CG2023 TUTORIAL 2 (SOLUTIONS)

Solution to Q.1

Description of $x(t)$:

- $x(t)$ has an average (or DC) value of 2 $\because$ Zero-frequency component has value 2
- $x(t)$ is a POWER SIGNAL $\because$ $\begin{cases}\text{Spectrum is defined only at discrete} \\ \text{frequency points (sum of sinusoids)}\end{cases}$
- $x(t)$ is APERIODIC $\because$ $\{\pi,\ \pi^2, \pi^3\}$ ······ has no common factor such that they are integer times of this factor.

Therefore, $x(t)$ does not have a Fourier series expansion.

Solution to Q.2

(a) The fundamental frequency of $x(t) = 6\sin(12\pi t) + 4\exp\left(j\left(8\pi t + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right) + 2$ is $\begin{cases}\boldsymbol{f_p = HCF\{6,4\} = 2} \\ \boldsymbol{T_p = 0.5}\end{cases}$.

Re-write $x(t)$ as a sum of weighted zero-phase complex exponentials and arrange the terms in ascending frequency order:

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &= \frac{6}{j2}\left[\exp(j12\pi t) - \exp(-j12\pi t)\right] + 4\exp(j\pi/4)\exp(j8\pi t) + 2 \\ &= j3\exp(-j12\pi t) + 2 + 4\exp(j\pi/4)\exp(j8\pi t) - j3\exp(j12\pi t) \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

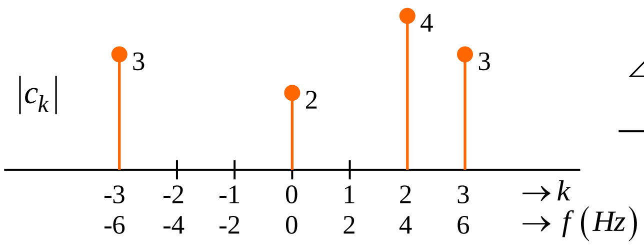
Express $x(t)$ as a complex exponential Fourier series:

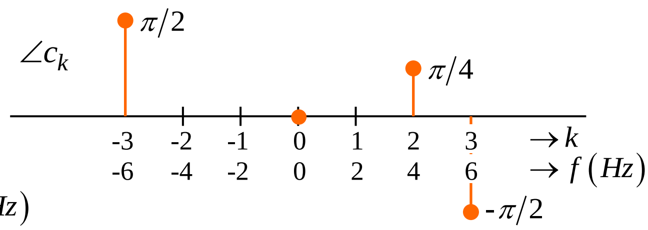
$$x(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} c_k \exp\left(j2\pi \frac{k}{T_p} t\right) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} c_k \exp(j4\pi k t)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \cdots + c_{-3}\exp(-j12\pi t) + c_{-2}\exp(-j8\pi t) + c_{-1}\exp(-j4\pi t) \\ +c_0 \\ +c_1\exp(j4\pi t) + c_2\exp(j8\pi t) + c_3\exp(j12\pi t) + \cdots\cdots \end{pmatrix} \tag{2}$$

Comparing coefficients of complex exponential terms in (1) and (2), we conclude that:

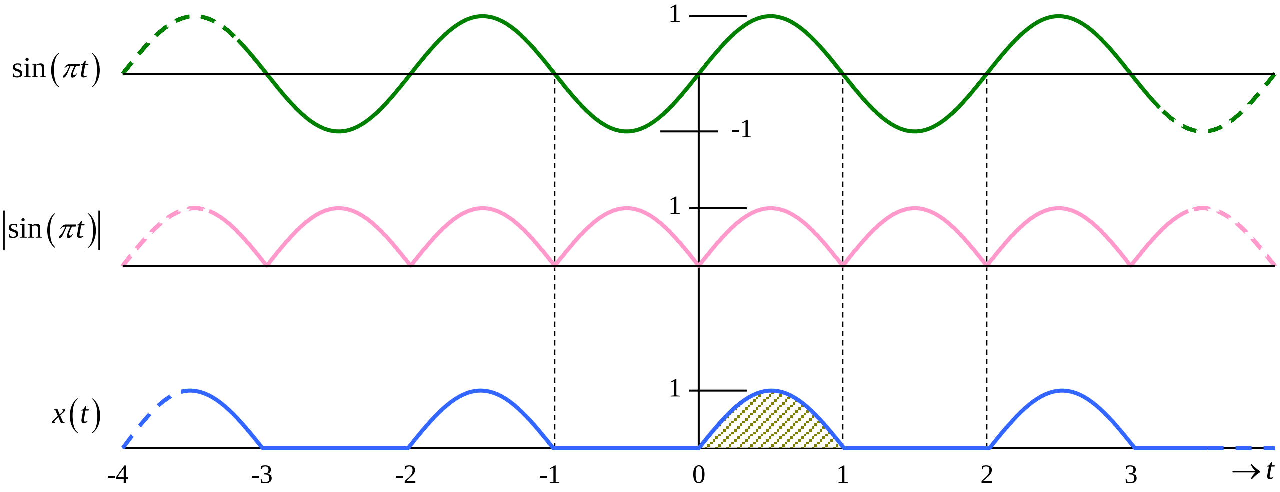
$$\boldsymbol{c_{-3} = j3,\ c_0 = 2,\ c_2 = 4\exp\left(j\frac{\pi}{4}\right),\ c_3 = -j3} \text{ and } \left[\boldsymbol{c_k = 0;\ k \neq 0,\ 2,\ \pm 3}\right].$$





