

Spectra (1A)

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Single-Sided Spectrum

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

$$x(t) = g_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} g_k \cos(k \omega_0 t + \phi_k)$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T x(t) dt$$

$$a_k = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T x(t) \cos(k \omega_0 t) dt$$

$$b_k = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T x(t) \sin(k \omega_0 t) dt$$

$$k = 1, 2, \dots$$

$$g_0 = a_0$$

$$g_k = \sqrt{a_k^2 + b_k^2}$$

$$\phi_k = \tan^{-1} \left(-\frac{b_k}{a_k} \right)$$

$$k = 1, 2, \dots$$

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \underline{\cos(\alpha) \cos(\beta)} - \underline{\sin(\alpha) \sin(\beta)}$$

$$g_k \cos(k \omega_0 t + \phi_k) = \underline{g_k \cos(\phi_k) \cos(k \omega_0 t)} - \underline{g_k \sin(\phi_k) \sin(k \omega_0 t)}$$

$$\underline{a_k \cos(k \omega_0 t)} + \underline{b_k \sin(k \omega_0 t)}$$

$$a_k = g_k \cos(\phi_k)$$

$$-b_k = g_k \sin(\phi_k)$$

$$a_k^2 + b_k^2 = g_k^2$$

$$-\frac{b_k}{a_k} = \tan(\phi_k)$$

Two-Sided Spectrum

$$x(t) = A_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (A_k e^{jk\omega_0 t} + B_k e^{-jk\omega_0 t})$$

$$A_0 = a_0$$

$$A_k = \frac{1}{2} (a_k - jb_k)$$

$$B_k = \frac{1}{2} (a_k + jb_k)$$

$$|C_k| = |A_k| = |B_k| = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{a_k^2 + b_k^2} \quad (k \neq 0)$$

$$\text{Arg}(C_k) = \begin{cases} +\phi_k = \tan^{-1} \left(-\frac{b_k}{a_k} \right) & (k > 0) \\ -\phi_k = \tan^{-1} \left(+\frac{b_k}{a_k} \right) & (k < 0) \end{cases}$$

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

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

$$k = -2, -1, 0, +1, +2, \dots$$

$$C_k = \begin{cases} a_0 & (k = 0) \\ \frac{1}{2}(a_k - jb_k) & (k > 0) \\ \frac{1}{2}(a_k + jb_k) & (k < 0) \end{cases}$$

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

$$C_k = \frac{1}{2} g_k e^{+j\phi_k} \quad (k > 0)$$

$$C_{-k} = \frac{1}{2} g_k e^{-j\phi_k} \quad (k < 0)$$

$$k = -2, -1, 0, +1, +2, \dots$$

Power Spectrum (1)

$$x(t) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos(n \omega_0 t) + b_n \sin(n \omega_0 t))$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T x(t) dt$$

$$a_k = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T x(t) \cos(k \omega_0 t) dt$$

$$b_k = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T x(t) \sin(k \omega_0 t) dt$$

$$k = 1, 2, \dots$$

Average Power $P = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T |x(t)|^2 dt$

$$P = |a_0|^2 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (|a_k|^2 + |b_k|^2)$$

Power Spectrum

$$P_k = \begin{cases} |a_0|^2 & (k = 0) \\ \frac{1}{2} (|a_k|^2 + |b_k|^2) & (k > 0) \end{cases}$$

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

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

$$k = -2, -1, 0, +1, +2, \dots$$

$$c_k = \begin{cases} a_0 & (k = 0) \\ \frac{1}{2}(a_k - jb_k) & (k > 0) \\ \frac{1}{2}(a_k + jb_k) & (k < 0) \end{cases}$$

Average Power $P = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T |x(t)|^2 dt$

$$P = |c_0|^2 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (|c_k|^2 + |c_{-k}|^2)$$

Power Spectrum

$$P_k = \begin{cases} |c_0|^2 & (k = 0) \\ (|c_k|^2 + |c_{-k}|^2) & (k > 0) \end{cases}$$

Power Spectrum (2)

$$x(t) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos(n\omega_0 t) + b_n \sin(n\omega_0 t))$$

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

Average Power $P = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T |x(t)|^2 dt$

