

E1.10 Fourier Series and Transforms

Mike Brookes

Syllabus

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- Optical Fourier Transform
- Organization

1: Sums and Averages

Main fact: Complicated time waveforms can be expressed as a sum of sine and cosine waves.



Joseph Fourier

1768-1830

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Why bother? Sine/cosine are the only bounded waves that stay the same when differentiated.



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Any electronic circuit:

sine wave in \Rightarrow sine wave out (same frequency).



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Hard problem: Complicated waveform \rightarrow electronic circuit \rightarrow output = ?

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Easier problem: Complicated waveform \rightarrow sum of sine waves

\rightarrow linear electronic circuit (\Rightarrow obeys superposition)

\rightarrow add sine wave outputs \rightarrow output = ?

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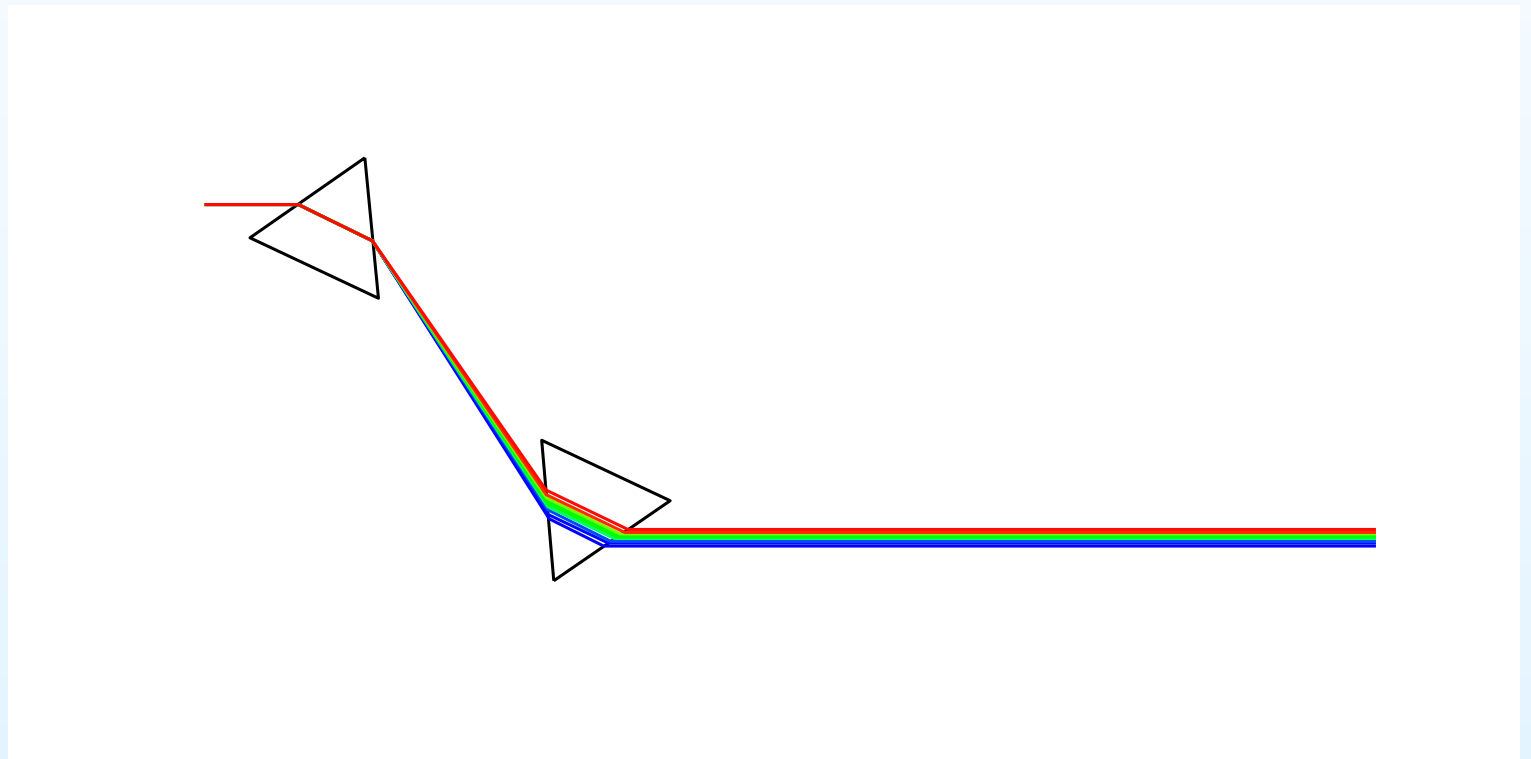
Fourier **transform** for **aperiodic** waveforms (3 lectures)

Optical Fourier Transform

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1: Sums and Averages

A pair of prisms can split light up into its component frequencies (colours).

