ECE-2025 Fall-2003

Lecture 21

Introduction to the Fourier Transform

10-Nov-03

Info: Web-CT, Lab, HW

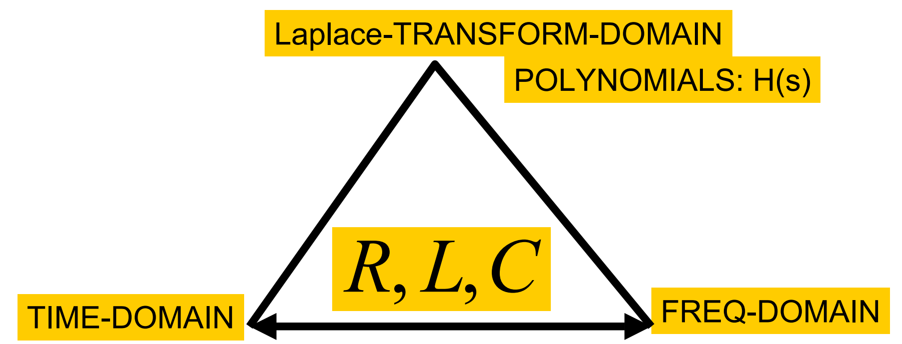
- Lab #10 on 11-Nov (for Tuesday sections)
  - Due on 18-Nov (for Tuesday sections)
  - Lab #9 should be turned in 11-Nov (for Tues sections)
- CHECK YOUR GRADES !!!
  - Web-CT is the OFFICIAL gradebook
- Quiz #3 will be 21-Nov (Friday)
  - Coverage: HW #8, 9, 10, 11
  - Chapters 7, 8, 9, 10, and part of 11
  - Review Session, 20-Nov, Thurs @ 7:30pm

Info: Lab #11

- Lab #11 uses FOURIER SERIES
  - $\{a_k\}$ for Rectified Sine Wave
- PreLab: Write 2 MATLAB Functions:
  - `ak4rectsine.m` to evaluate $\{a_k\}$
  - and `ak2sig.m` to synthesize $x_N(t)$
- Also, Lowpass Filter
  - Use CLTIdemo to visualize

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{b}{a + j\omega}$$

THREE DOMAINS: ANALOG



$$y(t) = h(t) * x(t) \quad \longleftrightarrow \quad X(j\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

Lecture

READING ASSIGNMENTS

- This Lecture:
  - Chapter 11, Sects. 11-1 to 11-4
- Other Reading:
  - Recitation: Ch. 10
    - And Chapter 11, Sects. 11-1 to 11-4
  - Next Lecture: Chapter 11, Sects. 11-5, 11-6

LECTURE OBJECTIVES

- Review
  - Frequency Response
  - Fourier Series
- Definition of Fourier transform

$$X(j\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t)e^{-j\omega t}dt$$

Relation to Fourier Series

- Examples of Fourier transform pairs

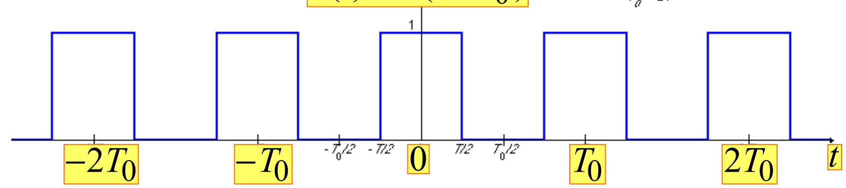
Everything = Sum of Sinusoids

- One Square Pulse = Sum of Sinusoids
  - ???????????
- Finite Length
- Not Periodic

- Limit of Square Wave as Period → infinity
  - Intuitive Argument

Fourier Series: Periodic *x(t)*

$x(t) = x(t + T_0)$



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

Fourier Synthesis

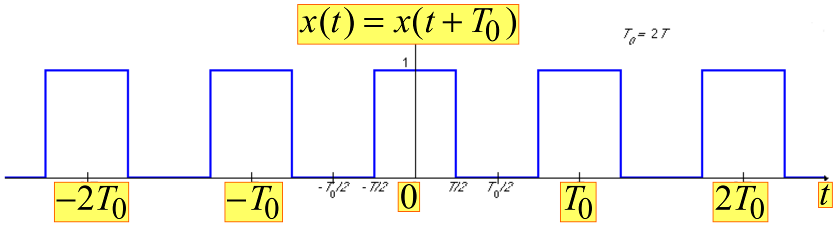
Fundamental Freq.

