

2: Fourier Series

- Periodic Functions
- Fourier Series
- Why Sin and Cos Waves?
- Dirichlet Conditions
- Fourier Analysis
- Trigonometric Products
- Fourier Analysis
- Fourier Analysis Example
- Linearity
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Periodic Functions

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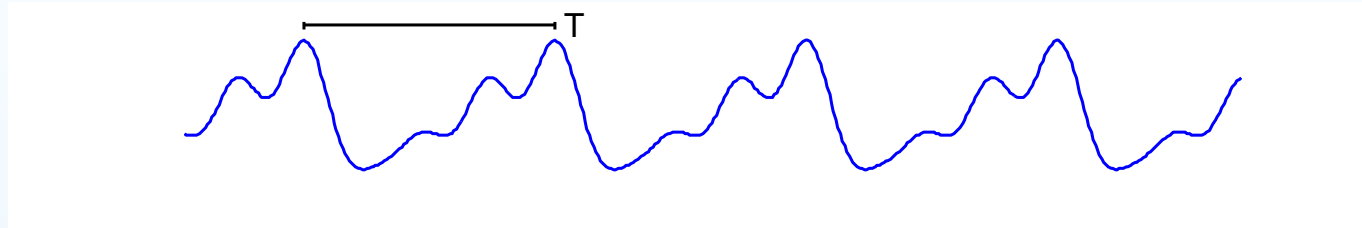
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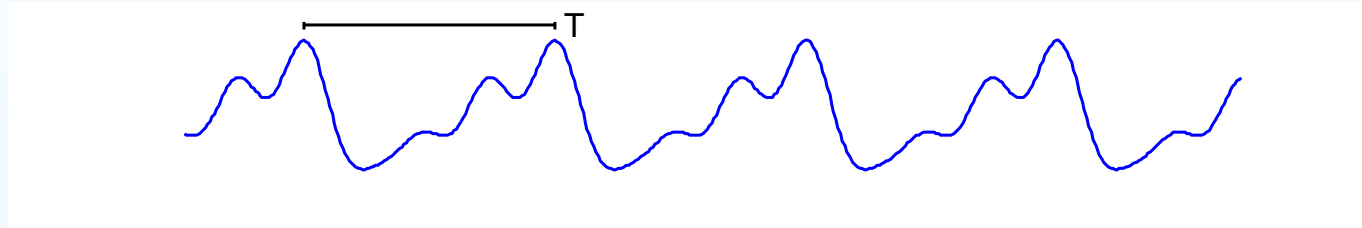
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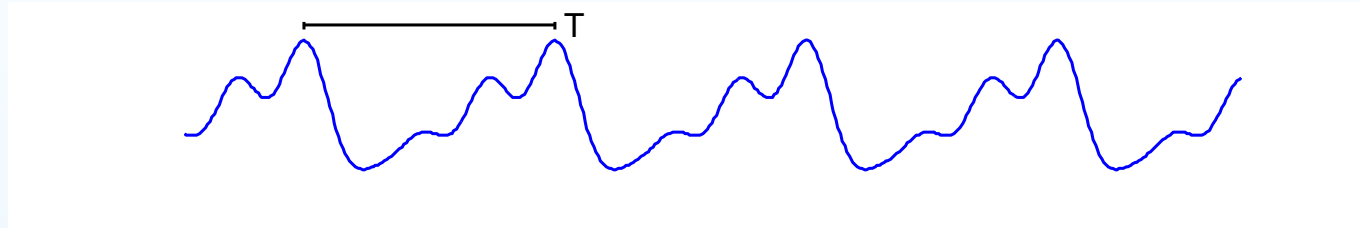
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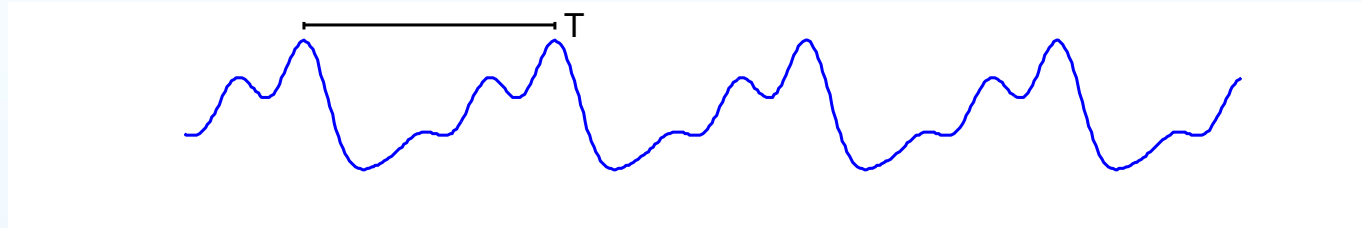
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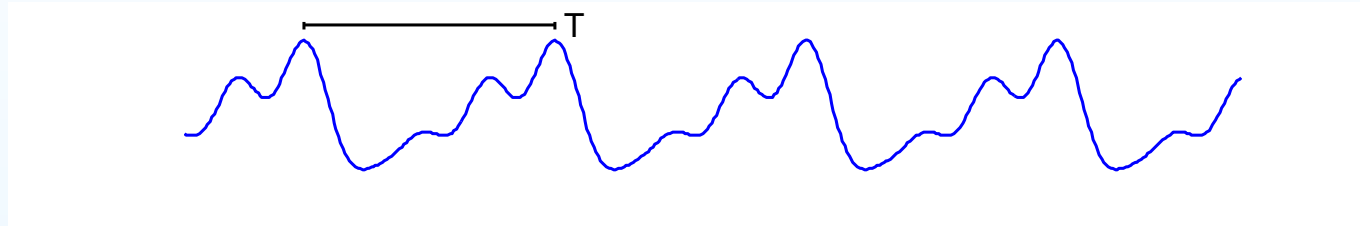
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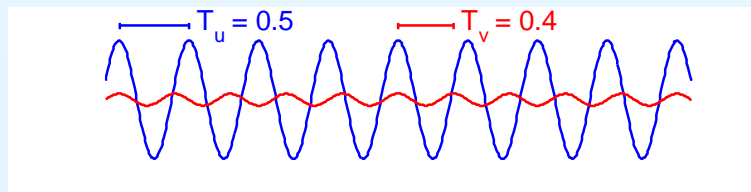
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- $u(t) = \cos 4\pi t \Rightarrow T_u = \frac{2\pi}{4\pi} = 0.5$
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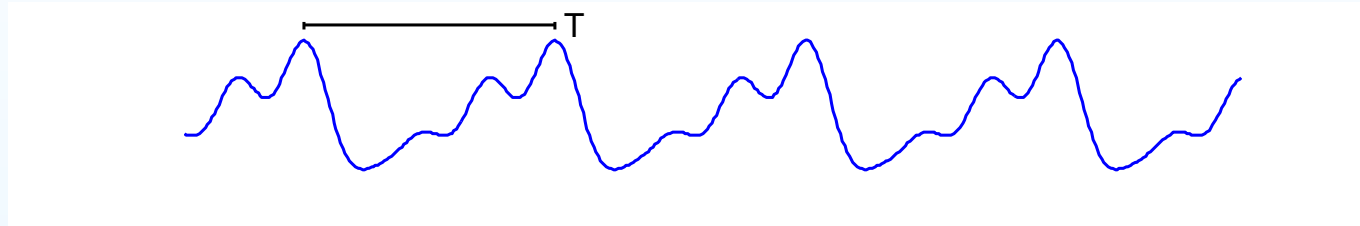
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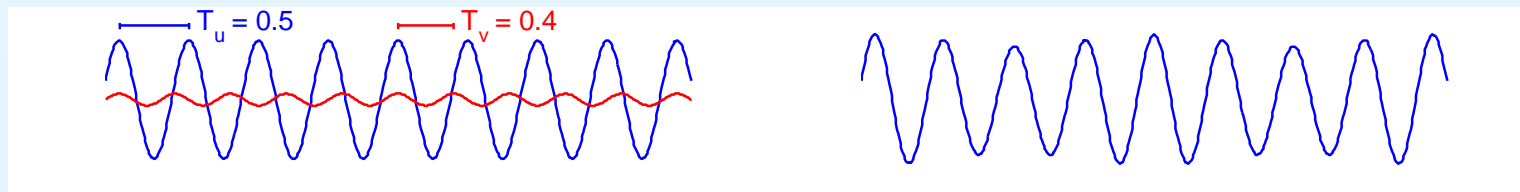
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- $w(t) = u(t) + 0.1v(t)$