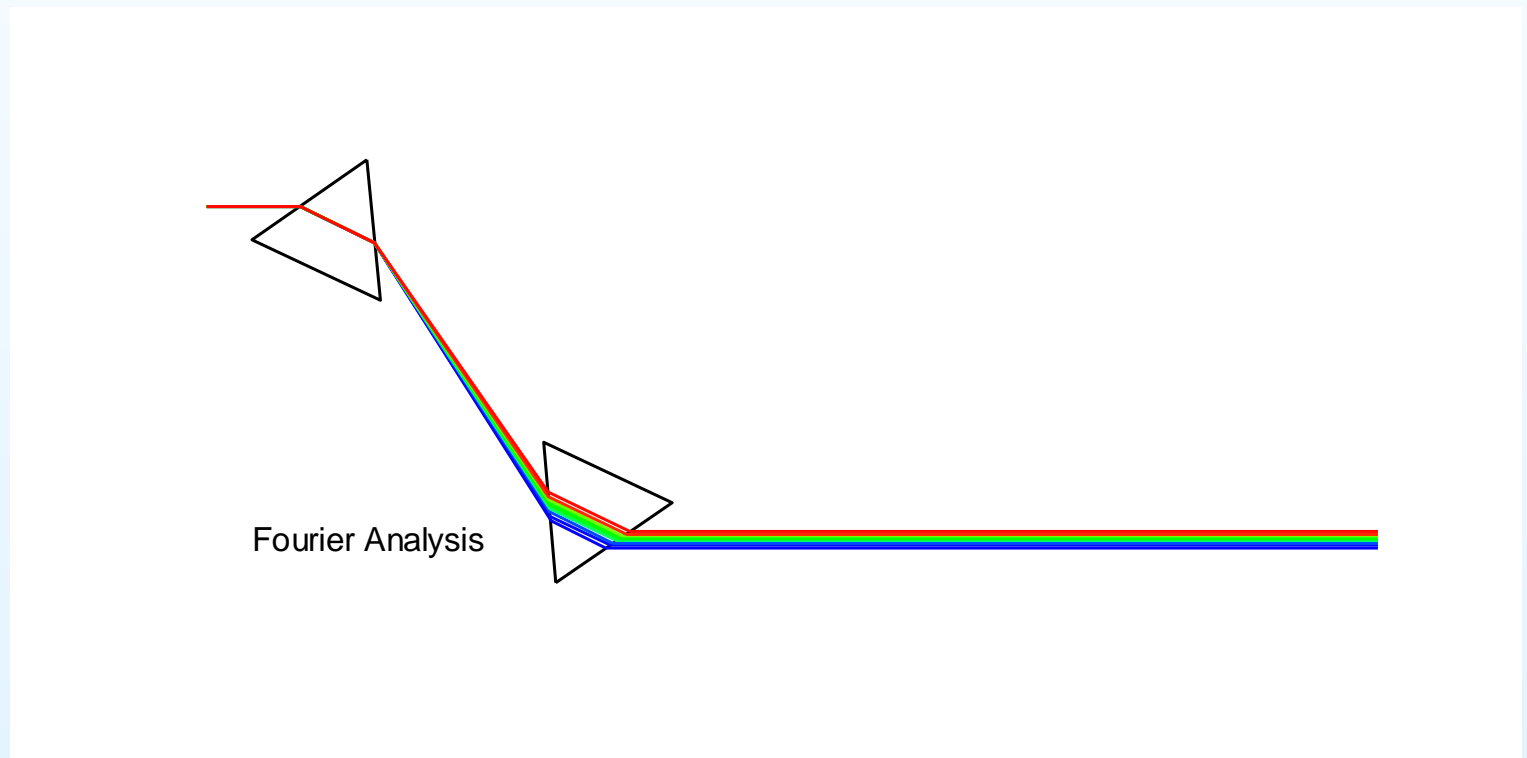


Optical Fourier Transform

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1: Sums and Averages

A pair of prisms can split light up into its component frequencies (colours). This is called **Fourier Analysis**.

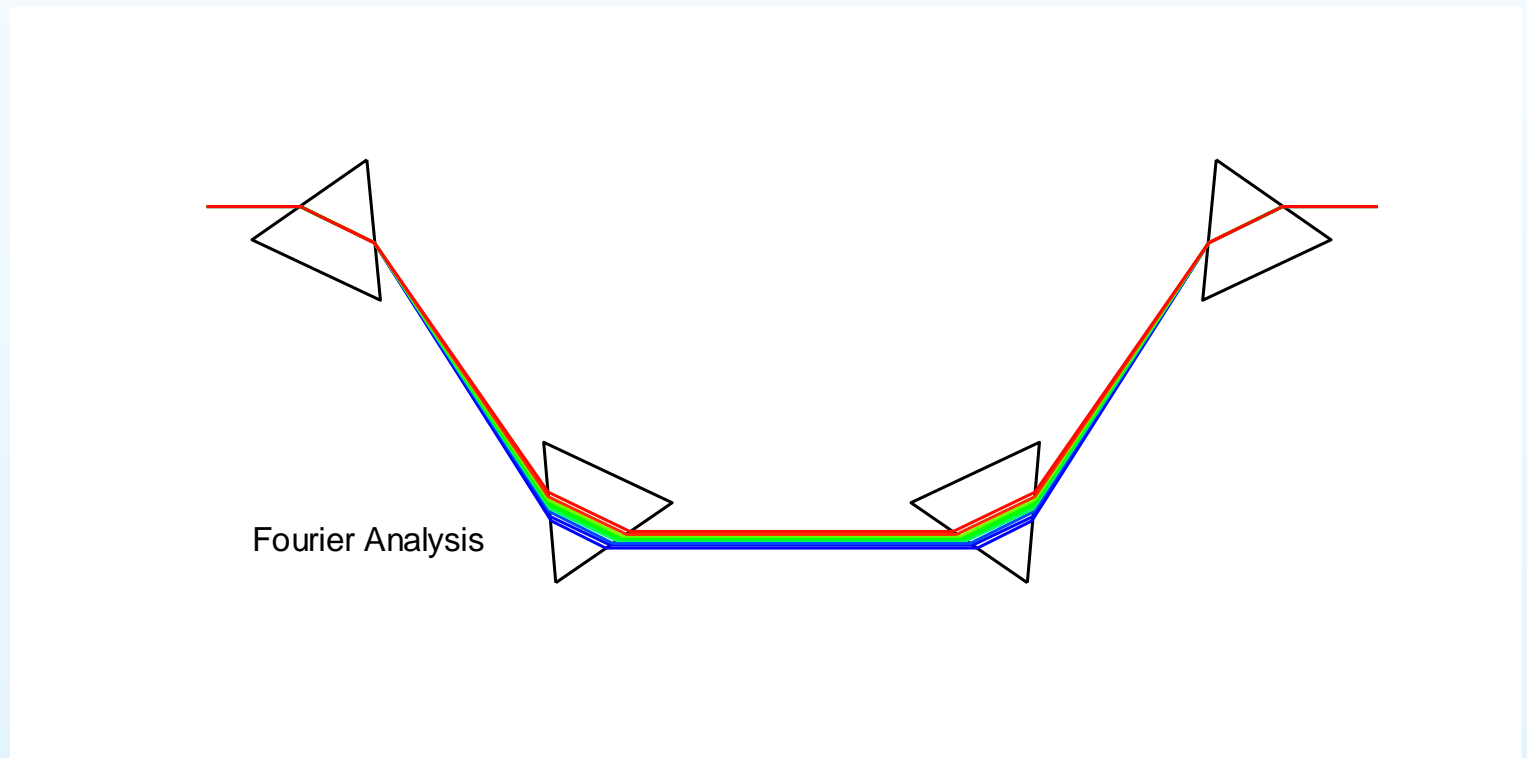


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A pair of prisms can split light up into its component frequencies (colours). This is called **Fourier Analysis**.
A second pair can re-combine the frequencies.



