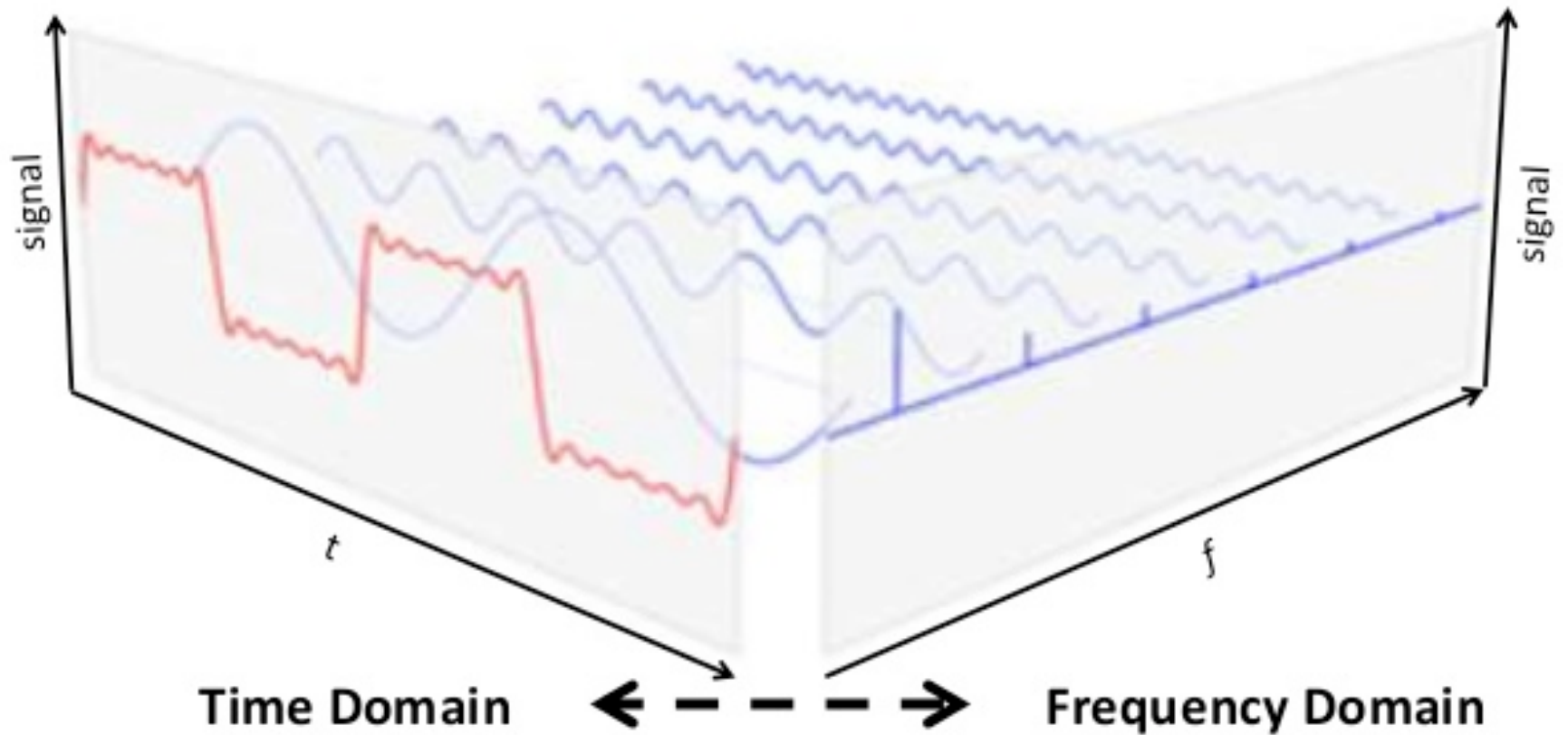


Senaste föreläsning...



Senaste föreläsning...

Reella Fourierserie

$$f(t) = a_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k \cos(k\omega_0 t) + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} b_k \sin(k\omega_0 t)$$

$$|c_k| = |c_{-k}| = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{a_k^2 + b_k^2}$$

konstanterna C_k kan beräknas utifrån den signal $x(t)$ som man vill approximera

Komplexa Fourierserie

$$f(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} c_k e^{jk\omega_0 t}$$

$$c_k = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T x(t) e^{-jk\omega_0 t} dt$$

$$c_0 = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T x(t) dt$$

Senaste föreläsning...

frekvensspektrum

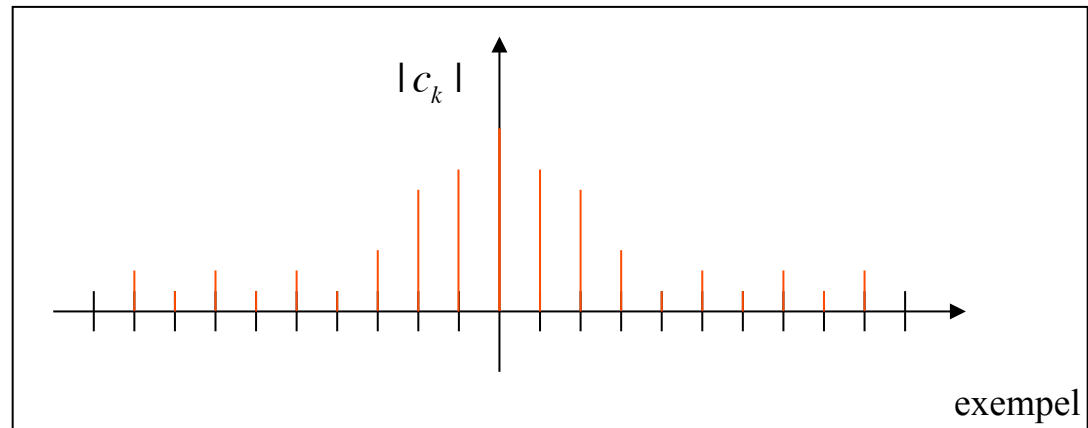
koefficienterna C_k som funktion av frekvensen

$$f(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} c_k e^{jk\omega_0 t}$$