$\omega_0 = 2\pi / T_0 = 2\pi f_0$

$$a_k = \frac{1}{T_0}\int_{-T_0/2}^{T_0/2} x(t)e^{-j\omega_0 kt}dt$$

Fourier Analysis

Square Wave Signal

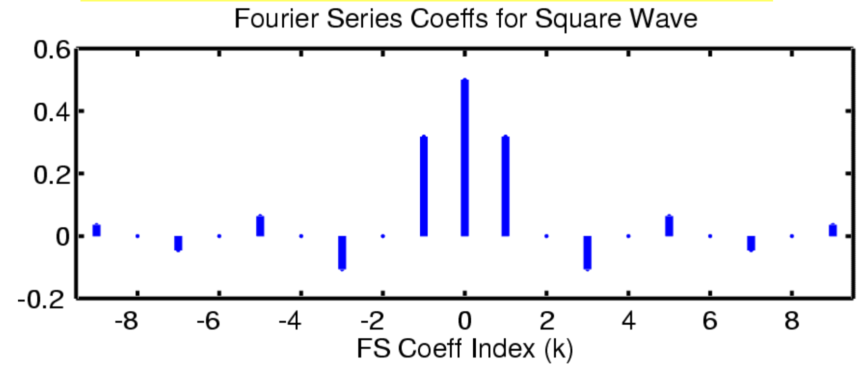


$$a_k = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{-T_0/4}^{T_0/4} (1) e^{-j\omega_0 k t} dt$$

$$a_k = \left. \frac{e^{-j\omega_0 k t}}{-j\omega_0 k T_0} \right|_{-T_0/4}^{T_0/4} = \frac{e^{-j\pi k/2} - e^{j\pi k/2}}{-j2\pi k} = \frac{\sin(\pi k/2)}{\pi k}$$

Spectrum from Fourier Series

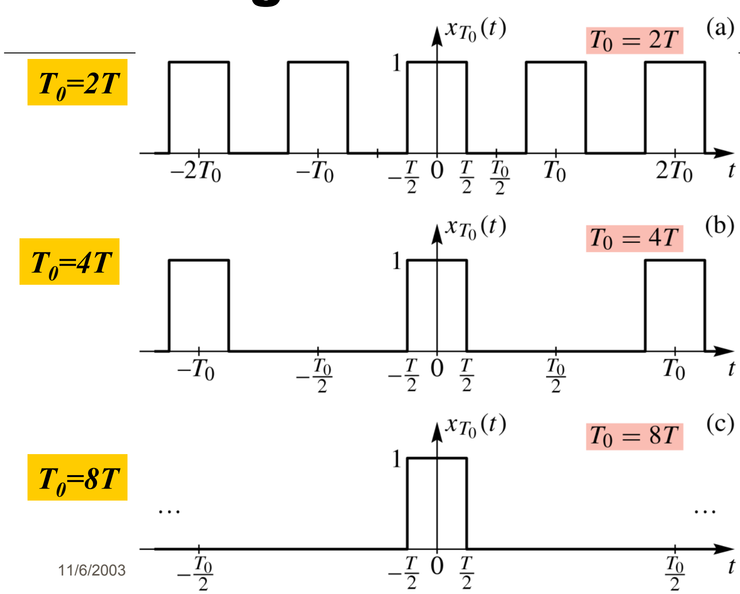
$$a_k = \frac{\sin(\pi k/2)}{\pi k} = \begin{cases} \neq 0 & k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 3, \ldots \\ 0 & k = \pm 2, \pm 4, \ldots \end{cases}$$



What if *x(t)* is not periodic?

- Sum of Sinusoids?
  - Non-harmonically related sinusoids
  - Would not be periodic, but would probably be non-zero for all *t*.
- Fourier transform
  - gives a "sum" (actually an **integral**) that involves **ALL** frequencies
  - can represent signals that are identically zero for negative *t*. !!!!!!!!!

Limiting Behavior of FS

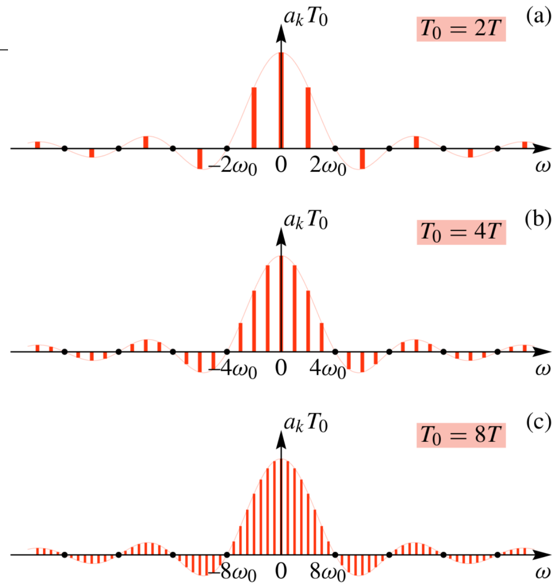


Limiting Behavior of Spectrum

T_0=2T

T_0=4T

T_0=8T



Plot $(T_0 a_k)$

FS in the LIMIT (long period)

