frac{T}{2}}^{T} 0\cdot e^{-\jmath\cdot k\cdot\frac{2\pi}{T}\cdot t}\cdot dt\right) = \\
&= \frac{1}{T}\left(A\cdot\int_0^{\frac{T}{2}} cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{T}\cdot t\right)\cdot e^{-\jmath\cdot k\cdot\frac{2\pi}{T}\cdot t}\cdot dt + \int_{\frac{T}{2}}^{T} 0\cdot dt\right) = \\
&= \left\{cos\left(x\right) = \frac{e^{\jmath\cdot x}+e^{-\jmath\cdot x}}{2}\right\} = \\
&= \frac{1}{T}\left(A\cdot\int_0^{\frac{T}{2}} \frac{e^{\jmath\cdot\frac{2\pi}{T}\cdot t}+e^{-\jmath\cdot\frac{2\pi}{T}\cdot t}}{2}\cdot e^{-\jmath\cdot k\cdot\frac{2\pi}{T}\cdot t}\cdot dt + 0\right) =
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{A}{2\cdot T}\cdot\int_0^{\frac{T}{2}}\left(e^{\jmath\cdot\frac{2\pi}{T}\cdot t}+e^{-\jmath\cdot\frac{2\pi}{T}\cdot t}\right)\cdot e^{-\jmath\cdot k\cdot\frac{2\pi}{T}\cdot t}\cdot dt=\\
&= \frac{A}{2\cdot T}\cdot\int_0^{\frac{T}{2}}\left(e^{\jmath\cdot\frac{2\pi}{T}\cdot t-\jmath\cdot k\cdot\frac{2\pi}{T}\cdot t}+e^{-\jmath\cdot\frac{2\pi}{T}\cdot t-\jmath\cdot k\cdot\frac{2\pi}{T}\cdot t}\right)\cdot dt=\\
&= \frac{A}{2\cdot T}\cdot\int_0^{\frac{T}{2}}\left(e^{\jmath\cdot\frac{2\pi}{T}\cdot(1-k)\cdot t}+e^{-\jmath\cdot\frac{2\pi}{T}\cdot(1+k)\cdot t}\right)\cdot dt=\\
&= \frac{A}{2\cdot T}\cdot\left(\int_0^{\frac{T}{2}}e^{\jmath\cdot\frac{2\pi}{T}\cdot(1-k)\cdot t}\cdot dt+\int_0^{\frac{T}{2}}e^{-\jmath\cdot\frac{2\pi}{T}\cdot(1+k)\cdot t}\cdot dt\right)=\\
&= \left\{\begin{array}{cc} z_1=\jmath\cdot\frac{2\pi}{T}\cdot(1-k)\cdot t & z_2=-\jmath\cdot\frac{2\pi}{T}\cdot(1+k)\cdot t\\ dz_1=\jmath\cdot\frac{2\pi}{T}\cdot(1-k)\cdot dt & dz_2=-\jmath\cdot\frac{2\pi}{T}\cdot(1+k)\cdot dt\\ dt=\frac{1}{\jmath\cdot\frac{2\pi}{T}\cdot(1-k)}\cdot dz_1 & dt=\frac{1}{-\jmath\cdot\frac{2\pi}{T}\cdot(1+k)}\cdot dz_2\end{array}\right\}=\\
&= \frac{A}{2\cdot T}\cdot\left(\int_0^{\frac{T}{2}}e^{z_1}\cdot\frac{1}{\jmath\cdot\frac{2\pi}{T}\cdot(1-k)}\cdot dz_1+\int_0^{\frac{T}{2}}e^{z_2}\cdot\frac{1}{-\jmath\cdot\frac{2\pi}{T}\cdot(1+k)}\cdot dz_2\right)=\\
&= \frac{A}{2\cdot T}\cdot\left(\frac{1}{\jmath\cdot\frac{2\pi}{T}\cdot(1-k)}\cdot\int_0^{\frac{T}{2}}e^{z_1}\cdot dz_1+\frac{1}{-\jmath\cdot\frac{2\pi}{T}\cdot(1+k)}\cdot\int_0^{\frac{T}{2}}e^{z_2}\cdot dz_2\right)=\\
&= \frac{A}{2\cdot T}\cdot\left(\frac{T}{\jmath\cdot 2\pi\cdot(1-k)}\cdot\int_0^{\frac{T}{2}}e^{z_1}\cdot dz_1-\frac{T}{\jmath\cdot 2\pi\cdot(1+k)}\cdot\int_0^{\frac{T}{2}}e^{z_2}\cdot dz_2\right)=\\