Komplexa spektret

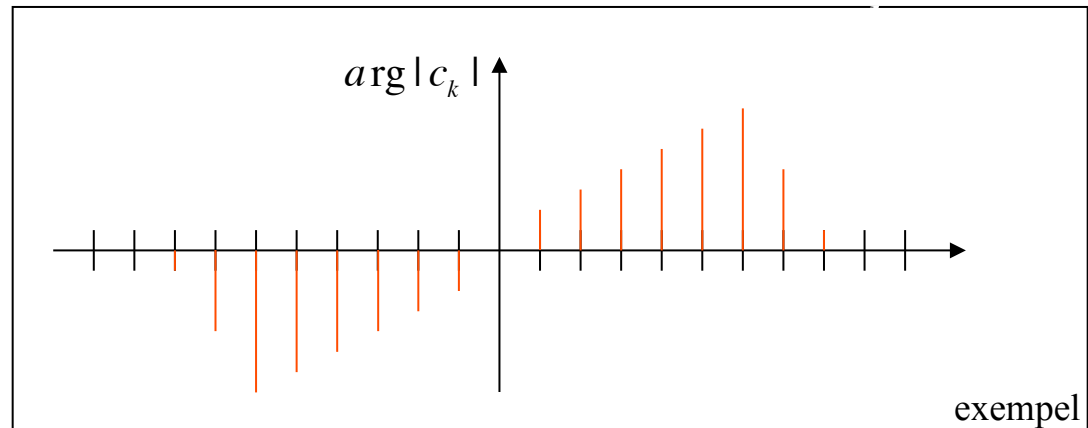
Amplitudspektrum

$|c_k|$

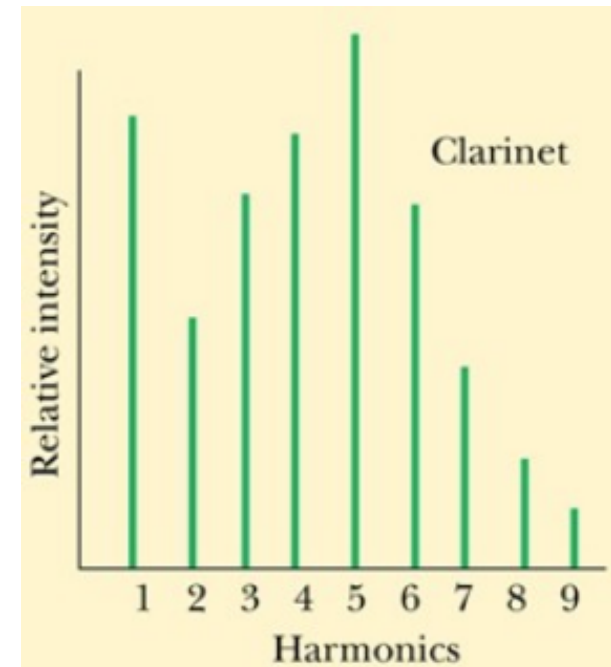
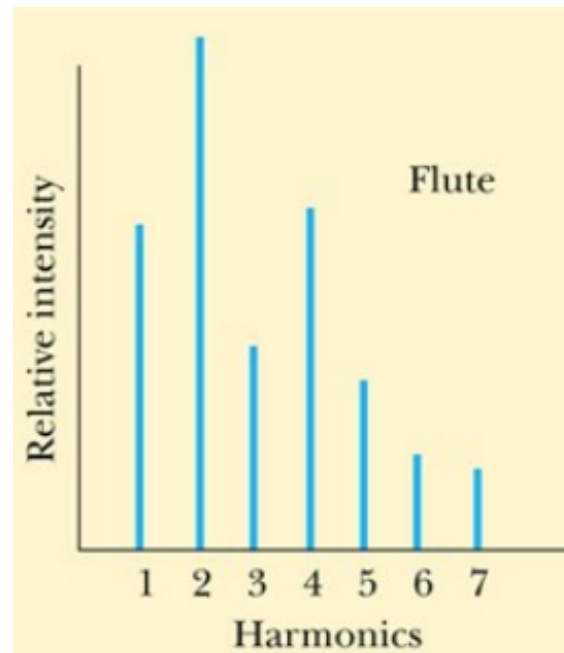
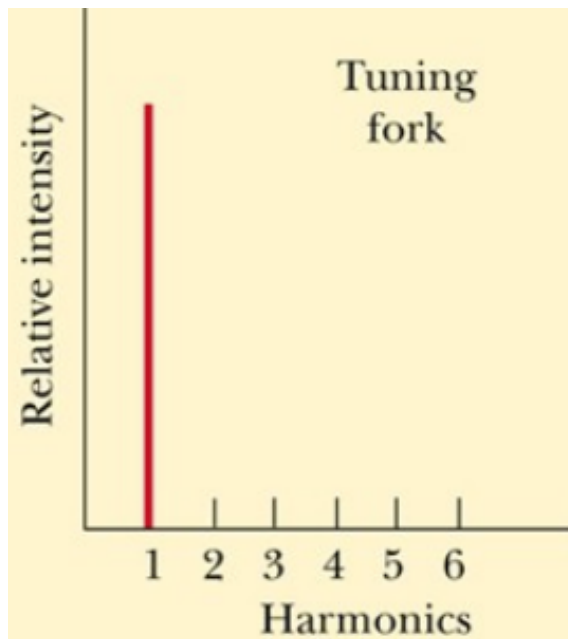
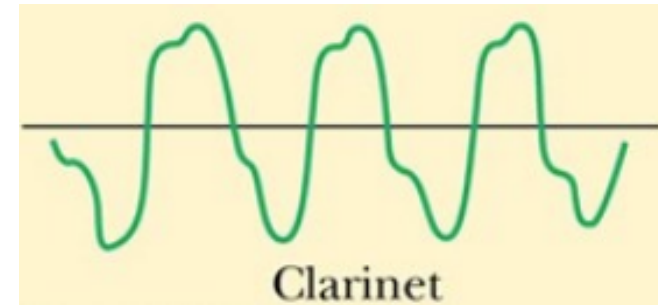
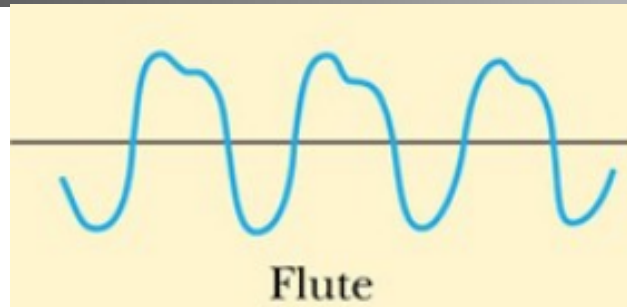
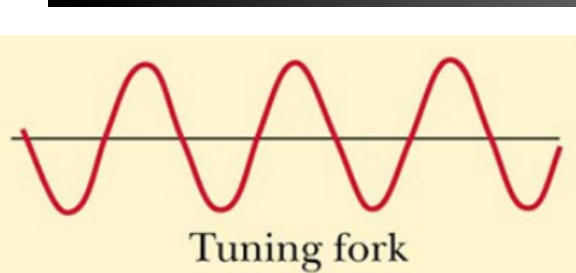


Fasspektrum

$$\arg |c_k| = \varphi_k = \tan^{-1} \left(-\frac{b_k}{a_k} \right)$$



Senaste föreläsning...



Mycket om musik akustik: <http://newt.phys.unsw.edu.au/music/>

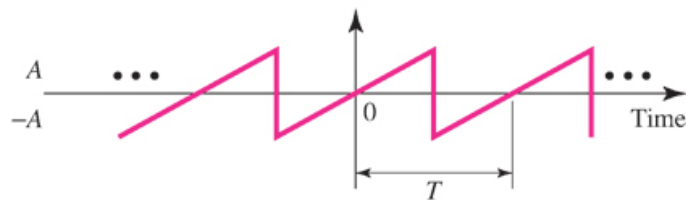
Lyssna på fourierserier: <http://pages.jh.edu/~signals/listen-new/listen-newindex.htm>

Fourier serie: signaler och deras fourier representering

Tablar:

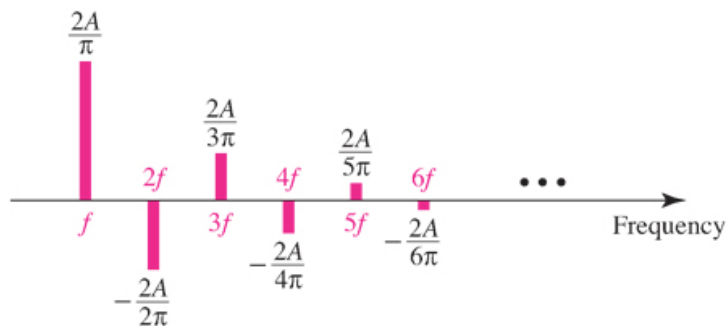
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Time domain



$$A_0 = 0 \quad A_n = 0 \quad B_n = \begin{cases} \frac{2A}{n\pi} & \text{for } n \text{ odd} \\ -\frac{2A}{n\pi} & \text{for } n \text{ even} \end{cases}$$

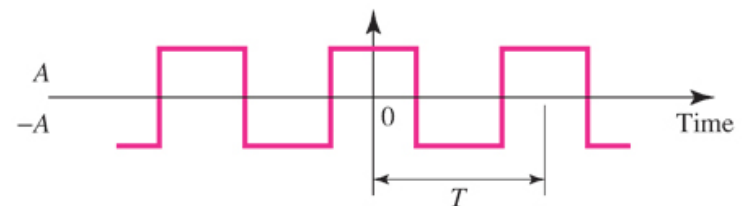
$$s(t) = \frac{2A}{\pi} \sin(2\pi ft) - \frac{2A}{2\pi} \sin(2\pi 2ft) + \frac{2A}{3\pi} \sin(2\pi 3ft) - \frac{2A}{4\pi} \sin(2\pi 4ft) + \dots$$



Frequency domain

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Time domain



$$A_0 = 0 \quad A_n = \begin{cases} \frac{4A}{n\pi} & \text{for } n = 1, 5, 9, \dots \\ -\frac{4A}{n\pi} & \text{for } n = 3, 7, 11, \dots \end{cases} \quad B_n = 0$$

$$s(t) = \frac{4A}{\pi} \cos(2\pi ft) - \frac{4A}{3\pi} \cos(2\pi 3ft) + \frac{4A}{5\pi} \cos(2\pi 5ft) - \frac{4A}{7\pi} \cos(2\pi 7ft) + \dots$$