Remarks: *If a periodic signal is given as a sum of sinusoids, then its Fourier series coefficients can be evaluated using the above method without the need to perform any integration.*

(b) $x(t)=\frac{1}{2}\left(|\sin(\pi t)|+\sin(\pi t)\right)$: Half-wave rectification of $\sin(\pi t)$.



Period of $x(t)$: $T=2$

Coefficients of complex exponential Fourier series expansion of $x(t)$:

$$c_k=\frac{1}{T}\int_0^T x(t)\exp(-j2\pi kt/T)\,dt=\frac{1}{2}\int_0^2 x(t)\exp(-j\pi kt)\,dt$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\int_0^1 \sin(\pi t)\exp(-j\pi kt)\,dt$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\int_0^1 \frac{1}{j2}\left[\exp(j\pi t)-\exp(-j\pi t)\right]\exp(-j\pi kt)\,dt$$

$$=\frac{1}{j4}\int_0^1 \exp(-j\pi(k-1)t)-\exp(-j\pi(k+1)t)\,dt$$

$$=\frac{1}{j4}\left[\frac{\exp(-j\pi(k-1)t)}{-j\pi(k-1)}-\frac{\exp(-j\pi(k+1)t)}{-j\pi(k+1)}\right]_0^1$$

$$=\frac{1}{j4}\left[\left(\frac{\exp(-j\pi(k-1))}{-j\pi(k-1)}-\frac{\exp(-j\pi(k+1))}{-j\pi(k+1)}\right)-\left(\frac{1}{-j\pi(k-1)}-\frac{1}{-j\pi(k+1)}\right)\right]$$

$$=\frac{1}{j4}\left[\exp(-j\pi k)\left(\frac{-1}{-j\pi(k-1)}-\frac{-1}{-j\pi(k+1)}\right)+\left(\frac{-1}{-j\pi(k-1)}-\frac{-1}{-j\pi(k+1)}\right)\right]$$

$$=\frac{\exp(-j\pi k)+1}{2\pi\left(1-k^2\right)}=\begin{cases}\dfrac{1}{\pi\left(1-k^2\right)}; & k \text{ even}\\ j/4; & k=-1\\ -j/4; & k=1\\ 0; & \textit{otherwise}\end{cases}$$

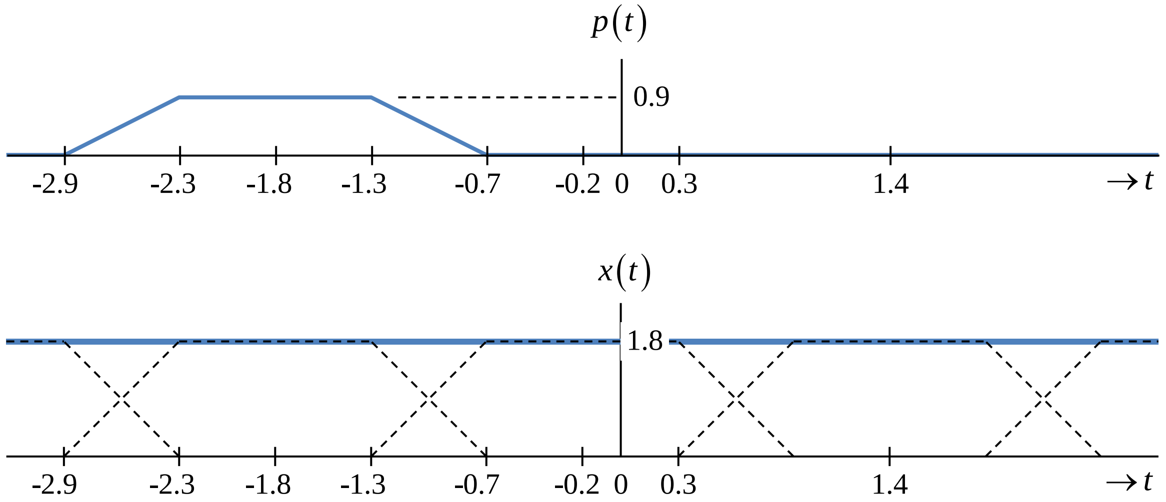
Solution to Q.3

Assume the frequency of $x_1(t)$ and $x_2(t)$ are f_1 and f_2, respectively. If $x(t)$ is periodic signal, a fundamental frequency should be identified such that both f_1 and f_2 are integer multiplication of this fundamental frequency. This is because in the Fourier series expansion of a periodic signal, all the frequency components should be DC, fundamental frequency component and its harmonics. That is $f_0 = \text{HCF}(f_1, f_2)$ must exist such that both f_1 and f_2 are integer multiplication of f_0 to ensure $x(t)$ is periodic.