&= \frac{A}{2\cdot T}\cdot\frac{T}{\jmath\cdot 2\pi}\cdot\left(\frac{1}{(1-k)}\cdot\int_0^{\frac{T}{2}}e^{z_1}\cdot dz_1-\frac{1}{(1+k)}\cdot\int_0^{\frac{T}{2}}e^{z_2}\cdot dz_2\right)=\\
&= \frac{A}{\jmath\cdot 4\pi}\cdot\left(\frac{1}{(1-k)}\cdot e^{z_1}\Big|_0^{\frac{T}{2}}-\frac{1}{(1+k)}\cdot e^{z_2}\Big|_0^{\frac{T}{2}}\right)=\\
&= \frac{A}{\jmath\cdot 4\pi}\cdot\left(\frac{1}{(1-k)}\cdot e^{\jmath\cdot\frac{2\pi}{T}\cdot(1-k)\cdot t}\Big|_0^{\frac{T}{2}}-\frac{1}{(1+k)}\cdot e^{-\jmath\cdot\frac{2\pi}{T}\cdot(1+k)\cdot t}\Big|_0^{\frac{T}{2}}\right)=\\
&= \frac{A}{\jmath\cdot 4\pi}\cdot\left(\frac{1}{(1-k)}\cdot\left(e^{\jmath\cdot\frac{2\pi}{T}\cdot(1-k)\cdot\frac{T}{2}}-e^{\jmath\cdot\frac{2\pi}{T}\cdot(1-k)\cdot 0}\right)-\frac{1}{(1+k)}\cdot\left(e^{-\jmath\cdot\frac{2\pi}{T}\cdot(1+k)\cdot\frac{T}{2}}-e^{-\jmath\cdot\frac{2\pi}{T}\cdot(1+k)\cdot 0}\right)\right)=\\
&= \frac{A}{\jmath\cdot 4\pi}\cdot\left(\frac{1}{(1-k)}\cdot\left(e^{\jmath\cdot\pi\cdot(1-k)}-e^{0}\right)-\frac{1}{(1+k)}\cdot\left(e^{-\jmath\cdot\pi\cdot(1+k)}-1\right)\right)=\\
&= \frac{A}{\jmath\cdot 4\pi}\cdot\left(\frac{1}{(1-k)}\cdot\left(e^{\jmath\cdot\pi}\cdot e^{-\jmath\cdot k\cdot\pi}-1\right)-\frac{1}{(1+k)}\cdot\left(e^{-\jmath\cdot\pi}\cdot e^{-\jmath\cdot k\cdot\pi}-1\right)\right)=\\
&= \frac{A}{\jmath\cdot 4\pi}\cdot\left(\frac{1}{(1-k)}\cdot\left(-1\cdot e^{-\jmath\cdot k\cdot\pi}-1\right)-\frac{1}{(1+k)}\cdot\left(-1\cdot e^{-\jmath\cdot k\cdot\pi}-1\right)\right)=\\
&= \frac{A}{\jmath\cdot 4\pi}\cdot\left(\frac{1}{(1-k)}\cdot\left(-\cdot e^{-\jmath\cdot k\cdot\pi}-1\right)-\frac{1}{(1+k)}\cdot\left(-\cdot e^{-\jmath\cdot k\cdot\pi}-1\right)\right)=\\
&= \frac{A}{\jmath\cdot 4\pi}\cdot\left(\frac{\left(-e^{-\jmath\cdot k\cdot\pi}-1\right)\cdot(1+k)}{(1-k)\cdot(1+k)}-\frac{\left(-e^{-\jmath\cdot k\cdot\pi}-1\right)\cdot(1-k)}{(1-k)\cdot(1+k)}\right)=\\
&= \frac{A}{\jmath\cdot 4\pi}\cdot\left(\frac{-\cdot e^{-\jmath\cdot k\cdot\pi}-1-k\cdot e^{-\jmath\cdot k\cdot\pi}-k}{(1-k)\cdot(1+k)}-\frac{-\cdot e^{-\jmath\cdot k\cdot\pi}-1+k\cdot e^{-\jmath\cdot k\cdot\pi}+k}{(1-k)\cdot(1+k)}\right)=\\
&= \frac{A}{\jmath\cdot 4\pi}\cdot\left(\frac{-\cdot e^{-\jmath\cdot k\cdot\pi}-1-k\cdot e^{-\jmath\cdot k\cdot\pi}-k+e^{-\jmath\cdot k\cdot\pi}+1-k\cdot e^{-\jmath\cdot k\cdot\pi}-k}{1-k^2}\right)=\\
&= \frac{A}{\jmath\cdot 4\pi}\cdot\left(\frac{-2\cdot k\cdot e^{-\jmath\cdot k\cdot\pi}-2\cdot k}{1-k^2}\right)=\\
&= -\frac{A\cdot k}{\jmath\cdot 2\pi}\cdot\left(\frac{e^{-\jmath\cdot k\cdot\pi}+1}{1-k^2}\right)
\end{aligned}
$$