Frequency domain

Idag

1. **Effekt och enerisignaler**
2. **Fouriertransform**
3. **Egenskaper**

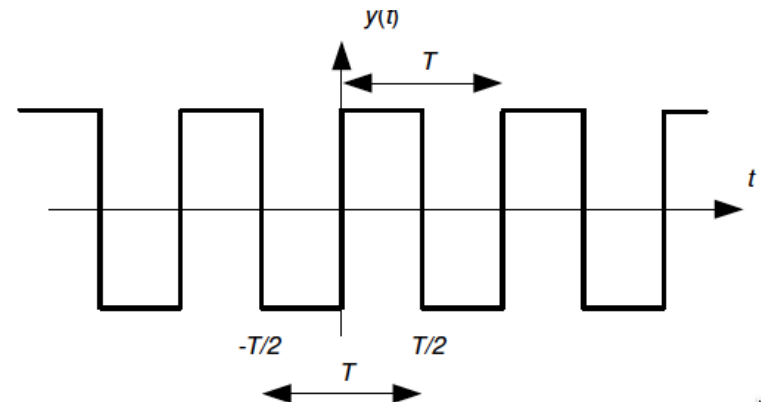
Effekt & energisignaler

Vi har inte hunnit detaljer denna gången med,
Vi tar det vid nästa föreläsningen

Ett annat sätt att dela signaler:

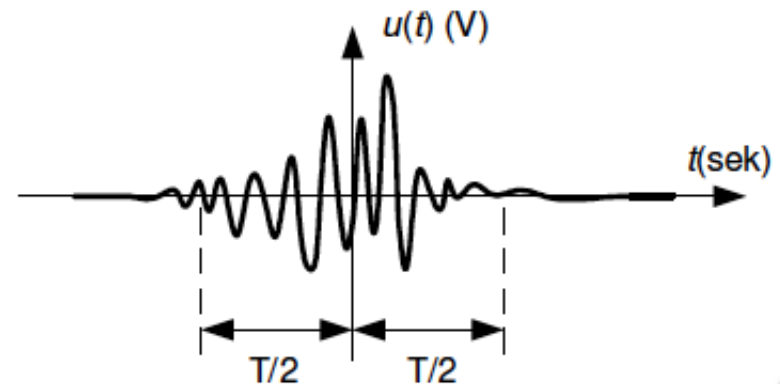
Effektsignal

signal med ändlig effekt
tex periodiska signaler



Energisignal

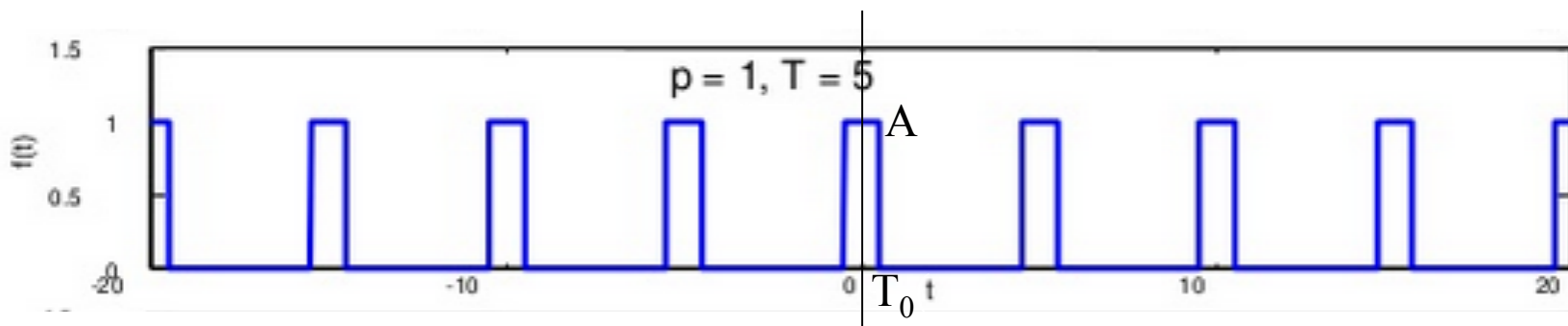
signal med ändlig energi
tex transienter



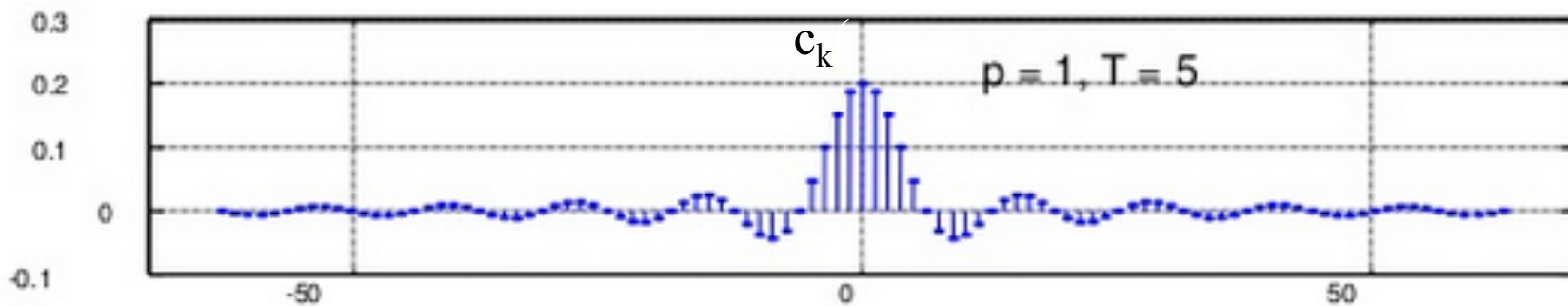
Tip: energisignal går mot 0 i båda oändligheterna

Fouriertransformen för analog signal

Frekvensspektrum av fyrkantvåg



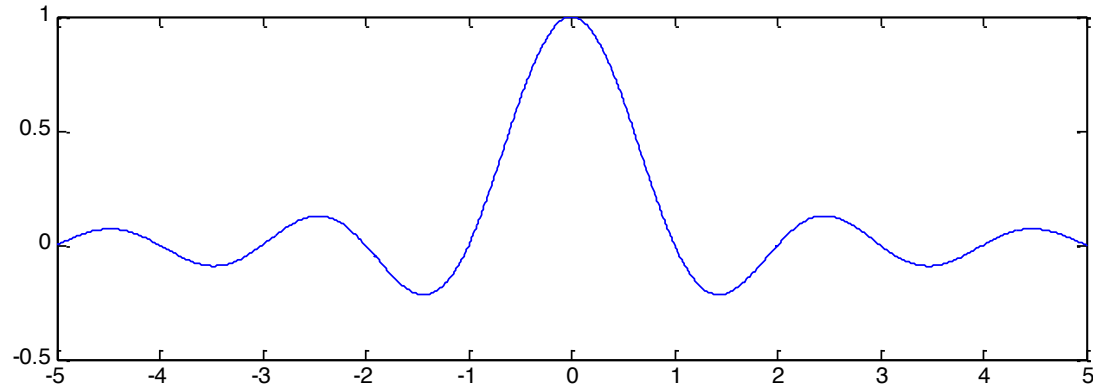
$$c_k = \frac{TA}{T_0} \frac{\sin(k\omega_0 \frac{T}{2})}{k\omega_0 \frac{T}{2}} = \frac{TA}{T_0} \text{sinc} (k\omega_0 \frac{T}{2})$$