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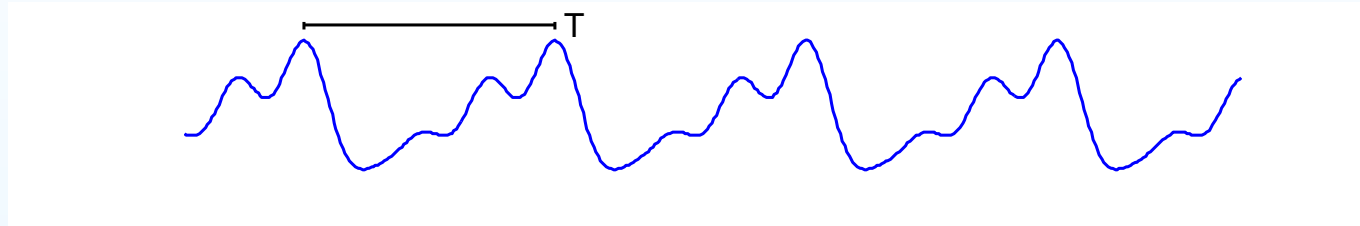
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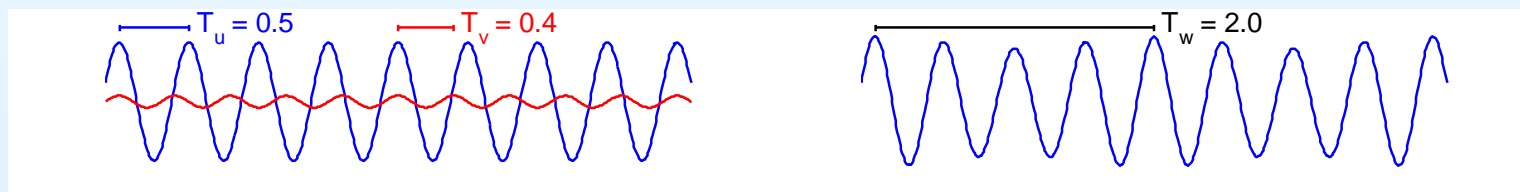
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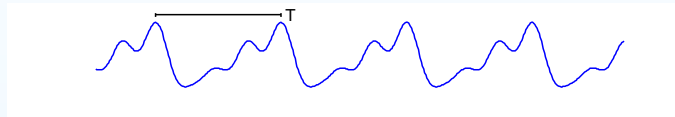


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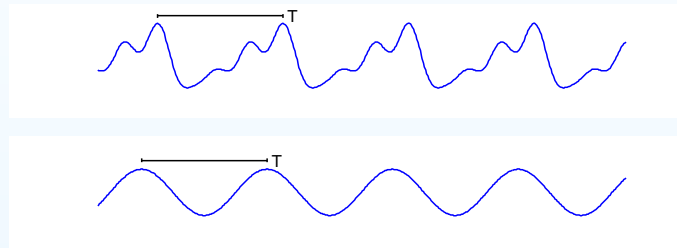


