16
Fourier Series

Assessment Problems

AP 16.1 $a_v = \frac{1}{T}\int_0^{2T/3} V_m\,dt + \frac{1}{T}\int_{2T/3}^{T}\left(\frac{V_m}{3}\right)\,dt = \frac{7}{9}V_m = 7\pi\,\text{V}$

$$a_k = \frac{2}{T}\left[\int_0^{2T/3} V_m \cos\,k\omega_0 t\,dt + \int_{2T/3}^{T}\left(\frac{V_m}{3}\right)\cos\,k\omega_0 t\,dt\right]$$

$$= \left(\frac{4V_m}{3k\omega_0 T}\right)\sin\left(\frac{4k\pi}{3}\right) = \left(\frac{6}{k}\right)\sin\left(\frac{4k\pi}{3}\right)$$

$$b_k = \frac{2}{T}\left[\int_0^{2T/3} V_m \sin k\omega_0 t\,dt + \int_{2T/3}^{T}\left(\frac{V_m}{3}\right)\sin k\omega_0 t\,dt\right]$$

$$= \left(\frac{4V_m}{3k\omega_0 T}\right)\left[1-\cos\left(\frac{4k\pi}{3}\right)\right] = \left(\frac{6}{k}\right)\left[1-\cos\left(\frac{4k\pi}{3}\right)\right]$$

AP 16.2 **[a]** $a_v = 7\pi = 21.99\,\text{V}$

[b] $a_1 = -5.196 \quad a_2 = 2.598 \quad a_3 = 0 \quad a_4 = -1.299 \quad a_5 = 1.039$

$b_1 = 9 \quad b_2 = 4.5 \quad b_3 = 0 \quad b_4 = 2.25 \quad b_5 = 1.8$

[c] $\omega_0 = \left(\frac{2\pi}{T}\right) = 50\,\text{rad/s}$

[d] $f_3 = 3f_0 = 23.87\,\text{Hz}$

[e] $v(t) = 21.99 - 5.2\cos 50t + 9\sin 50t + 2.6\cos 100t + 4.5\sin 100t$

$-1.3\cos 200t + 2.25\sin 200t + 1.04\cos 250t + 1.8\sin 250t + \cdots\,\text{V}$

AP 16.3 Odd function with both half- and quarter-wave symmetry.

$$v_g(t) = \left(\frac{6V_m}{T}\right)t, \qquad 0 \le t \le T/6; \qquad a_v = 0, \qquad a_k = 0 \quad \text{for all } k$$

$$b_k = 0 \quad \text{for } k \text{ even}$$

$$b_k = \frac{8}{T}\int_0^{T/4} f(t)\sin k\omega_0 t\,dt, \qquad k \text{ odd}$$

$$= \frac{8}{T}\int_0^{T/6}\left(\frac{6V_m}{T}\right)t\sin k\omega_0 t\,dt + \frac{8}{T}\int_{T/6}^{T/4} V_m \sin k\omega_0 t\,dt$$

$$= \left(\frac{12V_m}{k^2\pi^2}\right)\sin\left(\frac{k\pi}{3}\right)$$

$$v_g(t) = \frac{12V_m}{\pi^2}\sum_{n=1,3,5}^{\infty}\frac{1}{n^2}\sin\frac{n\pi}{3}\sin n\omega_0 t \text{ V}$$

AP 16.4 **[a]** Using the results from AP 16.2, and Equation (16.39),

$$A_1 = -5.2 - j9 = 10.4\underline{/-120^\circ}; \qquad A_2 = 2.6 - j4.5 = 5.2\underline{/-60^\circ}$$

$$A_3 = 0; \qquad A_4 = -1.3 - j2.25 = 2.6\underline{/-120^\circ}$$

$$A_5 = 1.04 - j1.8 = 2.1\underline{/-60^\circ}$$

$$\theta_1 = -120^\circ; \qquad \theta_2 = -60^\circ; \qquad \theta_3 \text{ not defined;}$$

$$\theta_4 = -120^\circ; \qquad \theta_5 = -60^\circ$$

[b] $v(t) = 21.99 + 10.4\cos(50t - 120^\circ) + 5.2\cos(100t - 60^\circ)$
$+ 2.6\cos(200t - 120^\circ) + 2.1\cos(250t - 60^\circ) + \cdots \text{ V}$

AP 16.5 The Fourier series for the input voltage is

$$v_i = \frac{8A}{\pi^2}\sum_{n=1,3,5}^{\infty}\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\sin\frac{n\pi}{2}\right)\sin n\omega_0(t + T/4)$$

$$= \frac{8A}{\pi^2}\sum_{n=1,3,5}^{\infty}\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\sin^2\frac{n\pi}{2}\right)\cos n\omega_0 t$$

$$= \frac{8A}{\pi^2}\sum_{n=1,3,5}^{\infty}\frac{1}{n^2}\cos n\omega_0 t$$

$$\frac{8A}{\pi^2} = \frac{8(281.25\pi^2)}{\pi^2} = 2250 \text{ mV}$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T} = \frac{2\pi}{200\pi}\times 10^3 = 10$$

$$\therefore \qquad v_i = 2250 \sum_{n=1,3,5}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \cos 10nt \,\text{mV}$$

From the circuit we have

$$\mathbf{V}_o = \frac{\mathbf{V}_i}{R + (1/j\omega C)} \cdot \frac{1}{j\omega C} = \frac{\mathbf{V}_i}{1 + j\omega RC}$$

$$\mathbf{V}_o = \frac{1/RC}{1/RC + j\omega}\mathbf{V}_i = \frac{100}{100 + j\omega}\mathbf{V}_i$$

$$\mathbf{V}_{i1} = 2250\underline{/0^\circ}\,\text{mV}; \qquad \omega_0 = 10\ \text{rad/s}$$

$$\mathbf{V}_{i3} = \frac{2250}{9}\underline{/0^\circ} = 250\underline{/0^\circ}\,\text{mV}; \qquad 3\omega_0 = 30\ \text{rad/s}$$

$$\mathbf{V}_{i5} = \frac{2250}{25}\underline{/0^\circ} = 90\underline{/0^\circ}\,\text{mV}; \qquad 5\omega_0 = 50\ \text{rad/s}$$

$$\mathbf{V}_{o1} = \frac{100}{100 + j10}(2250\underline{/0^\circ}) = 2238.83\underline{/-5.71^\circ}\,\text{mV}$$

$$\mathbf{V}_{o3} = \frac{100}{100 + j30}(250\underline{/0^\circ}) = 239.46\underline{/-16.70^\circ}\,\text{mV}$$

$$\mathbf{V}_{o5} = \frac{100}{100 + j50}(90\underline{/0^\circ}) = 80.50\underline{/-26.57^\circ}\,\text{mV}$$

$$\therefore \qquad v_o = 2238.33\cos(10t - 5.71^\circ) + 239.46\cos(30t - 16.70^\circ)$$

$$+\,80.50\cos(50t - 26.57^\circ) + \ldots\ \text{mV}$$

AP 16.6 **[a]** The Fourier series of the input voltage is

$$v_g = \frac{4A}{\pi} \sum_{n=1,3,5}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sin n\omega_0(t + T/4)$$

$$= 42 \sum_{n=1,3,5}^{\infty} \left[\frac{1}{n} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{2}\right)\right] \cos 2000nt\ \text{V}$$

From the circuit we have

$$V_o sC + \frac{V_o}{sL} + \frac{V_o - V_g}{R} = 0$$

$$\therefore \qquad \frac{V_o}{V_g} = H(s) = \frac{s/RC}{s^2 + (s/RC) + (1/LC)}$$

Substituting in the numerical values yields

$$H(s) = \frac{500s}{s^2 + 500s + 10^8}$$

$\mathbf{V}_{g1} = 42\underline{/0^\circ} \qquad \omega_0 = 2000$ rad/s

$\mathbf{V}_{g3} = 14\underline{/180^\circ} \qquad 3\omega_0 = 6000$ rad/s

$\mathbf{V}_{g5} = 8.4\underline{/0^\circ} \qquad 5\omega_0 = 10{,}000$ rad/s

$\mathbf{V}_{g7} = 6\underline{/180^\circ} \qquad 7\omega_0 = 14{,}000$ rad/s

$$H(j2000) = \frac{500(j2000)}{10^8 - 4\times 10^6 + 500(j2000)} = \frac{j1}{96 + j1} = 0.01042\underline{/89.40^\circ}$$

$H(j6000) = 0.04682\underline{/87.32^\circ}$

$H(j10{,}000) = 1\underline{/0^\circ}$

$H(j14{,}000) = 0.07272\underline{/-85.83^\circ}$

Thus,

$\mathbf{V}_{o1} = (42\underline{/0^\circ})(0.01042\underline{/89.40^\circ}) = 0.4375\underline{/89.40^\circ}$ V

$\mathbf{V}_{o3} = 0.6555\underline{/-92.68^\circ}$ V

$\mathbf{V}_{o5} = 8.4\underline{/0^\circ}$ V

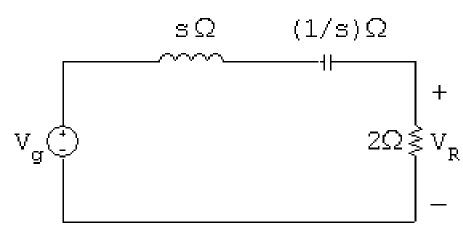
$\mathbf{V}_{o7} = 0.4363\underline{/94.17^\circ}$ V

Therefore,

$$v_o = 0.4375\cos(2000t + 89.40^\circ) + 0.6555\cos(6000t - 92.68^\circ)$$
$$+\, 8.4\cos(10{,}000t) + 0.4363\cos(14{,}000t + 94.17^\circ) + \ldots \text{ V}$$

[b] The 5th harmonic, that is, the term at $10{,}000$ rad/s, dominates the output voltage. The circuit is a bandpass filter with a center frequency of $10{,}000$ rad/s and a bandwidth of 500 rad/s. Thus, Q is 20 and the filter is quite selective. This causes the attenuation of the fundamental, third, and seventh harmonic terms in the output signal.

AP 16.7 $\omega_0 = \dfrac{2\pi \times 10^3}{2094.4} = 3\,\text{rad/s}$



$j\omega_0 k = j3k$

$$V_R = \frac{2}{2+s+1/s}(V_g) = \frac{2sV_g}{s^2+2s+1}$$

$$H(s) = \left(\frac{V_R}{V_g}\right) = \frac{2s}{s^2+2s+1}$$

$$H(j\omega_0 k) = H(j3k) = \frac{j6k}{(1-9k^2)+j6k}$$

$$v_{g_1} = 25.98 \sin \omega_0 t \text{ V}; \qquad V_{g_1} = 25.98\underline{/0^\circ} \text{ V}$$

$$H(j3) = \frac{j6}{-8+j6} = 0.6\underline{/-53.13^\circ}; \qquad V_{R_1} = 15.588\underline{/-53.13^\circ} \text{ V}$$

$$P_1 = \frac{(15.588/\sqrt{2})^2}{2} = 60.75 \text{ W}$$

$$v_{g_3} = 0, \quad \text{therefore} \quad P_3 = 0 \text{ W}$$

$$v_{g_5} = -1.04 \sin 5\omega_0 t \text{ V}; \qquad V_{g_5} = 1.04\underline{/180^\circ}$$

$$H(j15) = \frac{j30}{-224+j30} = 0.1327\underline{/-82.37^\circ}$$

$$V_{R_5} = (1.04\underline{/180^\circ})(0.1327\underline{/-82.37^\circ}) = 138\underline{/97.63^\circ} \text{ mV}$$

$$P_5 = \frac{(0.138/\sqrt{2})^2}{2} = 4.76 \text{ mW}; \qquad \text{therefore} \quad P \cong P_1 \cong 60.75 \text{ W}$$

AP 16.8 Odd function with half- and quarter-wave symmetry, therefore $a_v = 0$, $a_k = 0$ for all k, $b_k = 0$ for k even; for k odd we have

$$b_k = \frac{8}{T}\int_0^{T/8} 2\sin\, k\omega_0 t\, dt + \frac{8}{T}\int_{T/8}^{T/4} 8 \sin k\omega_0 t\, dt$$
$$= \left(\frac{8}{\pi k}\right)\left[1 + 3\cos\left(\frac{k\pi}{4}\right)\right], \quad k \text{ odd}$$

Therefore $\quad C_n = \left(\frac{-j4}{n\pi}\right)\left[1 + 3\cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{4}\right)\right], \quad n \text{ odd}$

AP 16.9 **[a]** $I_{\text{rms}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{T}\left[(2)^2\left(\frac{T}{8}\right)(2) + (8)^2\left(\frac{3T}{8} - \frac{T}{8}\right)\right]} = \sqrt{34} = 5.831\,\text{A}$

[b] $C_1 = \frac{-j12.5}{\pi}; \quad C_3 = \frac{j1.5}{\pi}; \quad C_5 = \frac{j0.9}{\pi};$

$$C_7 = \frac{-j1.8}{\pi}; \quad C_9 = \frac{-j1.4}{\pi}; \quad C_{11} = \frac{j0.4}{\pi}$$

$$I_{\text{rms}} = \sqrt{I_{dc}^2 + 2\sum_{n=1,3,5}^{\infty} |C_n|^2} \cong \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi^2}\left(12.5^2 + 1.5^2 + 0.9^2 + 1.8^2 + 1.4^2 + 0.4^2\right)}$$

$$\cong 5.777\,\text{A}$$

[c] $\%\ \text{Error} = \frac{5.777 - 5.831}{5.831} \times 100 = -0.93\%$

[d] Using just the terms $C_1 - C_9$,

$$I_{\text{rms}} = \sqrt{I_{dc}^2 + 2\sum_{n=1,3,5}^{\infty} |C_n|^2} \cong \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi^2}\left(12.5^2 + 1.5^2 + 0.9^2 + 1.8^2 + 1.4^2\right)}$$

$$\cong 5.774\,\text{A}$$

$$\%\ \text{Error} = \frac{5.774 - 5.831}{5.831} \times 100 = -0.98\%$$

Thus, the $\%$ error is still less than 1%.

AP 16.10 $T = 32\,\text{ms}$, therefore 8 ms requires shifting the function $T/4$ to the right.

$$i = \sum_{\substack{n=-\infty \\ n(\text{odd})}}^{\infty} -j\frac{4}{n\pi}\left(1 + 3\cos\frac{n\pi}{4}\right)e^{jn\omega_0(t-T/4)}$$

$$= \frac{4}{\pi}\sum_{\substack{n=-\infty \\ n(\text{odd})}}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}\left(1 + 3\cos\frac{n\pi}{4}\right)e^{-j(n+1)(\pi/2)}e^{jn\omega_0 t}$$

Problems

P 16.1 **[a]** $\omega_{\text{oa}} = \dfrac{2\pi}{200 \times 10^{-6}} = 31,415.93$ rad/s

$$\omega_{\text{ob}} = \frac{2\pi}{40 \times 10^{-6}} = 157.080 \text{ krad/s}$$

[b] $f_{\text{oa}} = \dfrac{1}{T} = \dfrac{1}{200 \times 10^{-6}} = 5000\,\text{Hz}; \qquad f_{\text{ob}} = \dfrac{1}{40 \times 10^{-6}} = 25{,}000\,\text{Hz}$

[c] $a_{\text{va}} = 0; \qquad a_{\text{vb}} = \dfrac{100(10 \times 10^{-6})}{40 \times 10^{-6}} = 25\,\text{V}$

[d] The periodic function in Fig. P16.1(a) has half-wave symmetry. Therefore,

$a_{\text{va}} = 0; \quad a_{\text{ka}} = 0 \quad \text{for } k \text{ even}; \quad b_{\text{ka}} = 0 \quad \text{for } k \text{ even}$

For k odd,

$$\begin{aligned}
a_{\text{ka}} &= \frac{4}{T}\int_0^{T/4} 40\cos\frac{2\pi kt}{T}\,dt + \frac{4}{T}\int_{T/4}^{T/2} 80\cos\frac{2\pi kt}{T}\,dt \\
&= \frac{160}{T}\frac{T}{2\pi k}\sin\frac{2\pi kt}{T}\Big|_0^{T/4} + \frac{320}{T}\frac{T}{2\pi k}\sin\frac{2\pi kt}{T}\Big|_{T/4}^{T/2} \\
&= \frac{80}{\pi k}\sin\frac{\pi k}{2} + \frac{160}{\pi k}\left(\sin\pi k - \sin\frac{\pi k}{2}\right) \\
&= -\frac{80}{\pi k}\sin\frac{\pi k}{2}, \quad k \text{ odd}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
b_{\text{ka}} &= \frac{4}{T}\int_0^{T/4} 40\sin\frac{2\pi kt}{T}\,dt + \frac{4}{T}\int_{T/4}^{T/2} 80\sin\frac{2\pi kt}{T}\,dt \\
&= \frac{-160}{T}\frac{T}{2\pi k}\cos\frac{2\pi kt}{T}\Big|_0^{T/4} - \frac{320}{T}\frac{T}{2\pi k}\cos\frac{2\pi kt}{T}\Big|_{T/4}^{T/2} \\
&= \frac{-80}{\pi k}(0-1) - \frac{160}{\pi k}(-1-0) \\
&= \frac{240}{\pi k}
\end{aligned}$$

The periodic function in Fig. P16.1(b) is even; therefore, $b_k = 0$ for all k. Also,