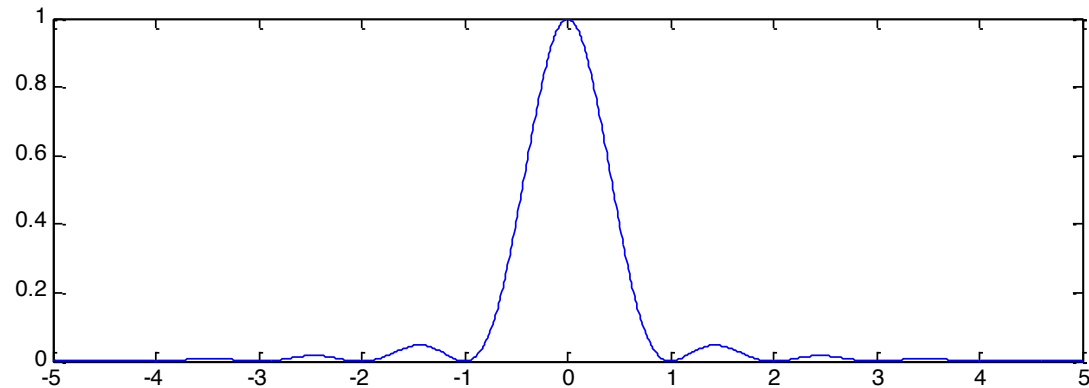
Obs! C_k ej spektrum

Funktion Sinc

$$\text{sinc}(x) = \frac{\sin(x)}{x}$$

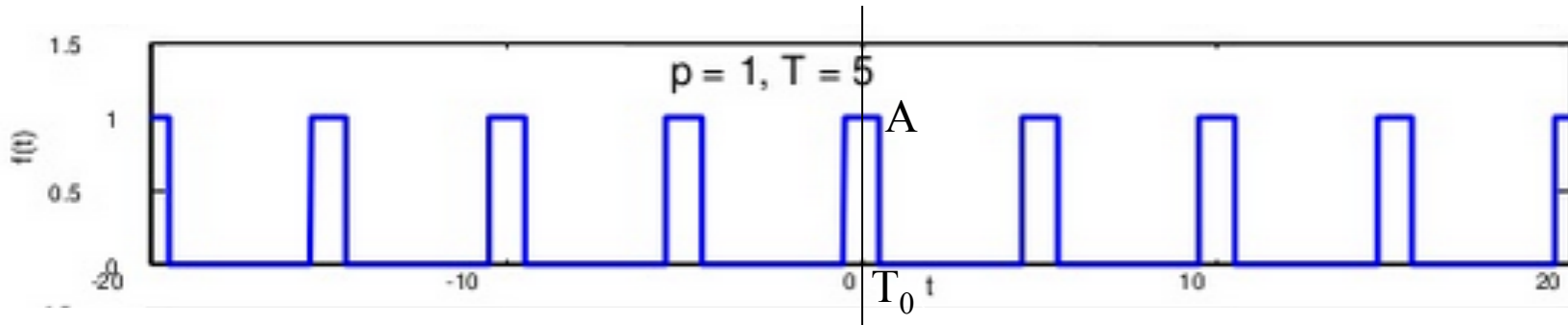


$\text{Sinc}(x)$



$\text{Sinc}^2(x)$

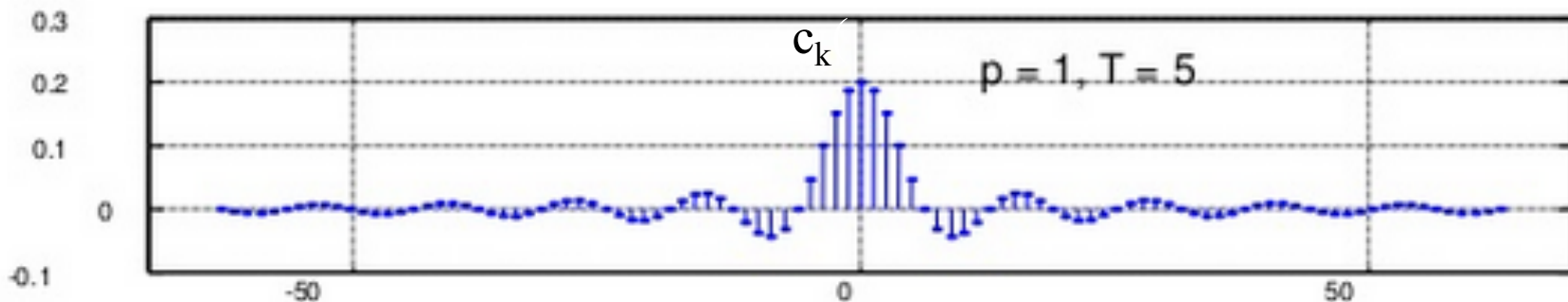
Samband mellan period och frekvens



$$c_k = \frac{TA}{T_0} \frac{\sin(k\omega_0 \frac{T}{2})}{k\omega_0 \frac{T}{2}} = \frac{TA}{T_0} \text{sinc} \left(k\omega_0 \frac{T}{2} \right)$$

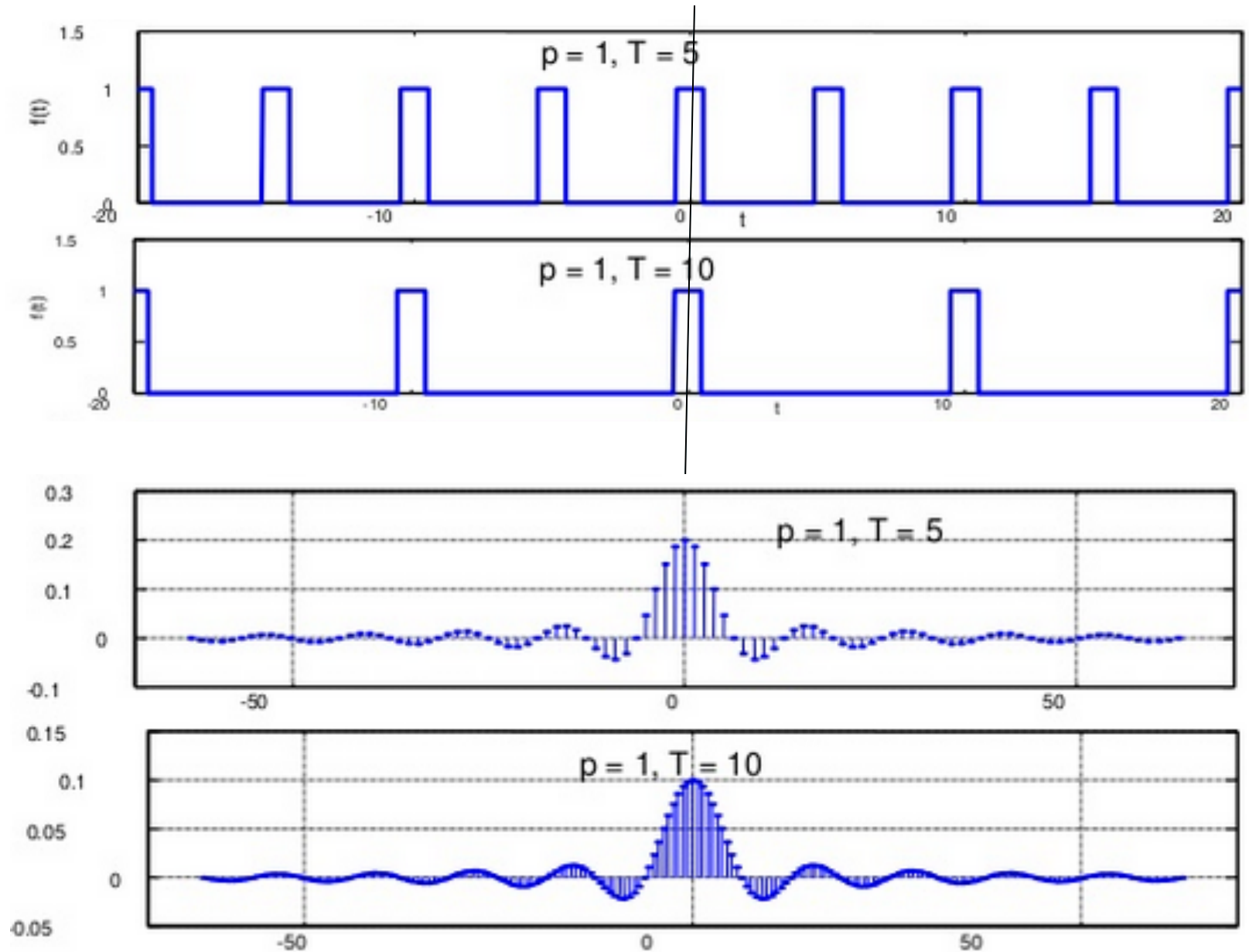
$$\omega = 2\pi/T$$

Vad händer med signalen i frekvensrum när perioden blir längre?

