6.003: Signal Processing

Fourier Series – Complex Exponential Form

- complex numbers
- complex exponentials and their relation to sinusoids
- complex exponential form of Fourier series
- delay property of Fourier series

September 16, 2021

Fourier Series

We have previously represented signals as weighted sums of sinusoids.

Synthesis Equation

$$f(t) = c_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} c_k \cos(k\omega_o t) + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} d_k \sin(k\omega_o t) \quad \text{where } \omega_o = \frac{2\pi}{T}$$

Analysis Equations

$$c_0 = \frac{1}{T} \int_T f(t)\, dt$$

$$c_k = \frac{2}{T} \int_T f(t) \cos(k\omega_o t)\, dt$$

$$d_k = \frac{2}{T} \int_T f(t) \sin(k\omega_o t)\, dt$$

Today: Simplifying the math with complex numbers.

Simplifying Math By Using Complex Numbers

Complex numbers simplify thinking about roots of numbers / polynomials:

- all numbers have two square roots, three cube roots, etc.
- all polynomials of order n have n roots (some of which may be repeated).

$\rightarrow$ much simpler than the rules that govern purely real-valued formulations. For example, a cubic equation with real-valued coefficients might have 1 or 3 real-valued roots; a quartic equation might have 0, 2, or 4.

Complex exponentials simplify thinking about trigonometric functions (Euler's formula, Leonhard Euler, 1748):

$$e^{j\theta} = \cos\theta + j\sin\theta$$

where $j = \sqrt{-1}$.

This single equation virtually eliminates our need for trig tables. Richard Feynman called this "the most remarkable formula in mathematics."

Note that we will normally use j (instead of i) to represent $\sqrt{-1}$.

Where Does Euler's Formula Come From?

Euler showed the relation between complex exponentials and sinusoids by solving the following differential equation two ways.

$$\frac{d^2 f(\theta)}{d\theta^2} + f(\theta) = 0$$

let $f_1(\theta) = A\cos(\alpha\theta) + B\sin(\beta\theta)$	Let $f_2(\theta) = Ce^{\gamma\theta}$
$\frac{df_1(\theta)}{d\theta} = -\alpha A\sin(\alpha\theta) + \beta B\cos(\beta\theta)$	$\frac{df_2(\theta)}{d\theta} = \gamma Ce^{\gamma\theta}$
$\frac{d^2 f_1(\theta)}{d\theta^2} = -\alpha^2 A\cos(\alpha\theta) - \beta^2 B\sin(\beta\theta)$	$\frac{d^2 f_2(\theta)}{d\theta^2} = \gamma^2 Ce^{\gamma\theta}$
$\alpha^2 = \beta^2 = 1$	$\gamma^2 = -1$
$f_1(\theta) = A\cos\theta + B'\sin\theta$	$f_2(\theta) = Ce^{\pm j\theta}$

If we arbitrarily take $f_2(\theta) = e^{j\theta}$, $f_2(0) = 1$ and $f_2'(0) = j$.
To make $f_1(\theta) = f_2(\theta)$, we must set $A = 1$ and $B' = j$.
It follows that

$$e^{j\theta} = \cos\theta + j\sin\theta$$

This argument presumes the existance of a constant j whose square is -1 and that can be manipulated as an ordinary algebraic constant.

Where Does Euler's Formula Come From?

Euler's formula also follows from Maclaurin expansion of the exponential function, assuming the j behaves like any other algebraic constant.

Start with the expansion of the real-valued function:

$$e^{\theta} = 1 + \theta + \frac{\theta^2}{2!} + \frac{\theta^3}{3!} + \frac{\theta^4}{4!} + \frac{\theta^5}{5!} + \frac{\theta^6}{6!} + \frac{\theta^7}{7!} + \cdots$$

Assume that the same expansion holds for complex-valued arguments:

$$\begin{aligned} e^{j\theta} &= 1 + j\theta + \frac{j^2\theta^2}{2!} + \frac{j^3\theta^3}{3!} + \frac{j^4\theta^4}{4!} + \frac{j^5\theta^5}{5!} + \frac{j^6\theta^6}{6!} + \frac{j^7\theta^7}{7!} + \cdots \\ &= 1 + j\theta - \frac{\theta^2}{2!} - \frac{j\theta^3}{3!} + \frac{\theta^4}{4!} + \frac{j\theta^5}{5!} - \frac{\theta^6}{6!} - \frac{j\theta^7}{7!} + \cdots \\ &= \underbrace{\left(1 - \frac{\theta^2}{2!} + \frac{\theta^4}{4!} - \frac{\theta^6}{6!} + \cdots\right)}_{\cos\theta} + j \underbrace{\left(\theta - \frac{\theta^3}{3!} + \frac{\theta^5}{5!} - \frac{\theta^7}{7!} + \cdots\right)}_{\sin\theta} \end{aligned}$$

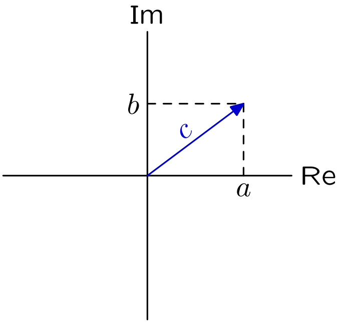
Euler's formula results by splitting the even and odd powers of θ.

$$e^{j\theta} = \cos\theta + j\sin\theta$$

Geometric Interpretation

In 1799, Caspar Wessel was the first to describe complex numbers as points in the complex plane. Imaginary numbers had been in use since the 1500's.

$$c = a + jb$$



Algebraic Addition

Addition: the real part of a sum is the sum of the real parts, and the imaginary part of a sum is the sum of the imaginary parts.

