Worksheet 8

Contents

To accompany Chapter 4.3 Fourier Transforms for Circuit and LTI Systems Analysis

This worksheet can be downloaded as a PDF file. We will step through this worksheet in class.

An annotatable copy of the notes for this presentation will be distributed before the second class meeting as **Worksheet 8** in the **Week 6: Classroom Activities** section of the Canvas site. I will also distribute a copy to your personal **Worksheets** section of the **OneNote Class Notebook** so that you can add your own notes using OneNote.

You are expected to have at least watched the video presentation of Unit 4.3: Fourier Transforms for Circuit and LTI Systems Analysis of the notes before coming to class. If you haven't watch it afterwards!

After class, the lecture recording and the annotated version of the worksheets will be made available through Canvas.

The System Function

System response from system impulse response

Recall that the convolution integral of a system with impulse response $h(t)$ and input $u(t)$ is

$$h(t) * u(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(t-\tau)u(\tau)\,d\tau.$$

We let

$$g(t) = h(t) * u(t)$$

Then by the time convolution property

$$h(t) * u(t) = g(t) \Leftrightarrow G(\omega) = H(\omega).U(\omega)$$

We call $H(\omega)$ the *system function*.

We note that the system function $H(\omega)$ and the impulse response $h(t)$ form the Fourier transform pair

$$h(t) \Leftrightarrow H(\omega)$$

Obtaining system response

If we know the impulse resonse $h(t)$, we can compute the system response $g(t)$ of any input $u(t)$ by multiplying the Fourier transforms of $H(\omega)$ and $U(\omega)$ to obtain $G(\omega)$. Then we take the inverse Fourier transform of $G(\omega)$ to obtain the response $g(t)$.

1. Transform $h(t) \rightarrow H(\omega)$
2. Transform $u(t) \rightarrow U(\omega)$
3. Compute $G(\omega) = H(\omega).U(\omega)$
4. Find $\mathcal{F}^{-1}\{G(\omega)\} \rightarrow g(t)$

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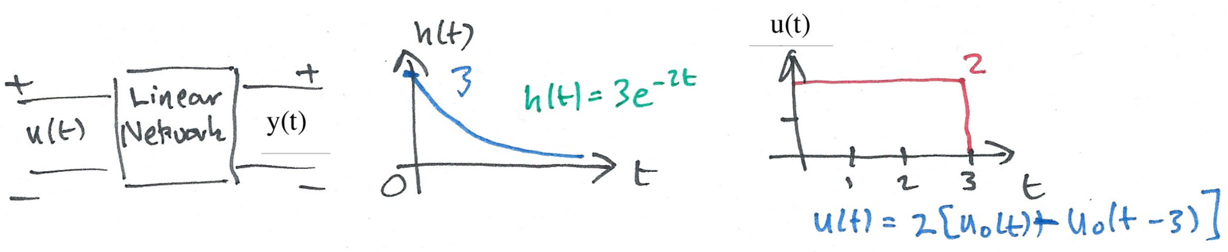
Examples

Example 1

Karris example 8.8: for the linear network shown below, the impulse response is $h(t) = 3e^{-2t}$. Use the Fourier transform to compute the response $y(t)$ when the input $u(t) = 2[u_0(t) - u_0(t-3)]$. Verify the result with MATLAB.



Solution to example 1

Matlab verification of example 1

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```
U1 = fourier(2*heaviside(t),t,w)
```

```
H = fourier(3*exp(-2*t)*heaviside(t),t,w)
```

```
Y1=simplify(H*U1)
```

```
y1 = simplify(ifourier(Y1,w,t))
```

Get y2

Substitute $t-3$ into t.

```
y2 = subs(y1,t,t-3)
```

```
y = y1 - y2
```

Plot result

```
fplot(y,[0,6])
title('Solution to Example 1')
ylabel('y(t)')
xlabel('t [s]')
grid
```

See ft3_ex1.m

Result is equivalent to:

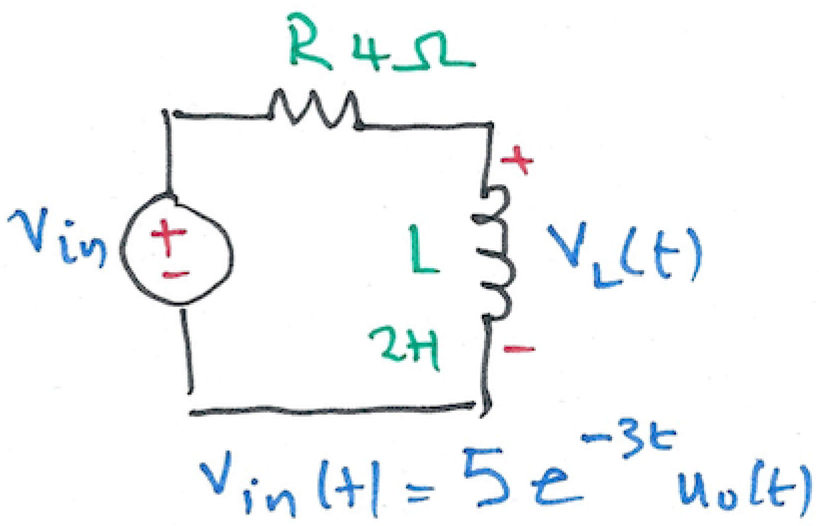
```
y = 3*heaviside(t) - 3*heaviside(t - 3) + 3*heaviside(t - 3)*exp(6 - 2*t) -
```

Which after gathering terms gives

$$y(t) = 3(1 - 3e^{-2t})u_0(t) - 3(1 - 3e^{-2(t-3)})u_0(t-3)$$

Example 2

Karris example 8.9: for the circuit shown below, use the Fourier transfrom method, and the system function $H(\omega)$ to compute $V_L(t)$. Assume $i_L(0^-) = 0$. Verify the result with Matlab.



Solution to example 2

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Matlab verification of example 2