$a_{\text{vb}} = 25\,\text{V}$

$$\begin{aligned}
a_{\text{kb}} &= \frac{4}{T}\int_0^{T/8} 100\cos\frac{2\pi kt}{T}\,dt \\
&= \frac{400}{T}\frac{T}{2\pi k}\sin\frac{2\pi k}{T}t\Big|_0^{T/8} \\
&= \frac{200}{\pi k}\sin\frac{\pi k}{4}
\end{aligned}$$

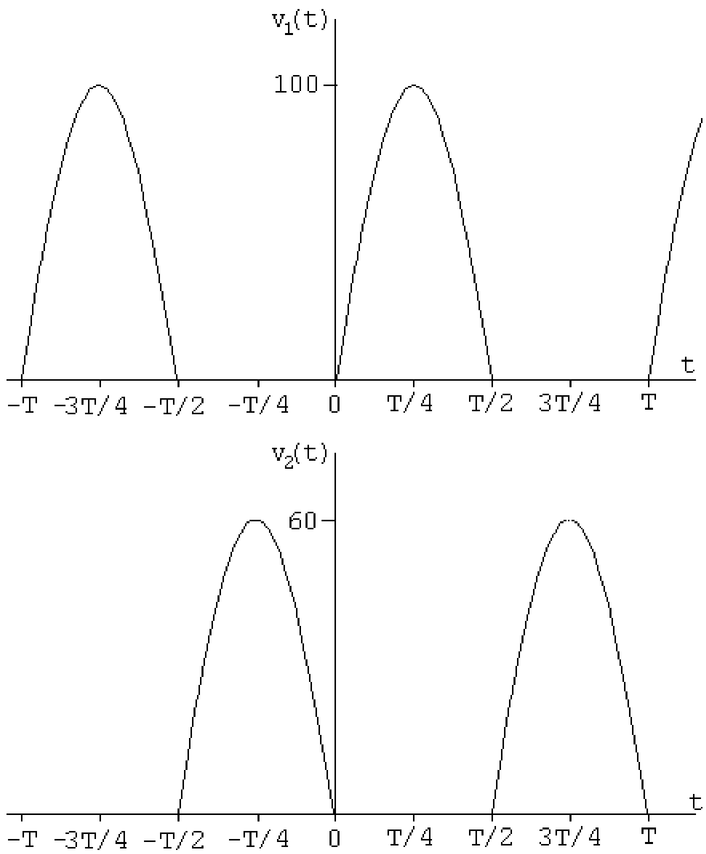
[e] For the periodic function in Fig. P16.1(a),

$$v(t) = \frac{80}{\pi}\sum_{n=1,3,5}^{\infty}\left(-\frac{1}{n}\sin\frac{n\pi}{2}\cos n\omega_o t + \frac{3}{n}\sin n\omega_o t\right)\ \text{V}$$

For the periodic function in Fig. P16.1(b),

$$v(t) = 25 + \frac{200}{\pi}\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\left(\frac{1}{n}\sin\frac{n\pi}{4}\cos n\omega_o t\right)\ \text{V}$$

P 16.2 In studying the periodic function in Fig. P16.2 note that it can be visualized as the combination of two half-wave rectified sine waves, as shown in the figure below. Hence we can use the Fourier series for a half-wave rectified sine wave which is given as the answer to Problem 16.3(c).



$$v_1(t) = \frac{100}{\pi} + 50\sin\omega_o t - \frac{200}{\pi}\sum_{n=2,4,6}^{\infty}\frac{\cos n\omega_o t}{(n^2-1)}\text{V}$$

$$v_2(t) = \frac{60}{\pi} + 30\sin\omega_o(t-T/2) - \frac{120}{\pi}\sum_{n=2,4,6}^{\infty}\frac{\cos n\omega_o(t-T/2)}{(n^2-1)}\text{V}$$

Observe the following, noting that n is even:

$$\sin\omega_o(t-T/2) = \sin\left(\omega_o t - \frac{2\pi}{T}\frac{T}{2}\right) = \sin(\omega_o t - \pi) = -\sin\omega_o t$$

$$\cos n\omega_o(t - T/2) = \cos\left(n\omega_o t - \frac{2\pi n}{T}\frac{T}{2}\right) = \cos(n\omega_o t - n\pi) = \cos n\omega_o t$$

Using the observations above,

$$v_2(t) = \frac{60}{\pi} - 30\sin\omega_o t - \frac{120}{\pi}\sum_{n=2,4,6}^{\infty}\frac{\cos(n\omega_o t)}{(n^2-1)}\text{ V}$$

Thus,

$$v(t) = v_1(t) + v_2(t) = \frac{160}{\pi} + 20\sin\omega_o t - \frac{320}{\pi}\sum_{n=2,4,6}^{\infty}\frac{\cos(n\omega_o t)}{(n^2-1)}\text{ V}$$

P 16.3 **[a]** Odd function with half- and quarter-wave symmetry, $a_v = 0$, $a_k = 0$ for all k, $b_k = 0$ for even k; for k odd we have

$$b_k = \frac{8}{T}\int_0^{T/4} V_m \sin k\omega_0 t\,dt = \frac{4V_m}{k\pi}, \qquad k \text{ odd}$$

and $\quad v(t) = \dfrac{4V_m}{\pi}\displaystyle\sum_{n=1,3,5}^{\infty}\frac{1}{n}\sin n\omega_0 t\text{ V}$

[b] Even function: $\quad b_k = 0 \quad$ for $\quad k$

$$a_v = \frac{2}{T}\int_0^{T/2} V_m \sin\frac{\pi}{T}t\,dt = \frac{2V_m}{\pi}$$

$$a_k = \frac{4}{T}\int_0^{T/2} V_m \sin\frac{\pi}{T}t\cos k\omega_0 t\,dt = \frac{2V_m}{\pi}\left(\frac{1}{1-2k} + \frac{1}{1+2k}\right)$$

$$= \frac{4V_m/\pi}{1-4k^2}$$

and $\quad v(t) = \dfrac{2V_m}{\pi}\left[1 + 2\displaystyle\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{1}{1-4n^2}\cos n\omega_0 t\right]\text{ V}$

[c] $a_v = \dfrac{1}{T}\displaystyle\int_0^{T/2} V_m \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{T}\right)t\,dt = \frac{V_m}{\pi}$

$$a_k = \frac{2}{T}\int_0^{T/2} V_m \sin\frac{2\pi}{T}t\cos k\omega_0 t\,dt = \frac{V_m}{\pi}\left(\frac{1+\cos k\pi}{1-k^2}\right)$$

Note: $\quad a_k = 0 \quad$ for k-odd, $\quad a_k = \dfrac{2V_m}{\pi(1-k^2)} \quad$ for k even,

$$b_k = \frac{2}{T}\int_0^{T/2} V_m \sin\frac{2\pi}{T}t\sin k\omega_0 t\,dt = 0 \quad \text{for} \quad k = 2, 3, 4, \ldots$$

For $k = 1$, we have $\quad b_1 = \dfrac{V_m}{2}; \qquad$ therefore

$$v(t) = \frac{V_m}{\pi} + \frac{V_m}{2}\sin\omega_0 t + \frac{2V_m}{\pi}\sum_{n=2,4,6}^{\infty}\frac{1}{1-n^2}\cos n\omega_0 t\text{ V}$$

P 16.4 Starting with Eq. (16.2),

$$f(t)\sin k\omega_0 t = a_v \sin k\omega_0 t + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos n\omega_0 t \sin k\omega_0 t + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin n\omega_0 t \sin k\omega_0 t$$

Now integrate both sides from t_o to $t_o + T$. All the integrals on the right-hand side reduce to zero except in the last summation when $n = k$, therefore we have

$$\int_{t_o}^{t_o+T} f(t)\sin k\omega_0 t\, dt = 0 + 0 + b_k\left(\frac{T}{2}\right) \quad \text{or} \quad b_k = \frac{2}{T}\int_{t_o}^{t_o+T} f(t)\sin k\omega_0 t\, dt$$

P 16.5 **[a]** $I_6 = \int_{t_o}^{t_o+T} \sin m\omega_0 t\, dt = -\frac{1}{m\omega_0}\cos m\omega_0 t\Big|_{t_o}^{t_o+T}$

$$= \frac{-1}{m\omega_0}[\cos m\omega_0(t_o + T) - \cos m\omega_0 t_o]$$

$$= \frac{-1}{m\omega_0}[\cos m\omega_0 t_o \cos m\omega_0 T - \sin m\omega_0 t_o \sin m\omega_0 T - \cos m\omega_0 t_o]$$

$$= \frac{-1}{m\omega_0}[\cos m\omega_0 t_o - 0 - \cos m\omega_0 t_o] = 0 \quad \text{for all } m,$$

$$I_7 = \int_{t_o}^{t_o+T} \cos m\omega_0 t_o\, dt = \frac{1}{m\omega_0}[\sin m\omega_0 t]\Big|_{t_o}^{t_o+T}$$

$$= \frac{1}{m\omega_0}[\sin m\omega_0(t_o + T) - \sin m\omega_0 t_o]$$

$$= \frac{1}{m\omega_0}[\sin m\omega_0 t_o - \sin m\omega_0 t_o] = 0 \quad \text{for all } m$$

[b] $I_8 = \int_{t_o}^{t_o+T} \cos m\omega_0 t \sin n\omega_0 t\, dt = \frac{1}{2}\int_{t_o}^{t_o+T} [\sin(m+n)\omega_0 t - \sin(m-n)\omega_0 t]\, dt$

But $(m + n)$ and $(m - n)$ are integers, therefore from I_6 above, $I_8 = 0$ for all m, n.

[c] $I_9 = \int_{t_o}^{t_o+T} \sin m\omega_0 t \sin n\omega_0 t\, dt = \frac{1}{2}\int_{t_o}^{t_o+T} [\cos(m-n)\omega_0 t - \cos(m+n)\omega_0 t]\, dt$

If $m \neq n$, both integrals are zero (I_7 above). If $m = n$, we get

$$I_9 = \frac{1}{2}\int_{t_o}^{t_o+T} dt - \frac{1}{2}\int_{t_o}^{t_o+T} \cos 2m\omega_0 t\, dt = \frac{T}{2} - 0 = \frac{T}{2}$$

[d] $I_{10} = \int_{t_o}^{t_o+T} \cos m\omega_0 t \cos n\omega_0 t\, dt$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\int_{t_o}^{t_o+T} [\cos(m-n)\omega_0 t + \cos(m+n)\omega_0 t]\, dt$$

If $m \neq n$, both integrals are zero (I_7 above). If $m = n$, we have

$$I_{10} = \frac{1}{2}\int_{t_o}^{t_o+T} dt + \frac{1}{2}\int_{t_o}^{t_o+T} \cos 2m\omega_0 t\, dt = \frac{T}{2} + 0 = \frac{T}{2}$$

P 16.6 $a_v = \dfrac{1}{T}\displaystyle\int_{t_o}^{t_o+T} f(t)\,dt = \dfrac{1}{T}\left\{\int_{-T/2}^{0} f(t)\,dt + \int_{0}^{T/2} f(t)\,dt\right\}$

Let $t = -x,\quad dt = -dx,\quad x = \dfrac{T}{2}$ when $t = \dfrac{-T}{2}$

and $x = 0$ when $t = 0$

Therefore $\dfrac{1}{T}\displaystyle\int_{-T/2}^{0} f(t)\,dt = \dfrac{1}{T}\int_{T/2}^{0} f(-x)(-dx) = -\dfrac{1}{T}\int_{0}^{T/2} f(x)\,dx$

Therefore $a_v = -\dfrac{1}{T}\displaystyle\int_{0}^{T/2} f(t)\,dt + \dfrac{1}{T}\int_{0}^{T/2} f(t)\,dt = 0$

$$a_k = \frac{2}{T}\int_{-T/2}^{0} f(t)\cos k\omega_0 t\,dt + \frac{2}{T}\int_{0}^{T/2} f(t)\cos k\omega_0 t\,dt$$

Again, let $t = -x$ in the first integral and we get

$$\frac{2}{T}\int_{-T/2}^{0} f(t)\cos k\omega_0 t\,dt = -\frac{2}{T}\int_{0}^{T/2} f(x)\cos k\omega_0 x\,dx$$

Therefore $a_k = 0$ for all k.

$$b_k = \frac{2}{T}\int_{-T/2}^{0} f(t)\sin k\omega_0 t + \frac{2}{T}\int_{0}^{T/2} f(t)\sin k\omega_0 t\,dt$$

Using the substitution $t = -x$, the first integral becomes

$$\frac{2}{T}\int_{0}^{T/2} f(x)\sin k\omega_0 x\,dx$$

Therefore we have $b_k = \dfrac{4}{T}\displaystyle\int_{0}^{T/2} f(t)\sin k\omega_0 t\,dt$

P 16.7 $b_k = \dfrac{2}{T}\displaystyle\int_{-T/2}^{0} f(t)\sin k\omega_0 t\,dt + \dfrac{2}{T}\int_{0}^{T/2} f(t)\sin k\omega_0 t\,dt$

Now let $t = x - T/2$ in the first integral, then $dt = dx$, $x = 0$ when $t = -T/2$ and $x = T/2$ when $t = 0$, also $\sin k\omega_0(x - T/2) = \sin(k\omega_0 x - k\pi) = \sin k\omega_0 x\cos k\pi$. Therefore

$$\frac{2}{T}\int_{-T/2}^{0} f(t)\sin k\omega_0 t\,dt = -\frac{2}{T}\int_{0}^{T/2} f(x)\sin k\omega_0 x\cos k\pi\,dx \quad \text{and}$$

$$b_k = \frac{2}{T}(1 - \cos k\pi)\int_{0}^{T/2} f(x)\sin k\omega_0 t\,dt$$

Now note that $1 - \cos k\pi = 0$ when k is even, and $1 - \cos k\pi = 2$ when k is odd. Therefore $b_k = 0$ when k is even, and

$$b_k = \frac{4}{T}\int_{0}^{T/2} f(t)\sin k\omega_0 t\,dt \quad \text{when } k \text{ is odd}$$

P 16.8 Because the function is even and has half-wave symmetry, we have $a_v = 0$, $a_k = 0$ for k even, $b_k = 0$ for all k and

$$a_k = \frac{4}{T}\int_0^{T/2} f(t)\cos k\omega_0 t\,dt, \qquad k \text{ odd}$$

The function also has quarter-wave symmetry;
therefore $f(t) = -f(T/2 - t)$ in the interval $T/4 \le t \le T/2$;
thus we write

$$a_k = \frac{4}{T}\int_0^{T/4} f(t)\cos k\omega_0 t\,dt + \frac{4}{T}\int_{T/4}^{T/2} f(t)\cos k\omega_0 t\,dt$$

Now let $t = (T/2 - x)$ in the second integral, then $dt = -dx$, $x = T/4$ when $t = T/4$ and $x = 0$ when $t = T/2$. Therefore we get

$$\frac{4}{T}\int_{T/4}^{T/2} f(t)\cos k\omega_0 t\,dt = -\frac{4}{T}\int_0^{T/4} f(x)\cos k\pi\cos k\omega_0 x\,dx$$

Therefore we have

$$a_k = \frac{4}{T}(1 - \cos k\pi)\int_0^{T/4} f(t)\cos k\omega_0 t\,dt$$

But k is odd, hence

$$a_k = \frac{8}{T}\int_0^{T/4} f(t)\cos k\omega_0 t\,dt, \qquad k \text{ odd}$$

P 16.9 Because the function is odd and has half-wave symmetry, $a_v = 0$, $a_k = 0$ for all k, and $b_k = 0$ for k even. For k odd we have

$$b_k = \frac{4}{T}\int_0^{T/2} f(t)\sin k\omega_0 t\,dt$$

The function also has quarter-wave symmetry, therefore $f(t) = f(T/2 - t)$ in the interval $T/4 \le t \le T/2$. Thus we have

$$b_k = \frac{4}{T}\int_0^{T/4} f(t)\sin k\omega_0 t\,dt + \frac{4}{T}\int_{T/4}^{T/2} f(t)\sin k\omega_0 t\,dt$$

Now let $t = (T/2 - x)$ in the second integral and note that $dt = -dx$, $x = T/4$ when $t = T/4$ and $x = 0$ when $t = T/2$, thus

$$\frac{4}{T}\int_{T/4}^{T/2} f(t)\sin k\omega_0 t\,dt = -\frac{4}{T}\cos k\pi\int_0^{T/4} f(x)(\sin k\omega_0 x)\,dx$$

But k is odd, therefore the expression becomes

$$b_k = \frac{8}{T}\int_0^{T/4} f(t)\sin k\omega_0 t\,dt$$

P 16.10 **[a]** $f = \dfrac{1}{T} = \dfrac{1}{16\times 10^{-3}} = 62.5\,\text{Hz}$

[b] no, because $f(3\text{ ms}) = 10\text{ mA}$ but $f(-3\text{ ms}) = -10\text{ mA}$.

[c] yes, because $f(-t) = -f(t)$ for all t.

