

# Prelab 10

1. a)

$$\begin{aligned}
 2 \cos(\omega_1 t) \cos(\omega_2 t) &= \frac{1}{2} (e^{i\omega_1 t} + e^{-i\omega_1 t}) (e^{i\omega_2 t} + e^{-i\omega_2 t}) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} (e^{i\omega_1 t + i\omega_2 t} + e^{i\omega_1 t - i\omega_2 t} + e^{-i\omega_1 t + i\omega_2 t} + e^{-i\omega_1 t - i\omega_2 t}) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} (e^{i(\omega_1 + \omega_2)t} + e^{i(\omega_1 - \omega_2)t} + e^{i(\omega_2 - \omega_1)t} + e^{i(-\omega_1 - \omega_2)t}) \\
 &= (\cos((\omega_1 + \omega_2)t) + i \sin((\omega_1 + \omega_2)t) + \cos((\omega_1 - \omega_2)t) + i \sin((\omega_1 - \omega_2)t) \\
 &\quad + \cos((\omega_2 - \omega_1)t) + i \sin((\omega_2 - \omega_1)t) + \cos((-\omega_1 - \omega_2)t) + i \sin((-\omega_1 - \omega_2)t)) \frac{1}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

b)  $V(t) = A \cos(\omega_0 t) + A \cos(4\omega_0 t)$

$$V(t) = a_0 + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (a_i \cos(\omega_i t) + b_i \sin(\omega_i t))$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T A \cos(\omega_0 t) + A \cos(4\omega_0 t) dt \quad T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_0}$$

$$a_i = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T (A \cos(\omega_0 t) + A \cos(4\omega_0 t)) \cos(\omega_i t) dt$$

$$a_1 = A$$

$$a_2 = A$$

$$b_i = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T (A \cos(\omega_0 t) + A \cos(4\omega_0 t)) \sin(\omega_i t) dt$$

$$b_1 = 0$$

$$b_2 = 0$$

$$b_3 = 0$$

$$V(t) = A \cos(\omega_0 t) + A \cos(4\omega_0 t)$$

continued

b)  $V(t) = A \cos(\omega_0 t) A \cos(4\omega_0 t)$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T A \cos(\omega_0 t) A \cos(4\omega_0 t) dt \quad T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_0}$$

$$a_0 = 0$$

$$a_1 = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T A \cos(\omega_0 t) A \cos(4\omega_0 t) \cos(\omega_1 t) dt$$

$$a_1 = 0$$

$$a_2 = 0$$

$$b_1 = 0$$

$$b_2 = 0$$



$$V(t) = A \cos(\omega_0 t) \text{ when } 0 \leq t < \frac{\pi}{\omega_0} \text{ else } 0$$

$$a_0 = \frac{\omega_0}{2\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{\omega_0}} A \cos(\omega_0 t) dt = \left( \frac{\omega_0}{2\pi} \right) \cdot A$$

$$a_1 = \frac{\pi}{\omega_0} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{\omega_0}} A \cos(\omega_0 t) \cos(\omega_1 t) dt$$

$$Z, \quad \frac{f_0}{\omega} = \omega_0 = \frac{1}{R\sqrt{C_1 C_2}}$$

$$Q = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{C_1}{C_2}}$$

$$R = \frac{f_0}{\omega} \cdot \sqrt{C_1 C_2}$$

$$4Q^2 = \frac{C_1}{C_2}$$

$$4Q^2 C_2 = C_1$$

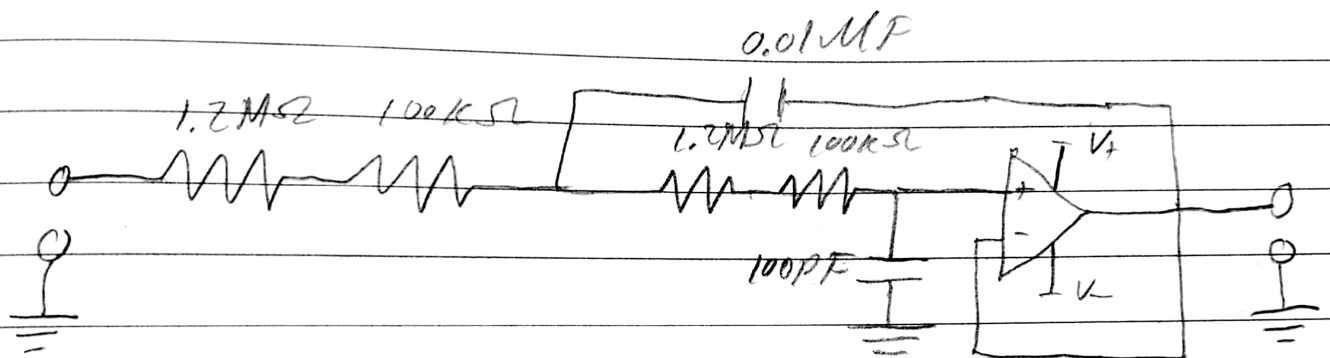
$$C_2 = 100 \text{ pF}$$

$$R = \frac{1}{\frac{4.8 \times 10^3}{2\pi} \sqrt{0.01 \text{ MF} \cdot 100 \text{ pF}}}$$

$$4.25 \cdot 100 \text{ pF} = C_1$$

$$0.01 \text{ MF} = C_1$$

$$R \approx 1,300,000 \Omega$$



$$5, a) i) f_1 = 9 \text{ KHz}, f_2 = 11 \text{ KHz}$$

$$ii) f_1 = 9 \text{ KHz}, f_2 = 10 \text{ KHz}, f_3 = 11 \text{ KHz}$$

$$b) i) f_1 = 4 \text{ KHz}, f_2 = 6 \text{ KHz}$$

$$ii) f_1 = 4 \text{ KHz}, f_2 = 5 \text{ KHz}, f_3 = 6 \text{ KHz}$$