Let c_1 and c_2 represent complex numbers:

$$c_1 = a_1 + jb_1$$

$$c_2 = a_2 + jb_2$$

Then

$$c_1 + c_2 = (a_1 + jb_1) + (a_2 + jb_2) = (a_1 + a_2) + j(b_1 + b_2)$$

Geometric Addition

Rules for adding complex numbers are same as those for adding vectors.

Let c_1 and c_2 represent complex numbers:

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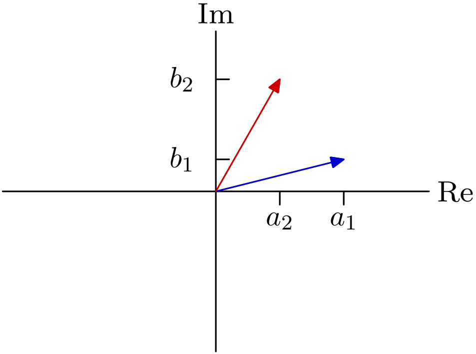

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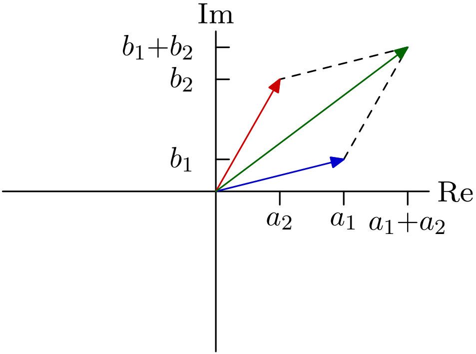


Algebraic Multiplication

Multiplication is more complicated.

Let c_1 and c_2 represent complex numbers:

$$c_1 = a_1 + jb_1$$

$$c_2 = a_2 + jb_2$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} c_1 \times c_2 &= (a+jb) \times (c+jd) \\ &= a\times c + a\times jd + jb\times c + jb\times jd \\ &= (ac - bd) + j(ad + bc) \end{aligned}$$

Although the rules of algebra apply, the result is complicated:

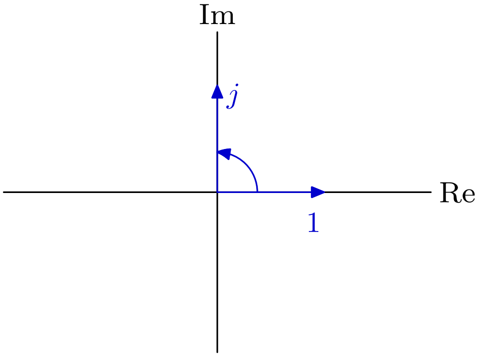
- the real part of a product is NOT the product of the real parts, and
- the imaginary part is NOT the product of the imaginary parts.

Geometric Multiplication

The two-dimensional view of complex numbers allows us to think about multiplication by an imaginary number as a **rotation**.

Multiplying by j

- **rotates 1 to j**,
- rotates j to -1,
- rotates -1 to $-j$, and
- rotates $-j$ to 1.



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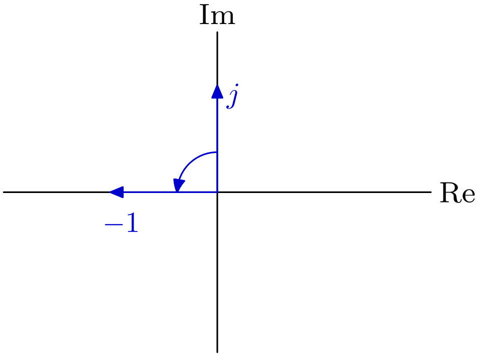

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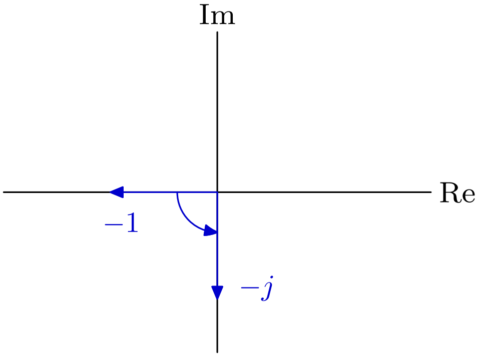