$$= \jmath \cdot \frac{A \cdot k}{\jmath \cdot 2\pi} \cdot \left(\frac{(-1)^k + 1}{1 - k^2}\right)$$

The F_k coefficients equal to $\jmath \cdot \frac{A \cdot k}{\jmath \cdot 2\pi} \cdot \left(\frac{(-1)^k+1}{1-k^2}\right)$.
We have to calculate F_k for $k = 1$ directly by definition:

$$\begin{aligned}
F_1 &= \frac{1}{T}\int_T f(t) \cdot e^{-\jmath \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{2\pi}{T} \cdot t} \cdot dt = \\
&= \frac{1}{T}\left(\int_0^{\frac{T}{2}} A \cdot cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{T} \cdot t\right) \cdot e^{-\jmath \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{2\pi}{T} \cdot t} \cdot dt + \int_{\frac{T}{2}}^{T} 0 \cdot e^{-\jmath \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{2\pi}{T} \cdot t} \cdot dt\right) = \\
&= \frac{1}{T}\left(A \cdot \int_0^{\frac{T}{2}} cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{T} \cdot t\right) \cdot e^{-\jmath \cdot \frac{2\pi}{T} \cdot t} \cdot dt + \int_{\frac{T}{2}}^{T} 0 \cdot dt\right) = \\
&= \left\{cos\left(x\right) = \tfrac{e^{\jmath \cdot x} + e^{-\jmath \cdot x}}{2}\right\} = \\
&= \frac{1}{T}\left(A \cdot \int_0^{\frac{T}{2}} \frac{e^{\jmath \cdot \frac{2\pi}{T} \cdot t} + e^{-\jmath \cdot \frac{2\pi}{T} \cdot t}}{2} \cdot e^{-\jmath \cdot \frac{2\pi}{T} \cdot t} \cdot dt + 0\right) = \\
&= \frac{A}{2 \cdot T} \cdot \int_0^{\frac{T}{2}} \left(e^{\jmath \cdot \frac{2\pi}{T} \cdot t} + e^{-\jmath \cdot \frac{2\pi}{T} \cdot t}\right) \cdot e^{-\jmath \cdot \frac{2\pi}{T} \cdot t} \cdot dt = \\
&= \frac{A}{2 \cdot T} \cdot \int_0^{\frac{T}{2}} \left(e^{\jmath \cdot \frac{2\pi}{T} \cdot t - \jmath \cdot \frac{2\pi}{T} \cdot t} + e^{-\jmath \cdot \frac{2\pi}{T} \cdot t - \jmath \cdot \frac{2\pi}{T} \cdot t}\right) \cdot dt = \\
&= \frac{A}{2 \cdot T} \cdot \int_0^{\frac{T}{2}} \left(e^{\jmath \cdot \frac{2\pi}{T} \cdot (1-1) \cdot t} + e^{-\jmath \cdot \frac{2\pi}{T} \cdot (1+1) \cdot t}\right) \cdot dt = \\
&= \frac{A}{2 \cdot T} \cdot \left(\int_0^{\frac{T}{2}} e^{\jmath \cdot \frac{2\pi}{T} \cdot 0 \cdot t} \cdot dt + \int_0^{\frac{T}{2}} e^{-\jmath \cdot \frac{2\pi}{T} \cdot 2 \cdot t} \cdot dt\right) = \\