[d] yes

[e] yes

[f] $a_v = 0,$ function is odd

$a_k = 0,$ for all k; the function is odd

$b_k = 0,$ for k even, the function has half-wave symmetry

$$b_k = \frac{8}{T}\int_0^{T/4} f(t)\sin k\omega_o t, \qquad k \text{ odd}$$

$$= \frac{8}{T}\left\{\int_0^{T/8} 5t\sin k\omega_o t\,dt + \int_{T/8}^{T/4} 0.01\sin k\omega_o t\,dt\right\}$$

$$= \frac{8}{T}\{\text{Int1} + \text{Int2}\}$$

$$\text{Int1} = 5\int_0^{T/8} t\sin k\omega_o t\,dt$$

$$= 5\left[\frac{1}{k^2\omega_o^2}\sin k\omega_o t - \frac{t}{k\omega_o}\cos k\omega_o t\,\Bigg|_0^{T/8}\right]$$

$$= \frac{5}{k^2\omega_o^2}\sin\frac{k\pi}{4} - \frac{0.625T}{k\omega_o}\cos\frac{k\pi}{4}$$

$$\text{Int2} = 0.01\int_{T/8}^{T/4}\sin k\omega_o t\,dt = \frac{-0.01}{k\omega_o}\cos k\omega_o t\,\Bigg|_{T/8}^{T/4} = \frac{0.01}{k\omega_o}\cos\frac{k\pi}{4}$$

$$\text{Int1} + \text{Int2} = \frac{5}{k^2\omega_o^2}\sin\frac{k\pi}{4} + \left(\frac{0.01}{k\omega_o} - \frac{0.625T}{k\omega_o}\right)\cos\frac{k\pi}{4}$$

$$0.625T = 0.625(16\times 10^{-3}) = 0.01$$

$$\therefore \quad \text{Int1} + \text{Int2} = \frac{5}{k^2\omega_o^2}\sin\frac{k\pi}{4}$$

$$b_k = \left[\frac{8}{T}\cdot\frac{5}{4\pi^2k^2}\cdot T^2\right]\sin\frac{k\pi}{4} = \frac{0.16}{\pi^2k^2}\sin\frac{k\pi}{4}, \qquad k \text{ odd}$$

$$i(t) = \frac{160}{\pi^2}\sum_{n=1,3,5}^{\infty}\frac{\sin(n\pi/4)}{n^2}\sin n\omega_o t\,\text{mA}$$

P 16.11 **[a]** $T = 1; \quad \omega_o = \dfrac{2\pi}{T} = 2\pi$ rad/s

[b] yes

[c] no

[d] no

P 16.12 **[a]** $v(t)$ is even and has both half- and quarter-wave symmetry, therefore $a_v = 0$, $b_k = 0$ for all k, $a_k = 0$ for k-even; for odd k we have

$$a_k = \frac{8}{T}\int_0^{T/4} V_m \cos k\omega_0 t\,dt = \frac{4V_m}{\pi k}\sin\left(\frac{k\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$v(t) = \frac{4V_m}{\pi}\sum_{n=1,3,5}^{\infty}\left[\frac{1}{n}\sin\frac{n\pi}{2}\right]\cos n\omega_0 t \text{ V}$$

[b] $v(t)$ is even and has both half- and quarter-wave symmetry, therefore $a_v = 0$, $a_k = 0$ for k-even, $b_k = 0$ for all k; for k-odd we have

$$a_k = \frac{8}{T}\int_0^{T/4}\left(\frac{4V_p}{T}t - V_p\right)\cos k\omega_0 t\,dt = -\frac{8V_p}{\pi^2 k^2}$$

Therefore $\quad v(t) = -\dfrac{8V_p}{\pi^2}\displaystyle\sum_{n=1,3,5}^{\infty}\frac{1}{n^2}\cos n\omega_0 t$ V

P 16.13 **[a]** $i(t)$ is even, therefore $b_k = 0$ for all k.

$$a_v = \frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{T}{4}\cdot I_m\cdot 2\cdot\frac{1}{T} = \frac{I_m}{4}\text{ A}$$

$$a_k = \frac{4}{T}\int_0^{T/4}\left(I_m - \frac{4I_m}{T}t\right)\cos k\omega_o t\,dt$$

$$= \frac{4I_m}{T}\int_0^{T/4}\cos k\omega_o t\,dt - \frac{16I_m}{T^2}\int_0^{T/4} t\cos k\omega_o t\,dt$$

$$= \text{Int}_1 - \text{Int}_2$$

$$\text{Int}_1 = \frac{4I_m}{T}\int_0^{T/4}\cos k\omega_o t\,dt = \frac{2I_m}{\pi k}\sin\frac{k\pi}{2}$$

$$\text{Int}_2 = \frac{16I_m}{T^2}\int_0^{T/4} t\cos k\omega_o t\,dt$$

$$= \frac{16I_m}{T^2}\left\{\frac{1}{k^2\omega_o^2}\cos k\omega_o t + \frac{t}{k\omega_o}\sin k\omega_o t\right\}\Bigg|_0^{T/4}$$

$$= \frac{4I_m}{\pi^2 k^2}\left(\cos\frac{k\pi}{2} - 1\right) + \frac{2I_m}{k\pi}\sin\frac{k\pi}{2}$$

$$\therefore \quad a_k = \frac{4I_m}{\pi^2 k^2}\left(1 - \cos\frac{k\pi}{2}\right)\text{ A}$$

$$\therefore \quad i(t) = \frac{I_m}{4} + \frac{4I_m}{\pi^2}\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{1-\cos(n\pi/2)}{n^2}\cos n\omega_o t\text{ A}$$

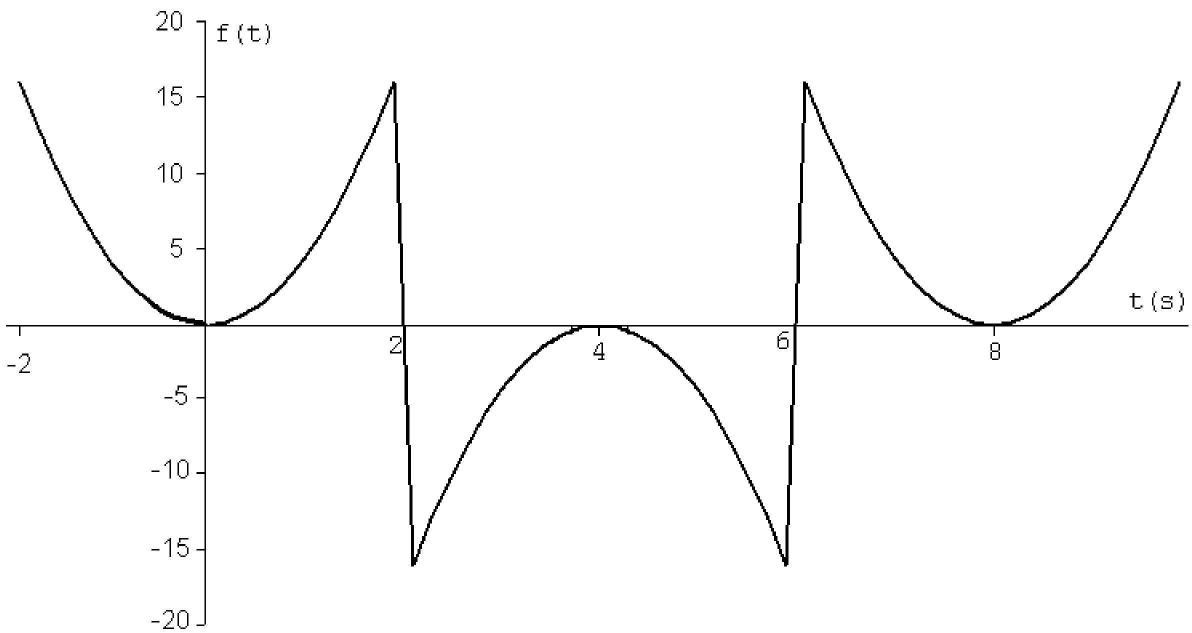
[b] Shifting the reference axis to the left is equivalent to shifting the periodic function to the right:

$$\cos n\omega_o(t - T/2) = \cos n\pi \cos n\omega_o t$$

Thus

$$i(t) = \frac{I_m}{4} + \frac{4I_m}{\pi^2}\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{(1-\cos(n\pi/2))\cos n\pi}{n^2}\cos n\omega_o t\text{ A}$$

P 16.14 **[a]**



[b] Even, since $f(t) = f(-t)$

[c] Yes, since $f(t) = -f(T/2 - t)$ in the interval $0 < t < 4$.

[d] $a_v = 0, \quad a_k = 0,$ for k even (half-wave symmetry)

$b_k = 0,$ for all k (function is even)

Because of the quarter-wave symmetry, the expression for a_k is

$$a_k = \frac{8}{T}\int_0^{T/4} f(t)\cos k\omega_0 t\,dt, \quad k \text{ odd}$$

$$= \frac{8}{8}\int_0^{2} 4t^2\cos k\omega_0 t\,dt = 4\left[\frac{2t}{k^2\omega_0^2}\cos k\omega_0 t + \frac{k^2\omega_0^2 t^2 - 2}{k^3\omega_0^3}\sin k\omega_0 t\right]_0^2$$

$$k\omega_0(2) = k\left(\frac{2\pi}{8}\right)(2) = \frac{k\pi}{2}$$

$\cos(k\pi/2) = 0, \quad$ since k is odd

$$\therefore \qquad a_k = 4\left[0 + \frac{4k^2\omega_0^2 - 2}{k^3\omega_0^3}\sin(k\pi/2)\right] = \frac{16k^2\omega_0^2 - 8}{k^3\omega_0^3}\sin(k\pi/2)$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{8} = \frac{\pi}{4}; \qquad \omega_0^2 = \frac{\pi^2}{16}; \qquad \omega_0^3 = \frac{\pi^3}{64}$$

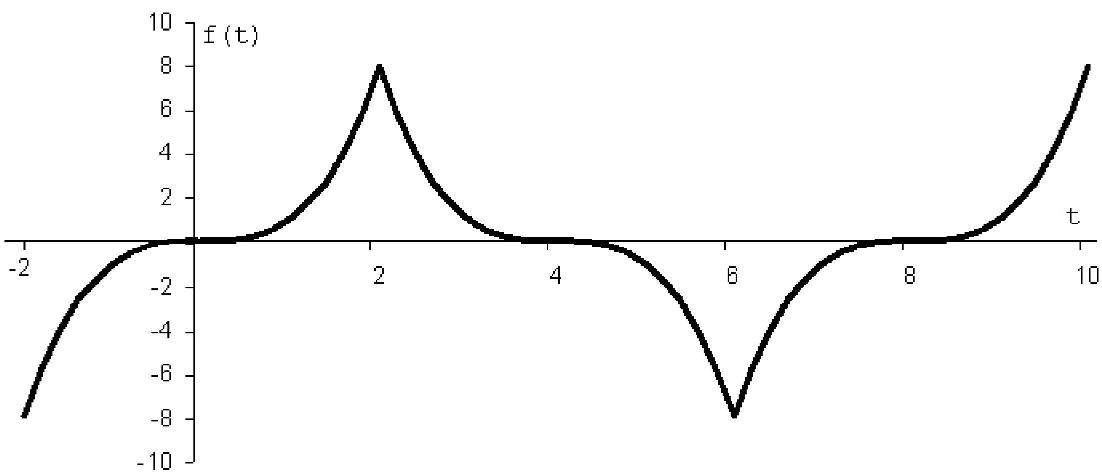
$$a_k = \left(\frac{k^2\pi^2 - 8}{k^3\pi^3}\right)(64)\sin(k\pi/2)$$

$$f(t) = 64\sum_{n=1,3,5}^{\infty}\left[\frac{n^2\pi^2 - 8}{\pi^3 n^3}\right]\sin(n\pi/2)\cos(n\omega_0 t)$$

[e] $\cos n\omega_0(t-2) = \cos(n\omega_0 t - \pi/2) = \sin n\omega_0 t \sin(n\pi/2)$

$$f(t) = 64\sum_{n=1,3,5}^{\infty}\left[\frac{n^2\pi^2 - 8}{\pi^3 n^3}\right]\sin^2(n\pi/2)\sin(n\omega_0 t)$$

P 16.15 **[a]**



[b] Odd, since $f(-t) = -f(t)$

[c] $f(t)$ has quarter-wave symmetry, since $f(T/2 - t) = f(t)$ in the interval $0 < t < 4$.

[d] $a_v = 0$, (half-wave symmetry); $a_k = 0$, for all k (function is odd)

$b_k = 0$, for k even (half-wave symmetry)

$$b_k = \frac{8}{T}\int_0^{T/4} f(t)\sin k\omega_0 t\,dt, \qquad k \text{ odd}$$

$$= \frac{8}{8}\int_0^{2} t^3 \sin k\omega_0 t\,dt$$

$$= \left[\frac{3t^2}{k^2\omega_0^2}\sin k\omega_0 t - \frac{6}{k^4\omega_0^4}\sin k\omega_0 t - \frac{t^3}{k\omega_0}\cos k\omega_0 t + \frac{6t}{k^3\omega_0^3}\cos k\omega_0 t\right]_0^2$$

$$k\omega_0(2) = k\left(\frac{2\pi}{8}\right)(2) = \frac{k\pi}{2}$$

$$\cos(k\pi/2) = 0, \quad \text{since } k \text{ is odd}$$

$$\therefore \qquad b_k = \left[\frac{12}{k^2\omega_0^2}\sin(k\pi/2) - \frac{6}{k^4\omega_0^4}\sin(k\pi/2)\right]$$

$$k\omega_0 = k\left(\frac{2\pi}{8}\right) = \frac{k\pi}{4}; \qquad k^2\omega_0^2 = \frac{k^2\pi^2}{16}; \qquad k^4\omega_0^4 = \frac{k^4\pi^4}{256}$$

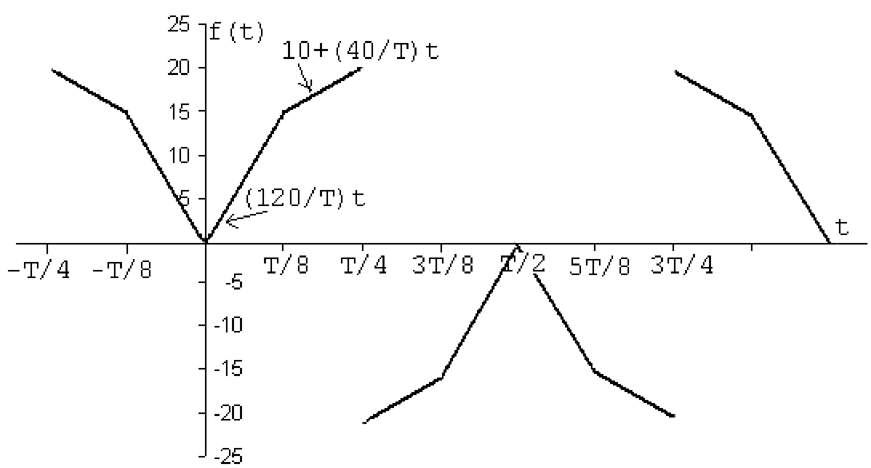
$$\therefore \qquad b_k = \frac{192}{\pi^2 k^2}\left[1 - \frac{8}{\pi^2 k^2}\right]\sin(k\pi/2), \quad k \text{ odd}$$

$$f(t) = \frac{192}{\pi^2}\sum_{n=1,3,5}^{\infty}\left[\frac{1}{n^2}\left(1 - \frac{8}{\pi^2 n^2}\right)\sin(n\pi/2)\right]\sin n\omega_0 t$$

[e] $\sin n\omega_0(t-2) = \sin(n\omega_0 t - \pi/2) = -\cos n\omega_0 t \sin(n\pi/2)$

$$f(t) = \frac{-192}{\pi^2}\sum_{n=1,3,5}^{\infty}\left[\frac{1}{n^2}\left(1 - \frac{8}{\pi^2 n^2}\right)\sin^2(n\pi/2)\right]\cos n\omega_0 t$$

P 16.16 **[a]**



[b] $a_v = 0; \qquad a_k = 0, \quad \text{for } k \text{ even}; \qquad b_k = 0, \quad \text{for all } k$

$$a_k = \frac{8}{T}\int_0^{T/4} f(t)\cos k\omega_0 t\,dt, \quad \text{for } k \text{ odd}$$

$$= \frac{8}{T}\int_0^{T/8}\frac{120t}{T}\cos k\omega_0 t\,dt + \frac{8}{T}\int_{T/8}^{T/4}\left(10 + \frac{40}{T}t\right)\cos k\omega_0 t\,dt$$

$$= \frac{960}{T^2}\int_0^{T/8} t\cos k\omega_0 t\,dt + \frac{80}{T}\int_{T/8}^{T/4}\cos k\omega_0 t\,dt + \frac{320}{T^2}\int_{T/8}^{T/4} t\cos k\omega_0 t\,dt$$

$$= \frac{960}{T^2}\left[\frac{\cos k\omega_0 t}{k^2\omega_0^2} + \frac{t\sin k\omega_0 t}{k\omega_0}\right]_0^{T/8} + \frac{80}{T}\frac{\sin k\omega_0 t}{k\omega_0}\Big|_{T/8}^{T/4}$$

$$+ \frac{320}{T^2}\left[\frac{\cos k\omega_0 t}{k^2\omega_0^2} + \frac{t\sin k\omega_0 t}{k\omega_0}\right]_{T/8}^{T/4}$$

$$k\omega_0\frac{T}{4} = \frac{k\pi}{2}; \qquad k\omega_0\frac{T}{8} = \frac{k\pi}{4}$$

$$b_k = \frac{960}{T^2}\left[\frac{\cos(k\pi/4)}{k^2\omega_0^2} + \frac{T}{8k\omega_0}\sin(k\pi/4) - \frac{1}{k^2\omega_0^2}\right] + \frac{80}{k\omega_0 T}\left[\sin(k\pi/2) - \sin(k\pi/4)\right]$$

$$+ \frac{320}{T^2}\left[\frac{\cos(k\pi/2)}{k^2\omega_0^2} + \frac{T}{4}\frac{\sin(k\pi/2)}{k\omega_0} - \frac{\cos(k\pi/4)}{k^2\omega_0^2} - \frac{T\sin(k\pi/4)}{8k\omega_0}\right]$$

$$= \frac{640}{(k\omega_0 T)^2}\cos(k\pi/4) + \frac{160}{k\omega_0 T^2}\sin(k\pi/2) - \frac{960}{(k\omega_0 T)^2}$$

$$k\omega_0 T = 2k\pi; \qquad (k\omega_0 T)^2 = 4k^2\pi^2$$

$$a_k = \frac{160}{\pi^2 k^2}\cos(k\pi/4) + \frac{80}{\pi k}\sin(k\pi/2) - \frac{240}{\pi^2 k^2}$$

[c] $a_k = \dfrac{80}{\pi^2 k^2}[2\cos(k\pi/4) + \pi k\sin(k\pi/2) - 3]$

$$a_1 = \frac{80}{\pi^2}[2\cos(\pi/4) + \pi k\sin(\pi/2) - 3] \cong 12.61$$

$$a_3 = \frac{80}{9\pi^2}[2\cos(3\pi/4) + \pi k\sin(3\pi/2) - 3] \cong -12.46$$

$$a_5 = \frac{80}{25\pi^2}[2\cos(5\pi/4) + \pi k\sin(5\pi/2) - 3] \cong 3.66$$

$$f(t) = 12.61\cos(\omega_0 t) - 12.46\cos(3\omega_0 t) + 3.66\cos(5\omega_0 t) + \ldots$$

[d] $t = \dfrac{T}{4}; \qquad \omega_0 t = \dfrac{2\pi}{T}\cdot\dfrac{T}{4} = \dfrac{\pi}{2}$

$$f(T/4) \cong 12.61\cos(\pi/2) - 12.46\cos(3\pi/2) + 3.66\cos(5\pi/2) = 0$$

The result would have been non-trivial for $t = T/8$ or if the function had been specified as odd.