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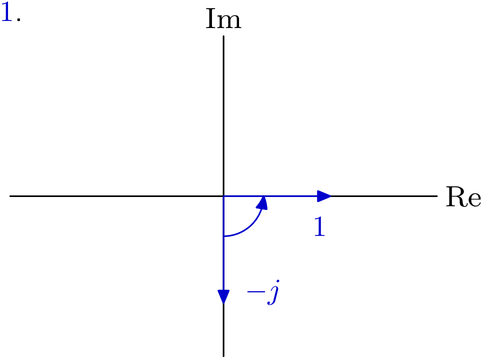

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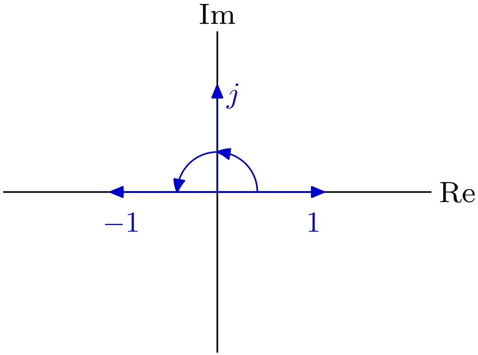


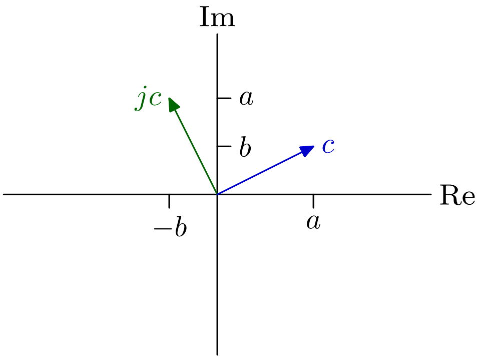
Multiplying by j rotates a vector by $\pi/2$.

Multiplying by $j^2 = -1$ rotates a vector by π.

Geometric Multiplication

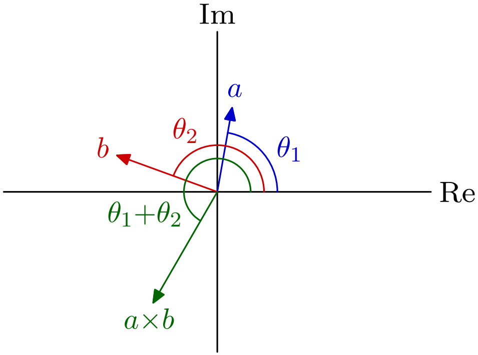
Multiplying by j rotates an arbitrary complex number by $\pi/2$.

$$c = a + jb$$
$$jc = ja - b$$



Geometric Approach: Polar Form

The magnitude of the product of complex numbers is the **product** of their magnitudes. The angle of a product is the **sum** of the angles.



$$(r_1\angle\theta_1)\times(r_2\angle\theta_2) = r_1(\cos\theta_1 + j\sin\theta_1)\times r_2(\cos\theta_2 + j\sin\theta_2)$$

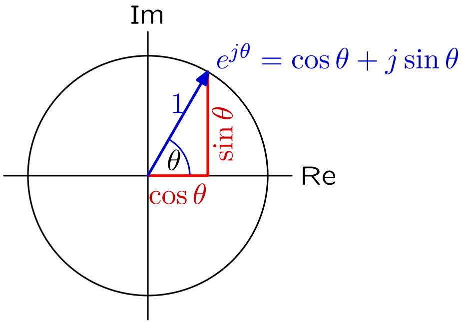
$$= r_1 r_2(\underbrace{\cos\theta_1\cos\theta_2 - \sin\theta_1\sin\theta_2}_{\cos(\theta_1+\theta_2)} + \underbrace{j\cos\theta_1\sin\theta_2 + j\sin\theta_1\cos\theta_2}_{j\sin(\theta_1+\theta_2)})$$

$$= r_1 r_2\angle(\theta_1+\theta_2)$$

Geometric Interpretation of Euler's Formula

Euler's formula equates polar and rectangular descriptions of a unit vector at angle θ.

$$e^{j\theta} = \cos\theta + j\sin\theta$$



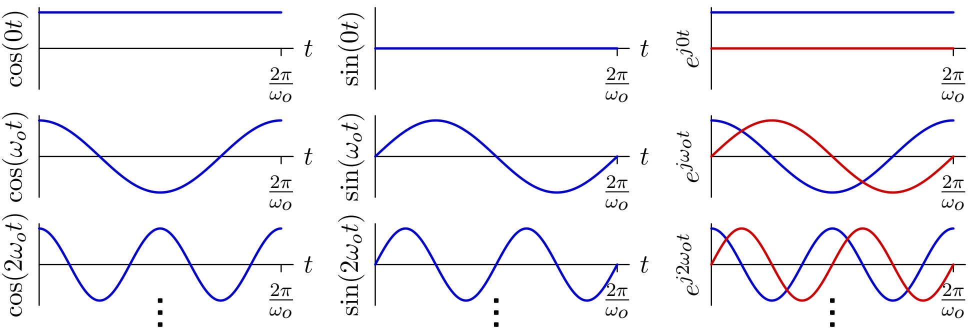
Simplifying Math By Using Complex Numbers

Euler's formula allows us to represent both sine and cosine basis functions with a single complex exponential:

$$f(t) = \sum \Big(c_k \cos(k\omega_o t) + d_k \sin(k\omega_o t) \Big) = \sum a_k e^{jk\omega_o t}$$

Real-valued basis functions

Complex basis functions



This halves the number of coefficients, but each is now complex-valued. More importantly, it replaces the trig functions with an exponential.

