

Fourier Series Properties

(Week 6 - Friday)

1/5

206

Fourier Series Representation of Periodic Signals Chap. 3

TABLE 3.1 PROPERTIES OF CONTINUOUS-TIME FOURIER SERIES

Property	Section	Periodic Signal	Fourier Series Coefficients
		$x(t)$ } Periodic with period T and $y(t)$ } fundamental frequency $\omega_0 = 2\pi/T$	a_k b_k
Linearity	3.5.1	$Ax(t) + By(t)$	$Aa_k + Bb_k$
Time Shifting	3.5.2	$x(t - t_0)$	$a_k e^{-jk\omega_0 t_0} = a_k e^{-jk(2\pi/T)t_0}$
Frequency Shifting		$e^{jM\omega_0 t} x(t) = e^{jM(2\pi/T)t} x(t)$	a_{k-M}
Conjugation	3.5.6	$x^*(t)$	a_{-k}^*
Time Reversal	3.5.3	$x(-t)$	a_{-k}
Time Scaling	3.5.4	$x(\alpha t), \alpha > 0$ (periodic with period T/α)	a_k
Periodic Convolution		$\int_T x(\tau)y(t-\tau)d\tau$	$Ta_k b_k$
Multiplication	3.5.5	$x(t)y(t)$	$\sum_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} a_l b_{k-l}$
Differentiation		$\frac{dx(t)}{dt}$	$jk\omega_0 a_k = jk \frac{2\pi}{T} a_k$
Integration		$\int_{-\infty}^t x(\tau)d\tau$ (finite valued and periodic only if $a_0 = 0$)	$\left(\frac{1}{jk\omega_0}\right)a_k = \left(\frac{1}{jk(2\pi/T)}\right)a_k$
Conjugate Symmetry for Real Signals	3.5.6	$x(t)$ real	$\begin{cases} a_k = a_{-k}^* \\ \text{Re}\{a_k\} = \text{Re}\{a_{-k}\} \\ \text{Im}\{a_k\} = -\text{Im}\{a_{-k}\} \\ a_k = a_{-k} \\ \angle a_k = -\angle a_{-k} \end{cases}$
Real and Even Signals	3.5.6	$x(t)$ real and even	a_k real and even
Real and Odd Signals	3.5.6	$x(t)$ real and odd	a_k purely imaginary and odd
Even-Odd Decomposition of Real Signals		$\begin{cases} x_e(t) = \mathcal{E}\{x(t)\} & [x(t) \text{ real}] \\ x_o(t) = \mathcal{O}\{x(t)\} & [x(t) \text{ real}] \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} \text{Re}\{a_k\} \\ j\text{Im}\{a_k\} \end{cases}$
Parseval's Relation for Periodic Signals			
$\frac{1}{T} \int_T x(t) ^2 dt = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} a_k ^2$			

Proving the Multiplication Property

$$x(t) \xrightarrow{\text{FS}} X_k$$

$$y(t) \xrightarrow{\text{FS}} Y_k$$

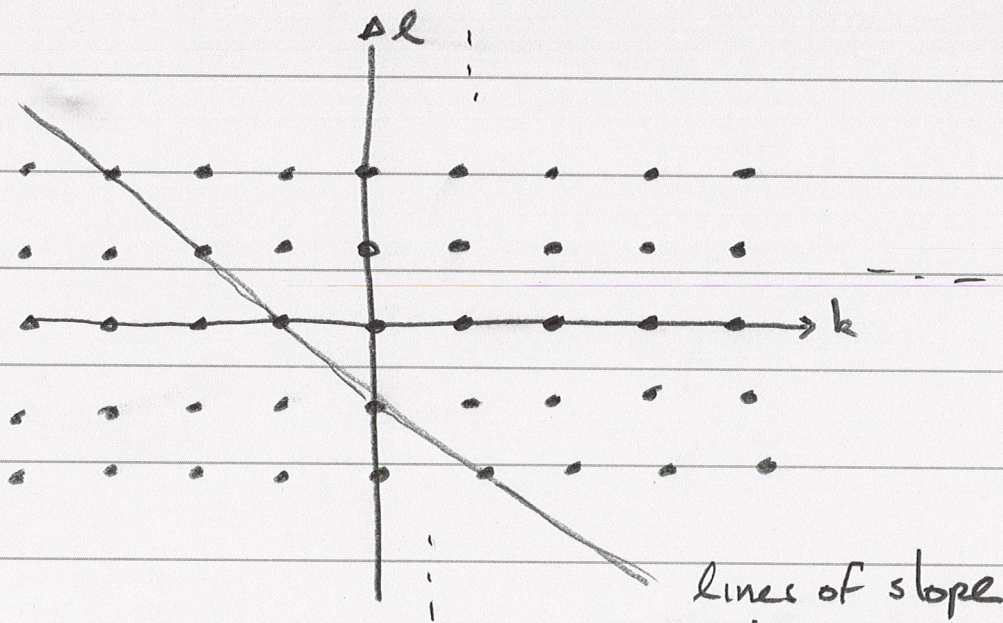
$$z(t) = x(t)y(t) \xrightarrow{\text{FS}} [X * Y]_k = Z_k$$