It is obvious that there may be multiple solutions. We generally choose the maximal one. Let $k_1 = \frac{f_1}{f}$ and $k_2 = \frac{f_2}{f}$ where k_1 and k_2 are positive integers. We have $f_1 = k_1 f_0$ and $f_2 = k_2 f_0$.

Solution to Q.4

Graphically, we observe that $x(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} 2p(t-1.6n) = 1.8$.



By Deduction:

- $x(t)$ has a *zero-frequency* component of value 1.8, which implies that $c_0 = 1.8$.
- $x(t)$ has no *non-zero frequency* components, which implies that $c_k = 0;\ \ k \neq 0$.

By Derivation:

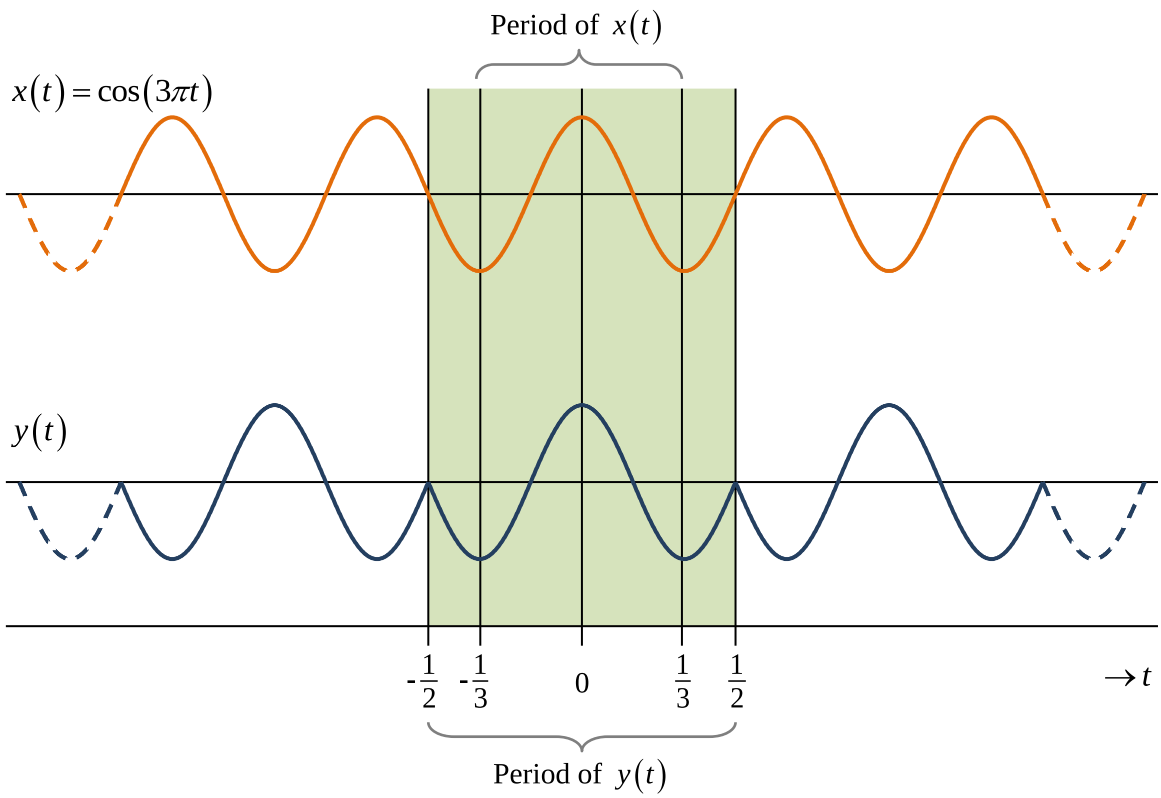
Since $x(t)$ is a constant (or a DC signal), it may be treated as a periodic signal of arbitrary period *T*, where $0 < T < \infty$. Its Fourier series coefficients can thus be computed as

$$c_k = \frac{1}{T}\int_{-T/2}^{T/2} 1.8\exp\left(-j2\pi\frac{k}{T}t\right)dt = \frac{1.8}{T}\left[\frac{\exp(-j2\pi kt/T)}{-j2\pi k/T}\right]_{-T/2}^{T/2}$$

$$= \frac{1.8}{T}\left[\frac{\exp(-j\pi k)}{-j2\pi k/T} - \frac{\exp(j\pi k)}{-j2\pi k/T}\right] = 1.8\frac{\sin(\pi k)}{\pi k}$$