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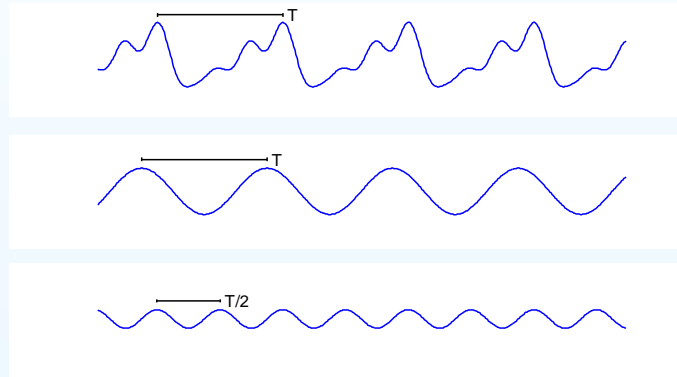
$$\sin 2\pi Ft$$

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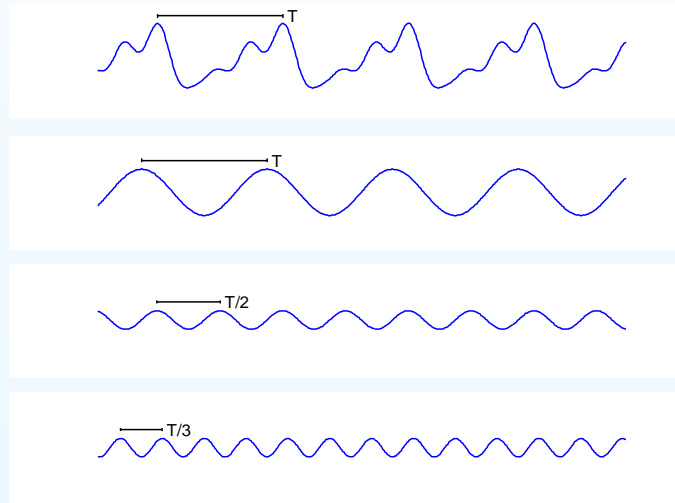
$$-0.4 \sin 2\pi 2Ft$$

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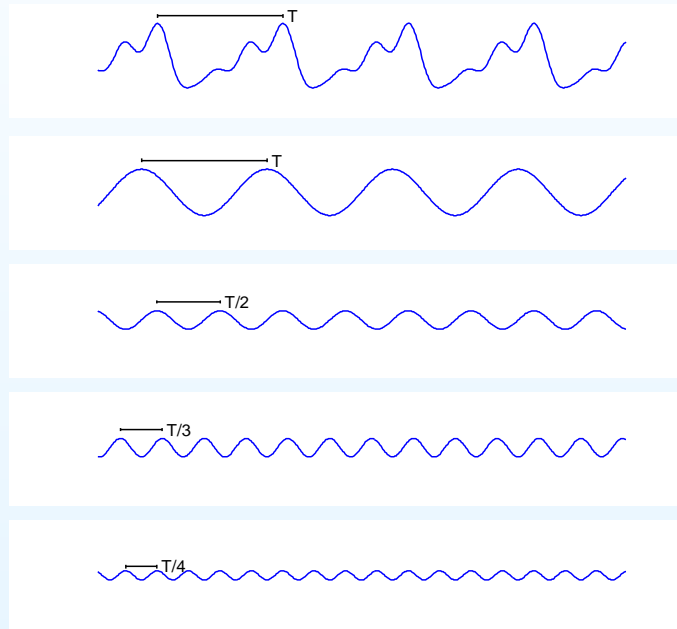
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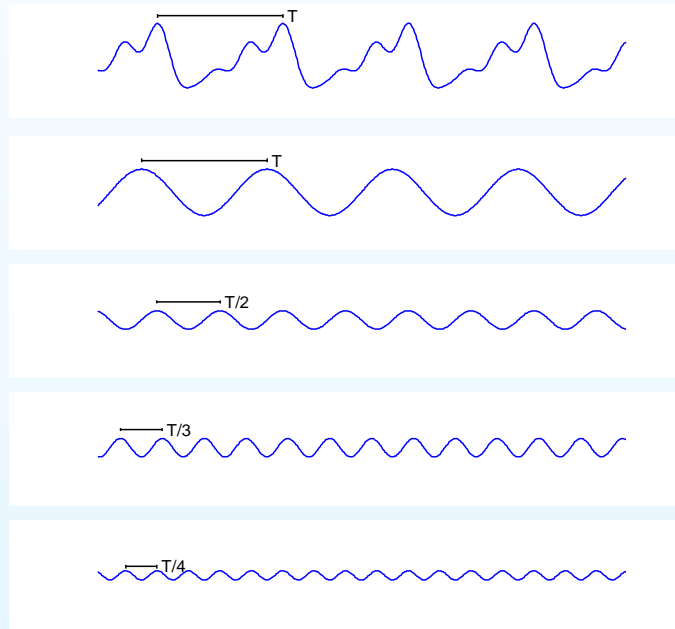
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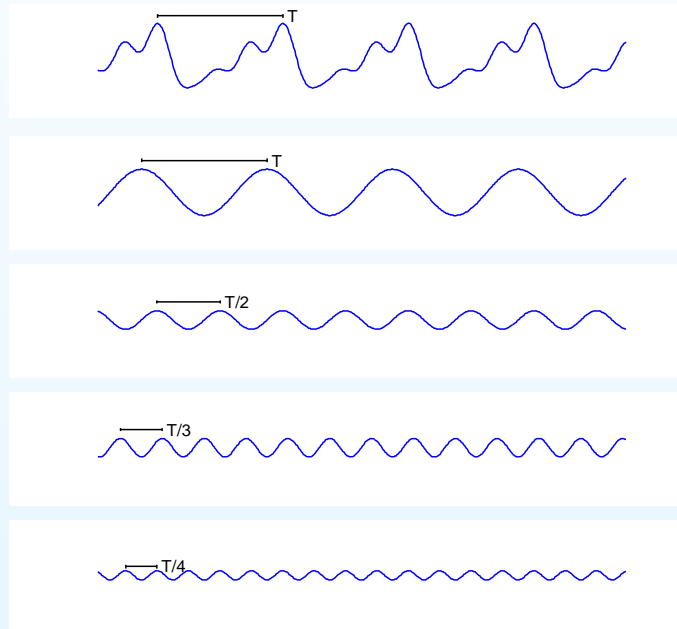
$$u(t) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos 2\pi nFt + b_n \sin 2\pi nFt)$$