P 16.17 Let $f(t) = v_2(t - T/6)$.

$a_v = -(2V_m/3)(T/3)(1/T) = -(2V_m/9)$ and $b_k = 0$ since $f(t)$ is even

$$a_k = \frac{4}{T}\int_0^{T/6}\left(-\frac{2V_m}{3}\right)\cos k\omega_o t dt = -\frac{4}{T}\frac{2V_m}{3}\frac{1}{k\omega_o}\sin k\omega_o t\Big|_0^{T/6}$$
$$= -\frac{8V_m}{3k2\pi}\sin\left(k\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = -\frac{4V_m}{3k\pi}\sin\left(k\frac{\pi}{3}\right)$$

Therefore, $$v_2(t - T/6) = -\frac{2V_m}{9} - \frac{4V_m}{3\pi}\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{1}{n}\sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{3}\right)\cos n\omega_o t$$

and $$v_2(t) = -\frac{2V_m}{9} - \frac{4V_m}{3\pi}\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{1}{n}\sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{3}\right)\cos n\omega_o(t + T/6)$$

Then, $v(t) = v_1(t) + v_2(t)$. Simplifying,

$$v(t) = \frac{7V_m}{9} - \frac{4V_m}{3\pi}\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{1}{n}\left[\sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{3}\right)\cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{3}\right)\right]\cos n\omega_o t$$
$$+ \frac{4V_m}{3\pi}\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{1}{n}\left[\sin^2\left(\frac{n\pi}{3}\right)\right]\sin n\omega_o t \text{ V}$$

If $V_m = 9\pi$ then $a_v = 7\pi = 21.99$ (Checks)

$$a_k = -\left(\frac{12}{n}\right)\sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{3}\right)\cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{3}\right) = -\left(\frac{12}{n}\right)\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\sin\left(\frac{2n\pi}{3}\right) = \left(\frac{6}{n}\right)\sin\left(\frac{4n\pi}{3}\right)$$

$$b_k = \left(\frac{12}{n}\right)\sin^2\left(\frac{n\pi}{3}\right) = \left(\frac{12}{n}\right)\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\left[1 - \cos\left(\frac{2n\pi}{3}\right)\right] = \left(\frac{6}{n}\right)\left[1 - \cos\left(\frac{4n\pi}{3}\right)\right]$$

$a_1 = 6\sin(4\pi/3) = -5.2;$ $b_1 = 6[1 - \cos(4\pi/3)] = 9$

$a_2 = 3\sin(8\pi/3) = 2.6;$ $b_2 = 3[1 - \cos(8\pi/3)] = 4.5$

$a_3 = 2\sin(12\pi/3) = 0;$ $b_3 = 2[1 - \cos(12\pi/3)] = 0$

$a_4 = 1.5\sin(16\pi/3) = -1.3;$ $b_4 = 1.5[1 - \cos(16\pi/3)] = 2.25$

$a_5 = 1.2\sin(20\pi/3) = 1.04;$ $b_5 = 1.2[1 - \cos(20\pi/3)] = 1.8$

All coefficients check!

P 16.18 **[a]** The voltage has half-wave symmetry. Therefore,

$$a_v = 0; \qquad a_k = b_k = 0, \quad k \text{ even}$$

For k odd,

$$a_k = \frac{4}{T}\int_0^{T/2}\left(I_m - \frac{2I_m}{T}t\right)\cos k\omega_o t\,dt$$

$$= \frac{4}{T}\int_0^{T/2} I_m \cos k\omega_0 t\,dt - \frac{8I_m}{T^2}\int_0^{T/2} t\cos k\omega_0 t\,dt$$

$$= \frac{4I_m}{T}\frac{\sin k\omega_0 t}{k\omega_0}\Big|_0^{T/2} - \frac{8I_m}{T^2}\left[\frac{\cos k\omega_o t}{k^2\omega_0^2} + \frac{t}{k\omega_0}\sin k\omega_0 T\right]_0^{T/2}$$

$$= 0 - \frac{8I_m}{T^2}\left[\frac{\cos k\pi}{k^2\omega_0^2} - \frac{1}{k^2\omega_0^2}\right]$$

$$= \left(\frac{8I_m}{T^2}\right)\left(\frac{1}{k^2\omega_0^2}\right)(1 - \cos k\pi)$$

$$= \frac{4I_m}{\pi^2 k^2} = \frac{20}{k^2}, \quad \text{for } k \text{ odd}$$

$$b_k = \frac{4}{T}\int_0^{T/2}\left(I_m - \frac{2I_m}{T}t\right)\sin k\omega_o t\,dt$$

$$= \frac{4I_m}{T}\int_0^{T/2}\sin k\omega_0 t\,dt - \frac{8I_m}{T^2}\int_0^{T/2} t\sin k\omega_0 t\,dt$$

$$= \frac{4I_m}{T}\left[\frac{-\cos k\omega_0 t}{k\omega_0}\right]_0^{T/2} - \frac{8I_m}{T^2}\left[\frac{\sin k\omega_o t}{k^2\omega_0^2} - \frac{t}{k\omega_0}\cos k\omega_0 t\right]_0^{T/2}$$

$$= \frac{4I_m}{T}\left[\frac{1 - \cos k\pi}{k\omega_0}\right] - \frac{8I_m}{T^2}\left[\frac{-T\cos k\pi}{2k\omega_0}\right]$$

$$= \frac{8I_m}{k\omega_0 T}\left[1 + \frac{1}{2}\cos k\pi\right]$$

$$= \frac{2I_m}{\pi k} = \frac{10\pi}{k}, \quad \text{for } k \text{ odd}$$

$$a_k - jb_k = \frac{20}{k^2} - j\frac{10\pi}{k} = \frac{10}{k}\left(\frac{2}{k} - j\pi\right) = \frac{10}{k^2}\sqrt{\pi^2k^2 + 4}\,\underline{/-\theta_k}$$

$$\text{where} \qquad \tan\theta_k = \frac{\pi k}{2}$$

$$i(t) = 10\sum_{n=1,3,5}^{\infty}\frac{\sqrt{(n\pi)^2 + 4}}{n^2}\cos(n\omega_0 t - \theta_n)$$

[b] $A_1 = 10\sqrt{4+\pi^2} \cong 37.24\,\text{A} \qquad \tan\theta_1 = \dfrac{\pi}{2} \qquad \theta_1 \cong 57.52^\circ$

$$A_3 = \frac{10}{9}\sqrt{4+9\pi^2} \cong 10.71\,\text{A} \qquad \tan\theta_3 = \frac{3\pi}{2} \qquad \theta_3 \cong 78.02^\circ$$

$$A_5 = \frac{10}{25}\sqrt{4+25\pi^2} \cong 6.33\,\text{A} \qquad \tan\theta_5 = \frac{5\pi}{2} \qquad \theta_5 \cong 82.74^\circ$$

$$A_7 = \frac{10}{49}\sqrt{4+49\pi^2} \cong 4.51\,\text{A} \qquad \tan\theta_7 = \frac{7\pi}{2} \qquad \theta_7 \cong 84.80^\circ$$

$$A_9 = \frac{10}{81}\sqrt{4+81\pi^2} \cong 3.50\,\text{A} \qquad \tan\theta_9 = \frac{9\pi}{2} \qquad \theta_9 \cong 85.95^\circ$$

$$\begin{aligned} i(t) &\cong 37.24\cos(\omega_o t - 57.52^\circ) + 10.71\cos(3\omega_o t - 78.02^\circ) \\ &\quad + 6.33\cos(5\omega_o t - 82.74^\circ) + 4.51\cos(7\omega_o t - 84.80^\circ) \\ &\quad + 3.50\cos(9\omega_o t - 85.95^\circ) + \ldots \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} i(T/4) &\cong 37.24\cos(90 - 57.52^\circ) + 10.71\cos(270 - 78.02^\circ) \\ &\quad + 6.33\cos(450 - 82.74^\circ) + 4.51\cos(630 - 84.80^\circ) \\ &\quad + 3.50\cos(810 - 85.95^\circ) \cong 26.22\,\text{A} \end{aligned}$$

Actual value:

$$i\left(\frac{T}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{2}(5\pi^2) \cong 24.67\,\text{A}$$

P 16.19 The function has half-wave symmetry, thus $a_k = b_k = 0$ for k-even, $a_v = 0$; for k-odd

$$a_k = \frac{4}{T}\int_0^{T/2} V_m \cos k\omega_0 t\,dt - \frac{8V_m}{\rho T}\int_0^{T/2} e^{-t/RC}\cos k\omega_0 t\,dt$$

where $\rho = \left[1 + e^{-T/2RC}\right]$.

Upon integrating we get

$$\begin{aligned} a_k &= \frac{4V_m}{T}\frac{\sin k\omega_0 t}{k\omega_0}\Big|_0^{T/2} \\ &\quad - \frac{8V_m}{\rho T}\cdot\frac{e^{-t/RC}}{(1/RC)^2 + (k\omega_0)^2}\cdot\left[\frac{-\cos k\omega_0 t}{RC} + k\omega_0 \sin k\omega_0 t\right]\Big|_0^{T/2} \\ &= \frac{-8V_m RC}{T[1 + (k\omega_0 RC)^2]} \end{aligned}$$

$$b_k = \frac{4}{T}\int_0^{T/2} V_m \sin k\omega_0 t\, dt - \frac{8V_m}{\rho T}\int_0^{T/2} e^{-t/RC}\sin k\omega_0 t\, dt$$

$$= -\frac{4V_m}{T}\frac{\cos k\omega_0 t}{k\omega_0}\Big|_0^{T/2}$$

$$-\frac{8V_m}{\rho T}\cdot\frac{-e^{-t/RC}}{(1/RC)^2+(k\omega_0)^2}\cdot\left[\frac{\sin k\omega_0 t}{RC} + k\omega_0\cos k\omega_0 t\right]\Big|_0^{T/2}$$

$$= \frac{4V_m}{\pi k} - \frac{8k\omega_0 V_m R^2C^2}{T[1+(k\omega_0 RC)^2]}$$

P 16.20 **[a]** $a_k^2 + b_k^2 = a_k^2 + \left(\frac{4V_m}{\pi k} + k\omega_0 RC a_k\right)^2$

$$= a_k^2\left[1+(k\omega_0 RC)^2\right] + \tfrac{8V_m}{\pi k}\left[\tfrac{2V_m}{\pi k} + k\omega_0 RC a_k\right]$$

But $\quad a_k = \dfrac{-8V_m RC}{T\left[1+(k\omega_0 RC)^2\right]}$

Therefore $\quad a_k^2 = \dfrac{64V_m^2R^2C^2}{T^2[1+(k\omega_0 RC)^2]^2},\quad$ thus we have

$$a_k^2 + b_k^2 = \frac{64V_m^2R^2C^2}{T^2[1+(k\omega_0 RC)^2]} + \frac{16V_m^2}{\pi^2k^2} - \frac{64V_m^2 k\omega_0 R^2C^2}{\pi k T[1+(k\omega_0 RC)^2]}$$

Now let $\alpha = k\omega_0 RC$ and note that $T = 2\pi/\omega_0$, thus the expression for $a_k^2 + b_k^2$ reduces to $a_k^2 + b_k^2 = 16V_m^2/\pi^2k^2(1+\alpha^2)$. It follows that

$$\sqrt{a_k^2 + b_k^2} = \frac{4V_m}{\pi k\sqrt{1+(k\omega_0 RC)^2}}$$

[b] $b_k = k\omega_0 RC a_k + \dfrac{4V_m}{\pi k}$

Thus $\quad \dfrac{b_k}{a_k} = k\omega_0 RC + \dfrac{4V_m}{\pi k a_k} = \alpha - \dfrac{1+\alpha^2}{\alpha} = -\dfrac{1}{\alpha}$

Therefore $\quad \dfrac{a_k}{b_k} = -\alpha = -k\omega_0 RC$

P 16.21 Since $a_v = 0$ (half-wave symmetry), Eq. 16.38 gives us

$$v_o(t) = \sum_{1,3,5}^{\infty} \frac{4V_m}{n\pi} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (n\omega_0 RC)^2}} \cos(n\omega_0 t - \theta_n) \quad \text{where} \quad \tan\theta_n = \frac{b_n}{a_n}$$

But from Eq. 16.57, we have $\tan\beta_k = k\omega_0 RC$. It follows from Eq. 16.72 that $\tan\beta_k = -a_k/b_k$ or $\tan\theta_n = -\cot\beta_n$. Therefore $\theta_n = 90^\circ + \beta_n$ and $\cos(n\omega_0 t - \theta_n) = \cos(n\omega_0 t - \beta_n - 90^\circ) = \sin(n\omega_0 t - \beta_n)$, thus our expression for v_o becomes

$$v_o = \frac{4V_m}{\pi} \sum_{n=1,3,5}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(n\omega_0 t - \beta_n)}{n\sqrt{1 + (n\omega_0 RC)^2}}$$

P 16.22 **[a]** $e^{-x} \cong 1 - x$ for small x; therefore

$$e^{-t/RC} \cong \left(1 - \frac{t}{RC}\right) \quad \text{and} \quad e^{-T/2RC} \cong \left(1 - \frac{T}{2RC}\right)$$

$$v_o \cong V_m - \frac{2V_m[1 - (t/RC)]}{2 - (T/2RC)} = \left(\frac{V_m}{RC}\right)\left[\frac{2t - (T/2)}{2 - (T/2RC)}\right]$$

$$\cong \left(\frac{V_m}{RC}\right)\left(t - \frac{T}{4}\right) = \left(\frac{V_m}{RC}\right)t - \frac{V_m T}{4RC} \qquad \text{for} \quad 0 \le t \le \frac{T}{2}$$

[b] $a_k = \left(\frac{-8}{\pi^2 k^2}\right) V_p = \left(\frac{-8}{\pi^2 k^2}\right)\left(\frac{V_m T}{4RC}\right) = \frac{-4V_m}{\pi\omega_0 RC k^2}$

P 16.23 **[a]** Express v_g as a constant plus a symmetrical square wave. The constant is $V_m/2$ and the square wave has an amplitude of $V_m/2$, is odd, and has half- and quarter-wave symmetry. Therefore the Fourier series for v_g is

$$v_g = \frac{V_m}{2} + \frac{2V_m}{\pi} \sum_{n=1,3,5}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sin n\omega_0 t$$

The dc component of the current is $V_m/2R$, and with $\sin n\omega_0 t = \cos(n\omega_0 t - 90^\circ)$ the kth harmonic phase current is

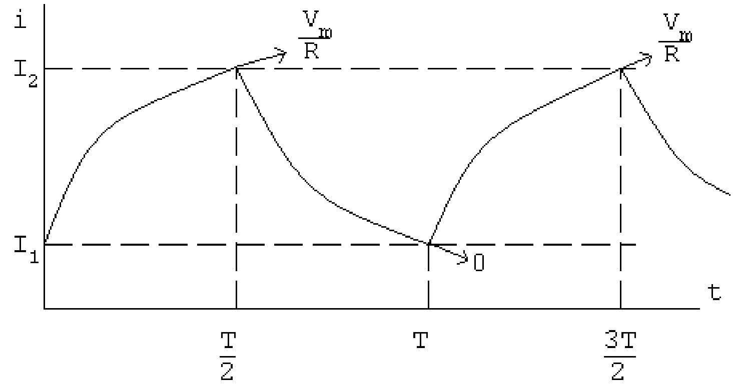
$$\mathbf{I}_k = \frac{2V_m/k\pi}{R + jk\omega_0 L\underline{/-90^\circ}} = \frac{2V_m}{k\pi\sqrt{R^2 + (k\omega_0 L)^2}}\underline{/-90^\circ - \theta_k}$$

where $\theta_k = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{k\omega_0 L}{R}\right)$

