

\* Watch Video 3, 6

\* DT Fourier series representation

Subject: DT periodic signal  $x[n]$  with period  $N$

Representation:

Given  $N$

Synthesis formula

$$x[n] = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} a_k e^{j k \frac{2\pi}{N} n}$$

Analysis formula

$$a_k = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n \in N} x[n] e^{-j k \frac{2\pi}{N} n}, \quad k=0, \dots, N-1$$

\* Two methods of finding  $a_k$ : ① Inspection &  
② direct computation.

\* An easy way to remember  $\Delta$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} a_{-N} & a_{-N+1} & \cdots & a_1 & a_0 & a_1 & \cdots & a_{N-1} \\ \rightarrow & a_0 & a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_{N-1} & & \\ & a_N & a_{N+1} & \cdots & a_{2N-1} & & & \end{array}$$

## \* Properties of DT FS

Selected properties (See Table 3.2 p.221 for a detailed list of properties)

### 1. Linearity

$$x[n] \xrightarrow{\text{F.S.}} a_k, \frac{2\pi}{N}$$

$$y[n] \xrightarrow{\text{F.S.}} b_k, \frac{2\pi}{N}$$

$$z[n] = A x[n] + B y[n]$$

$$\xleftarrow{\text{F.S.}} c_k = A a_k + B b_k, \frac{2\pi}{N}$$

Write down your own comparison to CT.FS.

### 2. Time-Shift

$$x[n] \longleftrightarrow a_k, \frac{2\pi}{N}$$

$$y[n] = x[n - n_0]$$

$$\longleftrightarrow b_k = a_k e^{-jk\omega_0 n_0}, \frac{2\pi}{N}$$

Comparison to CTFs

## 3. Time-Reversal

$$x[n] \xrightarrow{\text{FS}} a_k, \frac{2\pi}{N}$$

$$y[n] = x[-n]$$

$$\xleftarrow{\text{FS}} b_k = a_{-k} \frac{2\pi}{N}$$

For example  $b_0 = a_{-0} = a_0$ 

$b_1 = a_{-1} = a_{N-1}$   
 Not in the desired range.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} a_{-N} & a_{-N+1} & \dots & \dots & a_{-1} \\ a_0 & a_1 & a_2 & \dots & a_{N-1} \\ a_N, a_{N+1}, \dots & & & & a_{2N+1} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b_0 &= a_{-k} e^{j(-k) \frac{2\pi}{N} n} \\ b_k &= a_{N-k} e^{j(N-k) \frac{2\pi}{N} n} \end{aligned}$$

So we often write

$$\begin{cases} b_0 = a_0 \\ b_k = a_{N-k} \text{ for } k=1, \dots, N-1 \end{cases}$$

## 4 Multiplication

$$x[n] \xrightarrow{\text{FS}} a_k, \frac{2\pi}{N}$$

$$y[n] \xrightarrow{\text{FS}} b_k, \frac{2\pi}{N}$$

$$z[n] = x[n] \cdot y[n] \xrightarrow{\text{FS}} c_k, \frac{2\pi}{N}$$

Comparison to  
CTFS.

Ans:  $G_k = \sum_{h=0}^{N-1} a_h b_{k-h}$  Similar to  
 the convolution sum, but is different  
 as the summation is not over  $\sum_{h=-\infty}^{\infty}$   
 We term it the "periodic/cyclic" convolution.

Example: Given  $N=5$  &

$$x[n] \xrightarrow{F.S} a_0, \dots, a_4, \frac{2\pi}{5}$$

$$y[n] \xrightarrow{F.S} b_0, \dots, b_4, \frac{2\pi}{5}$$

$$z[n] = x[n] \cdot y[n] \xrightarrow{} c_0, \dots, c_4, \frac{2\pi}{5}$$

Q: Express  $G$  in terms of  $a$  &  $b$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ans: } G &= \sum_{h=0}^4 a_h b_{5-h} \\ &= a_0 b_5 + a_1 b_4 + a_2 b_3 + a_3 b_2 + a_4 b_1 \\ &= a_0 b_5 + a_1 b_4 + a_2 b_3 + a_3 b_2 + a_4 b_1 \end{aligned}$$