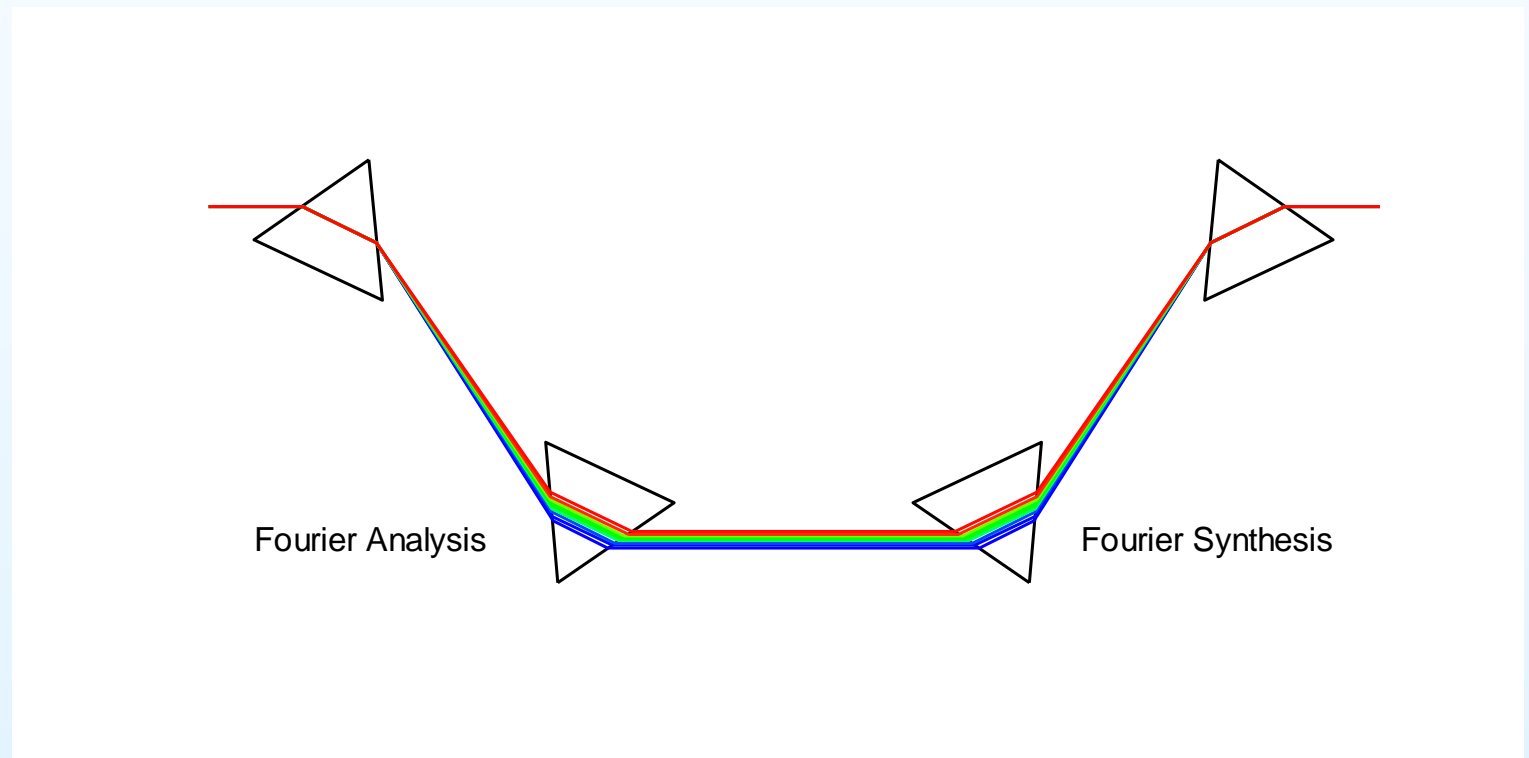
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1: Sums and Averages

A pair of prisms can split light up into its component frequencies (colours).
This is called **Fourier Analysis**.

A second pair can re-combine the frequencies.
This is called **Fourier Synthesis**.



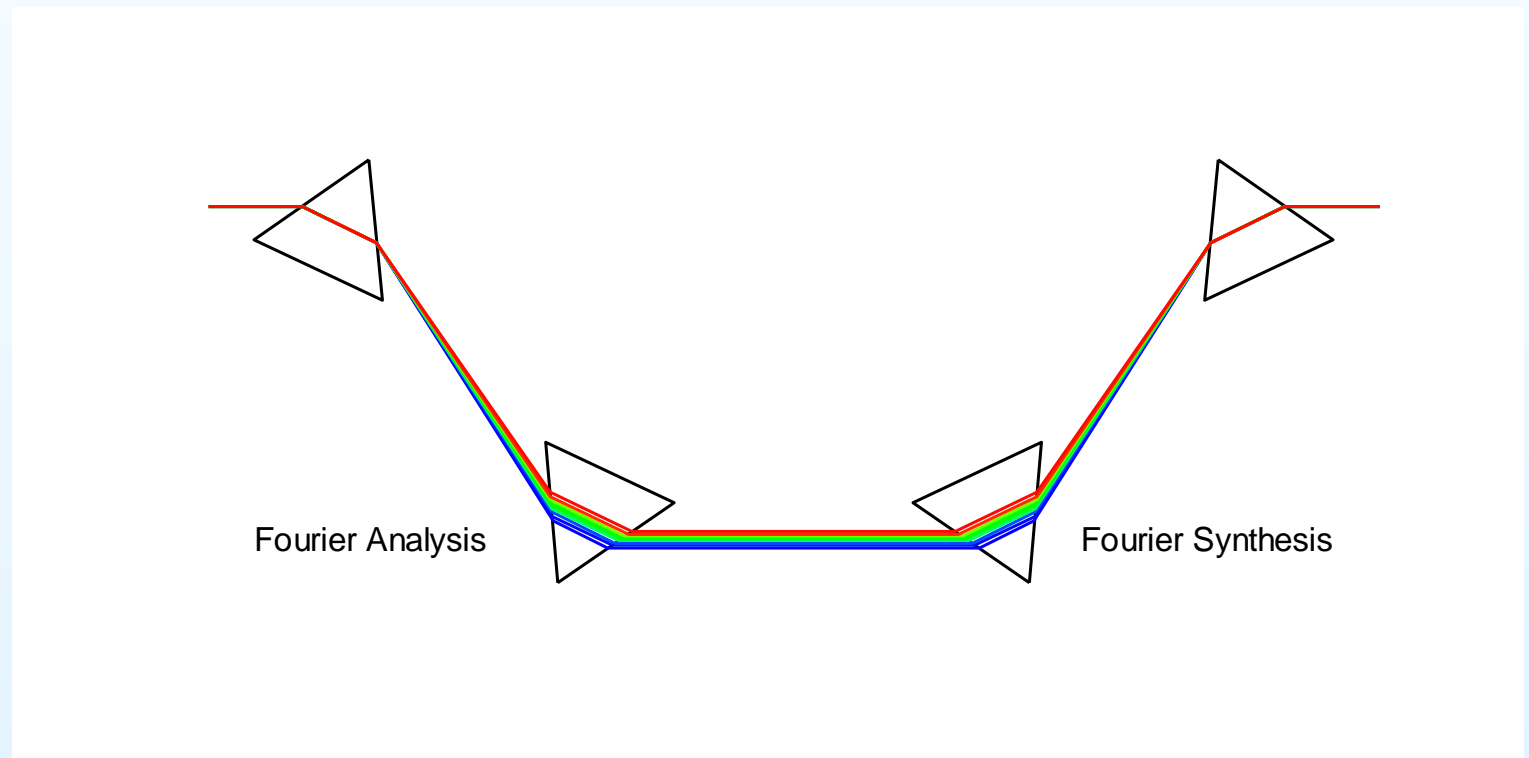
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We want to do the same thing with mathematical signals instead of light.