Thus the Fourier series for the steady-state current is

$$i = \frac{V_m}{2R} + \frac{2V_m}{\pi} \sum_{n=1,3,5}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(n\omega_0 t - \theta_n)}{n\sqrt{R^2 + (n\omega_0 L)^2}} \text{ A}$$

[b]



The steady-state current will alternate between I_1 and I_2 in exponential traces as shown. Assuming $t = 0$ at the instant i increases toward (V_m/R), we have

$$i = \frac{V_m}{R} + \left(I_1 - \frac{V_m}{R}\right) e^{-t/\tau} \quad \text{for} \quad 0 \leq t \leq \frac{T}{2}$$

and $i = I_2 e^{-[t-(T/2)]/\tau}$ for $T/2 \leq t \leq T$, where $\tau = L/R$. Now we solve for I_1 and I_2 by noting that

$$I_1 = I_2 e^{-T/2\tau} \quad \text{and} \quad I_2 = \frac{V_m}{R} + \left(I_1 - \frac{V_m}{R}\right) e^{-T/2\tau}$$

These two equations are now solved for I_1. Letting $x = T/2\tau$, we get

$$I_1 = \frac{(V_m/R)e^{-x}}{1 + e^{-x}}$$

Therefore the equations for i become

$$i = \frac{V_m}{R} - \left[\frac{V_m}{R(1 + e^{-x})}\right] e^{-t/\tau} \qquad \text{for} \quad 0 \leq t \leq \frac{T}{2} \quad \text{and}$$

$$i = \left[\frac{V_m}{R(1 + e^{-x})}\right] e^{-[t-(T/2)]/\tau} \qquad \text{for} \quad \frac{T}{2} \leq t \leq T$$

A check on the validity of these expressions shows they yield an average value of $(V_m/2R)$:

$$\begin{aligned} I_{\text{avg}} &= \frac{1}{T}\left\{\int_0^{T/2} \left[\frac{V_m}{R} + \left(I_1 - \frac{V_m}{R}\right) e^{-t/\tau}\right] dt + \int_{T/2}^{T} I_2 e^{-[t-(T/2)]/\tau}\, dt\right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{T}\left\{\frac{V_m T}{2R} + \tau(1 - e^{-x})\left(I_1 - \frac{V_m}{R} + I_2\right)\right\} \\ &= \frac{V_m}{2R} \quad \text{since} \quad I_1 + I_2 = \frac{V_m}{R} \end{aligned}$$

P 16.24 $v_i = \frac{4A}{\pi}\sum_{n=1,3,5}^{\infty}\frac{1}{n}\sin n\omega_0(t+T/4)$

$$= \frac{4A}{\pi}\sum_{n=1,3,5}^{\infty}\left(\frac{1}{n}\sin\frac{n\pi}{2}\right)\cos n\omega_0 t$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{4\pi}\times 10^3 = 500 \text{ rad/s}; \qquad \frac{4A}{\pi} = 60$$

$$v_i = 60\sum_{n=1,3,5}^{\infty}\left(\frac{1}{n}\sin\frac{n\pi}{2}\right)\cos 500nt \text{ V}$$

From the circuit

$$\mathbf{V}_o = \frac{\mathbf{V}_i}{R+j\omega L}\cdot j\omega L = \frac{j\omega}{R/L+j\omega}\mathbf{V}_i = \frac{j\omega}{1000+j\omega}\mathbf{V}_i$$

$$\mathbf{V}_{i1} = 60\underline{/0^\circ}\text{ V}; \qquad \omega = 500 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\mathbf{V}_{i3} = -20\underline{/0^\circ} = 20\underline{/180^\circ}\text{ V}; \qquad 3\omega = 1500 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\mathbf{V}_{i5} = 12\underline{/0^\circ}\text{ V}; \qquad 5\omega = 2500 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\mathbf{V}_{o1} = \frac{j500}{1000+j500}(60\underline{/0^\circ}) = 26.83\underline{/63.43^\circ}\text{ V}$$

$$\mathbf{V}_{o3} = \frac{j1500}{1000+j1500}(20\underline{/180^\circ}) = 16.64\underline{/-146.31^\circ}\text{ V}$$

$$\mathbf{V}_{o5} = \frac{j2500}{1000+j2500}(12\underline{/0^\circ}) = 11.14\underline{/21.80^\circ}\text{ V}$$

$$\therefore \qquad v_o = 26.83\cos(500t+63.43^\circ) + 16.64\cos(1500t-146.31^\circ)$$

$$+\,11.14\cos(2500t+21.80^\circ) + \ldots\text{ V}$$

P 16.25 **[a]** From the solution to Assessment Problem 16.6 the Fourier series for the input voltage is

$$v_g = 42\sum_{n=1,3,5}^{\infty}\left[\frac{1}{n}\sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{2}\right)\right]\cos 2000nt \text{ V}$$

Also from the solution to Assessment Problem 16.6 we have

$$\mathbf{V}_{g1} = 42\underline{/0^\circ} \qquad \omega_0 = 2000 \text{ rad/s}$$

$\mathbf{V}_{g3} = 14\underline{/180^\circ} \qquad 3\omega_0 = 6000$ rad/s

$\mathbf{V}_{g5} = 8.4\underline{/0^\circ} \qquad 5\omega_0 = 10{,}000$ rad/s

$\mathbf{V}_{g7} = 6\underline{/180^\circ} \qquad 7\omega_0 = 14{,}000$ rad/s

From the circuit in Fig. P16.26 we have

$$\frac{V_o}{R} + \frac{V_o - V_g}{sL} + (V_o - V_g)sC = 0$$

$$\therefore \qquad \frac{V_o}{V_g} = H(s) = \frac{s^2 + 1/LC}{s^2 + (s/RC) + (1/LC)}$$

Substituting in the numerical values gives

$$H(s) = \frac{s^2 + 10^8}{s^2 + 500s + 10^8}$$

$$H(j2000) = \frac{96}{96 + j1} = 0.9999\underline{/-0.60^\circ}$$

$$H(j6000) = \frac{64}{64 + j3} = 0.9989\underline{/-2.68^\circ}$$

$$H(j10{,}000) = 0$$

$$H(j14{,}000) = \frac{96}{96 - j7} = 0.9974\underline{/4.17^\circ}$$

$$\mathbf{V}_{o1} = (42\underline{/0^\circ})(0.9999\underline{/-0.60^\circ}) = 41.998\underline{/-0.60^\circ}\text{ V}$$

$$\mathbf{V}_{o3} = (14\underline{/180^\circ})(0.9989\underline{/-2.68^\circ}) = 13.985\underline{/177.32^\circ}\text{ V}$$

$$\mathbf{V}_{o5} = 0\text{ V}$$

$$\mathbf{V}_{o7} = (6\underline{/180^\circ})(0.9974\underline{/4.17^\circ}) = 5.984\underline{/184.17^\circ}\text{ V}$$

$$v_o = 41.998\cos(2000t - 0.60^\circ) + 13.985\cos(6000t + 177.32^\circ)$$
$$+ 5.984\cos(14{,}000t + 184.17^\circ) + \ldots \text{ V}$$

[b] The 5th harmonic at the frequency $\sqrt{1/LC} = 10{,}000$ rad/s has been eliminated from the output voltage by the circuit, which is a bandreject filter with a center frequency of 10,000 rad/s.

P 16.26 **[a]** Note – find $i_o(t)$

$$\frac{V_0 - V_g}{16s} + V_0(12.5 \times 10^{-6}s) + \frac{V_0}{1000} = 0$$

$$V_0\left[\frac{1}{16s} + 12.5 \times 10^{-6}s + \frac{1}{1000}\right] = \frac{V_g}{16s}$$

$$V_0(1000 + 0.2s^2 + 16s) = 1000V_g$$

$$V_0 = \frac{5000V_g}{s^2 + 80s + 5000}$$

$$I_0 = \frac{V_0}{1000} = \frac{5V_g}{s^2 + 80s + 5000}$$

$$H(s) = \frac{I_0}{V_g} = \frac{5}{s^2 + 80s + 5000}$$

$$H(nj\omega_0) = \frac{5}{(5000 - n^2\omega_0^2) + j80n\omega_0}$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T} = 240\pi; \qquad \omega_0^2 = 57{,}600\pi^2; \qquad 80\omega_0 = 19{,}200\pi$$

$$H(jn\omega_0) = \frac{5}{(5000 - 57{,}600\pi^2 n^2) + j19{,}200\pi n}$$

$$H(0) = 10^{-3}$$

$$H(j\omega_0) = 8.82 \times 10^{-6}\underline{/-173.89^\circ}$$

$$H(j2\omega_0) = 2.20 \times 10^{-6}\underline{/-176.96^\circ}$$

$$H(j3\omega_0) = 9.78 \times 10^{-7}\underline{/-177.97^\circ}$$

$$H(j4\omega_0) = 5.5 \times 10^{-7}\underline{/-178.48^\circ}$$

$$v_g = \frac{680}{\pi} - \frac{1360}{\pi}\left[\frac{1}{3}\cos\omega_0 t + \frac{1}{15}\cos 2\omega_0 t + \frac{1}{35}\cos 3\omega_0 t + \frac{1}{63}\cos 4\omega_0 t + \ldots\right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} i_0 = \frac{680}{\pi} \times 10^{-3} &- \frac{1360}{3\pi}(8.82 \times 10^{-6})\cos(\omega_0 t - 173.89^\circ) \\ &- \frac{1360}{15\pi}(2.20 \times 10^{-6})\cos(2\omega_0 t - 176.96^\circ) \\ &- \frac{1360}{35\pi}(9.78 \times 10^{-7})\cos(3\omega_0 t - 177.97^\circ) \\ &- \frac{1360}{63\pi}(5.5 \times 10^{-7})\cos(4\omega_0 t - 178.48^\circ) - \ldots \\ &= 216.45 \times 10^{-3} - 1.27 \times 10^{-3}\cos(\omega_0 t - 173.89^\circ) \\ &- 6.35 \times 10^{-5}\cos(2\omega_0 t - 176.96^\circ) \\ &- 1.21 \times 10^{-5}\cos(3\omega_0 t - 177.97^\circ) \\ &- 3.8 \times 10^{-6}\cos(4\omega_0 t - 178.48^\circ) - \ldots \end{aligned}$$

$i_0 \cong 216.45 - 1.27\cos(\omega_0 t - 173.89^\circ)\,\text{mA}$

Note that the sinusoidal component is very small compared to the dc component, so

$i_0 \cong 216.45\,\text{mA}$ (a dc current)

[b] Yes, the solution makes sense. The circuit is a low-pass filter which nearly eliminates all but the dc component.

P 16.27 The function is odd with half-wave and quarter-wave symmetry. Therefore,

$a_k = 0,$ for all k; the function is odd

$b_k = 0,$ for k even, the function has half-wave symmetry

$$\begin{aligned} b_k &= \frac{8}{T}\int_0^{T/4} f(t)\sin k\omega_o t, \qquad k \text{ odd} \\ &= \frac{8}{T}\left\{\int_0^{T/10} 500t\sin k\omega_o t\,dt + \int_{T/10}^{T/4}\sin k\omega_o t\,dt\right\} \\ &= \frac{8}{T}\{\text{Int1} + \text{Int2}\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Int1} &= 500\int_0^{T/10} t\sin k\omega_o t\,dt \\ &= 500\left[\frac{1}{k^2\omega_o^2}\sin k\omega_o t - \frac{t}{k\omega_o}\cos k\omega_o t\,\Big|_0^{T/10}\right] \\ &= \frac{500}{k^2\omega_o^2}\sin\frac{k\pi}{5} - \frac{50T}{k\omega_o}\cos\frac{k\pi}{5} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Int2} = \int_{T/10}^{T/4}\sin k\omega_o t\,dt = \frac{-1}{k\omega_o}\cos k\omega_o t\,\Big|_{T/10}^{T/4} = \frac{1}{k\omega_o}\cos\frac{k\pi}{5}$$

$$\text{Int1} + \text{Int2} = \frac{500}{k^2\omega_o^2}\sin\frac{k\pi}{5} + \left(\frac{1}{k\omega_o} - \frac{50T}{k\omega_o}\right)\cos\frac{k\pi}{5}$$

$$50T = 50(20\times 10^{-3}) = 1$$

$$\therefore\quad \text{Int1} + \text{Int2} = \frac{500}{k^2\omega_o^2}\sin\frac{k\pi}{5}$$

$$b_k = \left[\frac{8}{T}\cdot\frac{500}{4\pi^2k^2}\cdot T^2\right]\sin\frac{k\pi}{5} = \frac{20}{\pi^2k^2}\sin\frac{k\pi}{5}, \qquad k \text{ odd}$$

$$i(t) = \frac{20}{\pi^2}\sum_{n=1,3,5}^{\infty}\frac{\sin(n\pi/5)}{n^2}\sin n\omega_o t\ \mathrm{A}$$

From the circuit,

$$H(s) = \frac{V_o}{I_g} = Z_{\text{eq}}$$

$$Y_{\text{eq}} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2 + sL} + sC$$

$$Z_{\text{eq}} = \frac{1/C(s + R_2/L)}{s^2 + s(R_1R_2C + L)/R_1LC + (R_1 + R_2)/R_1LC}$$

Therefore,

$$H(s) = \frac{320 \times 10^4(s + 32 \times 10^4)}{s^2 + 32.8 \times 10^4 s + 28.8 \times 10^8}$$

We want the output for the third harmonic:

$$\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T} = \frac{2\pi}{20 \times 10^{-3}} = 100\pi; \qquad 3\omega_0 = 300\pi$$

$$I_{g3} = \frac{20}{9\pi^2}\sin\frac{3\pi}{5\sin 3\omega_0 t} = 0.214\underline{/-90^\circ}$$

$$H(j300\pi) = \frac{320 \times 10^4(j300\pi + 32 \times 10^4)}{(j300\pi)^2 + 32.8 \times 10^4(j300\pi) + 28.8 \times 10^8} = 353.6\underline{/-5.96^\circ}$$

Therefore,

$$V_{o3} = H(j300\pi)I_{g3} = (353.6\underline{/-5.96^\circ})(0.214\underline{/-90^\circ}) = 75.7\underline{/-90^\circ - 5.96^\circ}\ \mathrm{V}$$

$$v_{o3} = 75.7\sin(300\pi t - 5.96^\circ)\ \mathrm{V}$$

P 16.28 $\omega_o = \frac{2\pi}{T} = \frac{2\pi}{10\pi} \times 10^6 = 200$ krad/s

$$\therefore \quad n = \frac{3 \times 10^6}{0.2 \times 10^6} = 15; \qquad n = \frac{5 \times 10^6}{0.2 \times 10^6} = 25$$

$$H(s) = \frac{V_o}{V_g} = \frac{(1/RC)s}{s^2 + (1/RC)s + (1/LC)}$$

$$\frac{1}{RC} = \frac{10^{12}}{(250 \times 10^3)(4)} = 10^6; \qquad \frac{1}{LC} = \frac{(10^3)(10^{12})}{(10)(4)} = 25 \times 10^{12}$$

$$H(s) = \frac{10^6 s}{s^2 + 10^6 s + 25 \times 10^{12}}$$

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{j\omega \times 10^6}{(25 \times 10^{12} - \omega^2) + j10^6\omega}$$

15th harmonic input:

$$v_{g15} = (150)(1/15)\sin(15\pi/2)\cos 15\omega_o t = -10\cos 3 \times 10^6 t \text{ V}$$

$$\therefore \quad \mathbf{V}_{g15} = 10\underline{/-180^\circ} \text{ V}$$

$$H(j3 \times 10^6) = \frac{j3}{16 + j3} = 0.1843\underline{/79.38^\circ}$$

$$\mathbf{V}_{o15} = (10)(0.1843)\underline{/-100.62^\circ} \text{ V}$$

$$v_{o15} = 1.84\cos(3 \times 10^6 t - 100.62^\circ) \text{ V}$$

25th harmonic input:

$$v_{g25} = (150)(1/25)\sin(25\pi/2)\cos 5 \times 10^6 t = 6\cos 5 \times 10^6 t \text{ V}$$

$$\therefore \quad \mathbf{V}_{g25} = 6\underline{/0^\circ} \text{ V}$$

$$H(j5 \times 10^6) = \frac{j5}{0 + j5} = 1\underline{/0^\circ}$$

$$\mathbf{V}_{o25} = 6\underline{/0^\circ} \text{ V}$$

$$v_{o25} = 6\cos 5 \times 10^6 t \text{ V}$$

P 16.29 **[a]** $a_v = \frac{T}{2}\left[\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{T}{2}\right)I_m + \frac{T}{2}I_m\right] = \frac{3I_m}{4}$

$$i(t) = \frac{2I_m}{T}t, \qquad 0 \le t \le T/2$$

$$i(t) = I_m, \qquad T/2 \le t \le T$$

$$a_k = \frac{2}{T}\int_0^{T/2} \frac{2I_m}{T} t\cos k\omega_o t\,dt + \frac{2}{T}\int_{T/2}^{T} I_m \cos k\omega_o t\,dt$$

$$= \frac{I_m}{\pi^2 k^2}(\cos k\pi - 1)$$

$$b_k = \frac{2}{T}\int_0^{T/2} \frac{2I_m}{T} t \sin k\omega_o t\, dt + \frac{2}{T}\int_{T/2}^{T} I_m \sin k\omega_o t\, dt$$

$$= \frac{-I_m}{\pi k}$$

$$a_v = \frac{3I_m}{4}, \quad a_1 = \frac{-2I_m}{\pi^2}, \quad a_2 = 0$$

$$a_3 = \frac{-2I_m}{9\pi^2}$$

$$b_1 = \frac{-I_m}{\pi}, \qquad b_2 = \frac{-I_m}{2\pi}$$

$$\therefore \qquad I_{\text{rms}} = I_m\sqrt{\frac{9}{16} + \frac{2}{\pi^4} + \frac{1}{2\pi^2} + \frac{1}{8\pi^2}} = 0.8040 I_m \qquad \text{(Eq. 16.81)}$$

$$I_{\text{rms}} = 192.95\,\text{mA}$$

$$P = (0.19295)^2(1000) = 37.23\,\text{W}$$

[b] Area under i^2:

$$A = \int_0^{T/2} \frac{4I_m^2}{T^2} t\, dt + I_m^2 \frac{T}{2}$$

$$= \frac{4I_m^2}{T^2}\frac{t^3}{3}\Big|_0^{T/2} + I_m^2\frac{T}{2}$$

$$= I_m^2 T\left[\frac{1}{6} + \frac{3}{6}\right] = \frac{2}{3} T I_m^2$$

$$I_{\text{rms}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T}\cdot\frac{2}{3} T I_m^2} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} I_m = 195.96\,\text{mA}$$