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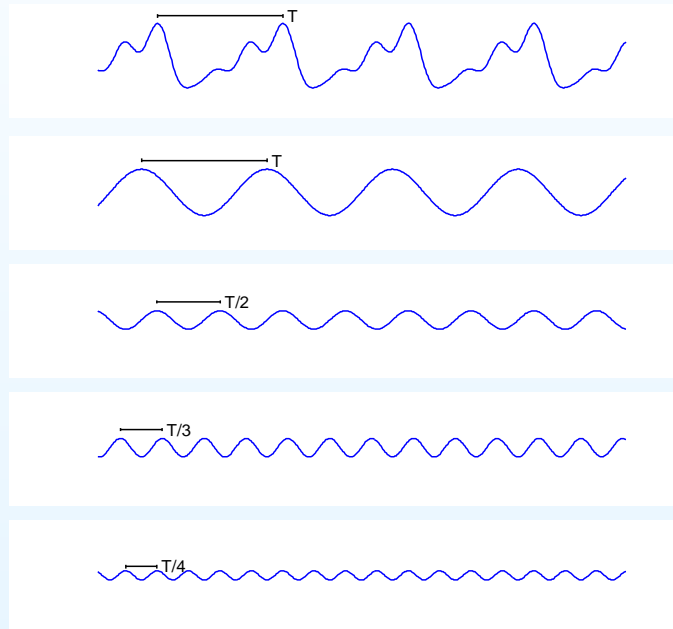
The **Fourier coefficients** of $u(t)$ are a_0, a_1, \dots and b_1, b_2, \dots .

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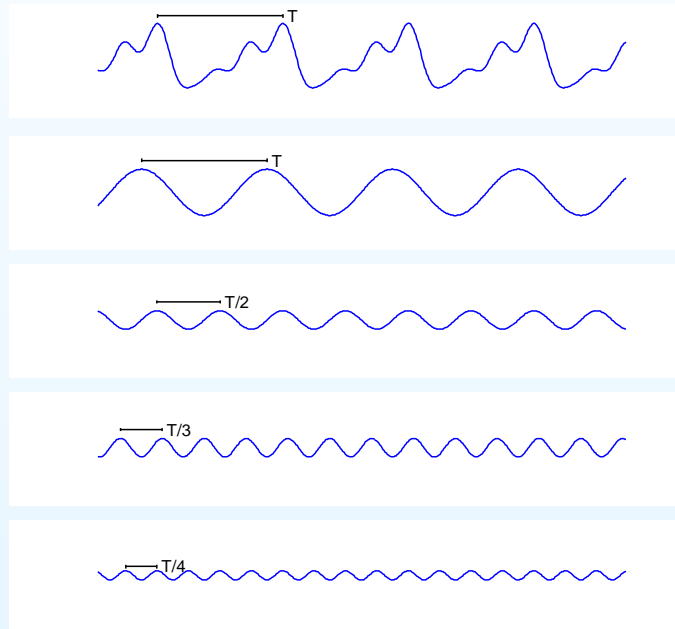
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The n^{th} **harmonic** of the fundamental is the component at a frequency nF .

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Why are engineers obsessed with sine waves?

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Answer: Because ...

1. A sine wave **remains a sine wave of the same frequency** when you
 - (a) multiply by a constant,
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In these lectures we will use T for the fundamental period and $F = \frac{1}{T}$ for the fundamental frequency.

Dirichlet Conditions

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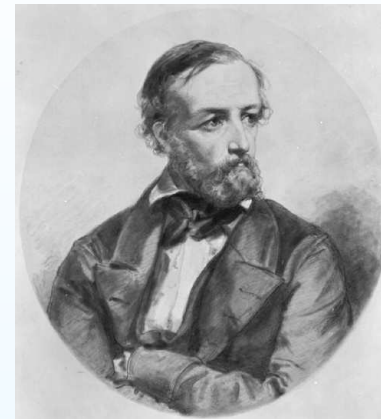
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1805-1859

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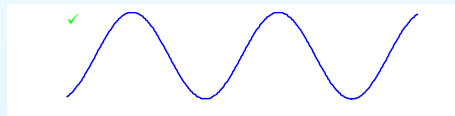
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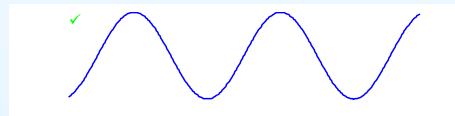
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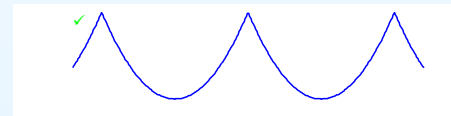
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t^2

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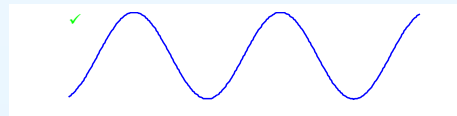
- periodic and single-valued
- $\int_0^T |u(t)| dt < \infty$
- finite number of maxima/minima per period
- finite number of finite discontinuities per period



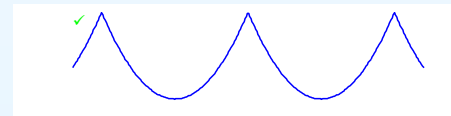
Peter Dirichlet

1805-1859

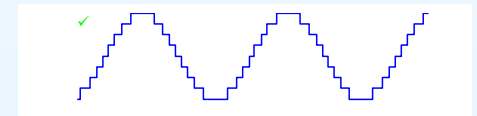
Good:



$\sin(t)$



t^2



quantized

Dirichlet Conditions

2: Fourier Series

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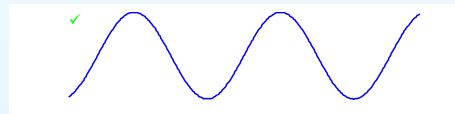
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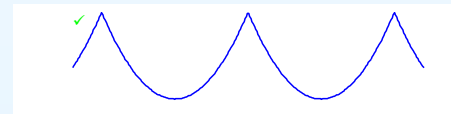
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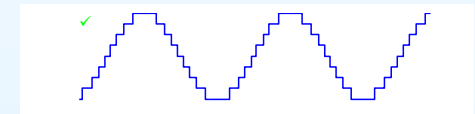
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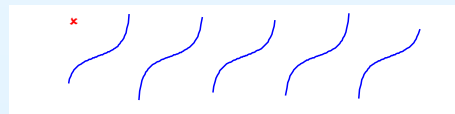


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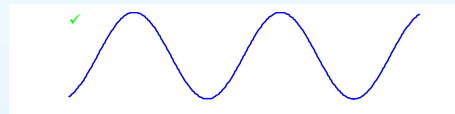
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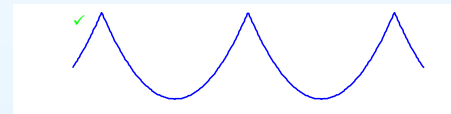
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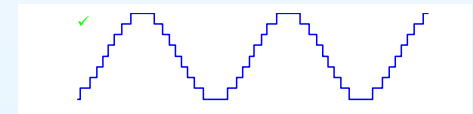
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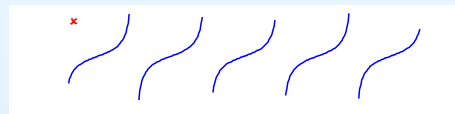


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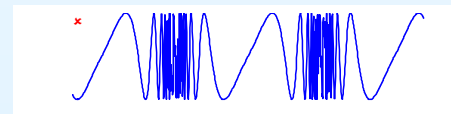


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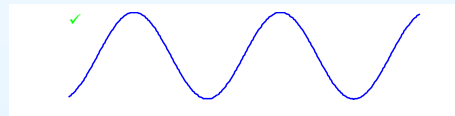
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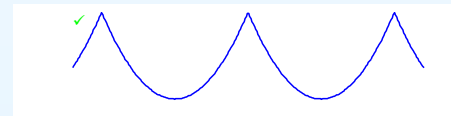
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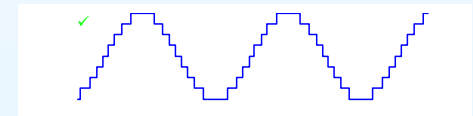
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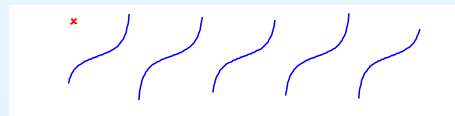


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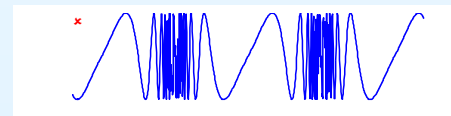


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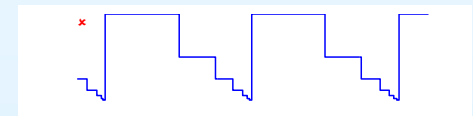
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∞ halving steps

Fourier Analysis

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Suppose that $u(t)$ satisfies the Dirichlet conditions so that

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Finding a_n and b_n is called **Fourier analysis**.

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Set $x = 2\pi m Ft$, $y = 2\pi n Ft$ (with $m + n \neq 0$) and take time-averages:

- $\langle \sin(2\pi m Ft) \cos(2\pi n Ft) \rangle$
 $= \langle \frac{1}{2} \sin(2\pi(m+n) Ft) \rangle + \langle \frac{1}{2} \sin(2\pi(m-n) Ft) \rangle = 0$
- $\langle \cos(2\pi m Ft) \cos(2\pi n Ft) \rangle$
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Summary: $\langle \sin \cos \rangle = 0$

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Summary: $\langle \sin \cos \rangle = 0$

$\langle \sin \sin \rangle = \langle \cos \cos \rangle = \frac{1}{2}$ if $m = n$ or otherwise $= 0$.

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Summary: $\langle \sin \cos \rangle = 0$ [provided that $m + n \neq 0$]
 $\langle \sin \sin \rangle = \langle \cos \cos \rangle = \frac{1}{2}$ if $m = n$ or otherwise $= 0$.

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Find a_n and b_n in $u(t) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos 2\pi n F t + b_n \sin 2\pi n F t)$

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Proof [a_0]: $2 \langle u(t) \cos(2\pi 0Ft) \rangle = 2 \langle u(t) \rangle$

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Term 1: $2 \left\langle \frac{a_0}{2} \cos(2\pi nFt) \right\rangle = 0$

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Term 1: $2 \left\langle \frac{a_0}{2} \cos(2\pi nFt) \right\rangle = 0$

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Term 3: $2 \langle b_r \sin 2\pi rFt \cos(2\pi nFt) \rangle = 0$

Proof [$b_n, n > 0$]: same method as for a_n

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Fourier Series:

$$u(t) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos 2\pi n F t + b_n \sin 2\pi n F t)$$

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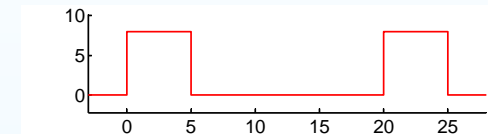
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Pulse: $T = 20$, width $W = \frac{T}{4}$, height $A = 8$