Average Power $P = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T |x(t)|^2 dt$

$$P = |a_0|^2 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} (|a_k|^2 + |b_k|^2)$$

$$P = |c_0|^2 + \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} (|c_k|^2 + |c_{-k}|^2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &|c_k|^2 + |c_{-k}|^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (|a_k|^2 + |b_k|^2) \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} |c_k|^2 &= \frac{1}{4} (|a_k|^2 + |b_k|^2) \\ |c_{-k}|^2 &= \frac{1}{4} (|a_k|^2 + |b_k|^2) \end{aligned}$$



$$c_k = \begin{cases} a_0 & (k = 0) \\ \frac{1}{2}(a_k - jb_k) & (k > 0) \\ \frac{1}{2}(a_k + jb_k) & (k < 0) \end{cases}$$

Power Spectrum

$$P_k = \begin{cases} |a_0|^2 & (k = 0) \\ \frac{1}{2} (|a_k|^2 + |b_k|^2) & (k > 0) \end{cases}$$

Power Spectrum

$$P_k = \begin{cases} |c_0|^2 & (k = 0) \\ (|c_k|^2 + |c_{-k}|^2) & (k > 0) \end{cases}$$

Periodogram

$$x(t) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos(n\omega_0 t) + b_n \sin(n\omega_0 t))$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T x(t) dt$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T x(t) \cos(n\omega_0 t) dt$$

$$b_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T x(t) \sin(n\omega_0 t) dt$$

$$n = 1, 2, \dots$$

Positive Frequency Only

$$f = \frac{n}{T} \quad n = 1, 2, \dots$$

Single-sided Spectrum

$$a_n^2 + b_n^2$$

An estimate of the spectral density of a signal

$$\frac{T}{2} a_n = \int_{t_1}^{t_1+T} x(t) \cos(kt) dt$$

$$\frac{T}{2} b_n = \int_{t_1}^{t_1+T} x(t) \sin(kt) dt$$

T: integer multiple $\frac{2\pi}{k}$

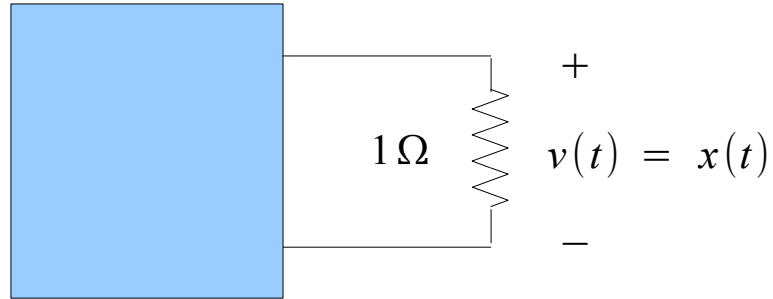
$$T = \frac{2\pi}{k} \cdot n$$

$$k = \frac{2\pi}{T} \cdot n = n\omega_0$$

abscissa $\frac{2\pi}{k}$

ordinates $r = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$

Continuous Periodic Signal



instantaneous power

$$x^2(t)$$

average power

$$\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T x^2(t) dt$$

T : period

$v(t) = x(t)$ Continuous Periodic



CTFS (Fourier Series)

Parseval's Theorem

$$x(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} C_n e^{jn\omega_0 t}$$

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

$$n = -2, -1, 0, +1, +2, \dots$$

$$\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T x^2(t) dt = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} |C_n|^2$$

average power

sum of
power spectrum C_n

CTFS and CTFT

Continuous Time Fourier Series

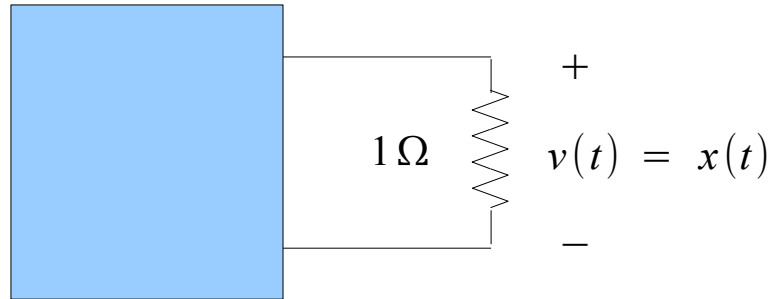
$$C_n = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T x(t) e^{-jn\omega_0 t} dt \quad \longleftrightarrow \quad x(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} C_n e^{+jn\omega_0 t}$$

Continuous Time Fourier Transform

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

$$X(f) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) e^{-j2\pi f t} dt \quad \longleftrightarrow \quad x(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(f) e^{+j2\pi f t} df$$

