

# \* Examples of computing the FS coefficients

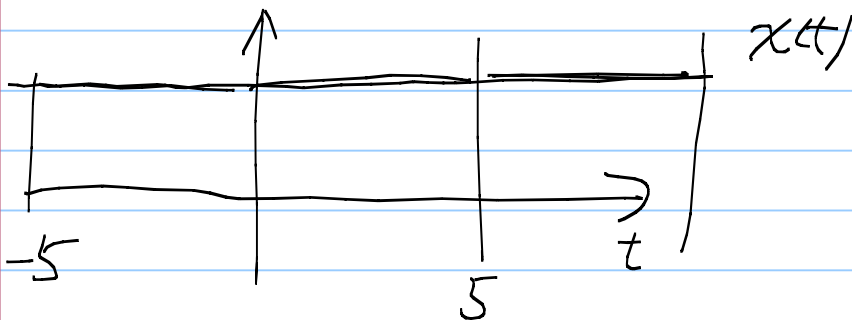
Method #1: by inspection      Method #2: by direct computation

Example 1: (Solved by inspection)

$x(t)$  is of period 5.

$$x(t) = \begin{cases} 3 & \text{if } 0 \leq t < 5 \end{cases}$$

&  $x(t)$  is periodic w. period 5



Q: Compute the FS coeff of  $x(t)$ .

Ans:  $\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{5}$

$$x(t) = a_0 \times 1 + a_1 e^{j1 \times \frac{2\pi}{5} t} + a_2 e^{j2 \times \frac{2\pi}{5} t} + \dots$$

$$a_{-1} e^{j(-1) \frac{2\pi}{5} t} + a_{-2} e^{j(-2) \frac{2\pi}{5} t} + \dots$$

By inspection,  $a_0 = 3$ , the DC component.

No other oscillation  $\Rightarrow a_k = 0$  for all

$$k \neq 0.$$

Example 2: (Solved by inspection)

$x(t) = \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{5}t\right) + 1$ . Q: Find its FS representation.

Ans: Whenever we are asked to find a FS representation, we need to

find both the fundamental freq  $\omega_0$

& the coeff  $a_k$ . (Only knowing  $a_k$

is not enough for writing down

$$x(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} a_k e^{jk\omega_0 t}$$

$$\textcircled{1} T = \frac{2\pi}{2\pi/5} = 5 \Rightarrow \omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{5} \#$$

$$\textcircled{2} x(t) = a_0 \times 1 + a_1 e^{j1 \times \frac{2\pi}{5}t} + a_2 e^{j2 \times \frac{2\pi}{5}t} + \dots$$

$$a_{-1} e^{j(-1) \frac{2\pi}{5}t} + a_{-2} e^{j(-2) \frac{2\pi}{5}t} + \dots$$

by inspection  $a_0 = 1$ . Moreover since  $\cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{5}t\right) = \frac{1}{2}(e^{j\frac{2\pi}{5}t} + e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{5}t}) \Rightarrow a_1 = \frac{1}{2}, a_{-1} = \frac{1}{2}$ , All other  $a_k = 0$ .

Example 3:  $x(t) = \sin(3t) + 3\cos(2t + \frac{\pi}{4})$

Find its FS representation

Ans: ~~0~~ Find its  $\omega_0$ .

$$T = \text{LCM}\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{2\pi}{2}\right) = 2\pi$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{2\pi} = 1$$

③ We are interested in

$$x(t) = a_0 + a_1 e^{j1 \times t} + a_2 e^{j2 \times t} + a_3 e^{j3 \times t} + a_{-1} e^{j(-1) \times t} + a_{-2} e^{j(-2) \times t} + a_{-3} e^{j(-3) \times t}$$

By Euler's formula.

$$\sin(3t) = \frac{1}{2j} (e^{j3t} - e^{-j3t})$$

$$3\cos(2t + \frac{\pi}{4}) = 3 \times \left( \frac{1}{2} (e^{j(2t + \frac{\pi}{4})} + e^{-j(2t + \frac{\pi}{4})}) \right)$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \times e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}} e^{j2t} + \frac{3}{2} e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}} e^{-j2t}$$

⇒ By inspection  $a_0 = 0$   $a_1 = a_{-1} = 0$

$$a_2 = \frac{3}{2} e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{3}{2} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{j}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$$

$$a_{-2} = \frac{3}{2} e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{3}{2} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{j}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$$

$$a_3 = \frac{1}{2j} = -\frac{j}{2}$$

$$a_{-3} = -\frac{1}{2j} = \frac{j}{2}$$

all other  $a_k = 0$