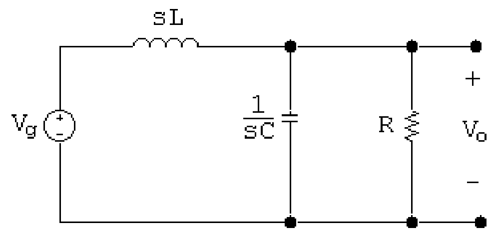
$$P = (0.19596)^2 1000 = 38.4\,\text{W}$$

[c] Error $= \left(\frac{37.23}{38.40} - 1\right)(100) = -3.05\%$

P 16.30 $v_g = 10 + \frac{80}{\pi^2}\sum_{n=1,3,5}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}\cos n\omega_o t\ \text{V}$

$$\omega_o = \frac{2\pi}{T} = \frac{2\pi}{4\pi} \times 10^3 = 500 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$v_g = 10 + \frac{80}{\pi^2}\cos 500t + \frac{80}{9\pi^2}\cos 1500t + \ldots$$



$$\frac{V_o - V_g}{sL} + sCV_o + \frac{V_o}{R} = 0$$

$$V_o(RLCs^2 + Ls + R) = RV_g$$

$$H(s) = \frac{V_o}{V_g} = \frac{1/LC}{s^2 + s/RC + 1/LC}$$

$$\frac{1}{LC} = \frac{10^6}{(0.1)(10)} = 10^6$$

$$\frac{1}{RC} = \frac{10^6}{(50\sqrt{2})(10)} = 1000\sqrt{2}$$

$$H(s) = \frac{10^6}{s^2 + 1000\sqrt{2}s + 10^6}$$

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{10^6}{10^6 - \omega^2 + j1000\omega\sqrt{2}}$$

$$H(j0) = 1$$

$$H(j500) = 0.9701\underline{/-43.31^\circ}$$

$$H(j1500) = 0.4061\underline{/-120.51^\circ}$$

$$v_o = 10(1) + \frac{80}{\pi^2}(0.9701)\cos(500t - 43.31^\circ)$$

$$+ \frac{80}{9\pi^2}(0.4061)\cos(1500t - 120.51^\circ) + \ldots$$

$$v_o = 10 + 7.86\cos(500t - 43.31^\circ) + 0.3658\cos(1500t - 120.51^\circ) + \ldots$$

$$V_{\rm rms} \cong \sqrt{10^2 + \left(\frac{7.86}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{0.3658}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2} = 11.44\,\text{V}$$

$$P \cong \frac{V_{\rm rms}^2}{50\sqrt{2}} = 1.85\,\text{W}$$

Note – the higher harmonics are severely attenuated and can be ignored. For example, the 5th harmonic component of v_o is

$$v_{o5} = (0.1580)\left(\frac{80}{25\pi^2}\right)\cos(2500t - 146.04^\circ) = 0.0512\cos(2500t - 146.04^\circ)\,\text{V}$$

P 16.31 **[a]** $a_v = \dfrac{2\left(\frac{1}{2}\,\frac{T}{4}V_m\right)}{T} = \dfrac{V_m}{4}$

$$a_k = \frac{4}{T}\int_0^{T/4}\left[V_m - \frac{4V_m}{T}t\right]\cos k\omega_o t\,dt$$

$$= \frac{4V_m}{\pi^2k^2}\left[1 - \cos\frac{k\pi}{2}\right]$$

$$b_k = 0, \quad \text{all } k$$

$$a_v = \frac{60}{4} = 15\,\text{V}$$

$$a_1 = \frac{240}{\pi^2}$$

$$a_2 = \frac{240}{4\pi^2}(1 - \cos\pi) = \frac{120}{\pi^2}$$

$$V_{\rm rms} = \sqrt{(15)^2 + \frac{1}{2}\left[\left(\frac{240}{\pi^2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{120}{\pi^2}\right)^2\right]} = 24.38\,\text{V}$$

$$P = \frac{(24.38)^2}{10} = 59.46\,\text{W}$$

[b] Area under v^2; $\quad 0 \le t \le T/4$

$$v^2 = 3600 - \frac{28{,}800}{T}t + \frac{57{,}600}{T^2}t^2$$

$$A = 2\int_0^{T/4}\left[3600 - \frac{28{,}800}{T}t + \frac{57{,}600}{T^2}t^2\right]\,dt = 600T$$

$$V_{\rm rms} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T}600T} = \sqrt{600} = 24.49\,\text{V}$$

$$P = \sqrt{600}^2/10 = 60\,\text{W}$$

[c] Error $= \left(\dfrac{59.46}{60.00} - 1\right) 100 = -0.9041\%$

P 16.32 **[a]** $v = 15 + 400\cos 500t + 100\cos(1500t - 90^\circ)$ V

$$i = 2 + 5\cos(500t - 30^\circ) + 3\cos(1500t - 15^\circ)\text{ A}$$

$$P = (15)(2) + \frac{1}{2}(400)(5)\cos(30^\circ) + \frac{1}{2}(100)(3)\cos(-75^\circ) = 934.85\text{ W}$$

[b] $V_{\text{rms}} = \sqrt{(15)^2 + \left(\dfrac{400}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 + \left(\dfrac{100}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2} = 291.93\text{ V}$

[c] $I_{\text{rms}} = \sqrt{(2)^2 + \left(\dfrac{5}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 + \left(\dfrac{3}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2} = 4.58\text{ A}$

P 16.33 **[a]** Area under $v^2 = A = 4\displaystyle\int_0^{T/6} \frac{36V_m^2}{T^2}t^2\,dt + 2V_m^2\left(\frac{T}{3} - \frac{T}{6}\right)$

$$= \frac{2V_m^2 T}{9} + \frac{V_m^2 T}{3}$$

Therefore $V_{\text{rms}} = \sqrt{\dfrac{1}{T}\left(\dfrac{2V_m^2 T}{9} + \dfrac{V_m^2 T}{3}\right)} = V_m\sqrt{\dfrac{2}{9} + \dfrac{1}{3}} = 74.5356\text{ V}$

[b] $v_g = 105.30\sin\omega_0 t - 4.21\sin 5\omega_0 t + 2.15\sin 7\omega_0 t + \cdots$ V

Therefore $V_{\text{rms}} \cong \sqrt{\dfrac{(105.30)^2 + (4.21)^2 + (2.15)^2}{2}} = 74.5306\text{ V}$

P 16.34 **[a]** $v(t) = \dfrac{480}{\pi}\{\sin\omega_o t + \dfrac{1}{3}\sin 3\omega_o t + \dfrac{1}{5}\sin 5\omega_o t + \dfrac{1}{7}\sin 7\omega_o t + \dfrac{1}{9}\sin 9\omega_o t + \cdots\}$

$$V_{\text{rms}} \cong \frac{480}{\pi}\sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{5\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{7\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{9\sqrt{2}}\right)^2}$$
$$= \frac{480}{\pi\sqrt{2}}\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{25} + \frac{1}{49} + \frac{1}{81}}$$
$$\cong 117.55\text{ V}$$

[b] % error $= \left(\dfrac{117.55}{120} - 1\right)(100) = -2.04\%$

[c] $v(t) = \dfrac{960}{\pi^2}\Big\{\sin\omega_o t + \dfrac{1}{9}\sin 3\omega_o t + \dfrac{1}{25}\sin 5\omega_o t$

$$+ \frac{1}{49}\sin 7\omega_o t + \frac{1}{81}\sin 9\omega_o t - \cdots\Big\}$$

$$V_{\text{rms}} \cong \frac{960}{\pi^2\sqrt{2}}\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{81} + \frac{1}{625} + \frac{1}{2401} + \frac{1}{6561}}$$

$$\cong 69.2765\text{ V}$$

$$V_{\text{rms}} = \frac{120}{\sqrt{3}} = 69.2820\,\text{V}$$

$$\%\text{ error } = \left(\frac{69.2765}{69.2820} - 1\right)(100) = -0.0081\%$$

P 16.35 **[a]** $v(t) \approx \frac{340}{\pi} - \frac{680}{\pi}\left\{\frac{1}{3}\cos\omega_o t + \frac{1}{15}\cos 2\omega_o t + \cdots\right\}$

$$V_{\text{rms}} \approx \sqrt{\left(\frac{340}{\pi}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{680}{\pi}\right)^2\left[\left(\frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{15\sqrt{2}}\right)^2\right]}$$

$$= \frac{340}{\pi}\sqrt{1 + 4\left(\frac{1}{18} + \frac{1}{450}\right)} = 120.0819\,\text{V}$$

[b] $V_{\text{rms}} = \frac{170}{\sqrt{2}} = 120.2082$

$$\%\text{ error } = \left(\frac{120.0819}{120.2082} - 1\right)(100) = -0.11\%$$

[c] $v(t) \approx \frac{170}{\pi} + 85\sin\omega_o t - \frac{340}{3\pi}\cos 2\omega_o t$

$$V_{\text{rms}} \approx \sqrt{\left(\frac{170}{\pi}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{85}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{340}{3\sqrt{2}\pi}\right)^2} \approx 84.8021\,\text{V}$$

$$V_{\text{rms}} = \frac{170}{2} = 85\,\text{V}$$

$$\%\text{ error } = -0.23\%$$

P 16.36 **[a]** Half-wave symmetry $a_v = 0$, $a_k = b_k = 0$, even k. For k odd,

$$a_k = \frac{4}{T}\int_0^{T/4}\frac{4I_m}{T}t\cos k\omega_0 t\,dt = \frac{16I_m}{T^2}\int_0^{T/4}t\cos k\omega_0 t\,dt$$

$$= \frac{16I_m}{T^2}\left\{\frac{\cos k\omega_0 t}{k^2\omega_0^2} + \frac{t}{k\omega_0}\sin k\omega_0 t\right\}\Bigg|_0^{T/4}$$

$$= \frac{16I_m}{T^2}\left\{0 + \frac{T}{4k\omega_0}\sin\frac{k\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{k^2\omega_0^2}\right\}$$

$$a_k = \frac{2I_m}{\pi k}\left[\sin\left(\frac{k\pi}{2}\right) - \frac{2}{\pi k}\right],$$

$$b_k = \frac{4}{T}\int_0^{T/4}\frac{4I_m}{T}t\sin k\omega_0 t\,dt = \frac{16I_m}{T^2}\int_0^{T/4}t\sin k\omega_0 t\,dt$$

$$= \frac{16I_m}{T^2}\left\{\frac{\sin k\omega_0 t}{k^2\omega_0^2} - \frac{t}{k\omega_0}\cos k\omega_0 t\right\}\Bigg|_0^{T/4} = \frac{4I_m}{\pi^2 k^2}\sin\left(\frac{k\pi}{2}\right)$$

[b] $a_k - jb_k = \frac{2I_m}{\pi k}\left\{\left[\sin\left(\frac{k\pi}{2}\right) - \frac{2}{\pi k}\right] - \left[j\frac{2}{\pi k}\sin\left(\frac{k\pi}{2}\right)\right]\right\}$

$$a_1 - jb_1 = \frac{2I_m}{\pi}\left\{\left(1 - \frac{2}{\pi}\right) - j\frac{2}{\pi}\right\} = 0.47I_m\underline{/-60.28^\circ}$$

$$a_3 - jb_3 = \frac{2I_m}{3\pi}\left\{\left(-1 - \frac{2}{3\pi}\right) + j\left(\frac{2}{3\pi}\right)\right\} = 0.26I_m\underline{/170.07^\circ}$$

$$a_5 - jb_5 = \frac{2I_m}{5\pi}\left\{\left(1 - \frac{2}{5\pi}\right) - j\left(\frac{2}{5\pi}\right)\right\} = 0.11I_m\underline{/-8.30^\circ}$$

$$a_7 - jb_7 = \frac{2I_m}{7\pi}\left\{\left(-1 - \frac{2}{7\pi}\right) + j\left(\frac{2}{7\pi}\right)\right\} = 0.10I_m\underline{/175.23^\circ}$$

$$\begin{aligned} i_g &= 0.47I_m\cos(\omega_0 t - 60.28^\circ) + 0.26I_m\cos(3\omega_0 t + 170.07^\circ) \\ &\quad + 0.11I_m\cos(5\omega_0 t - 8.30^\circ) + 0.10I_m\cos(7\omega_0 t + 175.23^\circ) + \cdots \end{aligned}$$

[c] $I_g = \sqrt{\sum_{n=1,3,5}^{\infty}\left(\frac{A_n^2}{2}\right)}$

$$\cong I_m\sqrt{\frac{(0.47)^2 + (0.26)^2 + (0.11)^2 + (0.10)^2}{2}} = 0.39I_m$$

[d] Area under $i_g^2 = 2\int_0^{T/4}\left(\frac{4I_m}{T}t\right)^2 dt = \left(\frac{32I_m^2}{T^2}\right)\left(\frac{t^3}{3}\right)\Big|_0^{T/4} = \frac{I_m^2 T}{6}$

$$I_g = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T}\left(\frac{I_m^2 T}{6}\right)} = \frac{I_m}{\sqrt{6}} = 0.41I_m$$

[e] % error $= \left(\frac{\text{estimated}}{\text{exact}} - 1\right)100 = \left(\frac{0.3927I_m}{(I_m/\sqrt{6})} - 1\right)100 = -3.8\%$

P 16.37 **[a]** v has half-wave symmetry, quarter-wave symmetry, and is odd

$\therefore\ \ a_v = 0,\ a_k = 0$ all k, $b_k = 0$ k-even

$$b_k = \frac{8}{T}\int_0^{T/4} f(t)\sin k\omega_o t\,dt, \qquad k\text{-odd}$$

$$= \frac{8}{T}\left\{\int_0^{T/8}\frac{V_m}{4}\sin k\omega_o t\,dt + \int_{T/8}^{T/4} V_m\sin k\omega_o t\,dt\right\}$$

$$= \frac{8V_m}{4T}\left[-\frac{\cos k\omega_o t}{k\omega_o}\Big|_0^{T/8}\right] + \frac{8V_m}{T}\left[-\frac{\cos k\omega_o t}{k\omega_o}\Big|_{T/8}^{T/4}\right]$$

$$= \frac{8V_m}{4k\omega_o T}\left[1 - \cos\frac{k\pi}{4}\right] + \frac{8V_m}{Tk\omega_o}\left[\cos\frac{k\pi}{4} - 0\right]$$

$$= \frac{8V_m}{k\omega_o T}\left\{\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4}\cos\frac{k\pi}{4} + \cos\frac{k\pi}{4}\right\}$$

$$= \frac{4V_m}{\pi k}\left\{\frac{1}{4} + 0.75\cos\frac{k\pi}{4}\right\} = \frac{1}{k}[10 + 30\cos(k\pi/4)]$$

$$b_1 = 10 + 30\cos(\pi/4) = 31.21$$

$$b_3 = \frac{1}{3}[10 + 30\cos(3\pi/4)] = -3.74$$

$$b_5 = \frac{1}{5}[10 + 30\cos(5\pi/4)] = -2.24$$

$$b_7 = \frac{1}{7}[10 + 30\cos(7\pi/4)] = 4.46$$

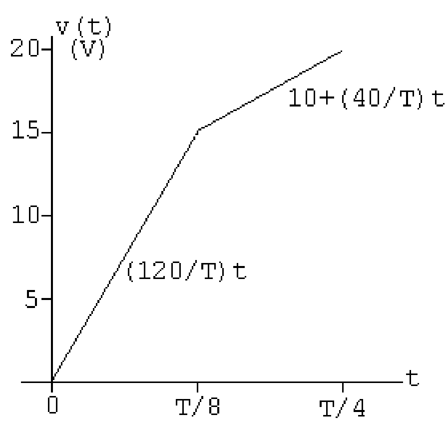
$$V(\text{rms}) \approx V_m\sqrt{\frac{31.21^2 + 3.74^2 + 2.24^2 + 4.46^2}{2}} = 22.51$$

[b] Area under $v^2 = 2\left[2(2.5\pi)^2\left(\frac{T}{8}\right) + 100\pi^2\left(\frac{T}{4}\right)\right] = 53.125\pi^2 T$

$$V(\text{rms}) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T}(53.125\pi^2)T} = \sqrt{53.125}\pi = 22.90$$

