Complex Fourier Series

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1 "The Series"

For a function $f(x)$ with range $-\frac{a}{2} < x < \frac{a}{2}$ we assume that it can be reproduced by a sum of complex exponentials of the form

$$exp(ik_n x) \tag{1}$$

Where $k = \frac{2n\pi}{a}$ so that n periods of a complex exponential fit's into the range $-\frac{a}{2} < x < \frac{a}{2}$. Along with complex coefficients for each term, we get the equation

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=-infty}^{infty} c_n \exp\left(\frac{2ni\pi}{a}x\right) \tag{2}$$

This is the complex Fourier series.

2 "An interesting result"

To calculate any particular coefficient, it will be important to evaluate the following intergral.

$$I_{nm} = int_{-\frac{a}{2}}^{\frac{a}{2}} \exp\left(\frac{2in\pi}{a}x\right) \exp\left(\frac{-2im\pi}{a}x\right) dx \tag{3a}$$

$$= int_{-\frac{a}{2}}^{\frac{a}{2}} \exp\left(\frac{2i(n-m)\pi}{a}x\right) dx \tag{3b}$$

letting $p = (n - m)$

$$I_{nm} = int_{-\frac{a}{2}}^{\frac{a}{2}} \exp\left(\frac{2ip\pi}{a}x\right) dx \tag{3c}$$

$$= \frac{a}{2ip\pi}\left[\exp\left(\frac{2ip\pi}{a}x\right)\right]_{-\frac{a}{2}}^{\frac{a}{2}} \tag{3d}$$

$$= \frac{a}{2ip\pi}\left[\exp\left(\frac{2ip\pi}{a}\frac{a}{2}\right) - \exp\left(-\frac{2ip\pi}{a}\frac{a}{2}\right)\right] \tag{3e}$$

$$= \frac{a}{2ip\pi}\left[\exp\left(ip\pi\right) - \exp\left(-ip\pi\right)\right] \tag{3f}$$

using $\exp(ix) = \cos(x) + i\sin(x)$

$$I_{nm} = \frac{a}{2ip\pi}\left[\cos(p\pi) + i\sin(p\pi) - (\cos(p\pi) - i\sin(p\pi))\right] \tag{3g}$$

$$= \frac{a}{2ip\pi}\left[\cos(p\pi) + i\sin(p\pi) - \cos(p\pi) + i\sin(p\pi)\right] \tag{3h}$$

$$= \frac{a}{2ip\pi}\left[2i\sin(p\pi)\right] \tag{3i}$$

$$= \frac{a}{p\pi}\sin(p\pi) \tag{3j}$$

$$= a\frac{\sin(p\pi)}{p\pi} \tag{3k}$$

$$= a\mathrm{sinc}(p\pi) \tag{3l}$$

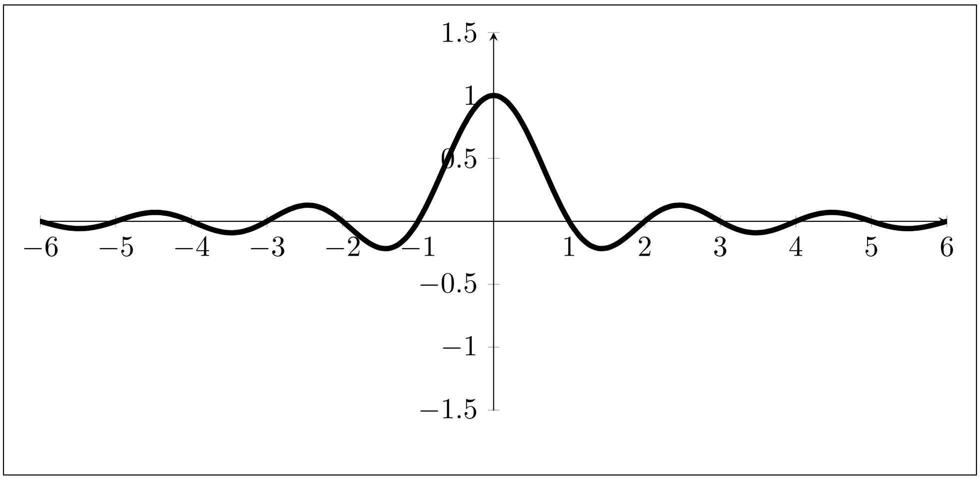

Figure 1: plot of $\mathrm{sinc}(x\pi)$