$$x_{T_0}(t) = \tfrac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} (T_0 a_k) e^{j\omega_0 k t} \left(\tfrac{2\pi}{T_0}\right) \mapsto x(t) = \tfrac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(j\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega$$

Fourier Synthesis

$$\lim_{T_0 \to \infty} \frac{2\pi}{T_0} = d\omega \qquad \lim_{T_0 \to \infty} \frac{2\pi}{T_0} k = \omega \qquad \lim_{T_0 \to \infty} T_0 a_k = X(j\omega)$$

$$T_0 a_k = \int_{-T_0/2}^{T_0/2} x_{T_0}(t) e^{-j\omega_0 k t} dt \mapsto X(j\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

Fourier Analysis

Fourier Transform Defined

- For non-periodic signals

Fourier Synthesis

$$x(t) = \tfrac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(j\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega$$

Fourier Analysis

$$X(j\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

Example 1: $x(t) = e^{-at} u(t)$

$$X(j\omega) = \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-at} e^{-j\omega t} dt = \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-(a+j\omega)t} dt$$

$a > 0$

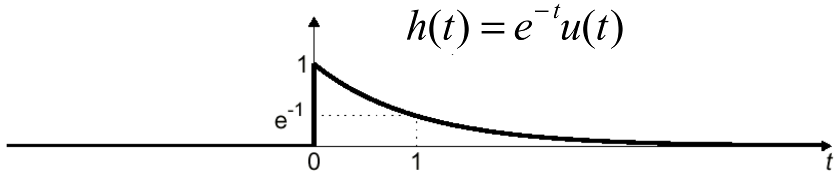
$$X(j\omega) = -\frac{e^{-at} e^{-j\omega t}}{a + j\omega}\bigg|_{0}^{\infty} = \frac{1}{a + j\omega}$$

$$X(j\omega) = \frac{1}{a + j\omega}$$

Frequency Response

- Fourier Transform of h(t) is the Frequency Response

$$h(t) = e^{-t}u(t)$$

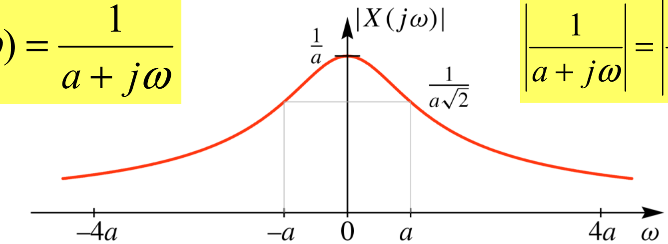


$$h(t) = e^{-t}u(t) \Leftrightarrow H(j\omega) = \frac{1}{1+j\omega}$$

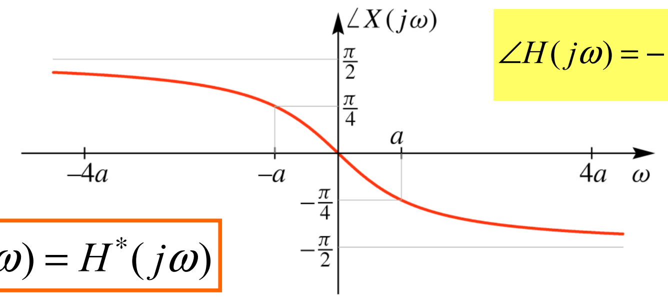
Magnitude and Phase Plots

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{1}{a+j\omega}$$

$$\left|\frac{1}{a+j\omega}\right| = \left|\frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2+\omega^2}}\right|$$



$$\angle H(j\omega) = -\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\omega}{a}\right)$$



$$H(-j\omega) = H^*(j\omega)$$

Example 2:

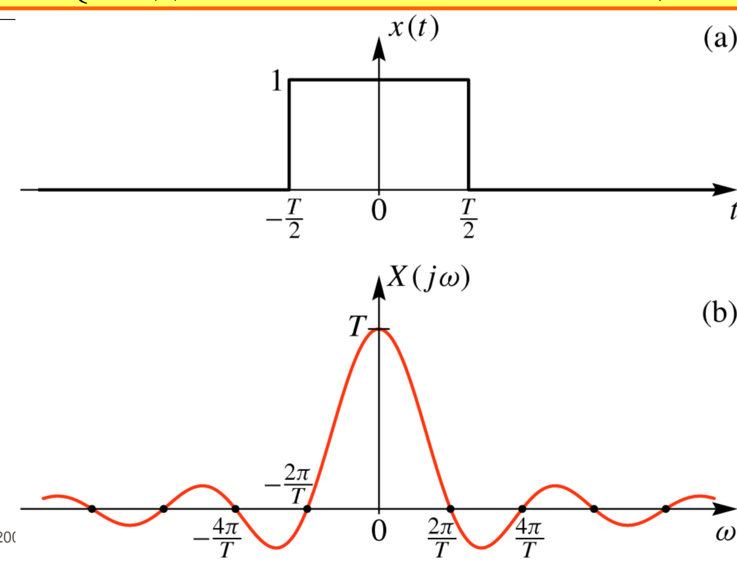
$$x(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & |t| < T/2 \\ 0 & |t| > T/2 \end{cases}$$

$$X(j\omega) = \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} (1)e^{-j\omega t}\,dt = \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} e^{-j\omega t}\,dt$$

$$X(j\omega) = \left.\frac{e^{-j\omega t}}{-j\omega}\right|_{-T/2}^{T/2} = \frac{e^{-j\omega T/2} - e^{j\omega T/2}}{-j\omega}$$

$$X(j\omega) = \frac{\sin(\omega T/2)}{(\omega/2)}$$

$$x(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & |t| < T/2 \\ 0 & |t| > T/2 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow X(j\omega) = \frac{\sin(\omega T/2)}{(\omega/2)}$$



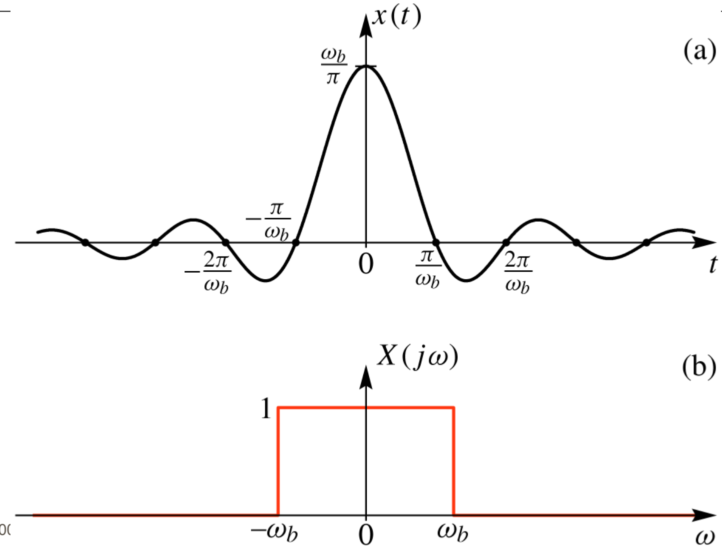
Example 3: $X(j\omega)=\begin{cases}1 & |\omega|<\omega_0\\ 0 & |\omega|>\omega_0\end{cases}$

$$x(t)=\frac{1}{2\pi}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}X(j\omega)e^{j\omega t}d\omega=\frac{1}{2\pi}\int_{-\omega_0}^{\omega_0}e^{j\omega t}d\omega$$

$$x(t)=\frac{1}{2\pi}\left.\frac{e^{j\omega t}}{jt}\right|_{-\omega_0}^{\omega_0}=\frac{1}{2\pi}\frac{e^{j\omega_0 t}-e^{-j\omega_0 t}}{jt}$$

$$x(t)=\frac{\sin(\omega_0 t)}{(\pi t)}$$

$$x(t)=\frac{\sin(\omega_0 t)}{(\pi t)} \Leftrightarrow X(j\omega)=\begin{cases}1 & |\omega|<\omega_0\\ 0 & |\omega|>\omega_0\end{cases}$$