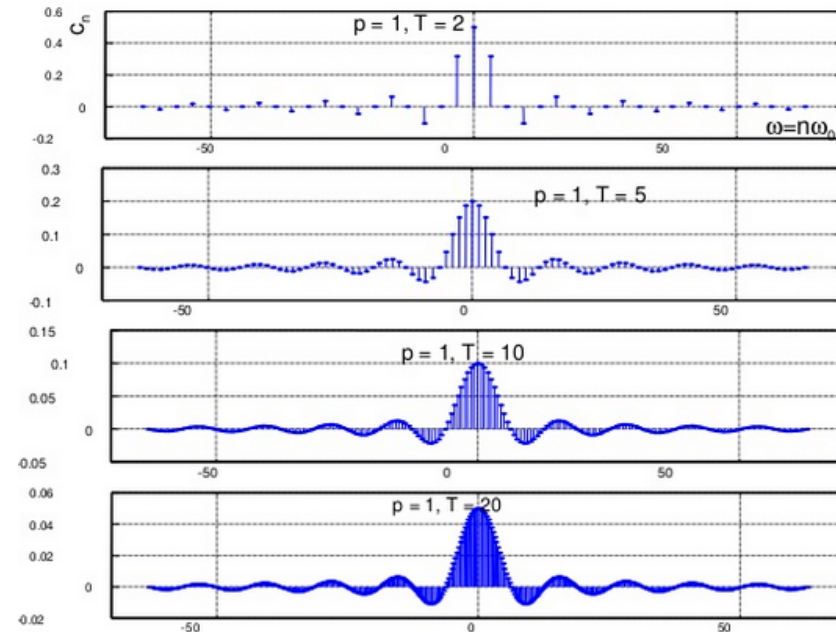
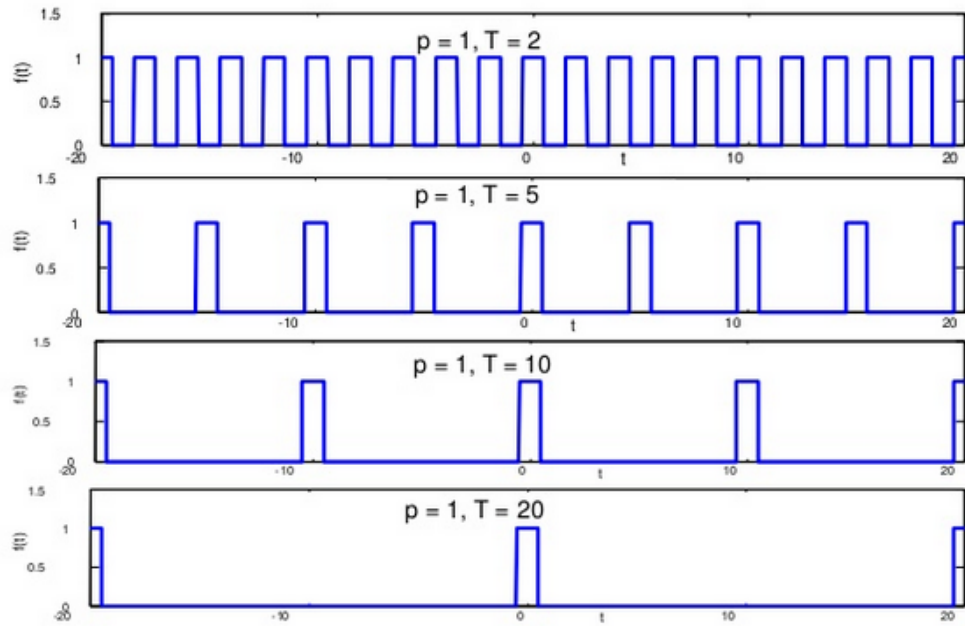


Obs! C_k ej spektrum

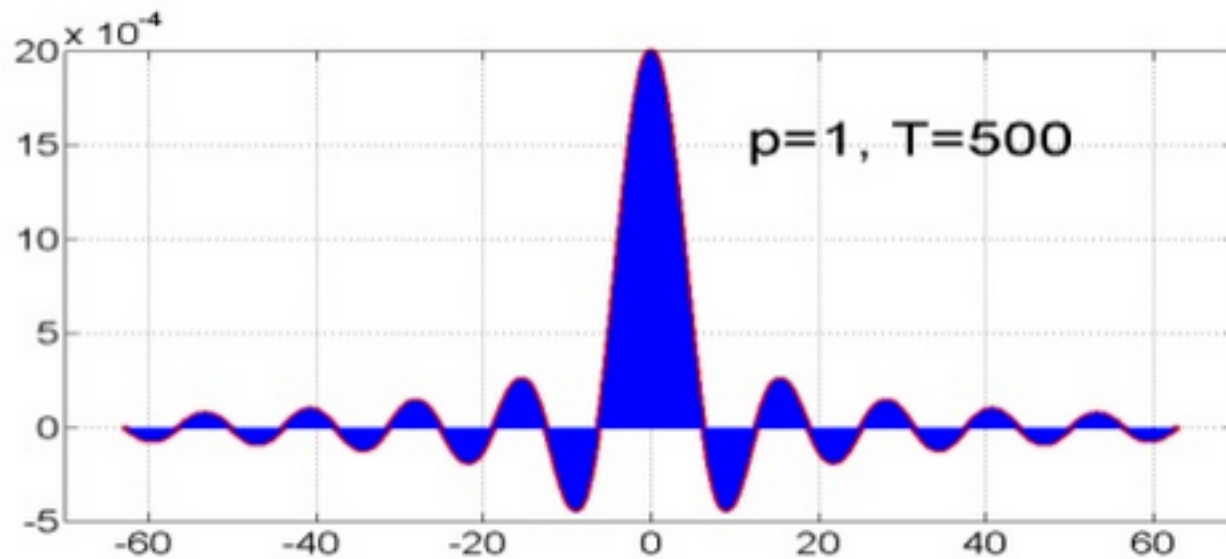
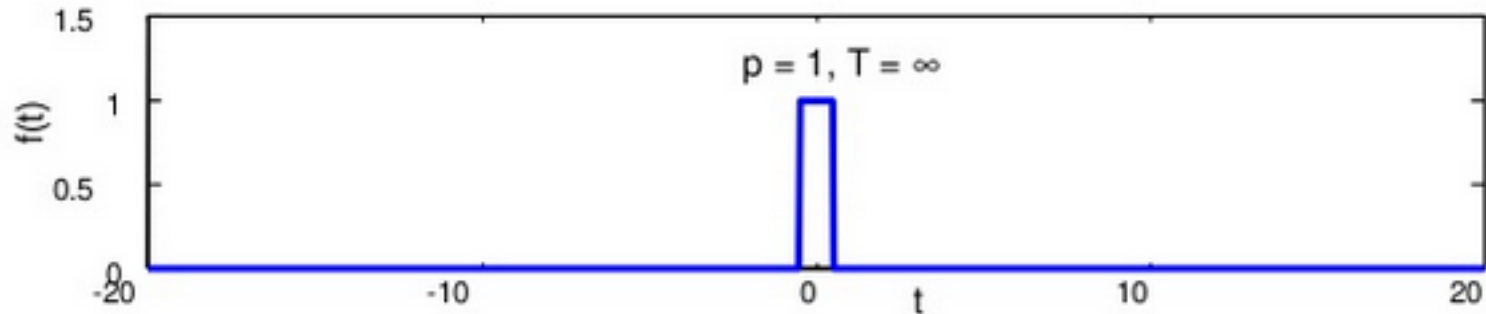
Samband mellan period och frekvens



Samband mellan period och frekvens



Samband mellan period och frekvens



$k\omega_0$ övergår till att bli en kontinuerlig variabel i ω

Fouriertransform

Fourier-analys är ett verktyg som förvandlar en icke-periodisk tidsdomänsignal till en frekvensdomänsignal och vice versa.