&= \frac{A}{2 \cdot T} \cdot \left(\int_0^{\frac{T}{2}} e^{0} \cdot dt + \int_0^{\frac{T}{2}} e^{-\jmath \cdot \frac{4\pi}{T} \cdot t} \cdot dt\right) = \\
&= \frac{A}{2 \cdot T} \cdot \left(\int_0^{\frac{T}{2}} 1 \cdot dt + \int_0^{\frac{T}{2}} e^{-\jmath \cdot \frac{4\pi}{T} \cdot t} \cdot dt\right) = \\
&= \frac{A}{2 \cdot T} \cdot \left(\int_0^{\frac{T}{2}} dt + \int_0^{\frac{T}{2}} e^{-\jmath \cdot \frac{4\pi}{T} \cdot t} \cdot dt\right) = \\
&= \left\{\begin{matrix} z = -\jmath \cdot \frac{4\pi}{T} \cdot t \\ dz = -\jmath \cdot \frac{4\pi}{T} \cdot dt \\ dt = \frac{1}{-\jmath \cdot \frac{4\pi}{T}} \cdot dz \end{matrix}\right\} = \\
&= \frac{A}{2 \cdot T} \cdot \left(\int_0^{\frac{T}{2}} dt + \int_0^{\frac{T}{2}} e^{z} \cdot \frac{1}{-\jmath \cdot \frac{4\pi}{T}} \cdot dz\right) = \\
&= \frac{A}{2 \cdot T} \cdot \left(\int_0^{\frac{T}{2}} dt + \frac{1}{-\jmath \cdot \frac{4\pi}{T}} \cdot \int_0^{\frac{T}{2}} e^{z} \cdot dz\right) = \\
&= \frac{A}{2 \cdot T} \cdot \left(t\Big|_0^{\frac{T}{2}} - \frac{1}{\jmath \cdot \frac{4\pi}{T}} \cdot e^{z}\Big|_0^{\frac{T}{2}}\right) = \\
&= \frac{A}{2 \cdot T} \cdot \left(\left(\frac{T}{2} - 0\right) - \frac{1}{\jmath \cdot \frac{4\pi}{T}} \cdot e^{-\jmath \cdot \frac{4\pi}{T} \cdot t}\Big|_0^{\frac{T}{2}}\right) = \\
&= \frac{A}{2 \cdot T} \cdot \left(\frac{T}{2} - \frac{1}{\jmath \cdot \frac{4\pi}{T}} \cdot \left(e^{-\jmath \cdot \frac{4\pi}{T} \cdot \frac{T}{2}} - e^{-\jmath \cdot \frac{4\pi}{T} \cdot 0}\right)\right) =
\end{aligned}$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{A}{2\cdot T}\cdot\left(\frac{T}{2}-\frac{1}{\jmath\cdot\frac{4\pi}{T}}\cdot\left(e^{-\jmath\cdot 2\pi}-e^{0}\right)\right)=\\
&= \frac{A}{2\cdot T}\cdot\left(\frac{T}{2}-\frac{1}{\jmath\cdot\frac{4\pi}{T}}\cdot(1-1)\right)=\\
&= \frac{A}{2\cdot T}\cdot\left(\frac{T}{2}-\frac{1}{\jmath\cdot\frac{4\pi}{T}}\cdot 0\right)=\\
&= \frac{A}{2\cdot T}\cdot\left(\frac{T}{2}-0\right)=\\
&= \frac{A}{2\cdot T}\cdot\frac{T}{2}=\\
&= \frac{A}{4}
\end{aligned}
$$

The F_1 coefficients equal to $\frac{A}{4}$.