Converting From Trig Form To Complex Exponential Form

Assume that a function $f(t)$ can be written as a Fourier series in trig form.

$$f(t) = f(t+T) = c_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \Big(c_k \cos(k\omega_o t) + d_k \sin(k\omega_o t) \Big)$$

We can use Euler's formula to convert sinusoids to complex exponentials.

$$e^{jk\omega_o t} = \cos(k\omega_o t) + j\sin(k\omega_o t)$$

$$\cos(k\omega_o t) = \mathrm{Re}\{e^{jk\omega_o t}\} = (e^{jk\omega_o t} + e^{-jk\omega_o t})/2$$

$$\sin(k\omega_o t) = \mathrm{Im}\{e^{jk\omega_o t}\} = -j(e^{jk\omega_o t} - e^{-jk\omega_o t})/2$$

$$f(t) = c_0 + \frac{1}{2}\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \Big(c_k e^{jk\omega_o t} + c_k e^{-jk\omega_o t} - j d_k e^{jk\omega_o t} + j d_k e^{-jk\omega_o t} \Big)$$

$$= c_o + \frac{1}{2}\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (c_k - j d_k) e^{jk\omega_o t} + \frac{1}{2}\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (c_k + j d_k) e^{-jk\omega_o t}$$

$$= c_o + \frac{1}{2}\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (c_k - j d_k) e^{jk\omega_o t} + \frac{1}{2}\sum_{k=-1}^{-\infty} (c_{-k} + j d_{-k}) e^{jk\omega_o t} = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} a_k e^{jk\omega_o t}$$

where $a_k = \begin{cases} (c_k - j d_k)/2 & \text{if } k > 0 \\ c_0 & \text{if } k = 0 \\ (c_{-k} + j d_{-k})/2 & \text{if } k < 0 \end{cases}$

Negative Frequencies

The complex form of a Fourier series has both positive and negative k's.

Only positive values of k are used in the trig form:

$$f(t) = c_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} c_k \cos(k\omega_o t) + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} d_k \sin(k\omega_o t)$$

but both positive and negative values of k are used in the exponential form:

$$f(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} a_k e^{jk\omega_o t}$$

If we only included positive k in the previous sum, the result would always have an imaginary component (unless $a_k = 0$ for all k).

If $f(t)$ is real-valued (as it must be for the trig form), then the complex coefficients a_k are **conjugate symmetric**:

$$a_{-k} = a_k^*$$

where the $*$ denotes the complex conjugate.

k :	...	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	...
a_k :	...	$\frac{c_3+jd_3}{2}$	$\frac{c_2+jd_2}{2}$	$\frac{c_1+jd_1}{2}$	c_0	$\frac{c_1-jd_1}{2}$	$\frac{c_2-jd_2}{2}$	$\frac{c_3-jd_3}{2}$	...

Fourier Series Directly From Complex Exponential Form

Assume that $f(t)$ is periodic in T and is composed of a weighted sum of harmonically related complex exponentials.

$$f(t) = f(t+T) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} a_k e^{j\omega_o k t}$$

We can "sift" out the component at $l\omega_o$ by multiplying both sides by $e^{-jl\omega_o t}$ and integrating over a period.

$$\int_T f(t) e^{-j\omega_o l t} dt = \int_T \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} a_k e^{j\omega_o k t} e^{-j\omega_o l t} dt = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} a_k \int_T e^{j\omega_o (k-l) t} dt$$

$$= \begin{cases} T a_l & \text{if } l = k \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Solving for a_l provides an explicit formula for the coefficients:

$$a_k = \frac{1}{T} \int_T f(t) e^{-j\omega_o k t} dt\,; \quad \text{where } \omega_o = \frac{2\pi}{T}\,.$$

This formulation works even if $f(t)$ has complex values.

Orthogonality and Projection

Fourier components are separable because they are **orthogonal**.

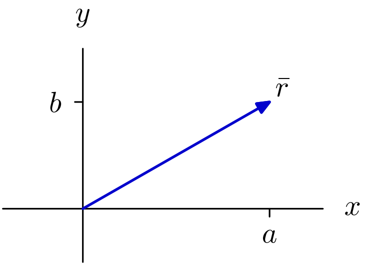
Similar to separating a vector $\bar{r}$ into x and y components.