$$x(t) = \sum_k X_k e^{jk\omega_0 t}$$

$$y(t) = \sum_l Y_l e^{jl\omega_0 t}$$

$$\Rightarrow x(t)y(t) = \left(\sum_k X_k e^{jk\omega_0 t} \right) \left(\sum_l Y_l e^{jl\omega_0 t} \right)$$

$$= \sum_k \sum_l X_k Y_l e^{j(k+l)\omega_0 t}$$



$$m = k + l$$

$$l = -k + m$$

lines of slope
-1

Thus

$$\sum_k \sum_l X_k Y_l e^{j(k+l)\omega_0 t} \quad k+l=m$$

$$= \sum_m \left(\sum_l X_{m-l} Y_l \right) e^{jm\omega_0 t}$$

$$z_m = [X * Y]_m$$

Parseval

$$x(t) \xleftrightarrow[T]{FS} X_k \Rightarrow \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T |x(t)|^2 dt = \sum_k |X_k|^2$$

$$x(t) \xleftrightarrow[T]{FS} X_k \quad \text{ie} \quad x(t) = \sum_k X_k e^{jk\omega_0 t}; \quad X_k = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T x(t) e^{-jk\omega_0 t} dt$$

$$z(t) = |x(t)|^2 = x(t) x^*(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T |x(t)|^2 dt = \text{F.S. coeff. of } z(t).$$

note that $z(t)$ is a product of $x(t)$ and $\tilde{x}(t) = x^*(t)$

$$\text{From the mult. prop: } Z_k = [X * \tilde{X}]_k \quad \text{so used F.S. } \tilde{X}_k \text{ of } \tilde{x}(t)$$

$$\tilde{x}(t) = x^*(t) = \left(\sum_k X_k e^{jk\omega_0 t} \right)^* = \sum_k X_k^* e^{-jk\omega_0 t} \quad \text{c.o.v. } l = -k$$

$$= \sum_l X_{-l}^* e^{jl\omega_0 t} \Rightarrow \tilde{X}_l = X_{-l}^*$$

$$\text{Thus } Z_k = [X * \tilde{X}]_k = \sum_m X_{k-m} \tilde{X}_m = \sum_n X_{k-m} X_{-m}^*$$

Now evaluate @ $k=0$:

$$Z_0 = \sum_m X_{-m} X_{-m}^* = \sum_n X_n X_n^* = \sum_n |X_n|^2$$

Periodic Conv. Prop

$$\int_{\text{one period}} x(\tau) y(t-\tau) d\tau \xrightarrow{\frac{FS}{T}} T X_k Y_k$$

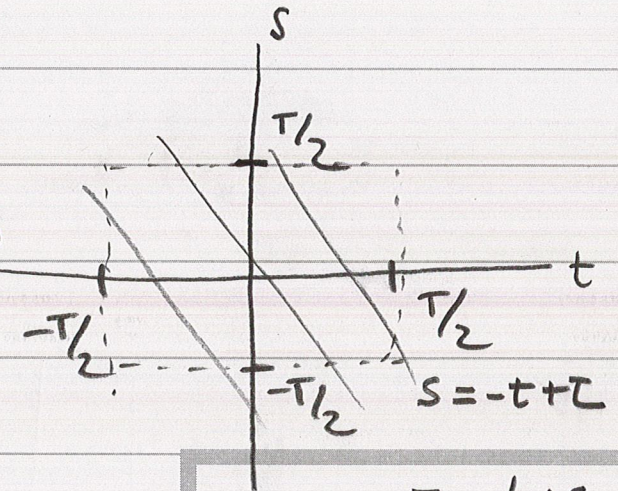
5/5

Start with

$$T X_k Y_k = T \left(\frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} x(t) e^{-jk\omega_0 t} dt \right) \left(\frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} y(s) e^{-jk\omega_0 s} ds \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} x(t) y(s) e^{-jk\omega_0(t+s)} dt ds$$