We have to calculate F_k for $k=-1$ directly by definition:

$$
\begin{aligned}
F_{-1} &= \frac{1}{T}\int_T f(t)\cdot e^{-\jmath\cdot(-1)\cdot\frac{2\pi}{T}\cdot t}\cdot dt=\\
&= \frac{1}{T}\left(\int_0^{\frac{T}{2}} A\cdot cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{T}\cdot t\right)\cdot e^{-\jmath\cdot(-1)\cdot\frac{2\pi}{T}\cdot t}\cdot dt+\int_{\frac{T}{2}}^{T} 0\cdot e^{-\jmath\cdot(-1)\cdot\frac{2\pi}{T}\cdot t}\cdot dt\right)=\\
&= \frac{1}{T}\left(A\cdot\int_0^{\frac{T}{2}} cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{T}\cdot t\right)\cdot e^{\jmath\cdot\frac{2\pi}{T}\cdot t}\cdot dt+\int_{\frac{T}{2}}^{T} 0\cdot dt\right)=\\
&= \left\{cos\left(x\right)=\tfrac{e^{\jmath\cdot x}+e^{-\jmath\cdot x}}{2}\right\}=\\
&= \frac{1}{T}\left(A\cdot\int_0^{\frac{T}{2}} \frac{e^{\jmath\cdot\frac{2\pi}{T}\cdot t}+e^{-\jmath\cdot\frac{2\pi}{T}\cdot t}}{2}\cdot e^{\jmath\cdot\frac{2\pi}{T}\cdot t}\cdot dt+0\right)=\\
&= \frac{A}{2\cdot T}\cdot\int_0^{\frac{T}{2}}\left(e^{\jmath\cdot\frac{2\pi}{T}\cdot t}+e^{-\jmath\cdot\frac{2\pi}{T}\cdot t}\right)\cdot e^{\jmath\cdot\frac{2\pi}{T}\cdot t}\cdot dt=\\
&= \frac{A}{2\cdot T}\cdot\int_0^{\frac{T}{2}}\left(e^{\jmath\cdot\frac{2\pi}{T}\cdot t+\jmath\cdot\frac{2\pi}{T}\cdot t}+e^{-\jmath\cdot\frac{2\pi}{T}\cdot t+\jmath\cdot\frac{2\pi}{T}\cdot t}\right)\cdot dt=\\
&= \frac{A}{2\cdot T}\cdot\int_0^{\frac{T}{2}}\left(e^{\jmath\cdot\frac{2\pi}{T}\cdot(1+1)\cdot t}+e^{-\jmath\cdot\frac{2\pi}{T}\cdot(-1+1)\cdot t}\right)\cdot dt=\\
&= \frac{A}{2\cdot T}\cdot\left(\int_0^{\frac{T}{2}} e^{\jmath\cdot\frac{2\pi}{T}\cdot 2\cdot t}\cdot dt+\int_0^{\frac{T}{2}} e^{-\jmath\cdot\frac{2\pi}{T}\cdot 0\cdot t}\cdot dt\right)=\\
&= \frac{A}{2\cdot T}\cdot\left(\int_0^{\frac{T}{2}} e^{\jmath\cdot\frac{4\pi}{T}\cdot t}\cdot dt+\int_0^{\frac{T}{2}} e^{0}\cdot dt\right)=\\
&= \frac{A}{2\cdot T}\cdot\left(\int_0^{\frac{T}{2}} e^{\jmath\cdot\frac{4\pi}{T}\cdot t}\cdot dt+\int_0^{\frac{T}{2}} 1\cdot dt\right)=\\
&= \frac{A}{2\cdot T}\cdot\left(\int_0^{\frac{T}{2}} e^{\jmath\cdot\frac{4\pi}{T}\cdot t}\cdot dt+\int_0^{\frac{T}{2}} dt\right)=\\
&= \left\{\begin{matrix} z=\jmath\cdot\frac{4\pi}{T}\cdot t\\ dz=\jmath\cdot\frac{4\pi}{T}\cdot dt\\ dt=\frac{1}{\jmath\cdot\frac{4\pi}{T}}\cdot dz\end{matrix}\right\}=
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{A}{2 \cdot T} \cdot \left(\int_0^{\frac{T}{2}} e^z \cdot \frac{1}{\jmath \cdot \frac{4\pi}{T}} \cdot dz + \int_0^{\frac{T}{2}} dt \right) = \\
&= \frac{A}{2 \cdot T} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\jmath \cdot \frac{4\pi}{T}} \cdot \int_0^{\frac{T}{2}} e^z \cdot dz + \int_0^{\frac{T}{2}} dt \right) = \\
&= \frac{A}{2 \cdot T} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\jmath \cdot \frac{4\pi}{T}} \cdot e^z \Big|_0^{\frac{T}{2}} + t \Big|_0^{\frac{T}{2}} \right) = \\
&= \frac{A}{2 \cdot T} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\jmath \cdot \frac{4\pi}{T}} \cdot e^{\jmath \cdot \frac{4\pi}{T} \cdot t} \Big|_0^{\frac{T}{2}} + \left(\frac{T}{2} - 0 \right) \right) = \\
&= \frac{A}{2 \cdot T} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\jmath \cdot \frac{4\pi}{T}} \cdot \left(e^{\jmath \cdot \frac{4\pi}{T} \cdot \frac{T}{2}} - e^{\jmath \cdot \frac{4\pi}{T} \cdot 0} \right) + \frac{T}{2} \right) = \\
&= \frac{A}{2 \cdot T} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\jmath \cdot \frac{4\pi}{T}} \cdot \left(e^{\jmath \cdot 2\pi} - e^0 \right) + \frac{T}{2} \right) = \\
&= \frac{A}{2 \cdot T} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\jmath \cdot \frac{4\pi}{T}} \cdot (1 - 1) + \frac{T}{2} \right) = \\
&= \frac{A}{2 \cdot T} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\jmath \cdot \frac{4\pi}{T}} \cdot 0 + \frac{T}{2} \right) = \\
&= \frac{A}{2 \cdot T} \cdot \left(0 + \frac{T}{2} \right) = \\
&= \frac{A}{2 \cdot T} \cdot \frac{T}{2} = \\
&= \frac{A}{4}
\end{aligned}
$$