Since $\hat{x}$ and $\hat{y}$ are orthogonal, we can separate the x and y components of $\bar{r}$ by **projection**:

$$a = \bar{r} \cdot \hat{x}$$
$$b = \bar{r} \cdot \hat{y}$$

Then

$$\bar{r} = a\hat{x} + b\hat{y}$$



Orthogonal Decompositions

Vector representation: let $\bar{r}$ represent a vector with components a and b in the $\hat{x}$ and $\hat{y}$ directions, respectively.

$$a = \bar{r} \cdot \hat{x}$$
$$b = \bar{r} \cdot \hat{y}$$

("analysis" equations)

$$\bar{r} = a\hat{x} + b\hat{y}$$

("synthesis" equation)

Orthogonal Decompositions

Vector representation: let $\bar{r}$ represent a vector with components a and b in the $\hat{x}$ and $\hat{y}$ directions, respectively.

$$a = \bar{r} \cdot \hat{x}$$
$$b = \bar{r} \cdot \hat{y}$$

("analysis" equations)

$$\bar{r} = a\hat{x} + b\hat{y}$$

("synthesis" equation)

Fourier series: let $f(t)$ represent a signal with harmonic components a_0, a_1, ..., a_k for harmonics e^{j0t}, $e^{j\frac{2\pi}{T}t}$, ..., $e^{j\frac{2\pi}{T}kt}$ respectively.

$$a_k = \frac{1}{T}\int_T f(t)e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{T}kt}dt$$

("analysis" equation)

$$f(t) = f(t+T) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} a_k e^{j\frac{2\pi}{T}kt}$$

("synthesis" equation)

Orthogonal Decompositions

Integrating over a period **sifts** out the k^{th} component of the series.

Sifting as a dot product:

$$x = \bar{r} \cdot \hat{x} \equiv |\bar{r}||\hat{x}| \cos\theta$$

Sifting as an inner product:

$$a_k = e^{j\frac{2\pi}{T}kt} \cdot f(t) \equiv \frac{1}{T}\int_T f(t)e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{T}kt}dt$$

where

$$a(t) \cdot b(t) = \frac{1}{T}\int_T a^*(t)b(t)dt\,.$$

The complex conjugate (*) makes the inner product of the k^{th} and m^{th} components equal to 1 iff $k = m$:

$$\frac{1}{T}\int_T \left(e^{j\frac{2\pi}{T}kt}\right)^* \left(e^{j\frac{2\pi}{T}mt}\right)dt = \frac{1}{T}\int_T e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{T}kt}e^{j\frac{2\pi}{T}mt}dt = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } k = m \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Check Yourself

How many of the following pairs of functions are orthogonal ($\perp$) in $T = 3$?

1. $\cos 2\pi t \perp \sin 2\pi t$?
2. $\cos 2\pi t \perp \cos 4\pi t$?
3. $\cos 2\pi t \perp \sin \pi t$?
4. $\cos 2\pi t \perp e^{j2\pi t}$?

Check Yourself

How many of the following are orthogonal ($\perp$) in $T = 3$?

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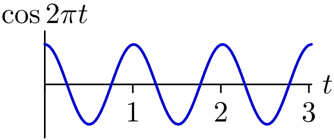

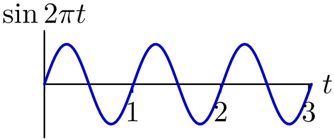

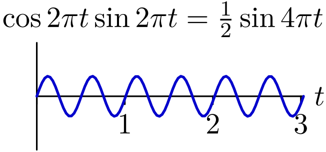

$\int_0^3 dt = 0$ therefore YES

Check Yourself

How many of the following are orthogonal ($\perp$) in $T = 3$?

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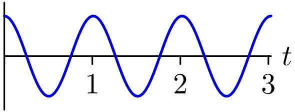
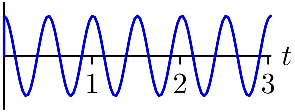
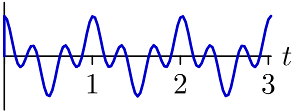
$\cos 2\pi t$



$\cos 4\pi t$



$\cos 2\pi t \cos 4\pi t = \frac{1}{2}\cos 6\pi t + \frac{1}{2}\cos 2\pi t$



$\int_0^3 dt = 0$ therefore YES

Check Yourself

How many of the following are orthogonal ($\perp$) in $T = 3$?

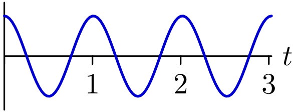
$\cos 2\pi t \perp \sin \pi t$?

Check Yourself

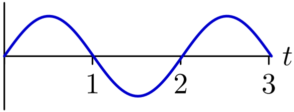
How many of the following are orthogonal ($\perp$) in $T = 3$?

$\cos 2\pi t \perp \sin \pi t$?

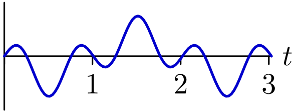
$\cos 2\pi t$



$\sin \pi t$



$\cos 2\pi t \sin \pi t = \frac{1}{2} \sin 3\pi t - \frac{1}{2} \sin \pi t$



$\int_0^3 dt \neq 0$ therefore NO

Check Yourself

How many of the following are orthogonal ($\perp$) in $T = 3$?

$\cos 2\pi t \perp e^{j2\pi t}$?