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1: Sums and Averages

- 8 lectures: feel free to ask questions

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- Textbook: Riley, Hobson & Bence “Mathematical Methods for Physics and Engineering”, ISBN:978052167971-8, Chapters [4], 12 & 13

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- Geometric Series
- Infinite Geometric Series
- Dummy Variables
- Dummy Variable Substitution
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$$S = a + ax + ax^2 + \dots + ax^n$$

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We use a trick to get rid of most of the terms:

$$S = a + ax + ax^2 + \dots + ax^{n-1} + ax^n$$

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$$\begin{aligned} S &= a + ax + ax^2 + \dots + ax^{n-1} + ax^n \\ xS &= \quad ax + ax^2 + ax^3 + \dots + ax^n + ax^{n+1} \end{aligned}$$

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Now subtract the lines to get: $S - xS = (1 - x)S = a - ax^{n+1}$

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Divide by $1 - x$ to get:

$$S = a \times \frac{1-x^{n+1}}{1-x}$$

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Divide by $1 - x$ to get: $a = \text{first term}$

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$$S = a \times \frac{1 - x^{n+1}}{1 - x}$$

Example:

$$S = 3 + 6 + 12 + 24$$

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$$[a = 3, x = 2, n + 1 = 4]$$

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Example:

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$$[a = 3, x = 2, n + 1 = 4]$$

$$= 3 \times \frac{1 - 2^4}{1 - 2}$$

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Example:

$$S = 3 + 6 + 12 + 24$$

$$[a = 3, x = 2, n + 1 = 4]$$

$$= 3 \times \frac{1 - 2^4}{1 - 2} = 3 \times \frac{-15}{-1} = 45$$

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A finite geometric series: $S_n = a + ax + ax^2 + \cdots + ax^n = a \frac{1-x^{n+1}}{1-x}$

What is the limit as $n \rightarrow \infty$?

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If $|x| < 1$ then $x^{n+1} \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} 0$ which gives

$$S_\infty = a + ax + ax^2 + \cdots = a \frac{1}{1-x}$$

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$$S_\infty = a + ax + ax^2 + \cdots = a \frac{1}{1-x} = \frac{a}{1-x}$$

$a = \text{first term}$

$x = \text{factor}$

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a = first term
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Example 1:

$$0.4 + 0.04 + 0.004 + \dots$$

$$[a = 0.4, x = 0.1]$$

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Example 1:

$$0.4 + 0.04 + 0.004 + \dots = \frac{0.4}{1-0.1} = 0.\dot{4} \quad [a = 0.4, x = 0.1]$$

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Example 2: (alternating signs)

$$2 - 1.2 + 0.72 - 0.432 + \dots \quad [a = 2, x = -0.6]$$

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$$2 - 1.2 + 0.72 - 0.432 + \dots = \frac{2}{1-(-0.6)} = 1.25 \quad [a = 2, x = -0.6]$$

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$$2 - 1.2 + 0.72 - 0.432 + \dots = \frac{2}{1-(-0.6)} = 1.25 \quad [a = 2, x = -0.6]$$

Example 3:

$$1 + 2 + 4 + \dots \quad [a = 1, x = 2]$$

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A finite geometric series: $S_n = a + ax + ax^2 + \dots + ax^n = a \frac{1-x^{n+1}}{1-x}$

What is the limit as $n \rightarrow \infty$?

If $|x| < 1$ then $x^{n+1} \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} 0$ which gives

$$S_\infty = a + ax + ax^2 + \dots = a \frac{1}{1-x} = \frac{a}{1-x}$$

a = first term
x = factor

Example 1:

$$0.4 + 0.04 + 0.004 + \dots = \frac{0.4}{1-0.1} = 0.\dot{4} \quad [a = 0.4, x = 0.1]$$

Example 2: (alternating signs)

$$2 - 1.2 + 0.72 - 0.432 + \dots = \frac{2}{1-(-0.6)} = 1.25 \quad [a = 2, x = -0.6]$$

Example 3:

$$1 + 2 + 4 + \dots \neq \frac{1}{1-2} = \frac{1}{-1} = -1 \quad [a = 1, x = 2]$$

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A finite geometric series: $S_n = a + ax + ax^2 + \dots + ax^n = a \frac{1-x^{n+1}}{1-x}$

What is the limit as $n \rightarrow \infty$?

If $|x| < 1$ then $x^{n+1} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$ which gives

$$S_\infty = a + ax + ax^2 + \dots = a \frac{1}{1-x} = \frac{a}{1-x}$$

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Example 3:

$$1 + 2 + 4 + \dots \neq \frac{1}{1-2} = \frac{1}{-1} = -1 \quad [a = 1, x = 2]$$

The formula $S = a + ax + ax^2 + \dots = \frac{a}{1-x}$ is only valid for $|x| < 1$

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Using a \sum sign, we can write the geometric series more compactly:

$$S_n = a + ax + ax^2 + \dots + ax^n = \sum_{r=0}^n ax^r$$

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[Note: $x^0 \triangleq 1$ in this context even when $x = 0$]

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$$\sum_{r=0}^n ax^r = \sum_{k=0}^n ax^k = \sum_{\alpha=0}^n ax^\alpha$$

Dummy variables are **undefined outside the summation** so they sometimes get re-used elsewhere in an expression:

$$\sum_{r=0}^3 2^r + \sum_{r=1}^2 3^r$$

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Dummy variables are **undefined outside the summation** so they sometimes get re-used elsewhere in an expression:

$$\sum_{r=0}^3 2^r + \sum_{r=1}^2 3^r = \left(1 \times \frac{1-2^4}{1-2}\right) + \left(3 \times \frac{1-3^2}{1-3}\right)$$

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$$\sum_{r=0}^3 2^r + \sum_{r=1}^2 3^r = \left(1 \times \frac{1-2^4}{1-2}\right) + \left(3 \times \frac{1-3^2}{1-3}\right) = 15 + 12 = 27$$

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The two dummy variables are both called r but they have **no connection with each other at all** (or with any other variable called r anywhere else).

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We can derive the formula for the geometric series using \sum notation:

$$S_n = \sum_{r=0}^n ax^r \text{ and } xS_n = \sum_{r=0}^n ax^{r+1}$$

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We need to manipulate the second sum to involve x^r .

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Use the substitution $s = r + 1$

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Substitute for r everywhere it occurs (including both limits)

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It is essential to sum over **exactly the same set of values** when substituting for dummy variables.