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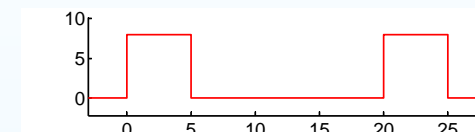
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Pulse: $T = 20$, width $W = \frac{T}{4}$, height $A = 8$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T u(t) \cos \frac{2\pi n t}{T} dt$$



Fourier Analysis Example

2: Fourier Series

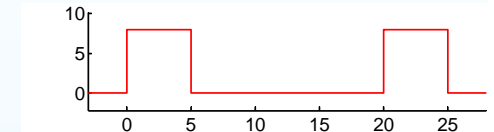
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- Fourier Series
- Why Sin and Cos Waves?
- Dirichlet Conditions
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- Trigonometric Products
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- Linearity
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Fourier Series:

$$u(t) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos 2\pi n F t + b_n \sin 2\pi n F t)$$

Pulse: $T = 20$, width $W = \frac{T}{4}$, height $A = 8$

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T u(t) \cos \frac{2\pi n t}{T} dt \\ &= \frac{2}{T} \int_0^W A \cos \frac{2\pi n t}{T} dt \end{aligned}$$



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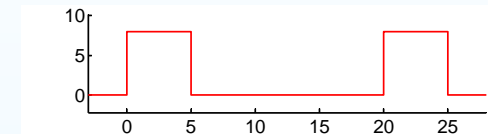
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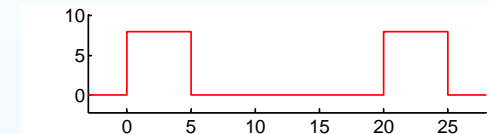
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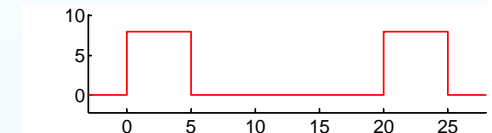
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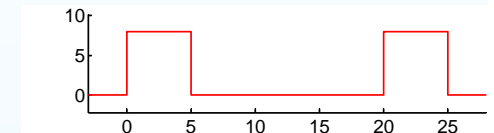
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| | | | | | | | |
|-------|---|-----------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| n | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| a_n | | $\frac{8}{\pi}$ | | | | | |
| b_n | | | | | | | |

Fourier Analysis Example

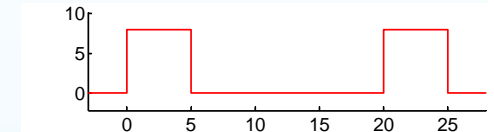
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| | | | | | | | |
|-------|---|-----------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| n | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| a_n | | $\frac{8}{\pi}$ | 0 | | | | |
| b_n | | | | | | | |

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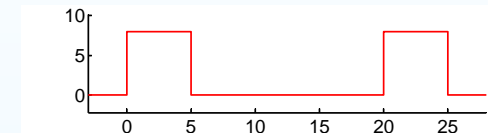
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| | | | | | | | |
|-------|---|-----------------|---|-------------------|---|---|---|
| n | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| a_n | | $\frac{8}{\pi}$ | 0 | $\frac{-8}{3\pi}$ | | | |
| b_n | | | | | | | |

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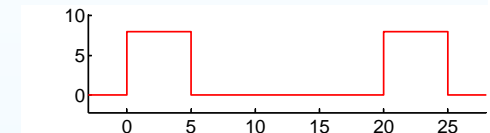
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| | | | | | | | |
|-------|---|-----------------|---|-------------------|---|---|---|
| n | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| a_n | | $\frac{8}{\pi}$ | 0 | $\frac{-8}{3\pi}$ | 0 | | |
| b_n | | | | | | | |

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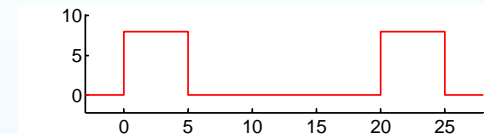
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| | | | | | | | |
|-------|---|-----------------|---|-------------------|---|------------------|---|
| n | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| a_n | | $\frac{8}{\pi}$ | 0 | $\frac{-8}{3\pi}$ | 0 | $\frac{8}{5\pi}$ | |
| b_n | | | | | | | |

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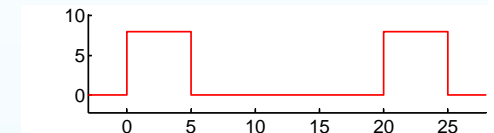
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| n | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------|---|-----------------|---|-------------------|---|------------------|---|
| a_n | | $\frac{8}{\pi}$ | 0 | $\frac{-8}{3\pi}$ | 0 | $\frac{8}{5\pi}$ | 0 |
| b_n | | | | | | | |

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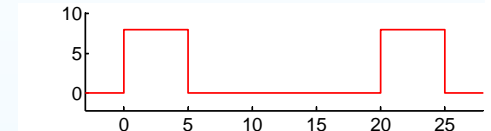
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| | | | | | | | |
|-------|---|-----------------|---|-------------------|---|------------------|---|
| n | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| a_n | 4 | $\frac{8}{\pi}$ | 0 | $\frac{-8}{3\pi}$ | 0 | $\frac{8}{5\pi}$ | 0 |
| b_n | | | | | | | |

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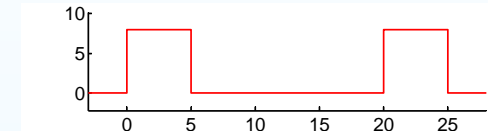
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$$b_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T u(t) \sin \frac{2\pi n t}{T} dt$$

| n | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------|---|-----------------|---|-------------------|---|------------------|---|
| a_n | 4 | $\frac{8}{\pi}$ | 0 | $\frac{-8}{3\pi}$ | 0 | $\frac{8}{5\pi}$ | 0 |
| b_n | | | | | | | |