Check Yourself

How many of the following are orthogonal ($\perp$) in $T = 3$?

$\cos 2\pi t \perp e^{j2\pi t}$?

$$e^{2\pi t} = \cos 2\pi t + j \sin 2\pi t$$

$\cos 2\pi t \perp \sin 2\pi t$ but not $\cos 2\pi t$

Therefore NO

Check Yourself

How many of the following pairs of functions are orthogonal ($\perp$) in $T = 3$? 2

1. $\cos 2\pi t \perp \sin 2\pi t$? √
2. $\cos 2\pi t \perp \cos 4\pi t$? √
3. $\cos 2\pi t \perp \sin \pi t$? X
4. $\cos 2\pi t \perp e^{j2\pi t}$? X

Fourier Series

Comparison of trigonometric and complex exponential forms.

Complex Exponential Form

$$f(t) = f(t+T) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} a_k e^{jk\omega_o t}$$

$$a_k = \frac{1}{T} \int_T f(t) e^{-jk\omega_o t} dt$$

Trigonometric Form

$$f(t) = f(t+T) = c_o + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} c_k \cos(k\omega_o t) + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} d_k \sin(k\omega_o t)$$

$$c_0 = \frac{1}{T} \int_T f(t)\, dt$$

$$c_k = \frac{2}{T} \int_T \cos(k\omega_o t)\, dt; \qquad k = 1, 2, 3, \ldots$$

$$d_k = \frac{2}{T} \int_T \sin(k\omega_o t)\, dt; \qquad k = 1, 2, 3, \ldots$$

Comparison of Trigonometric and Complex Exponential Forms

It seems as though it takes more numbers to characterize the complex exponential form:

- Each harmonic frequency in the complex exponential form depends on two complex-valued numbers: a_k and a_{-k}.
- Each harmonic frequency in the trig form depends on two real-valued numbers: c_k and d_k.

Q: What is going on?

A: The complex exponential form allows $f(t)$ to have complex values.
The trigonometic form requires that $f(t)$ be real-valued.

Q: Isn't it twice the work to compute both a_k and a_{-k}?

A: Only if $f(t)$ is complex-valued.
If $f(t)$ is real-valued, then a_{-k} is the complex conjugate of a_k.

Is the Complex Exponential Form Actually Easier?

Last time, we determined the effect of a half-period shift on the Fourier coefficients of the trig form. The result was a bit complicated.

Assume that $f(t)$ is periodic in time with period T:

$$f(t) = f(t + T)\,.$$

Let $g(t)$ represent a version of $f(t)$ shifted by half a period:

$$g(t) = f(t - T/2)\,.$$

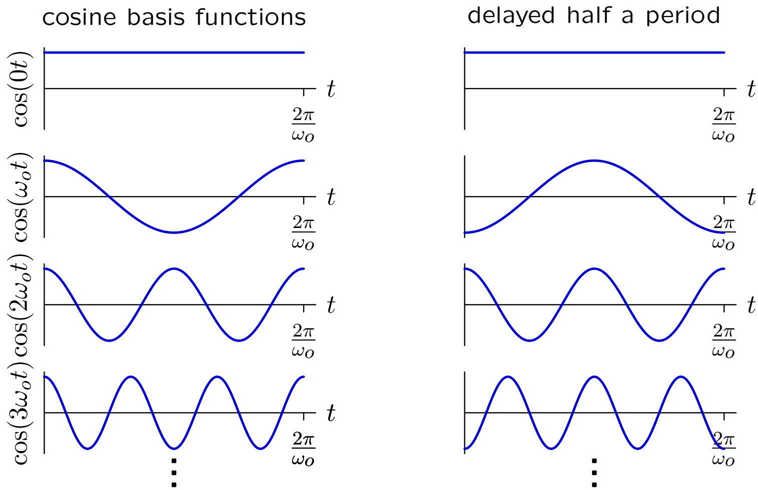
How many of the following statements correctly describe the effect of this shift on the Fourier series coefficients.

- cosine coefficients c_k are negated ✗
- sine coefficients d_k are negated ✗
- odd-numbered coefficients $c_1, d_1, c_3, d_3, \ldots$ are negated $\surd$
- sine and cosine coefficients are swapped: $c_k \to d_k$ and $d_k \to c_k$ ✗

Half-Period Shift

Shifting $f(t)$ shifts the underlying basis functions of it Fourier expansion.

$$f(t-T/2)=\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}c_k\cos\left(k\omega_o(t-T/2)\right)+\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}d_k\sin\left(k\omega_o(t-T/2)\right)$$