Subtracting gives $(1 - x)S_n = S_n - xS_n = \sum_{r=0}^n ax^r - \sum_{r=1}^{n+1} ax^r$

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$r \in [1, n]$ is common to both sums, so extract the remaining terms:

$$(1 - x)S_n = ax^0 - ax^{n+1} + \sum_{r=1}^n ax^r - \sum_{r=1}^n ax^r$$

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$$\begin{aligned}(1 - x)S_n &= ax^0 - ax^{n+1} + \sum_{r=1}^n ax^r - \sum_{r=1}^n ax^r \\ &= ax^0 - ax^{n+1}\end{aligned}$$

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Hence: $S_n = a \frac{1 - x^{n+1}}{1 - x}$

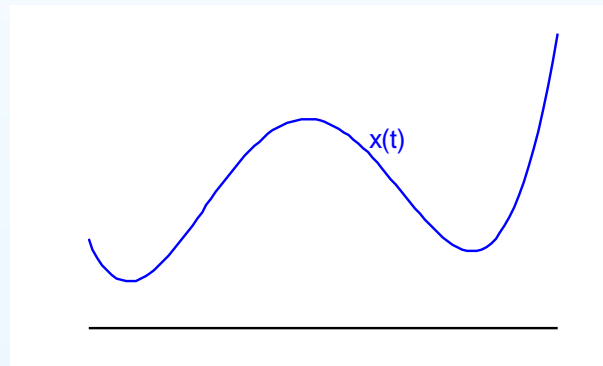
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If a signal varies with time, we can plot its waveform, $x(t)$.



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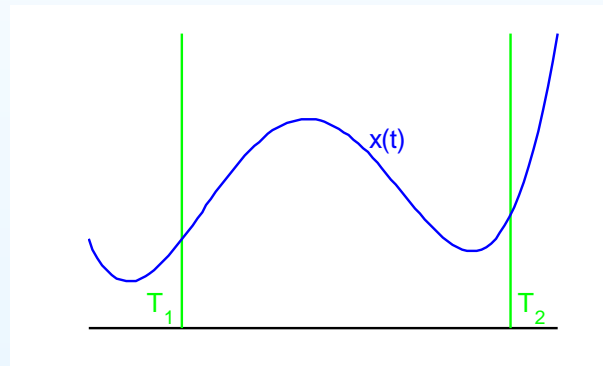
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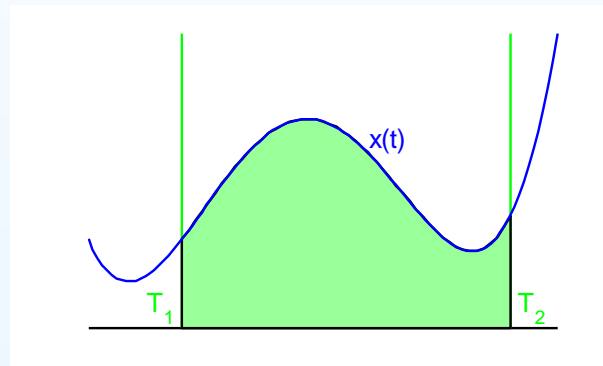
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The **average value** of $x(t)$ in the range $T_1 \leq t \leq T_2$ is

$$\langle x \rangle_{[T_1, T_2]} = \frac{1}{T_2 - T_1} \int_{t=T_1}^{T_2} x(t) dt$$



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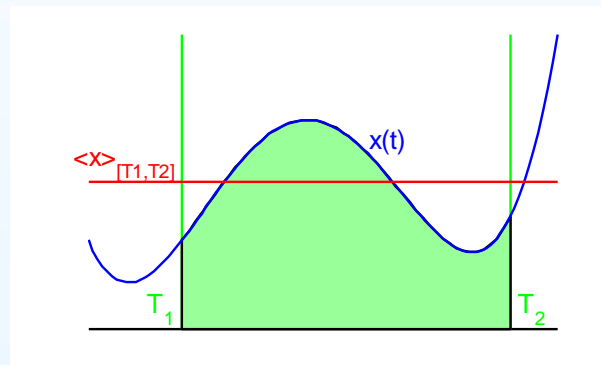
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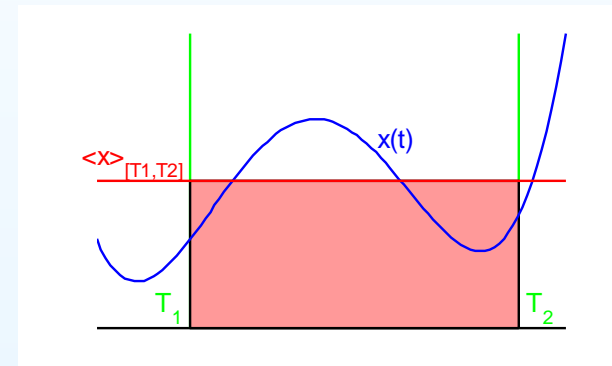
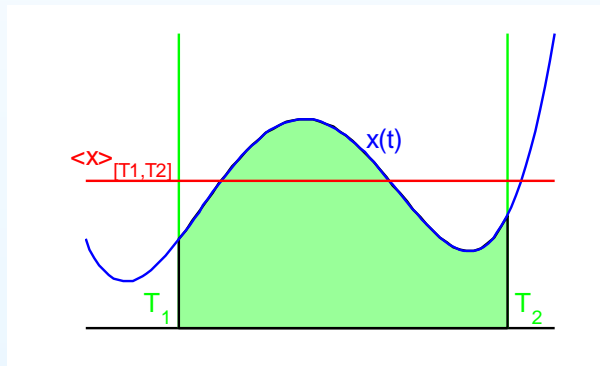
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$$\langle x \rangle_{[T_1, T_2]} = \frac{1}{T_2 - T_1} \int_{t=T_1}^{T_2} x(t) dt$$



The area under the curve $x(t)$ is equal to the area of the rectangle defined by 0 and $\langle x \rangle_{[T_1, T_2]}$.

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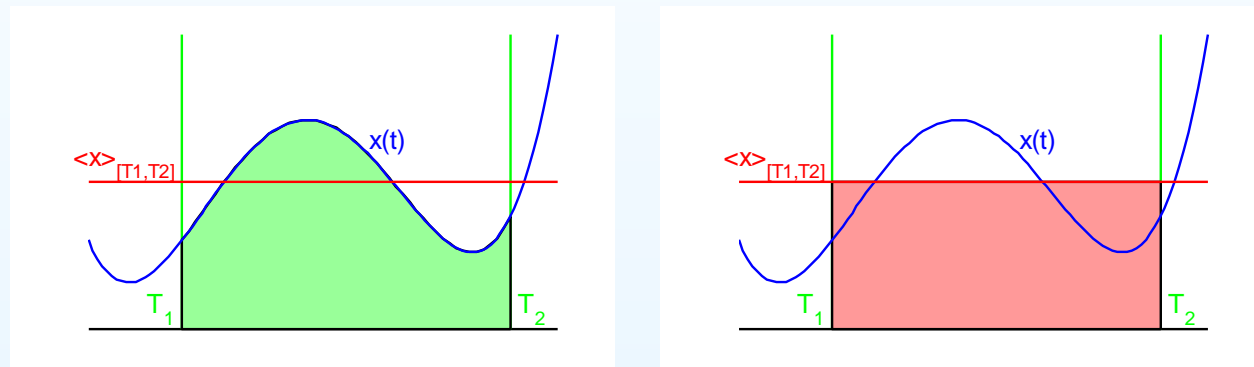
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If a signal varies with time, we can plot its waveform, $x(t)$.

