

Fourier Series

A Very Basic Thing

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- A (periodic) function $f(t)$ can be expressed as a linear combination of sinusoidal function

Fourier Series

$$f(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (a_k \cos \omega_k t + b_k \sin \omega_k t) \quad (1)$$

where $\omega_0 = 2\pi/T$, T is a period, and $\omega_k = k\omega_0$.

- The we obtain the coefficients:

a_k and b_k

$$a_k = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T f(t) \cos \omega_k t dt \quad (2)$$

$$b_k = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T f(t) \sin \omega_k t dt \quad (3)$$

Fourier Series

- In the numerical calculations, we divide the period T into N discrete intervals:
 - $0, \Delta, 2\Delta, \dots, (N-1)\Delta$
 - $T = N\Delta$
- Approximate a_k and b_k using

Approximation:

$$a_k \approx \frac{2\Delta}{T} \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} f(t_i) \cos \omega_k t_i \quad (4)$$

and

$$b_k \approx \frac{2\Delta}{T} \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} f(t_i) \sin \omega_k t_i \quad (5)$$

where $T = N\Delta$

Example