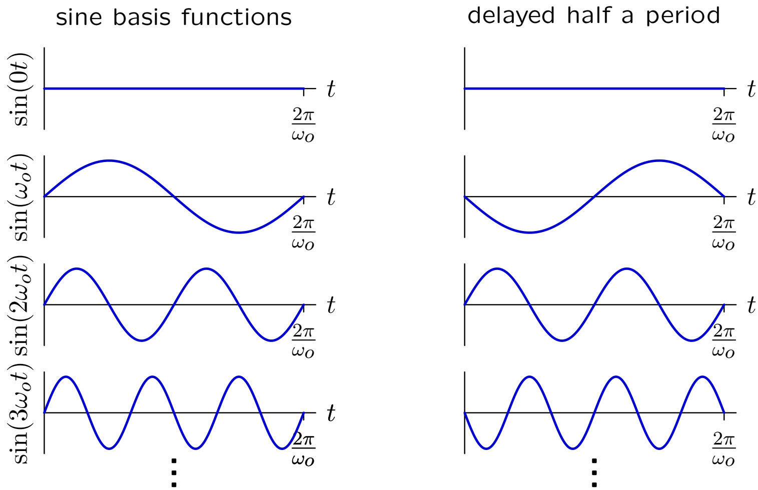


Half-period shift inverts c_k terms if k is odd. It has no effect if k is even.

Half-Period Shift

Shifting $f(t)$ shifts the underlying basis functions of it Fourier expansion.

$$f(t-T/2)=\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} c_k \cos\left(k\omega_o(t-T/2)\right)+\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} d_k \sin\left(k\omega_o(t-T/2)\right)$$

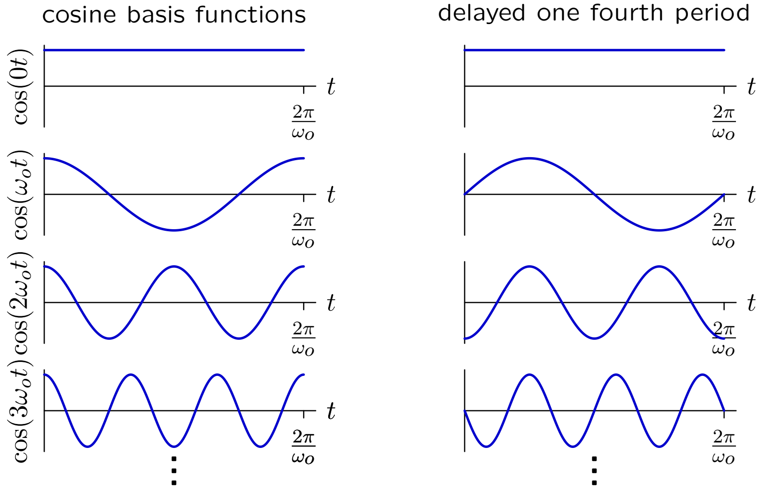


Half-period shift inverts d_k terms if and only if k is odd.

Quarter-Period Shift

Shifting by $T/4$ is **even more complicated**.

$$f(t-T/4) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} c_k \cos\left(k\omega_o(t-T/4)\right) + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} d_k \sin\left(k\omega_o(t-T/4)\right)$$

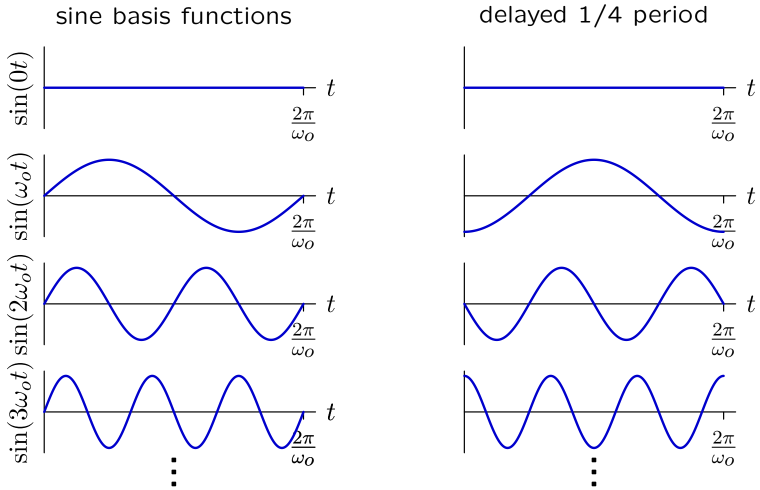


$\cos(\omega_o t) \to \sin(\omega_o t)$; $\cos(2\omega_o t) \to -\cos(2\omega_o t)$; $\cos(3\omega_o t) \to -\sin(3\omega_o t)$

Check Yourself: Alternative (more intuitive) Approach

Shifting $f(t)$ shifts the underlying basis functions of it Fourier expansion.

$$f(t-T/4)=\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}c_k\cos\left(k\omega_o(t-T/4)\right)+\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}d_k\sin\left(k\omega_o(t-T/4)\right)$$



$\sin(\omega_o t)\to-\cos(\omega_o t);\quad \sin(2\omega_o t)\to-\sin(2\omega_o t);\quad \sin(3\omega_o t)\to\cos(3\omega_o t)$

Summary of Shift Results

Let c_k and d_k represent the Fourier series coefficients for $f(t)$

$$f(t) = f(t+T) = c_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} c_k \cos(k\omega_o t) + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} d_k \sin(k\omega_o t)$$

and c'_k and d'_k represent those for a half-period delay.

$$g(t) = f(t-T/2) = c_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} c'_k \cos(k\omega_o t) + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} d'_k \sin(k\omega_o t)$$

Then $c'_k = (-1)^k c_k$ and $d'_k = (-1)^k d_k$.