The **average value** of $x(t)$ in the range $T_1 \leq t \leq T_2$ is

$$\langle x \rangle_{[T_1, T_2]} = \frac{1}{T_2 - T_1} \int_{t=T_1}^{T_2} x(t) dt$$



The area under the curve $x(t)$ is equal to the area of the rectangle defined by 0 and $\langle x \rangle_{[T_1, T_2]}$.

Angle brackets alone, $\langle x \rangle$, denotes the **average value over all time**

$$\langle x(t) \rangle = \lim_{A, B \rightarrow \infty} \langle x(t) \rangle_{[-A, +B]}$$

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The properties of averages follow from the properties of integrals:

Addition: $\langle x(t) + y(t) \rangle = \langle x(t) \rangle + \langle y(t) \rangle$

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Add a constant: $\langle x(t) + c \rangle = \langle x(t) \rangle + c$

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where the constants a and c do not depend on time.

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For example:

$$\langle x(t) + y(t) \rangle_{[T_1, T_2]} = \frac{1}{T_2 - T_1} \int_{t=T_1}^{T_2} (x(t) + y(t)) dt$$

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$$\begin{aligned} \langle x(t) + y(t) \rangle_{[T_1, T_2]} &= \frac{1}{T_2 - T_1} \int_{t=T_1}^{T_2} (x(t) + y(t)) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{T_2 - T_1} \int_{t=T_1}^{T_2} x(t) dt + \frac{1}{T_2 - T_1} \int_{t=T_1}^{T_2} y(t) dt \end{aligned}$$

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But beware: $\langle x(t) \times y(t) \rangle \neq \langle x(t) \rangle \times \langle y(t) \rangle$.

Periodic Waveforms

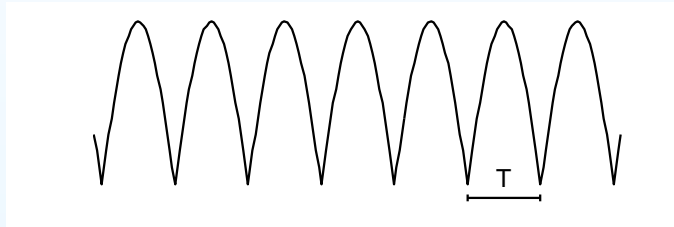
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$$x(t + T) = x(t)$$