Fourier transform

En kontinuerlig tidsdomän signal $x(t)$ och dess frekvensdomän, Fourier transform signal, $X(j\omega)$, är relaterad med:

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

Analys

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

Syntes

This is denoted by:

$$x(t) \overset{F}{\leftrightarrow} X(j\omega)$$

till exempel:

$$e^{-at}u(t) \overset{F}{\leftrightarrow} \frac{1}{a + j\omega}$$

Kom ihåg

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

$$c_k = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T x(t)e^{-jk\omega_0 t} dt$$

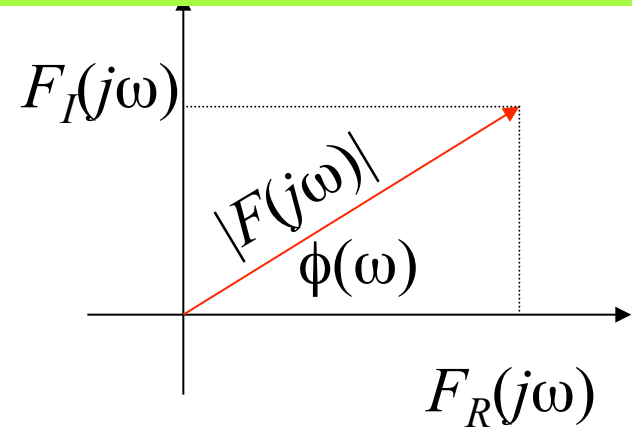
Den kontinuerliga spektrum

Den fourier transformerad signal $X(j\omega)$, representerar **frekvensinnehåll** of $x(t)$.

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

$$F(j\omega) = F_R(j\omega) + jF_I(j\omega)$$

$$= \underbrace{|F(j\omega)|}_{\text{Amplitud}} e^{j\underbrace{\phi(\omega)}_{\text{Fas}}}$$

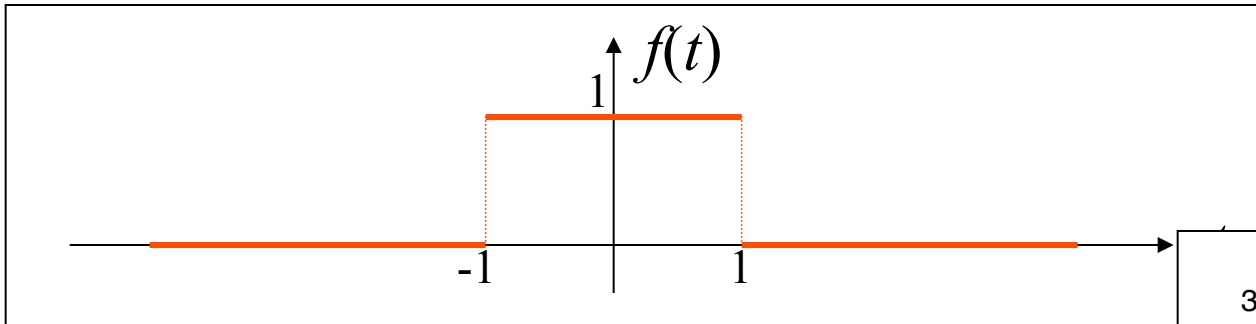


$$|F(j\omega)| = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

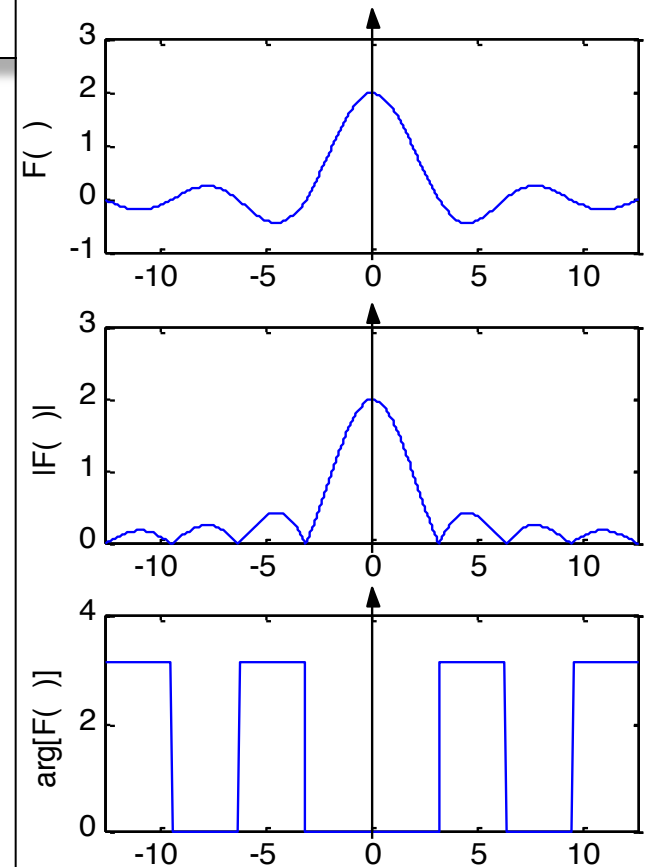
$$\arg |F(j\omega)| = \tan^{-1}\left(-\frac{b}{a}\right)$$

Analog till Fourier serier

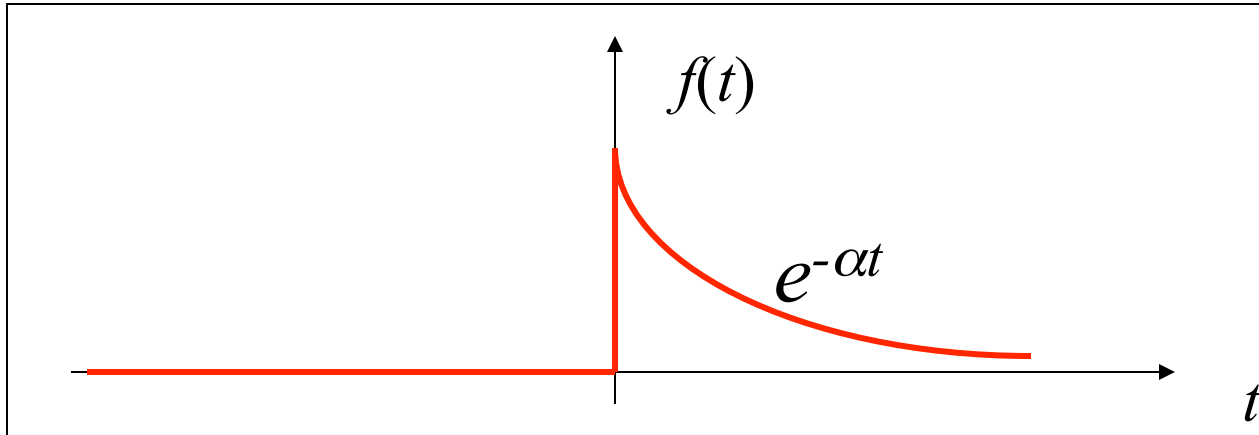
FT: fyrkant



$$\begin{aligned} F(j\omega) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt = \int_{-1}^1 e^{-j\omega t} dt = \left. \frac{1}{-j\omega} e^{-j\omega t} \right|_{-1}^1 \\ &= \frac{j}{\omega} (e^{-j\omega} - e^{j\omega}) = \frac{2 \sin \omega}{\omega} \end{aligned}$$

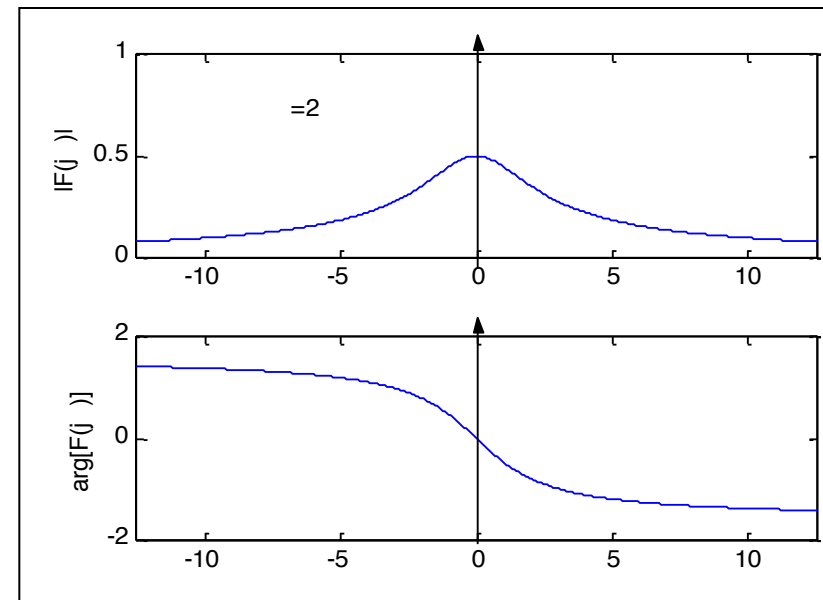


FT: exponentiell funktion



$$F(j\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\alpha t} e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

$$= \int_0^{\infty} e^{-(\alpha + j\omega)t} dt = \frac{1}{\alpha + j\omega}$$



Parseval's theorem

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x(t)|^2 dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |X(f)|^2 df$$

den totala energi som finns i en vågform $x(t)$ summerade över alla tiden t är lika med den totala energin hos Fourier transformerade vågformerna $X(f)$ summerade över alla sina frekvenskomponenter f .

