

1 (HW 7.4)  $T = 4$ , say amplitude =  $A$

2) take the interval between  $t=0$ ,  $t=4$

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

$$a_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T dt f(t) \cos\left(\frac{2\pi n}{T}t\right) = \frac{2}{4} \int_0^4 f(t) \cos\left(\frac{2\pi n}{4}t\right) dt = \frac{2A}{4} \int_0^4 \cos\left(\frac{\pi n}{2}t\right) dt$$

$$= \frac{A}{2} \left( \frac{2}{\pi n} \right) \sin\left(\frac{\pi n t}{2}\right) \Big|_0^4 = \frac{-A}{\pi n} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}n\right) = a_n$$

$$b_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T dt f(t) \sin\left(\frac{2\pi n}{T}t\right) = \frac{A}{2} \int_0^4 \sin\left(\frac{\pi n t}{2}\right) dt = \frac{-A}{\pi n} (\cos\left(\frac{\pi n}{2}\right) - 1) = b_n$$

$$\frac{a_0}{2} = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T A dt = \frac{A}{T} = \frac{A}{4}$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}n\right) = 0 \text{ if } n=2k \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$1 \text{ if } \frac{\pi}{2}n = 2\pi k + \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow n=4k+1$$

$$-1 \text{ if } \frac{\pi}{2}n = 2\pi k - \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow n=4k-1$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}n\right) = 0 \text{ if } n=2k+1; 1 \text{ if } n=4\pi k; -1 \text{ if } n=4k+2$$

$$ii) f(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n e^{i\omega_n t}$$

$$\omega_n = \frac{2\pi n}{T} = \frac{\pi n}{2}$$

$$c_n = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T f(t) e^{-i\omega_n t} dt = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^4 f(t) e^{-i\frac{\pi n}{2}t} dt = \frac{A}{4} \int_0^4 e^{-i\frac{\pi}{2}nt}$$

$$= \frac{A}{4} \left( \frac{2i}{\pi n} \right) e^{-i\frac{\pi}{2}nt} \Big|_0^4 = \frac{A i}{2\pi n} (e^{-i\frac{\pi n}{2}} - 1)$$

$$c_n = \frac{A i}{2\pi n} (\cos\left(\frac{\pi n}{2}\right) - 1) + \frac{A}{2\pi n} \sin\left(\frac{\pi n}{2}\right)$$

check against formula 7.32 on page 2.28

$$n=0: c_0 = \frac{A}{4} = \frac{a_0}{2} \checkmark$$

$$n > 0: c_n = \frac{A i}{2\pi n} (\cos\left(\frac{\pi n}{2}\right) - 1) + \frac{A}{2\pi n} \sin\left(\frac{\pi n}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} A_n - \frac{1}{2} i b_n \checkmark$$

$$n < 0: \frac{a_{-n} + i b_{-n}}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{-A}{\pi n} \sin\left(\frac{\pi n}{2}\right) + i \left( \frac{A}{\pi n} (\cos\left(\frac{\pi n}{2}\right) - 1) \right) \right] = c_n \checkmark$$

2. (KW 75 i))

$$T = \pi$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} t^3 \cos(2nt) dt = \frac{3\pi}{2n^2}$$

$$b_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} t^3 \sin(2nt) dt = \frac{3}{2n^3} - \frac{\pi^2}{n}$$

$$\frac{a_0}{2} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} t^3 dt = \frac{\pi^3}{4}$$

3. (KW 7.10)

$$f(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n e^{i\omega_n t}$$

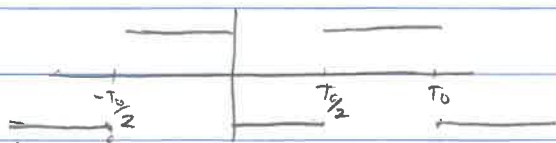
$$\frac{df}{dt} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n (i\omega_n) e^{i\omega_n t}$$

$$\text{so } C_n = i\omega_n c_n$$

$$c_n = \frac{C_n}{i\omega_n}$$

4. (kw 7.12)

$$a) f(t) = \begin{cases} -1 & 0 < t < T_0/2 \\ 1 & T_0/2 < t < T_0 \end{cases}$$



$$f(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n e^{i \frac{2\pi n}{T_0} t}$$

$$c_n = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_0^{T_0} f(t) e^{-i \frac{2\pi n}{T_0} t} dt = \frac{1}{T_0} \left[ -\int_0^{T_0/2} e^{-i \frac{2\pi n}{T_0} t} dt + \int_{T_0/2}^{T_0} e^{-i \frac{2\pi n}{T_0} t} dt \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{T_0} \left[ \frac{-T_0}{i2\pi n} (e^{-i\pi n} - 1) - \frac{T_0}{i2\pi n} (e^{-i2\pi n} - e^{-i\pi n}) \right]$$

$$= -\frac{i}{2\pi n} \left[ e^{-i\pi n} - 1 + (-1)(1 - e^{-i\pi n}) \right]$$

$$= -\frac{i}{2\pi n} \cdot 2(e^{i\pi n} - 1) = \frac{i}{\pi n} (1 - e^{i\pi n}) = \begin{cases} 0 & n = 2k \quad k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ \frac{2i}{\pi n} & n = 2k+1 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} + x(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{2i}{\pi(2k+1)} e^{i \frac{2\pi}{T_0} (2k+1)t}$$

$$\text{assume } x(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} c_k e^{i \frac{2\pi}{T_0} k t} \rightarrow \dot{x}(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} i \frac{2\pi}{T_0} k c_k e^{i \frac{2\pi}{T_0} k t}$$

$$x(t) + \dot{x}(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} c_k \left(1 + \frac{2\pi i k}{T_0}\right) e^{i \frac{2\pi k}{T_0} t} = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{2i}{\pi(2k+1)} e^{i \frac{2\pi}{T_0} (2k+1)t}$$

so  $c_n = 0$  if  $n$  even

$$c_n = \frac{2i}{\pi n \left(1 + \frac{2\pi i n}{T_0}\right)} \quad n = 2k+1$$

d. driven RC circuit.  $f$  is square wave actuator; response is a triangle wave