[c] % Error $= \left(\frac{22.51}{22.90} - 1\right)(100) = -1.7\%$

P 16.38 **[a]** From Problem 16.16,



The area under v^2:

$$A = 4\left[\int_0^{T/8} \frac{14{,}400}{T^2}t^2\,dt + \int_{T/8}^{T/4}\left(10 + \frac{40t}{T}\right)^2\,dt\right]$$

$$= \frac{57{,}600}{T^2}\frac{t^3}{3}\Big|_0^{T/8} + 400t\Big|_{T/8}^{T/4} + \frac{3200}{T}\frac{t^2}{2}\Big|_{T/8}^{T/4} + \frac{6400}{T^2}\frac{t^3}{3}\Big|_{T/8}^{T/4}$$

$$= \frac{57{,}600}{1536}T + 400\frac{T}{8} + 1600\frac{3T}{64} + 6400\frac{7T}{1536} = \frac{575}{3}T$$

$$V_{\rm rms} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T}\left(\frac{575}{3}T\right)} = \sqrt{\frac{575}{3}} = 13.84\,\text{V}$$

[b] $P = \dfrac{V_{\rm rms}^2}{15} = 12.78\,\text{W}$

[c] From Problem 16.16,

$$b_1 = \frac{80}{\pi^2}(2\cos 45^\circ + \pi\sin 90^\circ - 3) = 12.61\,\text{V}$$

$$v_g \cong 12.61\sin\omega_0 t\,\text{V}$$

$$P = \frac{(19.57/\sqrt{2})^2}{15} = 5.30\,\text{W}$$

[d] % error $= \left(\dfrac{5.30}{13.84} - 1\right)(100) = -61.71\%$

P 16.39 Figure P16.39(b): $t_a = 0.2$ s; $t_b = 0.6$ s

$$v = 50t \quad 0 \le t \le 0.2$$

$$v = -50t + 20 \quad 0.2 \le t \le 0.6$$

$$v = 25t - 25 \quad 0.6 \le t \le 1.0$$

Area 1 under $v^2 = A_1 = \displaystyle\int_0^{0.2} 2500t^2\,dt = \frac{20}{3}$

Area 2 $= A_2 = \displaystyle\int_{0.2}^{0.6} 100(4 - 20t + 25t^2)\,dt = \frac{40}{3}$

Area 3 $= A_3 = \displaystyle\int_{0.6}^{1.0} 625(t^2 - 2t + 1)\,dt = \frac{40}{3}$

$$A_1 + A_2 + A_3 = \frac{100}{3}$$

$$V_{\rm rms} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{1}\left(\frac{100}{3}\right)} = \frac{10}{\sqrt{3}}\,\text{V}.$$

Figure P16.39(c): $t_a = t_b = 0.4$ s

$$v(t) = 25t \quad 0 \leq t \leq 0.4$$

$$v(t) = \frac{50}{3}(t-1) \quad 0.4 \leq t \leq 1$$

$$A_1 = \int_0^{0.4} 625t^2\,dt = \frac{40}{3}$$

$$A_2 = \int_{0.4}^{1.0} \frac{2500}{9}(t^2 - 2t + 1)\,dt = \frac{60}{3}$$

$$A_1 + A_2 = \frac{100}{3}$$

$$V_{\text{rms}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T}(A_1 + A_2)} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{1}\left(\frac{100}{3}\right)} = \frac{10}{\sqrt{3}}\,\textbf{V}.$$

Figure P16.39 (d): $t_a = t_b = 1$

$$v = 10t \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1$$

$$A_1 = \int_0^1 100t^2\,dt = \frac{100}{3}$$

$$V_{\text{rms}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{1}\left(\frac{100}{3}\right)} = \frac{10}{\sqrt{3}}\,\textbf{V}.$$

P 16.40

$$\begin{aligned} c_n &= \frac{1}{T}\int_0^{T/4} V_m e^{-jn\omega_o t}\,dt = \frac{V_m}{T}\left[\frac{e^{-jn\omega_o t}}{-jn\omega_o}\Big|_0^{T/4}\right] \\ &= \frac{V_m}{Tn\omega_o}[j(e^{-jn\pi/2} - 1)] = \frac{V_m}{2\pi n}\sin\frac{n\pi}{2} + j\frac{V_m}{2\pi n}\left(\cos\frac{n\pi}{2} - 1\right) \\ &= \frac{V_m}{2\pi n}\left[\sin\frac{n\pi}{2} - j\left(1 - \cos\frac{n\pi}{2}\right)\right] \end{aligned}$$

$$v(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n e^{jn\omega_o t}$$

$$c_o = a_v = \frac{1}{T}\int_0^{T/4} V_m\,dt = \frac{V_m}{4}$$

or

$$c_o = \frac{V_m}{2\pi}\lim_{n\to 0}\left[\frac{\sin(n\pi/2)}{n} - j\frac{1-\cos(n\pi/2)}{n}\right]$$

$$= \frac{V_m}{2\pi}\lim_{n\to 0}\left[\frac{(\pi/2)\cos(n\pi/2)}{1} - j\frac{(\pi/2)\sin(n\pi/2)}{1}\right]$$

$$= \frac{V_m}{2\pi}\left[\frac{\pi}{2} - j0\right] = \frac{V_m}{4}$$

Note it is much easier to use $c_o = a_v$ than to use L'Hopital's rule to find the limit of $0/0$.

P 16.41 $c_o = a_v = \frac{V_m T}{2}\cdot\frac{1}{T} = \frac{V_m}{2}$

$$c_n = \frac{1}{T}\int_0^T \frac{V_m}{T} t e^{-jn\omega_o t}\,dt$$

$$= \frac{V_m}{T^2}\left[\frac{e^{-jn\omega_0 t}}{-n^2\omega_0^2}(-jn\omega_0 t - 1)\right]_0^T$$

$$= \frac{V_m}{T^2}\left[\frac{e^{-jn2\pi T/T}}{-n^2\omega_0^2}\left(-jn\frac{2\pi}{T}T - 1\right) - \frac{1}{-n^2\omega_0^2}(-1)\right]$$

$$= \frac{V_m}{T^2}\left[\frac{1}{n^2\omega_0^2}(1 + jn2\pi) - \frac{1}{n^2\omega_0^2}\right]$$

$$= j\frac{V_m}{2n\pi}, \quad n = \pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \ldots$$

P 16.42 **[a]** $V_{\text{rms}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T}\int_0^T v^2\,dt} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T}\int_0^T \left(\frac{V_m}{T}\right)^2 t^2\,dt}$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{V_m^2}{T^3}\frac{t^3}{3}\Big|_0^T}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{V_m^2}{3}} = \frac{V_m}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$P = \frac{(120/\sqrt{3})^2}{10} = 480\,\text{W}$$

[b] From the solution to Problem 16.41

$$c_0 = \frac{120}{2} = 60\,\text{V}; \qquad c_4 = j\frac{120}{8\pi} = j\frac{15}{\pi}$$

$$c_1 = j\frac{120}{2\pi} = j\frac{60}{\pi}; \qquad c_5 = j\frac{120}{10\pi} = j\frac{12}{\pi}$$

$$c_2 = j\frac{120}{4\pi} = j\frac{30}{\pi}; \qquad c_6 = j\frac{120}{12\pi} = j\frac{10}{\pi}$$

$$c_3 = j\frac{120}{6\pi} = j\frac{20}{\pi}; \qquad c_7 = j\frac{120}{14\pi} = j\frac{8.57}{\pi}$$

$$V_{\rm rms} = \sqrt{c_o^2 + 2\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}|c_n|^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{60^2 + \tfrac{2}{\pi^2}(60^2 + 30^2 + 20^2 + 15^2 + 12^2 + 10^2 + 8.57^2)}$$

$$= 68.58\,\text{V}$$

[c] $P = \dfrac{(68.58)^2}{10} = 470.29\,\text{W}$

$$\%\text{ error } = \left(\frac{470.29}{480} - 1\right)(100) = -2.02\%$$

P 16.43 **[a]** $C_o = a_v = \dfrac{(1/2)(T/2)V_m}{T} = \dfrac{V_m}{4}$

$$C_n = \frac{1}{T}\int_0^{T/2}\frac{2V_m}{T}te^{-jn\omega_o t}\,dt$$

$$= \frac{2V_m}{T^2}\left[\frac{e^{-jn\omega_o t}}{-n^2\omega_o^2}(-jn\omega_o t - 1)\right]_0^{T/2}$$

$$= \frac{V_m}{2n^2\pi^2}[e^{-jn\pi}(jn\pi + 1) - 1]$$

Since $e^{-jn\pi} = \cos n\pi$ we can write

$$C_n = \frac{V_m}{2\pi^2 n^2}(\cos n\pi - 1) + j\frac{V_m}{2n\pi}\cos n\pi$$

[b] $C_o = \dfrac{54}{4} = 13.5\,\text{V}$

$$C_{-1} = \frac{-54}{\pi^2} + j\frac{27}{\pi} = 10.19\underline{/122.48^\circ}\,\text{V}$$

$$C_1 = 10.19\underline{/-122.48^\circ}\,\text{V}$$

$$C_{-2} = -j\frac{13.5}{\pi} = 4.30\underline{/-90^\circ}\,\text{V}$$

$$C_2 = 4.30\underline{/90^\circ}\,\text{V}$$

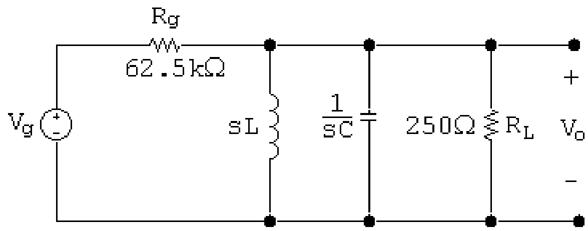
$$C_{-3} = \frac{-6}{\pi^2} + j\frac{9}{\pi} = 2.93\underline{/101.98^\circ}\,\text{V}$$

$$C_3 = 2.93\underline{/-101.98^\circ}\,\text{V}$$

$$C_{-4} = -j\frac{6.75}{\pi} = 2.15\underline{/-90^\circ}\text{ V}$$

$$C_4 = 2.15\underline{/90^\circ}\text{ V}$$

[c]



$$\frac{V_o}{250} + \frac{V_o}{sL} + V_o sC + \frac{V_o - V_g}{62.5\times 10^3} = 0$$

$$\therefore \qquad (250LCs^2 + 1.004sL + 250)V_o = 0.004sLV_g$$

$$\frac{V_o}{V_g} = H(s) = \frac{(1/62,500C)s}{s^2 + 1/249C + 1/LC}$$

$$H(s) = \frac{16s}{s^2 + 1/249Cs + 4\times 10^{10}}$$

$$\omega_o = \frac{2\pi}{T} = \frac{2\pi}{10\pi}\times 10^6 = 2\times 10^5\text{ rad/s}$$

$$H(j0) = 0$$

$$H(j2\times 10^5 k) = \frac{jk}{12,500(1-k^2) + j251k}$$

Therefore,

$$H_{-1} = 0.0398\underline{/0^\circ}; \qquad H_1 = 0.0398\underline{/0^\circ}$$

$$H_{-2} = \frac{-j2}{-37,500 - j20} = 5.33\times 10^{-5}\underline{/86.23^\circ}; \qquad H_2 = 5.33\times 10^{-5}\underline{/-89.23^\circ}$$

$$H_{-3} = \frac{-3j}{-10^{-5} - j753} = 3.00\times 10^{-5}\underline{/89.57^\circ}; \qquad H_2 = 3.00\times 10^{-5}\underline{/-89.57^\circ}$$

$$H_{-4} = \frac{-4j}{-187,500 - j1004} = 2.13\times 10^{-5}\underline{/89.69^\circ}; \qquad H_2 = 2.13\times 10^{-5}\underline{/-89.69^\circ}$$

The output voltage coefficients:

$$C_0 = 0$$

$$C_{-1} = (10.19\underline{/122.48^\circ})(0.00398\underline{/0^\circ}) = 0.0406\underline{/122.48^\circ}\text{ V}$$

$$C_1 = 0.0406\underline{/-122.48^\circ}\text{ V}$$

$$C_{-2} = (4.30\underline{/-90^\circ})(5.33\times10^{-5}\underline{/86.23^\circ}) = 2.29\times10^{-4}\underline{/-3.77^\circ}\text{ V}$$

$$C_2 = 2.29\times10^{-4}\underline{/3.77^\circ}\text{ V}$$

$$C_{-3} = (2.93\underline{/101.98^\circ})(3.00\times10^{-5}\underline{/89.57^\circ}) = 8.79\times10^{-5}\underline{/191.55^\circ}\text{ V}$$

$$C_3 = 8.79\times10^{-5}\underline{/-191.55^\circ}\text{ V}$$

$$C_{-4} = (2.15\underline{/-90^\circ})(2.13\times10^{-5}\underline{/89.69^\circ}) = 4.58\times10^{-5}\underline{/-0.31^\circ}\text{ V}$$

$$C_4 = 4.58\times10^{-5}\underline{/0.31^\circ}\text{ V}$$

[d] $$V_{\text{rms}} \cong \sqrt{C_o^2 + 2\sum_{n=1}^{4}|C_n|^2} \cong \sqrt{2\sum_{n=1}^{4}|C_n|^2}$$

$$\cong \sqrt{2(0.0406^2 + (2.29\times10^{-4})^2 + (8.79\times10^{-5})^2 + (4.58\times10^{-5})^2} \cong 0.0574\text{ V}$$

$$P = \frac{(0.0574)^2}{250} = 13.2\,\mu\text{W}$$

P 16.44 **[a]** $$V_{\text{rms}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T}\int_0^{T/2}\left(\frac{2V_m}{T}t\right)^2\,dt}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{1}{T}\left[\frac{4V_m^2}{T^2}\frac{t^3}{3}\right]_0^{T/2}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{4V_m^2}{(3)(8)}} = \frac{V_m}{\sqrt{6}}$$

$$V_{\text{rms}} = \frac{54}{\sqrt{6}} = 22.05\text{ V}$$

[b] From the solution to Problem 16.43

$C_0 = 13.5;$ $\quad |C_3| = 2.93$

$|C_1| = 10.19;$ $\quad |C_4| = 2.15$

$|C_2| = 4.30$

$$V_g(\text{rms}) \cong \sqrt{13.5^2 + 2(10.19^2 + 4.30^2 + 2.93^2 + 2.15^2)} \cong 21.29\text{ V}$$

[c] $$\%\text{ Error } = \left(\frac{21.29}{22.05} - 1\right)(100) = -3.44\%$$

P 16.45 **[a]** From Example 16.3 we have:

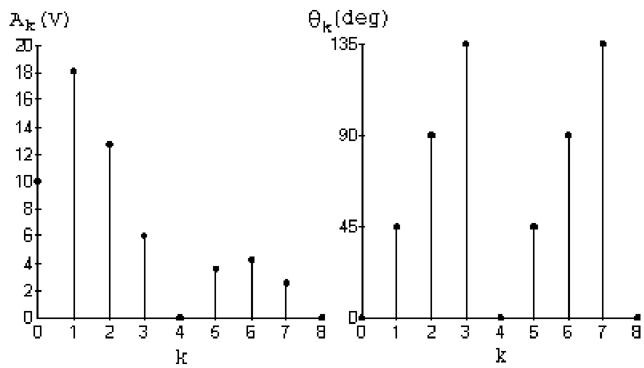
$$a_v = \frac{40}{4} = 10\,\text{V}, \qquad a_k = \frac{40}{\pi k}\sin\left(\frac{k\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$b_k = \frac{40}{\pi k}\left[1 - \cos\left(\frac{k\pi}{2}\right)\right], \qquad A_k\underline{/-\theta_k^\circ} = a_k - jb_k$$

$$A_1 = 18.01\,\text{V} \qquad \theta_1 = -45^\circ, \qquad A_2 = 12.73\,\text{V}, \qquad \theta_2 = -90^\circ$$

$$A_3 = 6\,\text{V}, \qquad \theta_3 = -135^\circ, \qquad A_4 = 0, \qquad A_5 = 3.6\,\text{V}, \qquad \theta_5 = -45^\circ$$

$$A_6 = 4.24\,\text{V}, \qquad \theta_6 = -90^\circ, \qquad A_7 = 2.57\,\text{V}, \qquad \theta_7 = -135^\circ$$



[b] $C_n = \dfrac{a_n - jb_n}{2}, \qquad C_{-n} = \dfrac{a_n + jb_n}{2} = C_n^*$

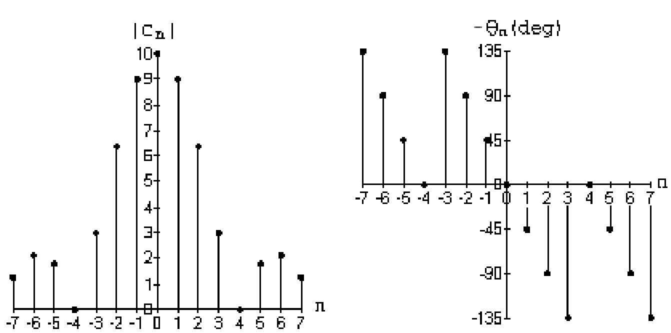
$$C_0 = a_v = 10\,\text{V} \qquad C_3 = 3\underline{/135^\circ}\,\text{V} \qquad C_6 = 2.12\underline{/90^\circ}\,\text{V}$$

$$C_1 = 9\underline{/45^\circ}\,\text{V} \qquad C_{-3} = 3\underline{/-135^\circ}\,\text{V} \qquad C_{-6} = 2.12\underline{/-90^\circ}\,\text{V}$$

$$C_{-1} = 9\underline{/-45^\circ}\,\text{V} \qquad C_4 = C_{-4} = 0 \qquad C_7 = 1.29\underline{/135^\circ}\,\text{V}$$

$$C_2 = 6.37\underline{/90^\circ}\,\text{V} \qquad C_5 = 1.8\underline{/45^\circ}\,\text{V} \qquad C_{-7} = 1.29\underline{/-135^\circ}\,\text{V}$$

$$C_{-2} = 6.37\underline{/-90^\circ}\,\text{V} \qquad C_{-5} = 1.8\underline{/-45^\circ}\,\text{V}$$