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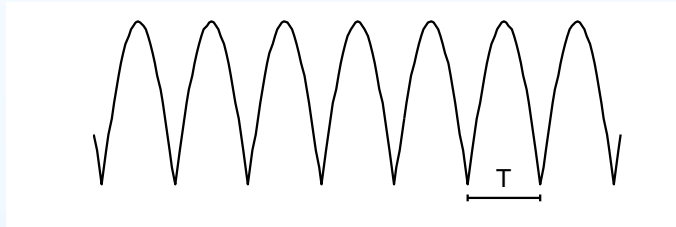
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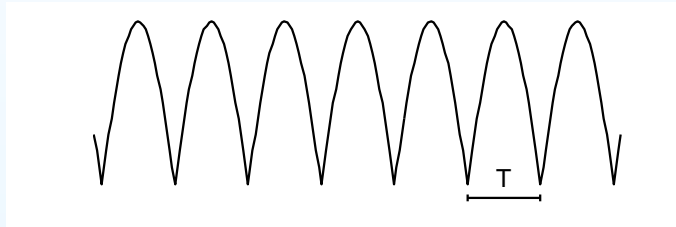
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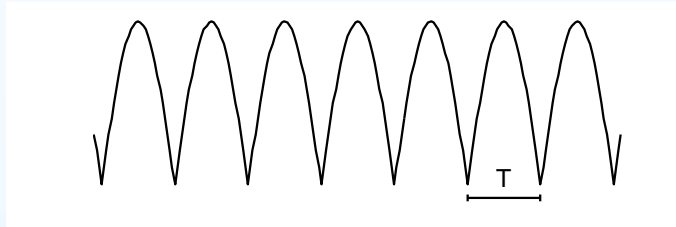
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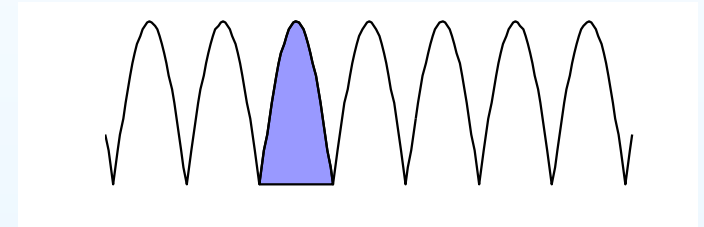
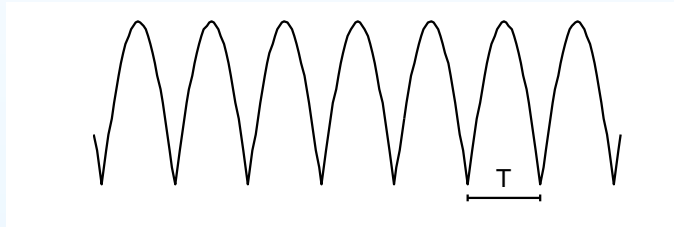
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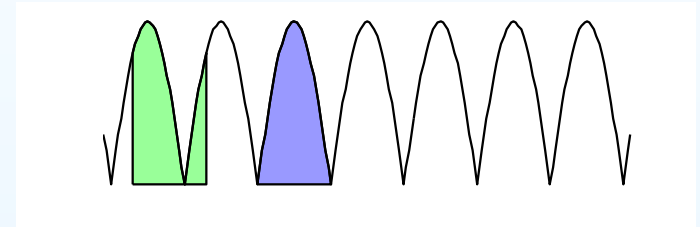
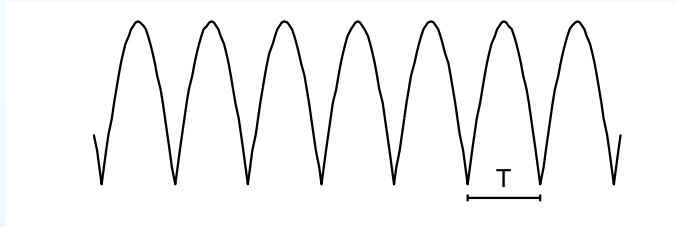
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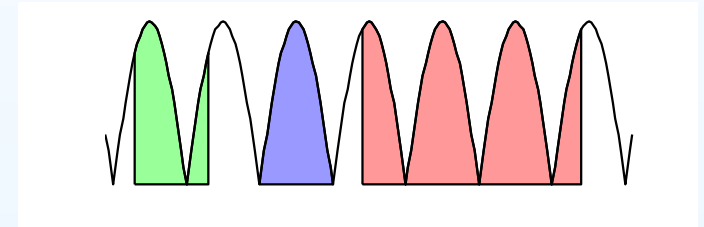
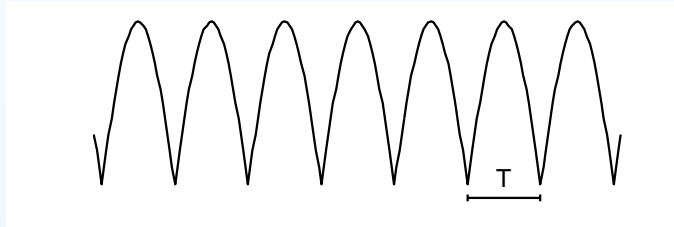
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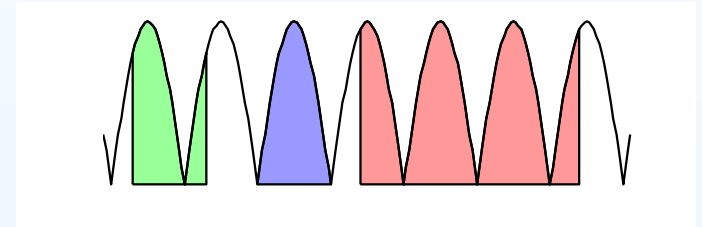
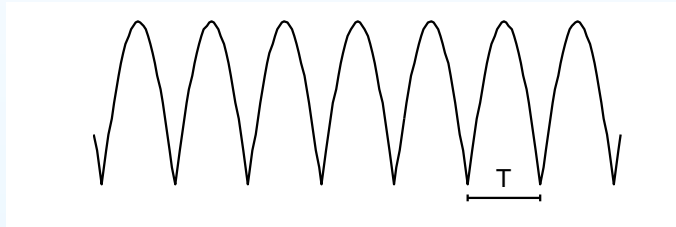
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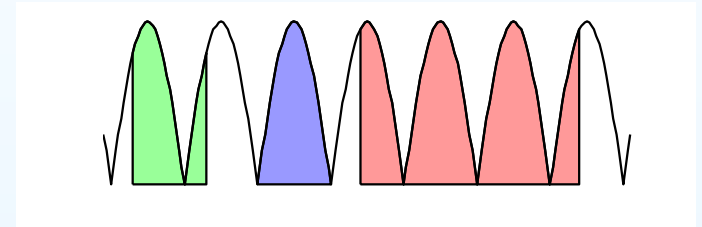
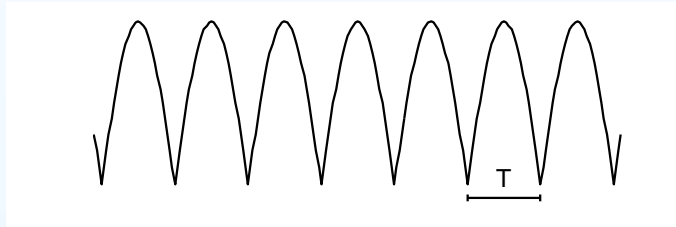
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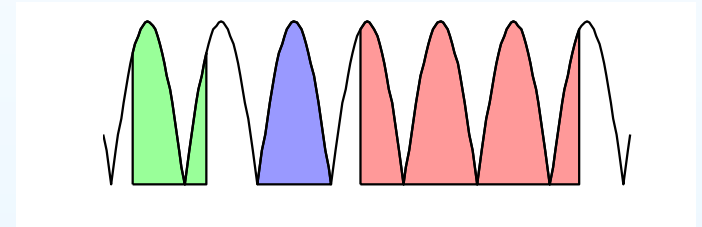
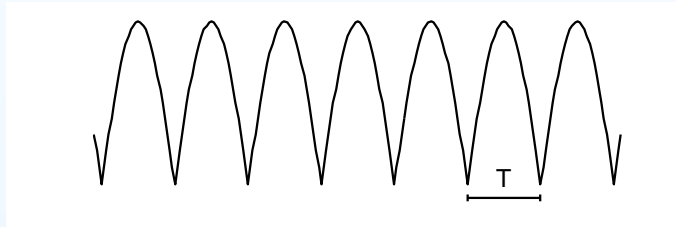
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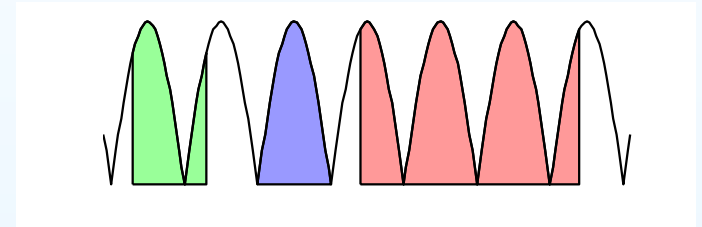
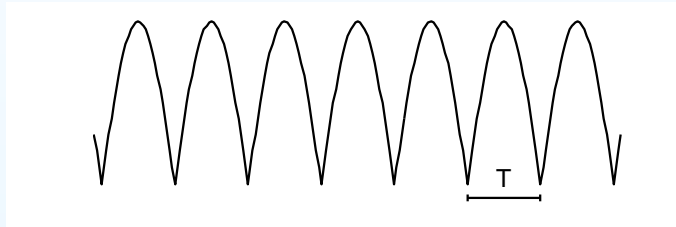
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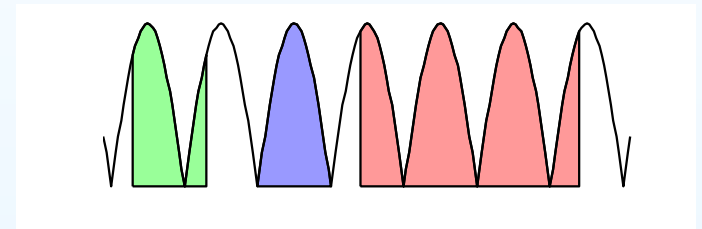
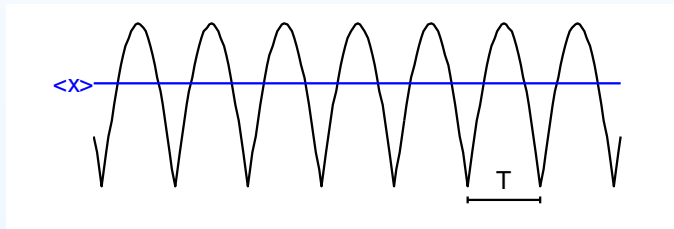
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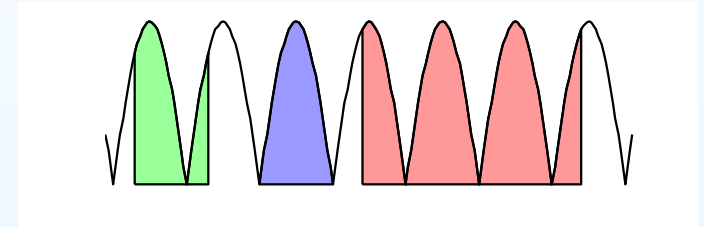
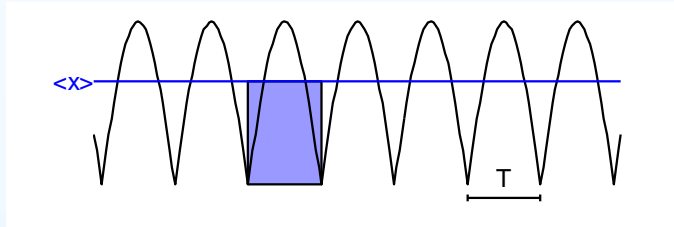
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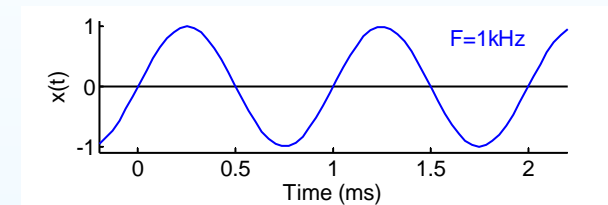
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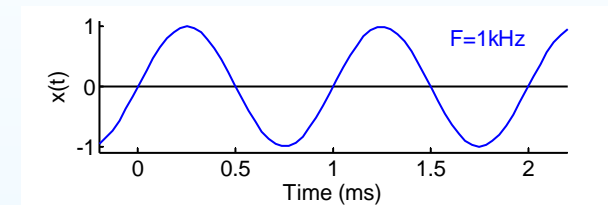
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Averaging Sin and Cos