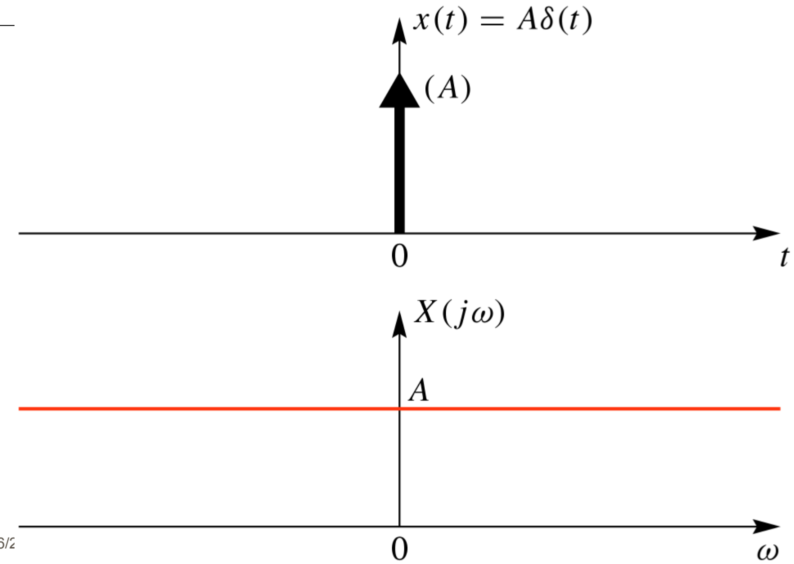
Example 4: $x(t)=\delta(t-t_0)$

$$X(j\omega)=\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}\delta(t)e^{-j\omega t}dt=1$$

Shifting Property of the Impulse

$$X(j\omega)=\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}\delta(t-t_0)e^{-j\omega t}dt=e^{-j\omega t_0}$$

$$x(t)=\delta(t)\Leftrightarrow X(j\omega)=1$$



Example 5: $X(j\omega) = 2\pi\delta(\omega-\omega_0)$

$$x(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} 2\pi\delta(\omega-\omega_0)e^{j\omega t}\,d\omega = e^{j\omega_0 t}$$

$$x(t) = e^{j\omega_0 t} \Leftrightarrow X(j\omega) = 2\pi\delta(\omega-\omega_0)$$

$$x(t) = 1 \Leftrightarrow X(j\omega) = 2\pi\delta(\omega)$$

$$x(t) = \cos(\omega_0 t) \Leftrightarrow X(j\omega) = \pi\delta(\omega-\omega_0) + \pi\delta(\omega+\omega_0)$$

$$x(t) = \cos(\omega_0 t) \Leftrightarrow X(j\omega) = \pi\delta(\omega-\omega_0) + \pi\delta(\omega+\omega_0)$$

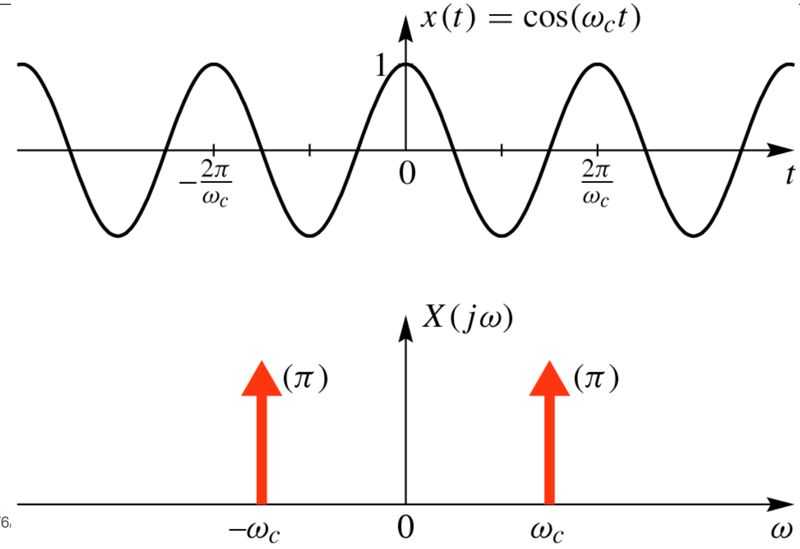


Table of Fourier Transforms

$$x(t) = e^{-at}u(t) \Leftrightarrow X(j\omega) = \frac{1}{a+j\omega}$$

$$x(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & |t| < T/2 \\ 0 & |t| > T/2 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow X(j\omega) = \frac{\sin(\omega T/2)}{(\omega/2)}$$

$$x(t) = \frac{\sin(\omega_0 t)}{(\pi t)} \Leftrightarrow X(j\omega) = \begin{cases} 1 & |\omega| < \omega_0 \\ 0 & |\omega| > \omega_0 \end{cases}$$

$$x(t) = \delta(t-t_0) \Leftrightarrow X(j\omega) = e^{-j\omega t_0}$$

$$x(t) = e^{j\omega_0 t} \Leftrightarrow X(j\omega) = 2\pi\delta(\omega-\omega_0)$$