Continuous Aperiodic Signal



instantaneous power

$$x^2(t)$$

total energy

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2(t) dt$$

$$v(t) = x(t)$$

Continuous Aperiodic



CTFT (Fourier Integral)

Parseval's Theorem

$$x(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X(f) e^{+j2\pi f t} df$$

$$X(f) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) e^{-j2\pi f t} dt$$

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

total energy

integral of
energy spectral
density $|X(f)|^2$

Average Power of Random Signals

A truncated sample function

$$\begin{aligned}x_T(t) &= x(t) & -\frac{T}{2} < t < +\frac{T}{2} \\ &= 0 & \text{otherwise}\end{aligned}$$

Fourier Transform

$$X_T(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x_T(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt \quad \longleftrightarrow \quad x_T(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X_T(\omega) e^{+j\omega t} d\omega$$

$$X_T(f) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x_T(t) e^{-j2\pi f t} dt \quad \longleftrightarrow \quad x_T(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} X_T(f) e^{+j2\pi f t} df$$

Parseval's Theorem

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x_T(t)|^2 dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |X_T(f)|^2 df \quad \text{total energy}$$

Average Power

$$\frac{1}{T} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x_T^2(t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{|X_T(f)|^2}{T} dt \quad \text{total energy} / T$$

Power Spectral Density of Random Signals

Average Power

$$\frac{1}{T} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x_T^2(t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{|X_T(f)|^2}{T} df \Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \hat{S}_{xx}(f) df$$

Raw Power Spectral Density

$$\frac{|X_T(f)|^2}{T} = \hat{S}_{xx}(f)$$

Power Spectral Density

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{E[|X_T(f)|^2]}{T} = S_{xx}(f)$$

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x_T^2(t) dt = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{|X_T(f)|^2}{T} df \quad \rightarrow \quad \text{not converge}$$

$$E \left[\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x_T^2(t) dt \right] = E \left[\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{|X_T(f)|^2}{T} df \right] \quad \text{Random Signal}$$

$$\text{Var}(x(t)) = \sigma_x^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{E[|X_T(f)|^2]}{T} df \Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S_{xx}(f) df$$

Power and Power Density Spectra

Average Power

$$E[x^2(t)] = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x_T^2(t) dt$$

Average Power of N sample of x(t)

$$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x_n^2 \approx \frac{1}{N \Delta t} \int_0^{N \Delta t} x^2(t) dt = \frac{1}{N^2} \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} |X_m|^2$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x_n^2 = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} |X_m|^2 \quad m = 0, 1, \dots, N-1$$

Periodogram:

$$P_{xx}(m) = \frac{1}{N} |X_m|^2$$

$$m = 0, 1, \dots, N-1$$

Average Power

$$\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x_n^2 = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} P_{xx}(m)$$

Total Energy

$$T \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x_n^2 = T \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} P_{xx}(m)$$

$$\approx \int_0^{N \Delta t} x^2(t) dt$$

Periodic Signals

Aperiodic Signals

Random Signals

Frequency Spacing

$$\Delta f = \frac{1}{N\Delta t}$$

$$\Delta f = \frac{1}{N\Delta t}$$

$$\sum S \Delta f = \frac{1}{N\Delta t} \sum S \quad \frac{1}{N\Delta t} \sum x^2 \Delta t$$

Two Sided

$$\frac{1}{N} X(k)$$

$$\frac{\Delta t}{N} X(k)$$

$$S(k) = \frac{\Delta t}{N} |X(k)|^2 \quad P = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} S(k) \Delta f$$

One Sided

$$k=0, \frac{N}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{N} X(k)$$

$$\frac{\Delta t}{N} X(k)$$

$$S_1(k) = 2S(k) \quad P = \sum_{k=0}^{N/2} S_1(k) \Delta f$$

$$k=1, \dots, \frac{N}{2}-1$$

$$\frac{2}{N} X(k)$$

$$\frac{2\Delta t}{N} X(k)$$

$$S_1(k) = S(k)$$

Frequency Scale

$$k \Delta f$$

$$k \Delta f$$

$$k \Delta f$$

References

- [1] <http://en.wikipedia.org/>
- [2] J.H. McClellan, et al., Signal Processing First, Pearson Prentice Hall, 2003
- [3] K.H. Shin, J.K. Hammond, Fundamentals of Signal Processing for Sound and Vibration Engineers, Wiley, 2008