```
syms t w
H = j*w/(j*w + 2)
```

```
Vin = fourier(5*exp(-3*t)*heaviside(t),t,w)
```

```
Vout=simplify(H*Vin)
```

```
vout = simplify(ifourier(Vout,w,t))
```

Plot result

```
fplot(vout,[0,6])
title('Solution to Example 2')
ylabel('v_{out}(t) [V]')
xlabel('t [s]')
grid
```

See ft3_ex2.m

Result is equivalent to:

```
vout = -5*exp(-3*t)*heaviside(t)*(2*exp(t) - 3)
```

Which after gathering terms gives

$$v_{\mathrm{out}} = 5\left(3e^{-3t} - 2e^{-2t}\right)u_0(t)$$

Example 3

Karris example 8.10: for the linear network shown below, the input-output relationship is:

$$\frac{d}{dt}v_{\mathrm{out}} + 4v_{\mathrm{out}} = 10v_{\mathrm{in}}$$

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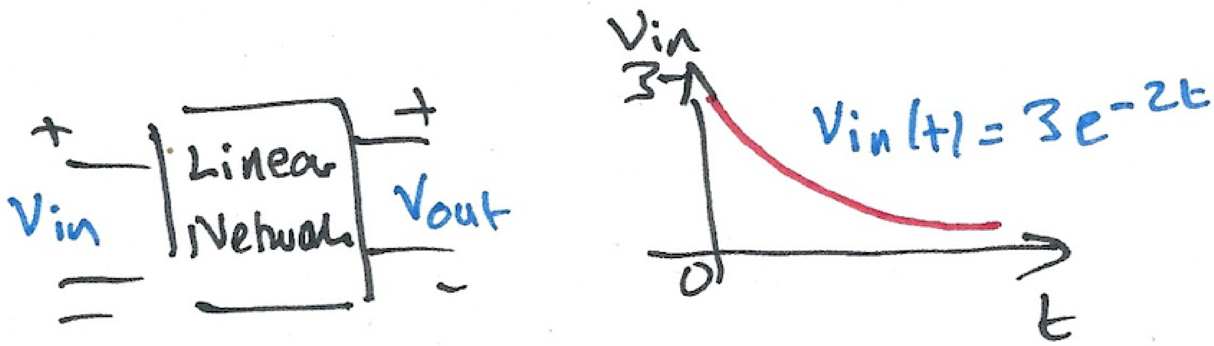
where $v_{\text{in}} = 3e^{-2t}$. Use the Fourier transform method, and the system function $H(\omega)$ to compute the output v_{out}. Verify the result with Matlab.



Solution to example 3

Matlab verification of example 3

```
syms t w
H = 10/(j*w + 4)
```

Skip to main content

```
Vout=simplify(H*Vin)
```

```
vout = simplify(ifourier(Vout,w,t))
```

Plot result

```
ezplot(vout)
title('Solution to Example 3')
ylabel('v_{out}(t) [V]')
xlabel('t [s]')
grid
```

See ft3_ex3.m

Result is equiavlent to:

```
15*exp(-4*t)*heaviside(t)*(exp(2*t) - 1)
```

Which after gathering terms gives

$$v_{\text{out}}(t) = 15\left(e^{-2t} - e^{-4t}\right)u_0(t)$$

Example 4

Karris example 8.11: the voltage across a 1 Ω resistor is known to be $V_R(t) = 3e^{-2t}u_0(t)$. Compute the energy dissipated in the resistor for $0 < t < \infty$, and verify the result using Parseval's theorem. Verify the result with Matlab.

Note from tables of integrals

$$\int \frac{1}{a^2 + x^2}\,dx = \frac{1}{a}\arctan\frac{x}{a} + C.$$

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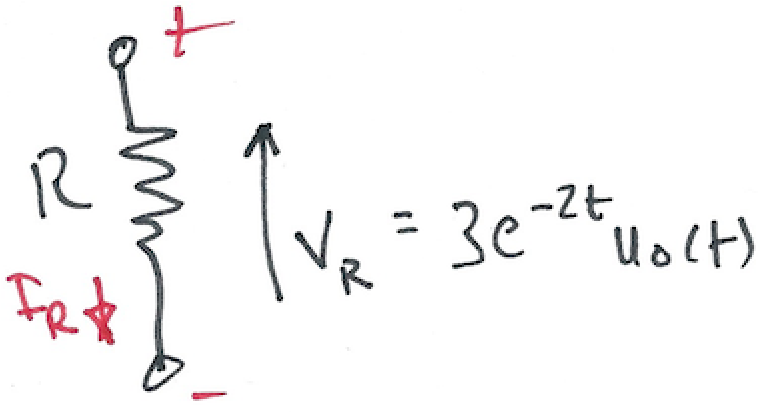

Solution to example 4

Matlab verification of example 4

```
syms t w
```

Calcuate energy from time function

```
Vr = 3*exp(-2*t)*heaviside(t);
R = 1;
```

Skip to main content

```
Pr = Vr^2/R
Wr = int(Pr,t,0,inf)
```

Calculate using Parseval's theorem

```
Fw = fourier(Vr,t,w)
```

```
Fw2 = simplify(abs(Fw)^2)
```

```
Wr=2/(2*pi)*int(Fw2,w,0,inf)
```

See ft3_ex4.m

Solutions

See Worked Solutions in the Worked Solutions to Selected Week 5 Problems of the Canvas course site.