P 16.46 **[a]** From the solution to Problem 16.29 we have

$$A_k = a_k - jb_k = \frac{I_m}{\pi^2 k^2}(\cos k\pi - 1) + j\frac{I_m}{\pi k}$$

$$A_0 = 0.75I_m = 180\,\text{mA}$$

$$A_1 = \frac{240}{\pi^2}(-2) + j\frac{240}{\pi} = 90.56\underline{/122.48^\circ}\,\text{mA}$$

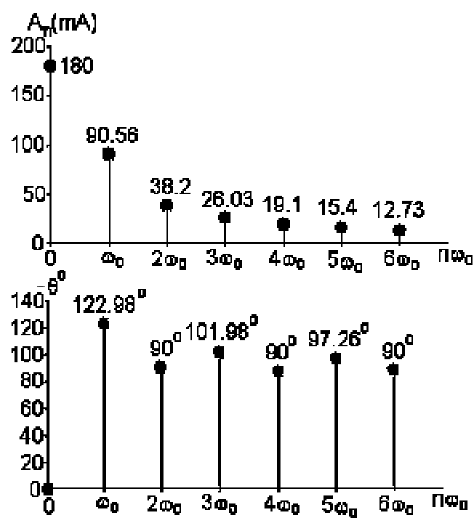
$$A_2 = j\frac{240}{2\pi} = 38.20\underline{/90^\circ}\,\text{mA}$$

$$A_3 = \frac{240}{9\pi^2}(-2) + j\frac{240}{3\pi} = 26.03\underline{/101.98^\circ}\,\text{mA}$$

$$A_4 = j\frac{240}{4\pi} = 19.10\underline{/90^\circ}\,\text{mA}$$

$$A_5 = \frac{240}{25\pi^2}(-2) + j\frac{240}{5\pi} = 15.40\underline{/97.26^\circ}\,\text{mA}$$

$$A_6 = j\frac{240}{6\pi} = 12.73\underline{/90^\circ}\,\text{mA}$$



[b] $C_0 = A_0 = 180\,\text{mA}$

$$C_1 = \frac{1}{2}A_1\underline{/-\theta_1} = 45.28\underline{/122.48^\circ}\,\text{mA}$$

$$C_{-1} = 45.28\underline{/-122.48^\circ}\,\text{mA}$$

$$C_2 = \frac{1}{2}A_2\underline{/-\theta_2} = 19.1\underline{/90^\circ}\,\text{mA}$$

$$C_{-2} = 19.1\underline{/-90^\circ}\,\text{mA}$$

$$C_3 = \frac{1}{2}A_3\underline{/-\theta_3} = 13.02\underline{/101.98^\circ}\text{ mA}$$

$$C_{-3} = 13.02\underline{/-101.98^\circ}\text{ mA}$$

$$C_4 = \frac{1}{2}A_4\underline{/-\theta_4} = 9.55\underline{/90^\circ}\text{ mA}$$

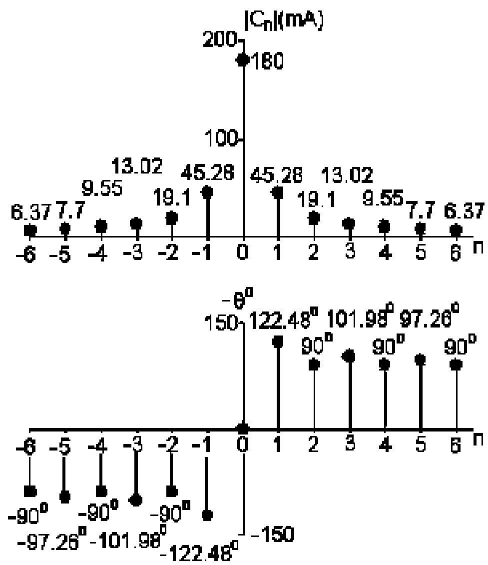
$$C_{-4} = 9.55\underline{/-90^\circ}\text{ mA}$$

$$C_5 = \frac{1}{2}A_5\underline{/-\theta_5} = 7.70\underline{/97.26^\circ}\text{ mA}$$

$$C_{-5} = 7.70\underline{/-97.26^\circ}\text{ mA}$$

$$C_6 = \frac{1}{2}A_6\underline{/-\theta_6} = 6.37\underline{/90^\circ}\text{ mA}$$

$$C_{-6} = 6.37\underline{/-90^\circ}\text{ mA}$$



P 16.47 **[a]** $v = A_1\cos(\omega_o t + 90^\circ) + A_3\cos(3\omega_o t - 90^\circ)$

$$+A_5\cos(5\omega_o t + 90^\circ) + A_7\cos(7\omega_o t - 90^\circ)$$

$$v = -A_1\sin\omega_o t + A_3\sin 3\omega_o t - A_5\sin 5\omega_o t + A_7\sin 7\omega_o t$$

[b] $v(-t) = A_1\sin\omega_o t - A_3\sin 3\omega_o t + A_5\sin 5\omega_o t - A_7\sin 7\omega_o t$

$\therefore\quad v(-t) = -v(t);$ odd function

[c] $v(t - T/2) = -A_1\sin(\omega_o t - \pi) + A_3\sin(3\omega_o t - 3\pi)$

$$-A_5\sin(5\omega_o t - 5\pi) + A_7\sin(7\omega_o t - 7\pi)$$

$$= A_1\sin\omega_o t - A_3\sin 3\omega_o t + A_5\sin 5\omega_o t - A_7\sin 7\omega_o t$$

$\therefore\quad v(t - T/2) = -v(t)$, yes, the function has half-wave symmetry

[d] Since the function is odd, with hws, we test to see if

$$f(T/2 - t) = f(t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(T/2 - t) &= -A_1 \sin(\pi - \omega_o t) + A_3 \sin(3\pi - 3\omega_o t) \\ &\qquad A_5 \sin(5\pi - 5\omega_o t) + A_7 \sin(7\pi - 7\omega_o t) \\ &= -A_1 \sin \omega_o t + A_3 \sin 3\omega_o t - A_5 \sin 5\omega_o t + A_7 \sin 7\omega_o t \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore \quad f(T/2 - t) = f(t)$ and the voltage has quarter-wave symmetry

P 16.48 **[a]** $i = 11{,}025 \cos 10{,}000t + 1225 \cos(30{,}000t - 180^\circ) + 441 \cos(50{,}000t - 180^\circ)$

$$+\, 225 \cos 70{,}000t\ \mu\text{A}$$

$$= 11{,}025 \cos 10{,}000t - 1225 \cos 30{,}000t - 441 \cos 50{,}000t$$

$$+\, 225 \cos 70{,}000t\ \mu\text{A}$$

[b] $i(t) = i(-t)$, Function is even

[c] Yes, $A_0 = 0$, $A_n = 0$ for n even

[d] $I_{\text{rms}} = \sqrt{\dfrac{11{,}025^2 + 1225^2 + 441^2 + 225^2}{2}} = 7.85\,\text{mA}$

[e] $A_1 = 11{,}025\underline{/0^\circ}\ \mu\text{A}$; $C_1 = 5512.50\underline{/0^\circ}\ \mu\text{A}$

$A_3 = 1225\underline{/180^\circ}\ \mu\text{A}$; $C_3 = 612.5\underline{/180^\circ}\ \mu\text{A}$

$A_5 = 441\underline{/180^\circ}\ \mu\text{A}$; $C_5 = 220.5\underline{/180^\circ}\ \mu\text{A}$

$A_7 = 225\underline{/0^\circ}\ \mu\text{A}$; $C_7 = 112.50\underline{/0^\circ}\ \mu\text{A}$

$C_{-1} = 5512.50\underline{/0^\circ}\ \mu\text{A}$; $C_{-3} = 612.5\underline{/-180^\circ}\ \mu\text{A}$

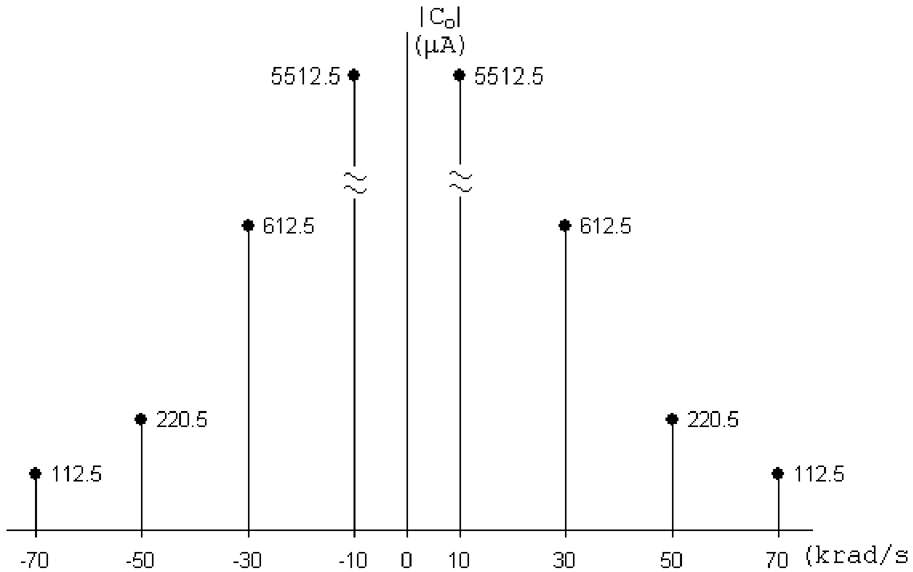
$C_{-5} = 220.5\underline{/-180^\circ}\ \mu\text{A}$; $C_{-7} = 112.50\underline{/0^\circ}\ \mu\text{A}$

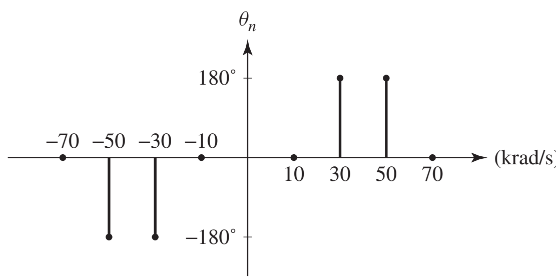
$$i = 112.5e^{-j70{,}000t} + 220.5e^{-j180^\circ}e^{-j50{,}000t} + 612.5e^{-j180^\circ}e^{-j30{,}000t}$$

$$+\, 5512.5e^{-j10{,}000t} + 5512.5e^{j10{,}000t} + 612.5e^{j180^\circ}e^{j30{,}000t}$$

$$+\, 220.5e^{j180^\circ}e^{j50{,}000t} + 112.5e^{j70{,}000t}\ \mu\text{A}$$

[f]





P 16.49 From Table 15.1 we have

$$H(s) = \frac{1}{(s+1)(s^2+s+1)}$$

After scaling we get

$$H'(s) = \frac{10^6}{(s+100)(s^2+100s+10^4)}$$

$$\omega_o = \frac{2\pi}{T} = \frac{2\pi}{5\pi} \times 10^3 = 400 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\therefore \quad H'(jn\omega_o) = \frac{1}{(1+j4n)[(1-16n^2)+j4n]}$$

It follows that

$$H(j0) = 1\underline{/0^\circ}$$

$$H(j\omega_o) = \frac{1}{(1+j4)(-15+j4)} = 0.0156\underline{/-241.03^\circ}$$

$$H(j2\omega_o) = \frac{1}{(1+j8)(-63+j8)} = 0.00195\underline{/-255.64^\circ}$$

$$v_g(t) = \frac{A}{\pi} + \frac{A}{2}\sin\omega_o t - \frac{2A}{\pi}\sum_{n=2,4,6,}^{\infty}\frac{\cos n\omega_o t}{n^2-1}$$

$$= 54 + 27\pi\sin\omega_o t - 36\cos 2\omega_o t - \cdots \text{ V}$$

$$\therefore \quad v_o = 54 + 1.33\sin(400t - 241.03^\circ) - 0.07\cos(800t - 255.64^\circ) - \cdots \text{ V}$$

P 16.50 Using the technique outlined in Problem 16.17 we can derive the Fourier series for $v_g(t)$. We get

$$v_g(t) = 100 + \frac{800}{\pi^2}\sum_{n=1,3,5,}^{\infty}\frac{1}{n^2}\cos n\omega_o t$$

The transfer function of the prototype second-order low pass Butterworth filter is

$$H(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + \sqrt{2}s + 1}, \qquad \text{where } \omega_c = 1 \text{ rad/s}$$

Now frequency scale using $k_f = 2000$ to get $\omega_c = 2$ krad/s:

$$H(s) = \frac{4\times 10^6}{s^2 + 2000\sqrt{2}s + 4\times 10^6}$$

$$H(j0) = 1$$

$$H(j5000) = \frac{4\times 10^6}{(j5000)^2 + 2000\sqrt{2}(j5000)^2 + 4\times 10^6} = 0.1580\underline{/-146.04^\circ}$$

$$H(j15{,}000) = \frac{4\times 10^6}{(j15{,}000)^2 + 2000\sqrt{2}(j15{,}000)^2 + 4\times 10^6} = 0.0178\underline{/-169.13^\circ}$$

$$\mathbf{V}_{\text{dc}} = 100\,\text{V}$$

$$\mathbf{V}_{g1} = \frac{800}{\pi^2}\underline{/0^\circ}\,\text{V}$$

$$\mathbf{V}_{g3} = \frac{800}{9\pi^2}\underline{/0^\circ}\,\text{V}$$

$$V_{odc} = 100(1) = 100\,\text{V}$$

$$\mathbf{V}_{o1} = \frac{800}{\pi^2}(0.1580\underline{/-146.04^\circ}) = 12.81\underline{/-146.04^\circ}\,\text{V}$$

$$\mathbf{V}_{o3} = \frac{800}{9\pi^2}(0.0178\underline{/-169.13^\circ}) = 0.16\underline{/-169.13^\circ}\,\text{V}$$

$$v_o(t) = 100 + 12.81\cos(5000t - 146.04^\circ)$$
$$+\,0.16\cos(15{,}000t - 169.13^\circ) + \cdots\ \text{V}$$

P 16.51 **[a]** Let V_a represent the node voltage across R_2, then the node-voltage equations are

$$\frac{V_a - V_g}{R_1} + \frac{V_a}{R_2} + V_a sC_2 + (V_a - V_o)sC_1 = 0$$

$$(0 - V_a)sC_2 + \frac{0 - V_o}{R_3} = 0$$

Solving for V_o in terms of V_g yields

$$\frac{V_o}{V_g} = H(s) = \frac{\frac{-1}{R_1C_1}s}{s^2 + \frac{1}{R_3}\left(\frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2}\right)s + \frac{R_1+R_2}{R_1R_2R_3C_1C_2}}$$

It follows that

$$\omega_o^2 = \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_1R_2R_3C_1C_2}$$

$$\beta = \frac{1}{R_3}\left(\frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2}\right)$$

$$K_o = \frac{R_3}{R_1}\left(\frac{C_2}{C_1 + C_2}\right)$$

Note that

$$H(s) = \frac{-\frac{R_3}{R_1}\left(\frac{C_2}{C_1+C_2}\right)\frac{1}{R_3}\left(\frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2}\right)s}{s^2 + \frac{1}{R_3}\left(\frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2}\right)s + \left(\frac{R_1+R_2}{R_1R_2R_3C_1C_2}\right)}$$

[b] For the given values of R_1, R_2, R_3, C_1, and C_2 we have

$$-\frac{R_3}{R_1}\left(\frac{C_2}{C_1 + C_2}\right) = -\frac{R_3}{2R_1} = -\frac{400}{313}$$

$$\frac{1}{R_3}\left(\frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2}\right) = 2000$$

$$\frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_1R_2R_3C_1C_2} = 0.16 \times 10^{10} = 16 \times 10^8$$

$$H(s) = \frac{-(400/313)(2000)s}{s^2 + 2000s + 16 \times 10^8}$$

$$\omega_o = \frac{2\pi}{T} = \frac{2\pi}{50\pi} \times 10^6 = 4 \times 10^4 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$H(jn\omega_o) = \frac{-(400/313)(2000)jn\omega_o}{16 \times 10^8 - n^2\omega_o^2 + j2000n\omega_o}$$

$$= \frac{-j(20/313)n}{(1 - n^2) + j0.05n}$$

$$H(j\omega_o) = \frac{-j(20/313)}{j(0.050)} = -\frac{400}{313} = -1.28$$

$$H(j3\omega_o) = \frac{-j(20/313)(3)}{-8 + j0.15} = 0.0240\underline{/91.07^\circ}$$

$$H(j5\omega_o) = \frac{-j(100/313)}{-24 + j0.25} = 0.0133\underline{/90.60^\circ}$$

$$v_g(t) = \frac{4A}{\pi} \sum_{n=1,3,5}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sin(n\pi/2) \cos n\omega_o t$$

$$A = 15.65\pi \text{ V}$$

$$v_g(t) = 62.60 \cos \omega_o t - 20.87 \cos 3\omega_o t + 12.52 \cos 5\omega_o t - \cdots$$

$$v_o(t) = -80 \cos \omega_o t - 0.50 \cos(3\omega_o t + 91.07^\circ) + 0.17 \cos(5\omega_o t + 90.60^\circ) - \cdots \text{ V}$$