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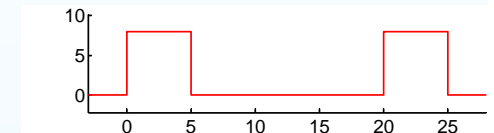
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| n | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------|---|-----------------|---|-------------------|---|------------------|---|
| a_n | 4 | $\frac{8}{\pi}$ | 0 | $\frac{-8}{3\pi}$ | 0 | $\frac{8}{5\pi}$ | 0 |
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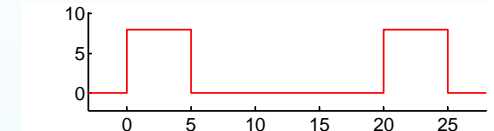
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$$\begin{aligned} b_n &= \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T u(t) \sin \frac{2\pi n t}{T} dt \\ &= \frac{2AT}{2\pi n T} \left[-\cos \frac{2\pi n t}{T} \right]_0^W \\ &= \frac{A}{n\pi} \left(1 - \cos \frac{n\pi}{2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

| n | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------|---|-----------------|---|-------------------|---|------------------|---|
| a_n | 4 | $\frac{8}{\pi}$ | 0 | $\frac{-8}{3\pi}$ | 0 | $\frac{8}{5\pi}$ | 0 |
| b_n | | | | | | | |

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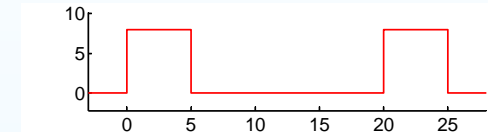
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| | | | | | | | |
|-------|---|-----------------|---|-------------------|---|------------------|---|
| n | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| a_n | 4 | $\frac{8}{\pi}$ | 0 | $\frac{-8}{3\pi}$ | 0 | $\frac{8}{5\pi}$ | 0 |
| b_n | | $\frac{8}{\pi}$ | | | | | |

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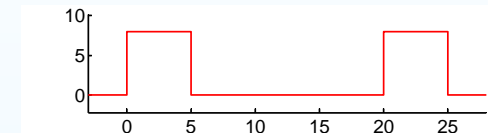
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| n | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------|---|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|---|------------------|---|
| a_n | 4 | $\frac{8}{\pi}$ | 0 | $\frac{-8}{3\pi}$ | 0 | $\frac{8}{5\pi}$ | 0 |
| b_n | | $\frac{8}{\pi}$ | $\frac{16}{2\pi}$ | | | | |

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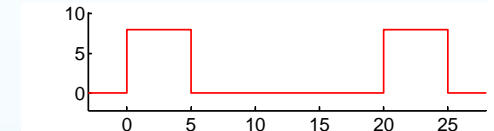
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| | | | | | | | |
|-------|---|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|---|------------------|---|
| n | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| a_n | 4 | $\frac{8}{\pi}$ | 0 | $\frac{-8}{3\pi}$ | 0 | $\frac{8}{5\pi}$ | 0 |
| b_n | | $\frac{8}{\pi}$ | $\frac{16}{2\pi}$ | $\frac{8}{3\pi}$ | | | |