Let $I(t,s) = \text{integrand} \triangleq x(t)y(s)e^{-jk\omega_0(t+s)}$



↓
this is periodic in either variable of period T .

$$\tau = t+s$$

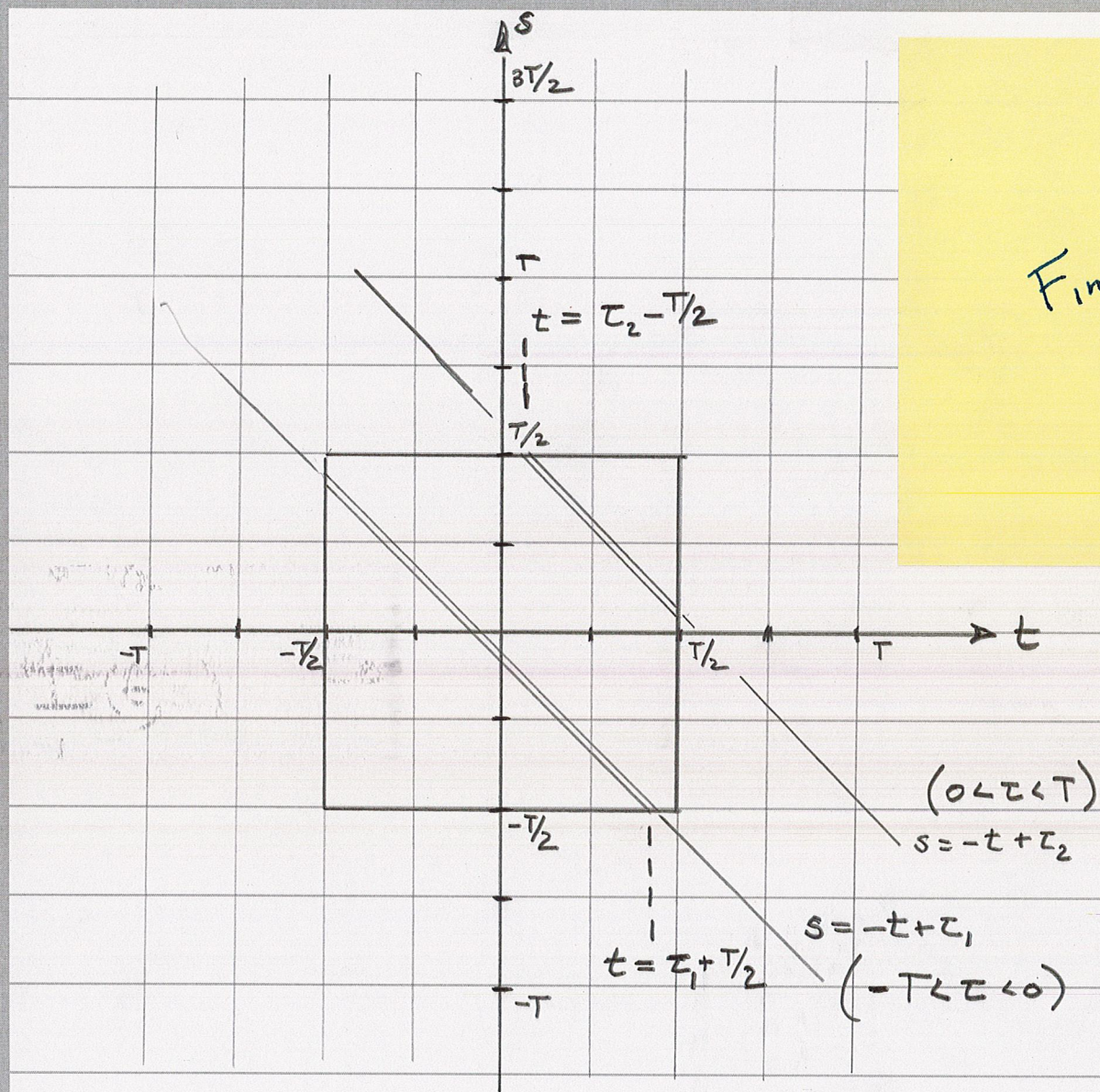
$$s = -t + \tau$$

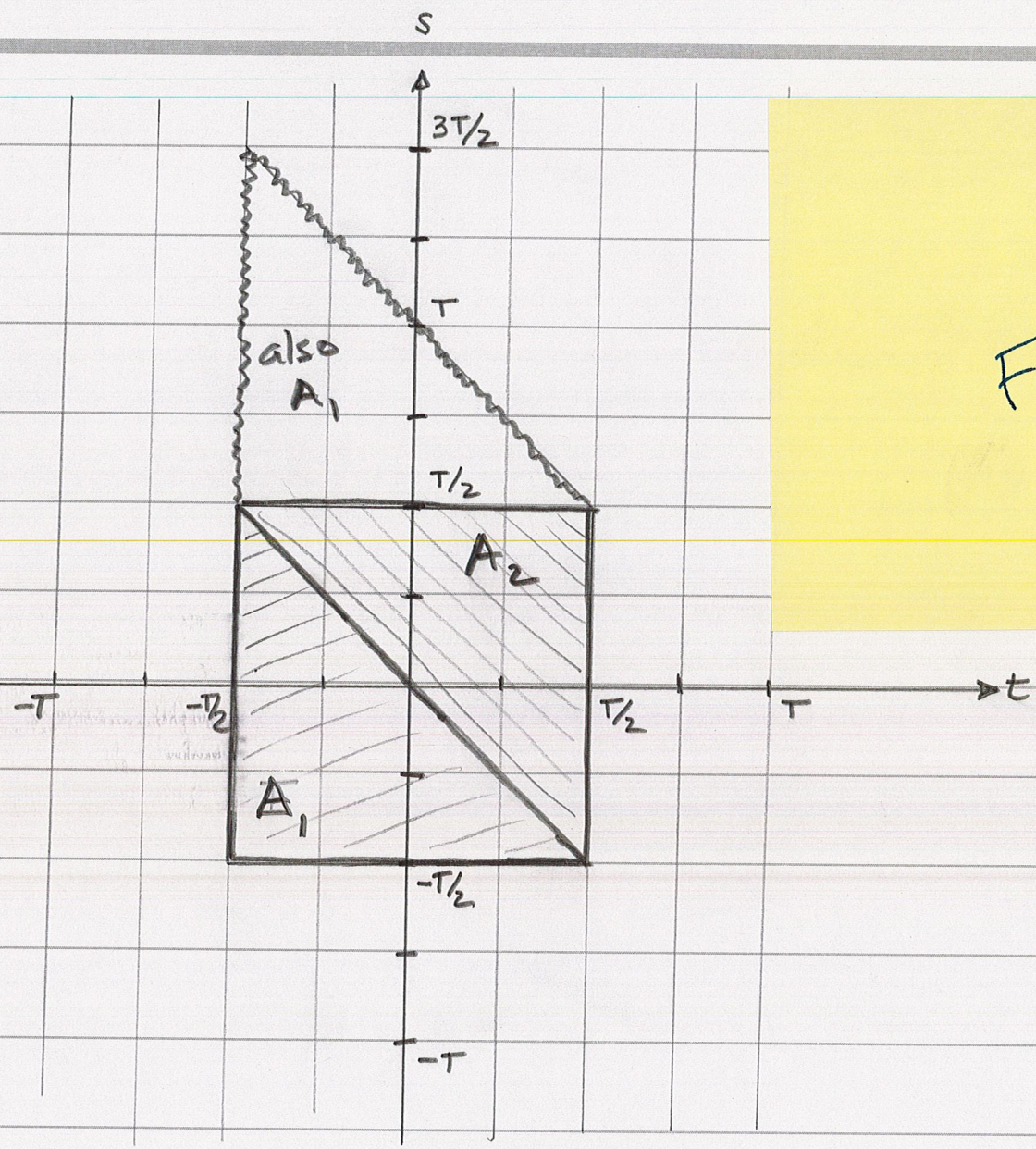
Trying to ...

$$\int_{-T/2}^{T/2} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} I(t,s) dt ds = \int_{t=-T/2}^{T/2} \int_{\tau} I(t, -t+\tau) dt d\tau$$

→ must be careful in computing the range for τ .

Finish
Monday.





Finish Monday.