Egenskaper hos Fouriertransform

Fourier-analys är ett verktyg som förvandlar en icke-periodisk tidsdomänsignal till en frekvensdomänsignal och vice versa.

FT: Linjaritet

The Fourier transform is a **linear function** of $x(t)$

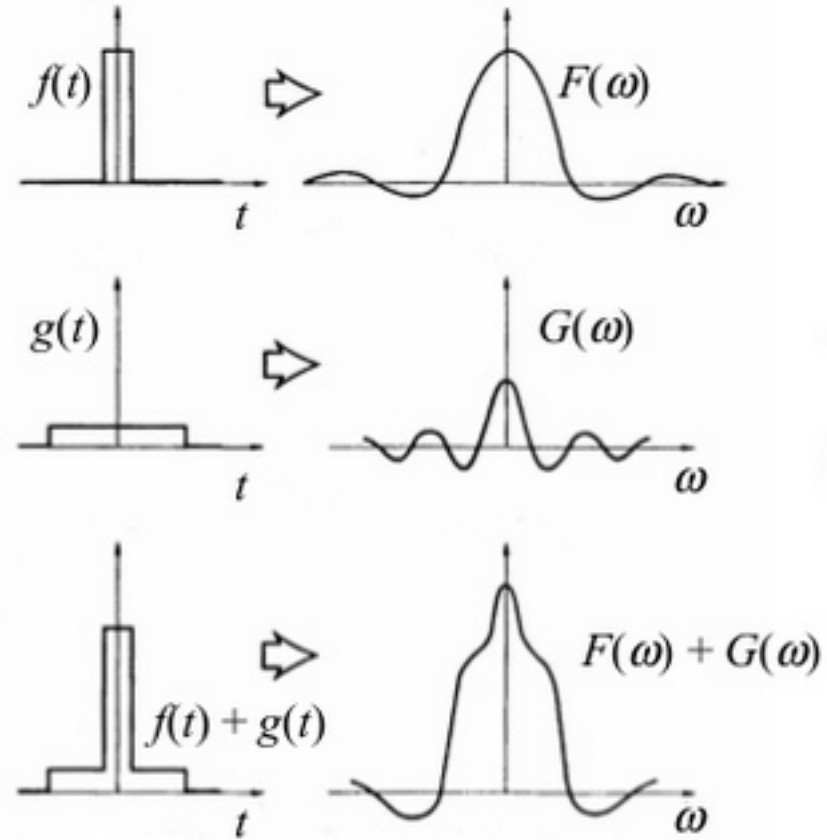
$$x_1(t) \xrightarrow{F} X_1(j\omega)$$

$$x_2(t) \xrightarrow{F} X_2(j\omega)$$

$$ax_1(t) + bx_2(t) \xrightarrow{F} aX_1(j\omega) + bX_2(j\omega)$$

Användning:

om vi vet FTen av enkla signaler, kan vi beräkna FTen av mer komplexa signaler, som en linjär kombination av de enkla signaler



FT: Tidsfördröjt signal

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

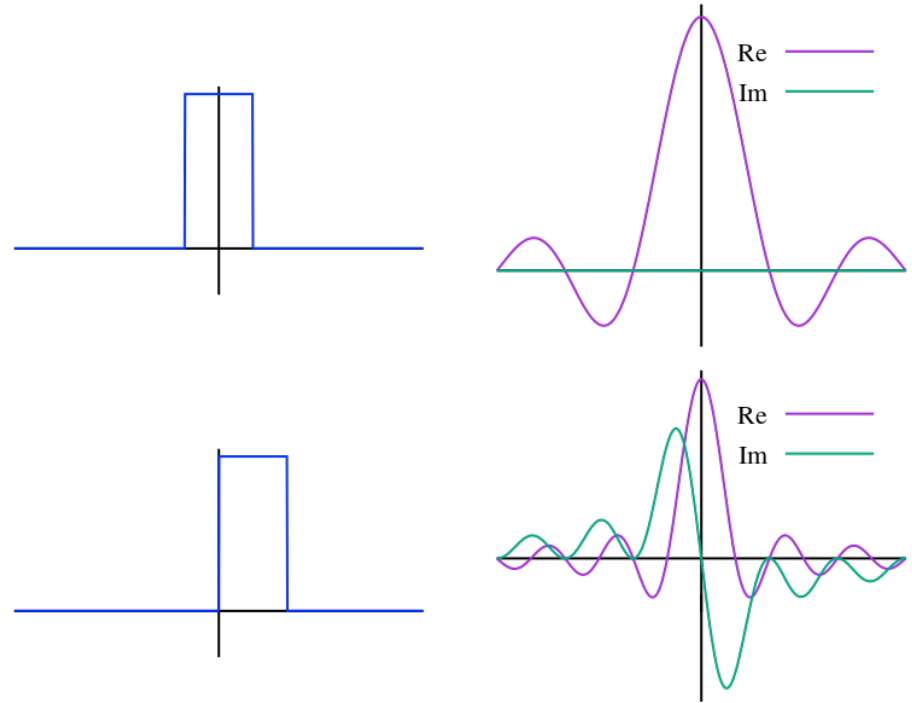
Proof

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

$$x(t - t_0) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(j\omega) e^{j\omega(t-t_0)} d\omega$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(e^{-j\omega t_0} X(j\omega) \right) e^{j\omega t} d\omega$$

syntes ekvation för Fourier transform av $e^{-j\omega_0 t} X(j\omega)$



FT: amplitudskalade signal

$$F\{f(at)\} = \frac{1}{a} \hat{f}\left(\frac{\omega}{a}\right)$$

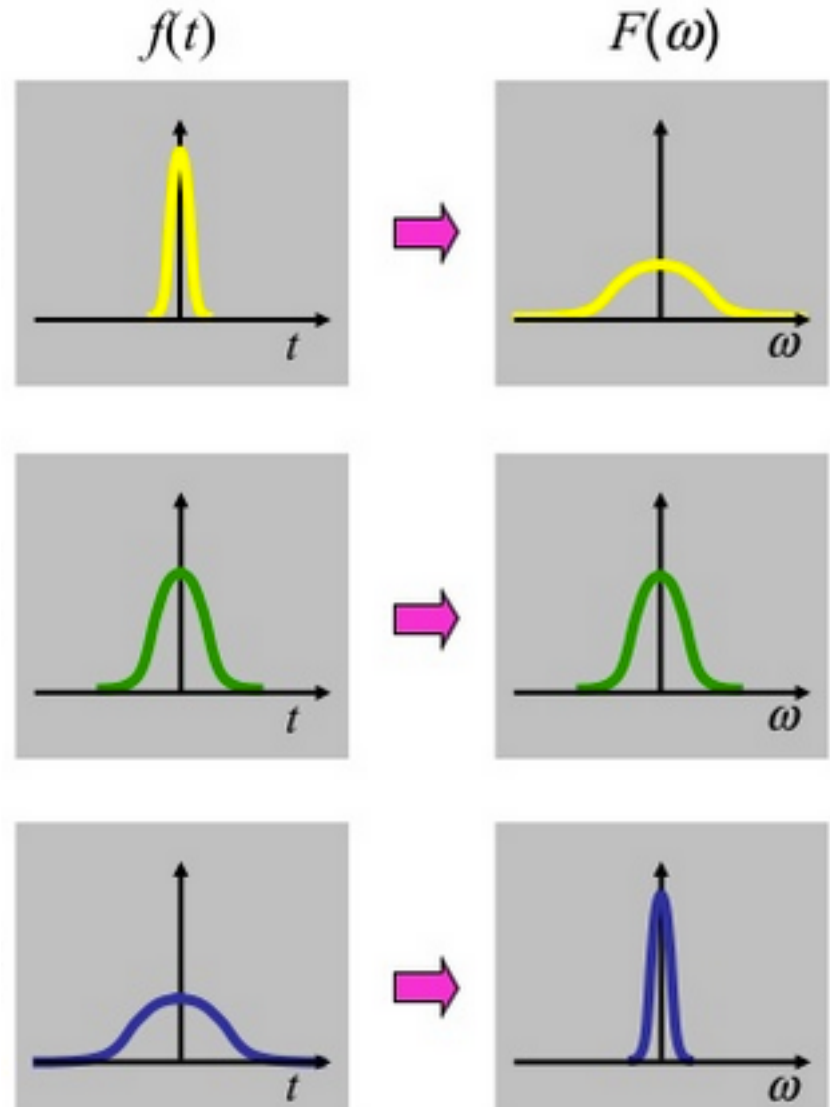
i.e. the original Fourier transform but
shifted in phase by $-\omega t_0$