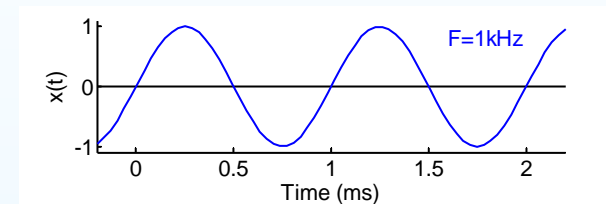
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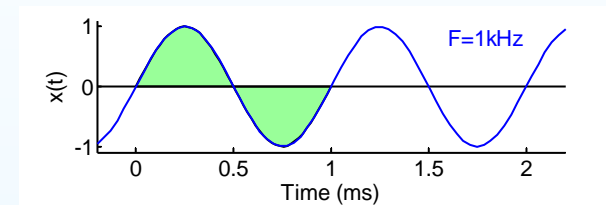
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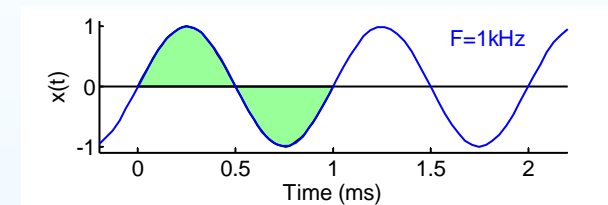
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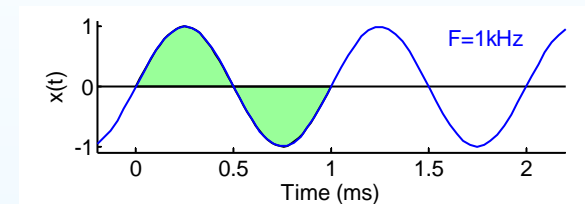
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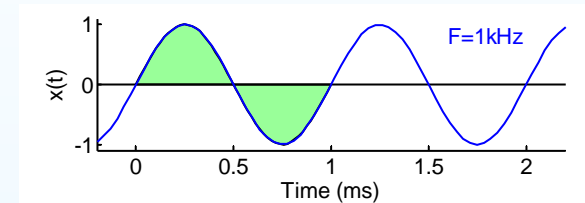
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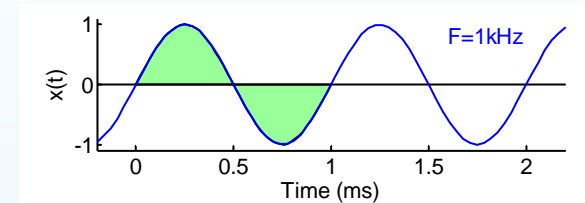
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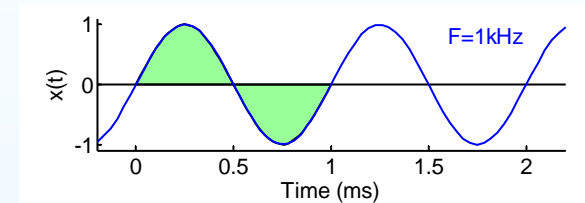
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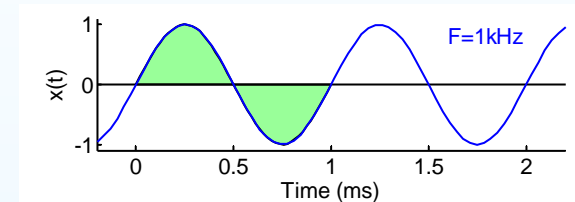
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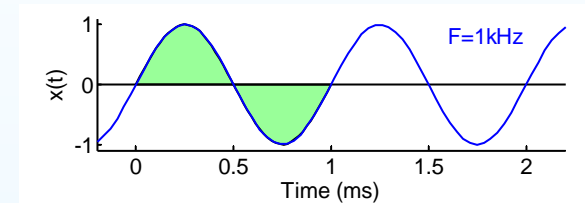
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 - Infinite series: $S = \frac{a}{1-x}$ but only if $|x| < 1$

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 - Fundamental period is the smallest T
 - Fundamental frequency is $F = \frac{1}{T}$
 - For periodic waveforms, $\langle x \rangle$ is the average over any integer number of periods
 - $\langle \sin 2\pi Ft \rangle = 0$
 - $\langle \cos 2\pi Ft \rangle = \langle e^{i2\pi Ft} \rangle = \begin{cases} 0 & F \neq 0 \\ 1 & F = 0 \end{cases}$