The F_{-1} coefficients equal to $\frac{A}{4}$.

To sum up, coefficients for the expansion into a complex exponential Fourier series are given by:

$$
\begin{aligned}
F_0 &= 0 \\
F_1 &= \frac{A}{4} \\
F_{-1} &= \frac{A}{4} \\
F_k &= \jmath \cdot \frac{A \cdot k}{\jmath \cdot 2\pi} \cdot \left(\frac{(-1)^k + 1}{1 - k^2} \right)
\end{aligned}
$$

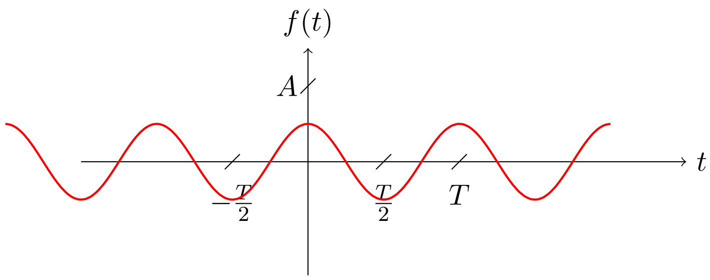
The first several coefficients are equal to:

k	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5
F_k	0	$\jmath \cdot \frac{4 \cdot A}{15 \cdot \pi}$	0	$\jmath \cdot \frac{2 \cdot A}{3 \cdot \pi}$	$\frac{A}{4}$	0	$\frac{A}{4}$	$-\jmath \cdot \frac{2 \cdot A}{3 \cdot \pi}$	0	$-\jmath \cdot \frac{4 \cdot A}{15 \cdot \pi}$	0
$\lvert F_k \rvert$	0	$\frac{4 \cdot A}{15 \cdot \pi}$	0	$\frac{2 \cdot A}{3 \cdot \pi}$	$\frac{A}{4}$	0	$\frac{A}{4}$	$\frac{2 \cdot A}{3 \cdot \pi}$	0	$\frac{4 \cdot A}{15 \cdot \pi}$	0
$Arg\left\{F_k\right\}$	0	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	0	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	0	0	0	$-\frac{\pi}{2}$	0	$-\frac{\pi}{2}$	0