Proof

$$F\{f(at)\} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(at) e^{-i\omega t} dt =$$

$$\frac{1}{a} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(at) e^{-i\frac{\omega}{a}(at)} d(at) =$$

$$\frac{1}{a} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t') e^{-i\frac{\omega}{a}t'} dt' = \frac{1}{a} \hat{f}\left(\frac{\omega}{a}\right)$$



FT: signal förskjuten i frekvensrum

$$F\{x(t)e^{j\omega_0 t}\} = X(j(\omega - \omega_0))$$

Proof

$$\begin{aligned} F\{x(t)e^{j\omega_0 t}\} &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t)e^{j\omega_0 t} e^{-j\omega t} dt \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t)e^{-j(\omega - \omega_0)t} dt \\ &= X[j(\omega - \omega_0)] \end{aligned}$$

Fourier transform av derivative

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

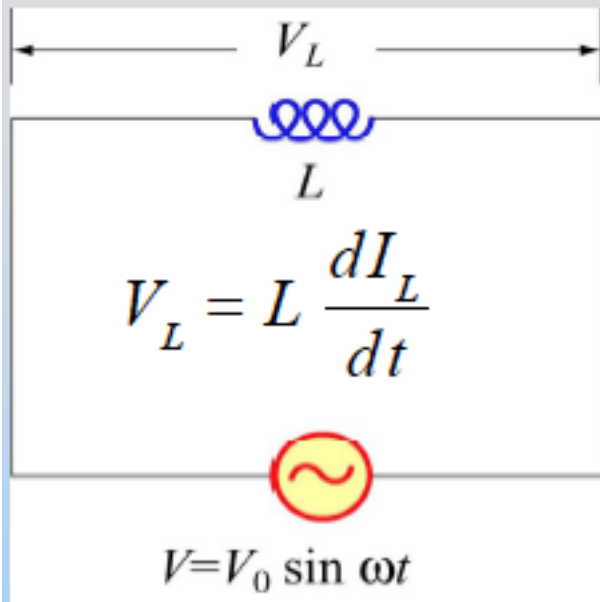
Inget annat än syntes ekvation för Fourier transform av $j\omega X(j\omega)$

$$F\left\{\frac{dx(t)}{dt}\right\} = j\omega X(j\omega)$$

vi ersätter differentiering i tidsdomänen med multiplikation (av $j\omega$)
i frekvensdomänen

$$F\left\{\frac{dx^{(n)}(t)}{dt}\right\} = (j\omega)^n X(j\omega)$$

Växelkrets: Induktor



$$\frac{dI_L}{dt} = \frac{V_L}{L} = \frac{V_0}{L} \sin \omega t$$

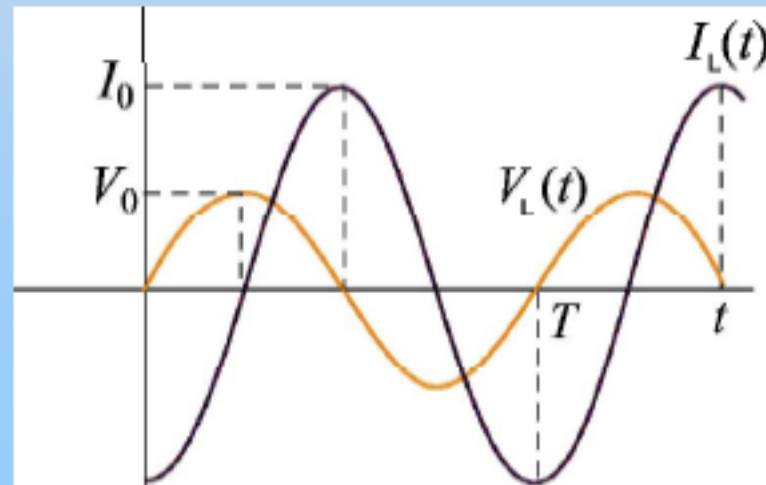
$$I_L(t) = \frac{V_0}{L} \int \sin \omega t \, dt$$

$$= -\frac{V_0}{\omega L} \cos \omega t$$

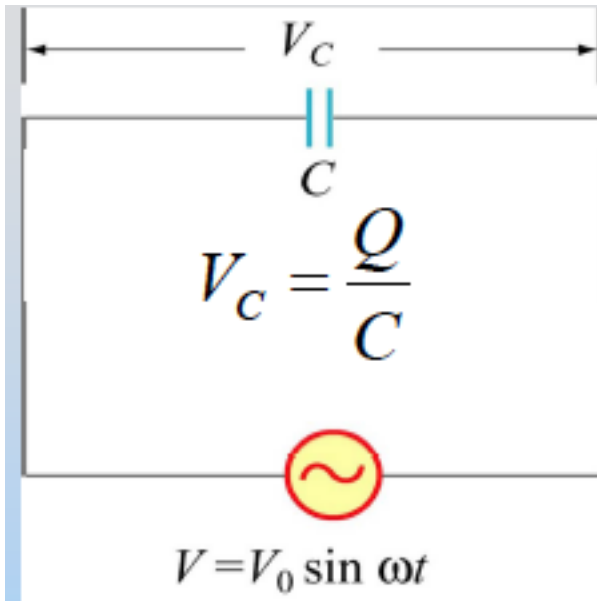
$$= I_0 \sin(\omega t - \pi/2)$$

I_L lags V_L by $\pi/2$

$$I_0 = \frac{V_0}{\omega L}$$
$$\phi = \pi/2$$



Växelkrets: Kapacitor



$$Q(t) = CV_c = CV_0 \sin \omega t$$

$$I_c(t) = \frac{dQ}{dt}$$

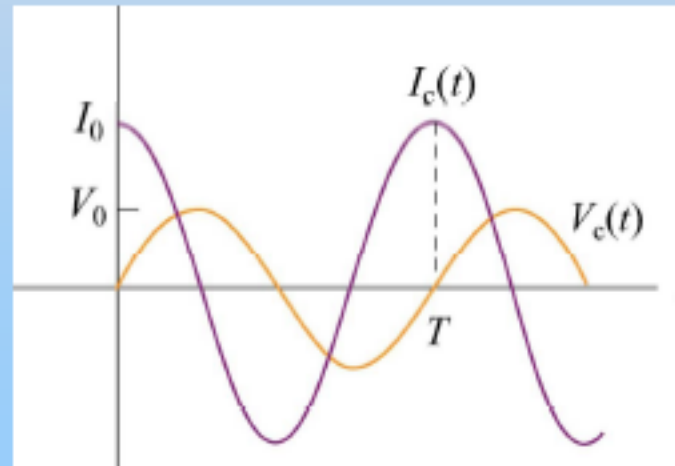
$$= \omega CV_0 \cos \omega t$$

$$= I_0 \sin(\omega t - \pi/2)$$

$$I_0 = \omega CV_0$$

$$\phi = -\pi/2$$

I_c leads V_c by $\pi/2$



j ω -metoden

Element	I_0	Current vs. Voltage	Resistance Reactance
Resistor	$\frac{V_{0R}}{R}$	In Phase	$R = R$
Capacitor	$\omega C V_{0C}$	Leads	$X_c = \frac{1}{\omega C}$
Inductor	$\frac{V_{0L}}{\omega L}$	Lags	$X_L = \omega L$

j ω -metoden är ett speciellt fall av Fourier transform

Hela poängen med (olika) transform

