

ECE 351 - Section 51

FOURIER SERIES APPROXIMATION OF A SQUARE WAVE

Lab 8 Prelab

Submitted By: Tristan Denning

1 Solution

Task 1 - Derivations for $\mathbf{a}_k, b_k, x(t)$

 \mathbf{a}_{k} .)

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

$$\therefore b_k = \frac{2}{T} \left[\int_0^{\frac{T}{2}} \cos(kw_0 t) dt - \int_{\frac{T}{2}}^T \cos(k\omega_0 t) dt \right]$$

$$= \frac{2}{Tkw_0} \left[\left(\sin\left(kw_0 \frac{T}{2}\right) - \sin(kw_0 * 0) \right) - \left(\sin(kw_0 T) - \sin\left(kw_0 \frac{T}{2}\right) \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{2}{2\pi kw_0} \left[\left(\sin\left(kw_0 \frac{2\pi}{2w_0}\right) + 0 \right) - \left(\sin\left(kw_0 \frac{2\pi}{w_0}\right) - \sin\left(kw_0 \frac{2\pi}{2w_0}\right) \right) \right]$$

$$= 0$$

$$a_k = 0 (1)$$

This result is consistent with the symmetry expectations of a Fourier series.

For odd functions (like the one given):

$$a_0 = 0 (2)$$

$$a_k = 0$$

 \mathbf{b}_{k} .)

$$b_{k} = \frac{2}{T} \int_{0}^{T} x(t) \sin(k\omega_{0}t) dt$$

$$x(t) = \begin{cases} 1, 0 < t < \frac{T}{2} \\ -1, \frac{T}{2} < t < T \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore b_{k} = \frac{2}{T} \left[\int_{0}^{\frac{T}{2}} \sin(kw_{0}t) dt - \int_{\frac{T}{2}}^{T} \sin(k\omega_{0}t) dt \right]$$

$$= \frac{2}{Tkw_{0}} \left[\left(-\cos\left(kw_{0}\frac{T}{2}\right) + \cos(kw_{0}*0) \right) - \left(-\cos(kw_{0}T) + \cos\left(kw_{0}\frac{T}{2}\right) \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{2}{2\pi kw_{0}} \left[\left(-\cos\left(kw_{0}\frac{2\pi}{2w_{0}}\right) + 1 \right) - \left(-\cos\left(kw_{0}\frac{2\pi}{w_{0}}\right) + \cos\left(kw_{0}\frac{2\pi}{2w_{0}}\right) \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{k\pi} [-2\cos(k\pi) + 1 + \cos(2k\pi)]$$

$$= \frac{2}{k\pi} [-\cos(k\pi) + 1] \therefore \cos(2k\pi) = 1$$

$$= \frac{2}{k\pi} [1 - (-1)^{n}]$$

$$\therefore b_{k} = \frac{2}{k\pi} [1 - (-1)^{n}]$$
(3)

Now plug (1) and (2) into x(t)

$$x(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{2}{k\pi} (1 - (-1)^n) \sin(kw_0 t) \right]$$
 (4)