Fourier Analysis Example

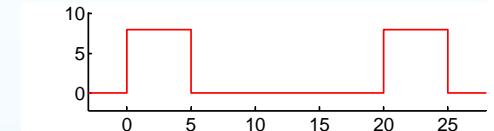
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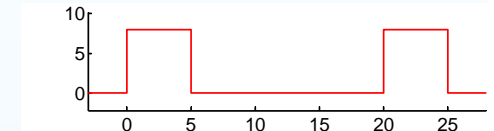
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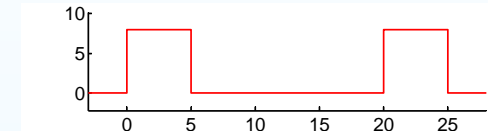
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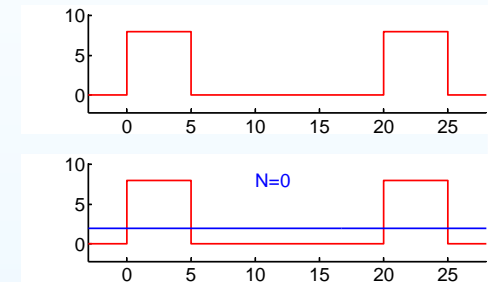
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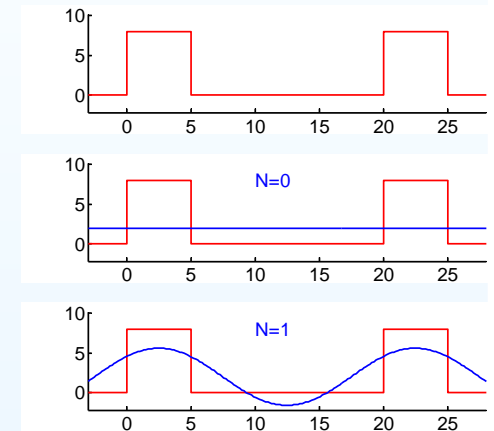
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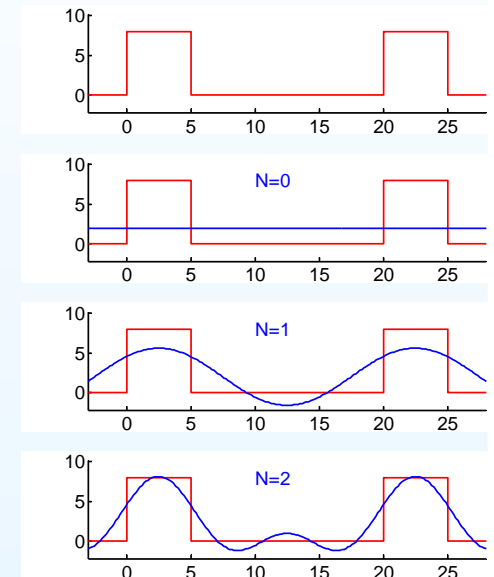
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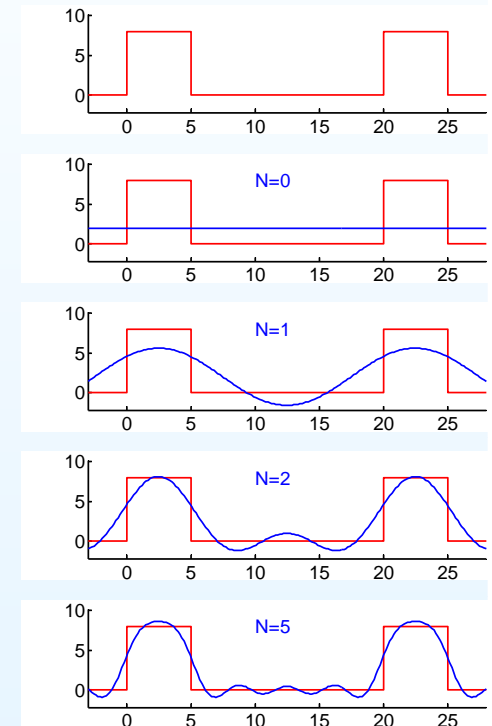
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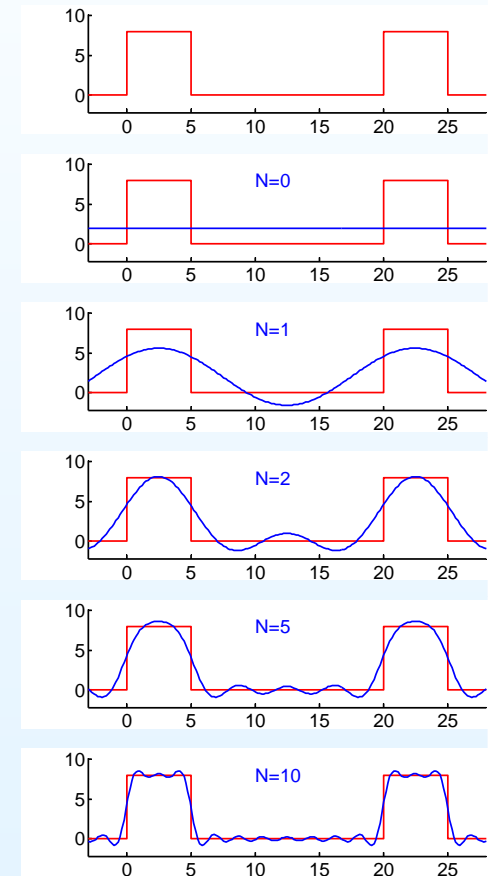
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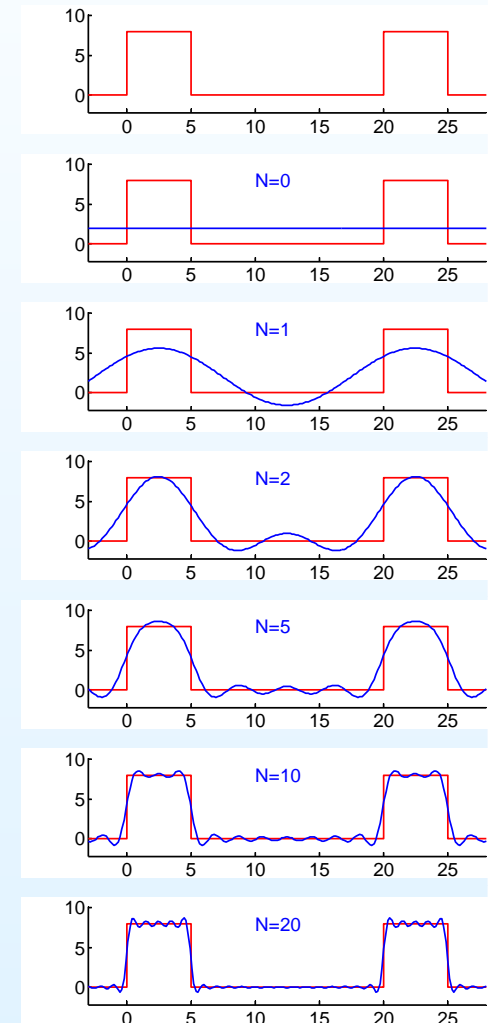
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$$= \gamma \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T u(t) \cos(2\pi n F t) dt$$

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$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T (\gamma u(t)) \cos(2\pi n F t) dt \\ &= \gamma \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T u(t) \cos(2\pi n F t) dt = \gamma a_n \end{aligned}$$

(2) If $\frac{2}{T} \int_0^T u(t) \cos(2\pi n F t) dt = a_n$ and

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Linearity

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- Fourier Series
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- Fourier Analysis Example
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- Summary

Fourier analysis maps a function of time onto a set of Fourier coefficients:

$$u(t) \rightarrow \{a_n, b_n\}$$

This mapping is **linear** which means:

(1) **For any γ , if $u(t) \rightarrow \{a_n, b_n\}$ then $\gamma u(t) \rightarrow \{\gamma a_n, \gamma b_n\}$**

(2) **If $u(t) \rightarrow \{a_n, b_n\}$ and $u'(t) \rightarrow \{a'_n, b'_n\}$ then**

$$(u(t) + u'(t)) \rightarrow \{a_n + a'_n, b_n + b'_n\}$$

Proof for a_n : (proof for b_n is similar)

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- **Fourier Series:**

$$u(t) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos 2\pi n F t + b_n \sin 2\pi n F t)$$

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- Periodic, Single-valued, Bounded absolute integral
- Finite number of (a) max/min and (b) finite discontinuities

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For further details see RHB 12.1 and 12.2.