

2.6 Fourier series

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 21 marks**KEY WORDS** Fourier series • fundamental • harmonic

Objective

Compute Fourier coefficients for periodic signals, reconstruct signals from partial sums, and explain – with the numbers – why sharper edges need more harmonics.

1 Key knowledge and worked examples

■ Every periodic signal is a sum of sinusoids

For period T and **fundamental** frequency $\omega_0 = 2\pi/T$, the **Fourier series** is

$$f(t) = a_0 + \sum_{n \geq 1} (a_n \cos n\omega_0 t + b_n \sin n\omega_0 t)$$

Each coefficient is an average of f against the matching sinusoid (orthogonality: distinct sinusoids average to zero against each other over a period). a_0 is just the mean value of f .

■ Worked example: the square wave

Odd symmetry kills every a_n ; the sine coefficients come out $b_n = 4/(n\pi)$ for odd n (even n gives zero):

$$f(t) = \frac{4}{\pi} \left(\sin \omega_0 t + \frac{1}{3} \sin 3\omega_0 t + \frac{1}{5} \sin 5\omega_0 t + \dots \right)$$

The check that convinces: at $t = T/4$ the true value is 1, and the series there is $4/\pi(1 - 1/3 + 1/5 - \dots) = 4/\pi \times \pi/4 = 1$ – the Gregory series converges to exactly the square wave's value. Each **harmonic** amplitude falls as $1/n$: the series converges slowly AT the edge (Gibbs ripple) and quickly elsewhere.

■ **Symmetry is free work**

- Odd f (like the square wave): all $a_n = 0$.
- Even f : all $b_n = 0$.
- Half-wave symmetry $f(t + T/2) = -f(t)$: only odd n survive.

Spot the symmetry before integrating – it deletes half the coefficients before any arithmetic begins.

2 Practice

2.1 State a_0 (the mean) for: a sine wave, a square wave ± 1 with equal halves, and a pulse train that is 1 for 25% of the period and 0 otherwise. [3]

2.2 The square wave has $b_3 = 4/(3\pi)$. Compute the first three harmonic amplitudes numerically (2 dp) and their ratio pattern. [3]

2.3 Name which coefficients vanish for an even function, and give one example signal. [2]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 A pulse train is $f(t) = 3$ for $0 < t < T/4$ and 0 for $T/4 < t < T$.

Compute a_0 (the mean), and a_1 in terms of ω_0 (integral $\int 3\cos(\omega_0 t)dt = (3/\omega_0)\sin(\omega_0 t)$); give a_1 numerically for $T = 2ms$. State the units of a_0 relative to f . [7]

3.2 A filtered square wave keeps only its first two odd harmonics: $\frac{4}{\pi}\sin\omega_0 t + \frac{4}{3\pi}\sin 3\omega_0 t$.

Compute this partial sum at $\omega_0 t = \pi/2$ (the waveform's peak) and at $\omega_0 t = \pi/4$, and compare with the ideal square wave's values 1 and 1. Then explain, using the $1/n$ amplitude law, why a channel that passes only $n \leq 3$ cannot reproduce sharp edges. [6]