Let c''_k and d''_k represent those for a quarter-period delay.

$$g(t) = f(t-T/2) = c_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} c'_k \cos(k\omega_o t) + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} d'_k \sin(k\omega_o t)$$

Then

$$c''_k = \begin{cases} c_k & \text{if } k = 0, 4, 8, 12, \ldots \\ d_k & \text{if } k = 1, 5, 9, 13, \ldots \\ -c_k & \text{if } k = 2, 6, 10, 14, \ldots \\ -d_k & \text{if } k = 3, 7, 11, 15, \ldots \end{cases} \qquad d''_k = \begin{cases} d_k & \text{if } k = 0, 4, 8, 12, \ldots \\ -c_k & \text{if } k = 1, 5, 9, 13, \ldots \\ -d_k & \text{if } k = 2, 6, 10, 14, \ldots \\ c_k & \text{if } k = 3, 7, 11, 15, \ldots \end{cases}$$

Other Shifts Yield Even More Complicated Results

Let c_k and d_k represent the Fourier series coefficients for $f(t)$

$$f(t) = f(t+T) = c_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} c_k \cos(k\omega_o t) + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} d_k \sin(k\omega_o t)$$

and c_k''' and d_k''' represent those for n eighth-period delay.

$$g(t) = f(t-T/8) = c_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} c_k' \cos(k\omega_o t) + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} d_k' \sin(k\omega_o t)$$

$$c_k''' = \begin{cases} c_k & \text{if } k = 0, 8, 16, 24, \ldots \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(c_k + d_k) & \text{if } k = 1, 9, 17, 25, \ldots \\ d_k & \text{if } k = 2, 10, 18, 26, \ldots \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(-c_k + d_k) & \text{if } k = 3, 11, 19, 27, \ldots \\ -c_k & \text{if } k = 4, 12, 20, 28, \ldots \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(-c_k - d_k) & \text{if } k = 5, 13, 21, 29, \ldots \\ -d_k & \text{if } k = 6, 14, 22, 30, \ldots \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(c_k - d_k) & \text{if } k = 7, 15, 23, 31, \ldots \end{cases} \qquad d_k''' = \ldots$$

Effects of Time Shifts on Complex Exponential Series

Delaying time by τ multiplies the complex exponential coefficients of a Fourier series by a constant $e^{-jk\omega_o\tau}$.

Let a_k represent the complex exponential series coefficients of $f(t)$ and a'_k represent the complex exponential series coefficents of $g(t) = f(t-\tau)$.

$$\begin{aligned}
a'_k &= \frac{1}{T}\int_T g(t)e^{-jk\omega_o t}dt \\
&= \frac{1}{T}\int_T f(t-\tau)e^{-jk\omega_o t}dt \\
&= \frac{1}{T}\int_T f(s)e^{-jk\omega_o (s+\tau)}ds \\
&= e^{-jk\omega_o\tau}\frac{1}{T}\int_T f(s)e^{-jk\omega_o s}ds \\
&= e^{-jk\omega_o\tau}a_k
\end{aligned}$$

Each coefficient a'_k in the series for $g(t)$ is a constant $e^{-jk\omega_o t}$ times the corresponding coefficient a_k in the series for $f(t)$.

Summary

We introduced the complex exponential form of Fourier series.

- complex numbers
- complex exponentials and their relation to sinusoids
- analysis and synthesis with complex exponentials
- delay property: much simpler with complex exponentials

Trig Table

```
sin(a+b) = sin(a) cos(b) + cos(a) sin(b)
sin(a-b) = sin(a) cos(b) - cos(a) sin(b)
cos(a+b) = cos(a) cos(b) - sin(a) sin(b)
cos(a-b) = cos(a) cos(b) + sin(a) sin(b)
tan(a+b) = (tan(a)+tan(b))/(1-tan(a) tan(b))
tan(a-b) = (tan(a)-tan(b))/(1+tan(a) tan(b))

sin(A) + sin(B) =  2 sin((A+B)/2) cos((A-B)/2)
sin(A) - sin(B) =  2 cos((A+B)/2) sin((A-B)/2)
cos(A) + cos(B) =  2 cos((A+B)/2) cos((A-B)/2)
cos(A) - cos(B) = -2 sin((A+B)/2) sin((A-B)/2)

sin(a+b) + sin(a-b) =  2 sin(a) cos(b)
sin(a+b) - sin(a-b) =  2 cos(a) sin(b)
cos(a+b) + cos(a-b) =  2 cos(a) cos(b)
cos(a+b) - cos(a-b) = -2 sin(a) sin(b)

2 cos(A) cos(B) = cos(A-B) + cos(A+B)
2 sin(A) sin(B) = cos(A-B) - cos(A+B)
2 sin(A) cos(B) = sin(A+B) + sin(A-B)
2 cos(A) sin(B) = sin(A+B) - sin(A-B)
```