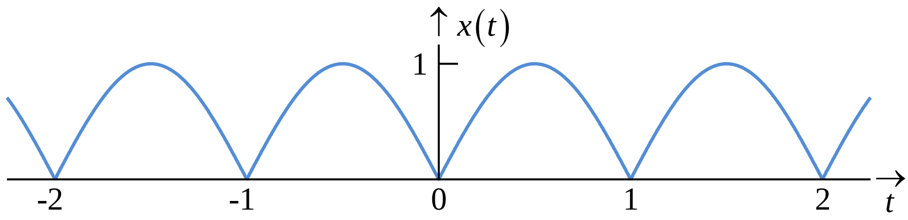
$$= 1.8\ \mathrm{sinc}(k) = \begin{cases} 1.8; & k = 0 \\ 0; & k \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

Solution to Q.5



Solution to S.1

(a)



$Period = 1$

(b)

$$c_k = \frac{1}{1}\int_0^1 \sin(\pi t)\exp(-j2\pi kt)\,dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{j2}\int_0^1 \left[\exp(j\pi t) - \exp(-j\pi t)\right]\exp(-j2\pi kt)\,dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{j2}\int_0^1 \exp\left[j\pi(1-2k)t\right] - \exp\left[-j\pi(1+2k)t\right]dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{j2}\left[\frac{\exp\left[j\pi(1-2k)t\right]}{j\pi(1-2k)} - \frac{\exp\left[-j\pi(1+2k)t\right]}{-j\pi(1+2k)}\right]_0^1$$

$$= \frac{1}{j2}\left[\frac{\exp\left[j\pi(1-2k)\right]-1}{j\pi(1-2k)} - \frac{\exp\left[-j\pi(1+2k)\right]-1}{-j\pi(1+2k)}\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi(2k+1)} - \frac{1}{\pi(2k-1)} = -\frac{2}{\pi}\cdot\frac{1}{4k^2-1}$$

$$x(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} c_k \exp(j2\pi kt) = -\frac{2}{\pi}\sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty}\frac{1}{4k^2-1}\exp(j2\pi kt)$$

(c)

$$a_k = \frac{c_{-k}+c_k}{2} = -\frac{2}{\pi}\cdot\frac{1}{4k^2-1}$$

$$b_k = \frac{c_{-k}-c_k}{j2} = 0$$

$$x(t) = a_0 + 2\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k\cos(2\pi kt) + b_k\sin(2\pi kt) = \frac{2}{\pi} - \frac{4}{\pi}\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\frac{1}{4k^2-1}\cos(2\pi kt)$$

Solution to S.2

$$c_k = \frac{1}{2\pi}\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} t^2 \exp(-jkt)\,dt = \frac{1}{2\pi}\left(\left[t^2 \frac{\exp(-jkt)}{-jk}\right]_{-\pi}^{\pi} - \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} 2t\frac{\exp(-jkt)}{-jk}dt\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi}\left(\left[t^2 \frac{\exp(-jkt)}{-jk}\right]_{-\pi}^{\pi} - \left[2t\frac{\exp(-jkt)}{(-jk)^2}\right]_{-\pi}^{\pi} + \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} 2\frac{\exp(-jkt)}{(-jk)^2}dt\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi}\left(\left[t^2 \frac{\exp(-jkt)}{-jk}\right]_{-\pi}^{\pi} - \left[2t\frac{\exp(-jkt)}{(-jk)^2}\right]_{-\pi}^{\pi} + \left[2\frac{\exp(-jkt)}{(-jk)^3}\right]_{-\pi}^{\pi}\right)$$

$$= \pi\left[\frac{\sin(\pi k)}{k}\right] + \left[\frac{2\cos(\pi k)}{k^2}\right] - \frac{2}{\pi}\left[\frac{\sin(\pi k)}{k^3}\right]$$

$$= \pi^2\left[\frac{\sin(\pi k)}{\pi k}\right] + \left[\frac{2\pi k\cos(\pi k) - 2\sin(\pi k)}{\pi k^3}\right] = \begin{cases} 2(-1)^k/k^2; & k \neq 0 \\ \pi^2/3; & k = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$x(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} c_k \exp(jkt) = \frac{\pi^2}{3} + \sum_{\substack{k=-\infty \\ k\neq 0}}^{\infty} \frac{2(-1)^k}{k^2}\exp(jkt) = \frac{\pi^2}{3} + 4\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^k}{k^2}\cos(kt)$$