

Complex form of Fourier Series:

Recall that the Fourier ^{series} function of a function $f(x)$ is

$$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{c}\right) + \frac{1}{2} b_n \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{c}\right) \dots (1)$$

Recall that we can write

$$e^{i\theta} = \cos\theta + i \sin\theta \dots (1)$$

$$e^{-i\theta} = \cos\theta - i \sin\theta \dots (2)$$

Add (1) and (2) to get

$$\cos\theta = \frac{1}{2} \left(e^{i\theta} + e^{-i\theta} \right)$$

Subtracting (1) and (2) leads to

$$\sin\theta = \frac{1}{2i} \left(e^{i\theta} - e^{-i\theta} \right)$$

Let $\theta = \frac{n\pi x}{c}$, we get

$$\cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{c}\right) = \frac{e^{i\left(\frac{n\pi x}{c}\right)} + e^{-i\left(\frac{n\pi x}{c}\right)}}{2}$$

and

$$\sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) = \frac{e^{i\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right)} - e^{-i\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right)}}{2i}$$

Substituting this into * we get

$$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{2} \left(e^{i\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right)} + e^{-i\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right)} \right) + \frac{b_n}{2i} \left(e^{i\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right)} - e^{-i\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right)} \right)$$

Note $\frac{b_n}{i} \cdot \frac{i}{i} = -b_n i$

Combining terms

$$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n - ib_n}{2} e^{i\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right)} + \frac{a_n + ib_n}{2} e^{-i\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right)}$$

Let $C_0 = \frac{a_0}{2}$, $C_n = \frac{a_n - ib_n}{2}$

$$C_{-n} = \frac{a_n + ib_n}{2} = \frac{a_{-n} - ib_{-n}}{2}$$

Note 2

$$a_n = \int_{-L}^L f(x) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) dx = \int_{-L}^L f(x) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) dx = a_n$$

$$b_{-n} = \int_{-L}^L f(x) \sin\left(-\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) dx = - \int_{-L}^L f(x) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) dx = -b_n$$

Rewrite the Complex form $(*)$ by expanding n from $-\infty$ to ∞ to have

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} C_n e^{i\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right)}, \quad C_n = \frac{a_n - ib_n}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2L} \int_{-L}^L f(x) \left[\cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) - i \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) \right] dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2L} \int_{-L}^L f(x) \cdot e^{-i\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right)} dx$$

Therefore we can write the complex form as

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} C_n e^{i\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right)} \quad \text{where}$$

$$C_n = \frac{1}{2L} \int_{-L}^L f(x) e^{-i\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right)} dx$$

Example

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \pi & -\pi \leq x < 0 \\ 0 & 0 \leq x < \pi \end{cases}$$

Find the complex form of Fourier Series or find with period 2

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} C_n e^{i\left(\frac{n\pi x}{2}\right)}$$

$$C_n = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 f(x) e^{-i\left(\frac{n\pi x}{2}\right)} dx, \quad L=1$$

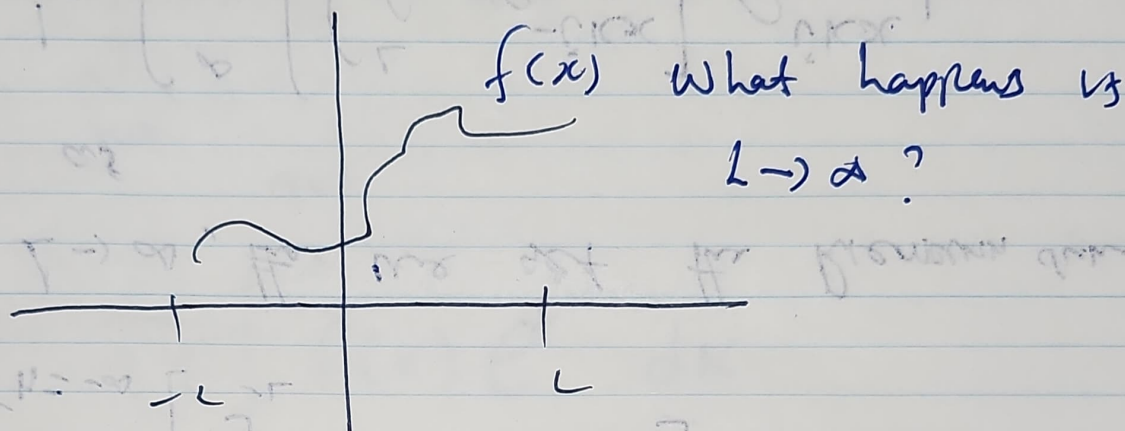
$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^0 \pi e^{-\frac{in\pi x}{2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \pi \cdot \frac{2}{-n\pi i} e^{-\frac{in\pi x}{2}} \Big|_{-1}^0$$

$$= \frac{i}{n} \left\{ 1 - e^{\frac{in\pi}{2}} \right\}$$

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Fourier transform

Fourier transform can be obtained from the complex Fourier series by taking the limit as $L \rightarrow \infty$. That is



Consider the Fourier (complex) expansion of $f(x)$ periodic on the interval $[-L, L]$

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n e^{i\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right)}$$

with $c_n = \frac{1}{2L} \int_{-L}^L f(x) e^{-i\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right)} dx$

Therefore we can write

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\frac{1}{2L} \int_{-L}^L f(x) e^{-i\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right)} dx \right] e^{i\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right)}$$

Define the wave numbers $k_n = \frac{n\pi}{L}$

and define $\Delta k = k_{n+1} - k_n$

$k_n \quad k_{n+1}$
 $\Delta K = k_{n+1} - k_n$
 $= \frac{(n+1)\pi}{L} - \frac{n\pi}{L} = \frac{\pi}{L}$
 as $L \rightarrow \infty$, $\Delta K \rightarrow dK = \frac{\pi}{L}$

We can now rewrite the Complex Fourier series as

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\underbrace{\frac{1}{2L} \cdot \frac{\pi}{\pi}}_{dK} \int_{-L}^L f(x) e^{-ik_n x} dx \right] e^{ik_n x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\int_{-L}^L f(x) e^{-ik_n x} dx \right] e^{ik_n x} \Delta K$$

as $L \rightarrow \infty$, then we get the Riemann sum written as

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \underbrace{\left[\int_{-L}^L f(x) e^{-ikx} dx \right]}_{\hat{f}(K)} e^{ikx} dK$$

We obtain the Fourier transform pair

$$\hat{f}(k) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \cdot e^{-ikx} dx \quad \text{Fourier transform}$$

and

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \hat{f}(k) e^{ikx} dk \quad \rightarrow \text{Inverse Fourier transform}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } |x| \leq \frac{1}{2} \\ 0, & \text{if } |x| > \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$