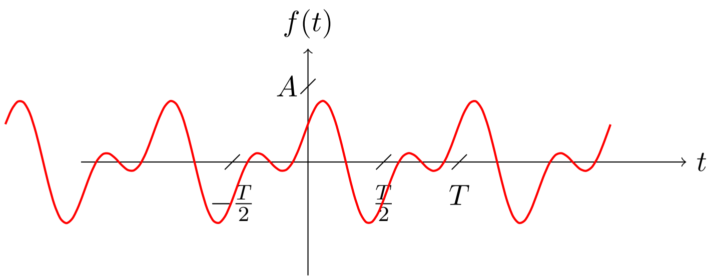
Hence, the signal $f(t)$ may be expressed as the sum of the harmonic series

$$
\begin{aligned}
f(t) &= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} F_k \cdot e^{\jmath \cdot k \cdot \frac{2\pi}{T} \cdot t} \\
f(t) &= \frac{A}{4} \cdot e^{\jmath \cdot (-1) \cdot \frac{2\pi}{T} \cdot t} + \frac{A}{4} \cdot e^{\jmath \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{2\pi}{T} \cdot t} + \sum_{\substack{k=-\infty \\ k\neq 0 \\ k\neq -1 \wedge k\neq 1}}^{\infty} \left[\jmath \cdot \frac{A \cdot k}{\jmath \cdot 2\pi} \cdot \left(\frac{(-1)^k + 1}{1 - k^2} \right) \right] \cdot e^{\jmath \cdot k \cdot \frac{2\pi}{T} \cdot t} \\
f(t) &= \frac{A}{2} \cdot cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{T} \cdot t \right) + \sum_{\substack{k=-\infty \\ k\neq 0 \\ k\neq -1 \wedge k\neq 1}}^{\infty} \left[\jmath \cdot \frac{A \cdot k}{\jmath \cdot 2\pi} \cdot \left(\frac{(-1)^k + 1}{1 - k^2} \right) \right] \cdot e^{\jmath \cdot k \cdot \frac{2\pi}{T} \cdot t}
\end{aligned} \tag{2.4}
$$

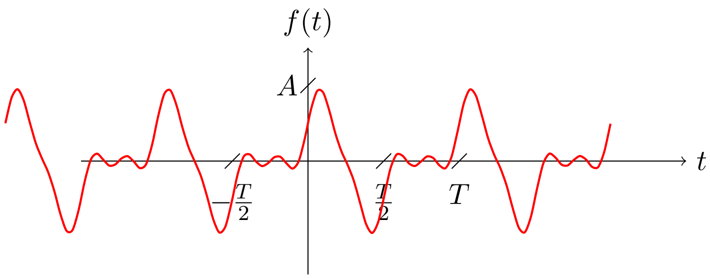
A partial approximation of the $f(t)$ signal from $k_{min} = -1$ to $k_{max} = 1$ results in:



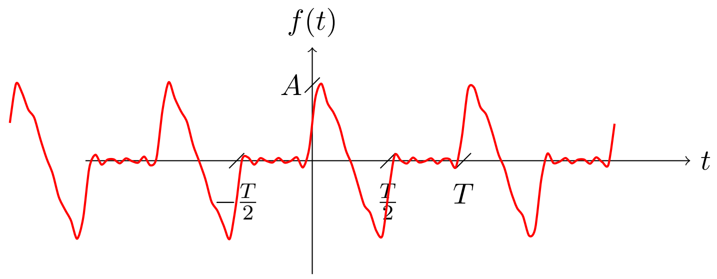
A partial approximation of the $f(t)$ signal from $k_{min} = -2$ to $k_{max} = 2$ results in:



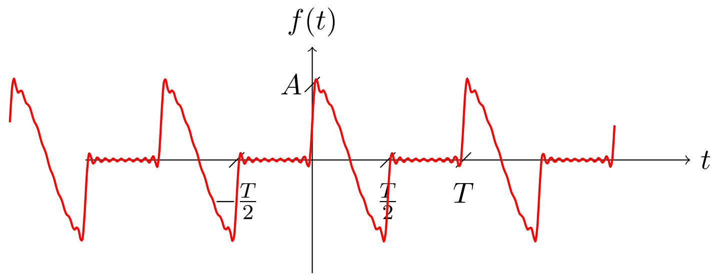
A partial approximation of the $f(t)$ signal from $k_{min} = -4$ to $k_{max} = 4$ results in:



A partial approximation of the $f(t)$ signal from $k_{min} = -10$ to $k_{max} = 10$ results in:

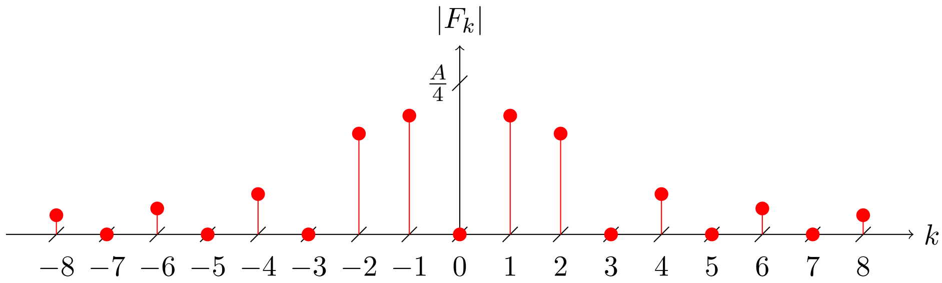


A partial approximation of the $f(t)$ signal from $k_{min} = -20$ to $k_{max} = 20$ results in:



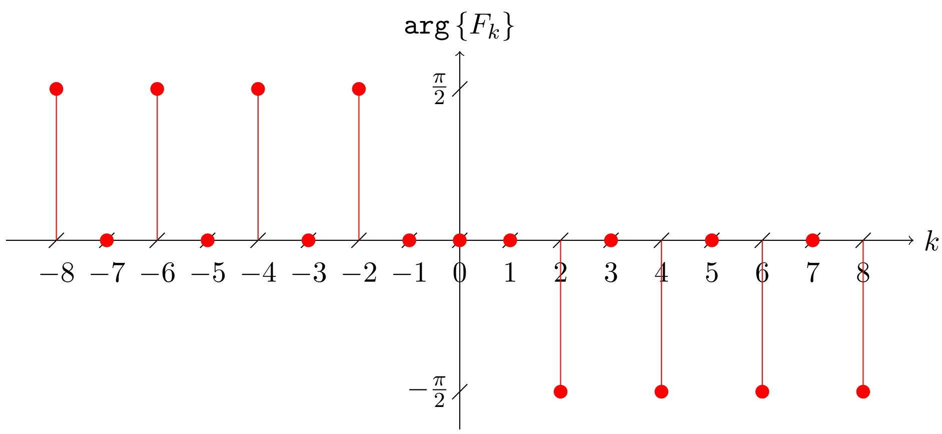
Approximation of the $f(t)$ signal for from $k_{min} = -\infty$ to $k_{max} = \infty$ results in oryginal signal.

Based on coefficents F_k we can plot magnitude spectrum $|F_k|$ of the $f(t)$ signal.



The magnitude spectrum of a real signal is an even-symmetric function of k.

Based on coefficents F_k we can plot phase spectrum $\texttt{arg}\{F_k\}$ of the $f(t)$ signal.



The phase spectrum of a real signal is an odd-symmetric function of k.

2.3 Computing the power of a signal – the Parseval's theorem

Chapter 3

Analysis of non-periodic signals. Fourier Transformation and Transform

3.1 Calculation of Fourier Transform by definition

3.2 Exploiting properties of the Fourier transform

3.3 Calculating energy of the signal from its Fourier transform. The Parseval's theorem

Chapter 4

Processing of signals by linear and time invariant (LTI) systems

4.1 Linear convolution

4.2 Filters

ISBN 978-83-939620-3-7