

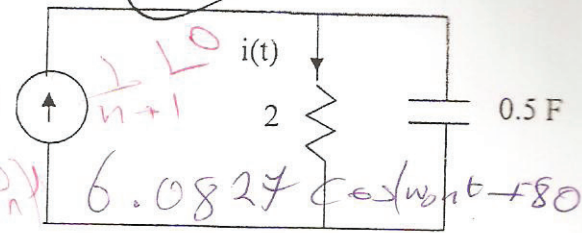
Question #1 (10 mark)

Periodic signal has the following Fourier series

$$f(t) = \sum_{n=1}^3 \frac{1}{n+1} \cos(n\omega_0 t) + \sum_{n=1}^3 \frac{2}{n} \sin(n\omega_0 t)$$

Where $\omega_0 = 2$ rad/sec

- Find: 1- sketch spectrum "magnitude and Phase" for C_n "complex coefficients" for the periodic signal
 2- The signal applied to the circuit shown, find $i(t)$
 3- What is the power dissipated on the resistance



$I(t) = \sum_{n=1}^3 (C_n \cos(n\omega_0 t + \theta_n))$

$\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T} \rightarrow T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_0}, T = \pi$

$C_n = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T f(t) e^{-jn\omega_0 t} dt = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \frac{1}{n+1} \cos(2nt) e^{-jn\omega_0 t} dt + \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \frac{1}{n} \sin(2nt) e^{-jn\omega_0 t} dt$

let $u = \cos 2nt$ $du = -2n \sin 2nt dt$
 $du = \frac{-1}{2n} \sin 2nt dt$ $v = \frac{1}{-j2n} e^{-j2nt}$

$\int_0^\pi \cos 2nt e^{-j2nt} dt = \cos 2nt \cdot \frac{j}{2n} e^{-j2nt} \Big|_0^\pi + \frac{j}{4n^2} \int_0^\pi \sin 2nt e^{-j2nt} dt$

let $u = \sin 2nt$ $du = 2n \cos 2nt dt$
 $du = \frac{1}{2n} \cos 2nt dt$ $v = \frac{j}{2n} e^{-j2nt}$

$\int_0^\pi \sin 2nt e^{-j2nt} dt = \frac{j}{2n} \cos 2nt e^{-j2nt} \Big|_0^\pi - \frac{j^2}{8n^3} \int_0^\pi \cos 2nt e^{-j2nt} dt$

$\frac{16n^4 + j^2}{16n^4} \int_0^\pi \cos 2nt e^{-j2nt} dt = \left[\frac{j}{2n} e^{-j2nt} - \frac{1}{2n} \right] \Rightarrow \int_0^\pi \cos 2nt e^{-j2nt} dt = \frac{j(e^{-j2n\pi} - 1)}{2n} + \frac{16n^4}{16n^4 + j^2}$

$\int_0^\pi \sin 2nt e^{-j2nt} dt = \frac{j}{2n} \cos 2nt e^{-j2nt} \Big|_0^\pi - \frac{j^2}{8n^3} \int_0^\pi \cos 2nt e^{-j2nt} dt$

$= \frac{j}{2n} \cos 2nt e^{-j2nt} \Big|_0^\pi - \frac{j^2}{8n^3} \int_0^\pi \cos 2nt e^{-j2nt} dt$

$\frac{16n^4 + j^2}{2n} \int_0^\pi \sin 2nt e^{-j2nt} dt = \frac{-j^2}{8n^3} e^{-j2nt} - \frac{j^2}{8n^3} = -j^2 \frac{(e^{-j2n\pi} + 1)}{8n^3}$

$\int_0^\pi \sin 2nt e^{-j2nt} dt = \frac{2n}{16n^4 + j^2} \cdot -j^2 \frac{(e^{-j2n\pi} + 1)}{1} = \frac{2n}{16n^2 - 1} (e^{-j2n\pi} + 1)$

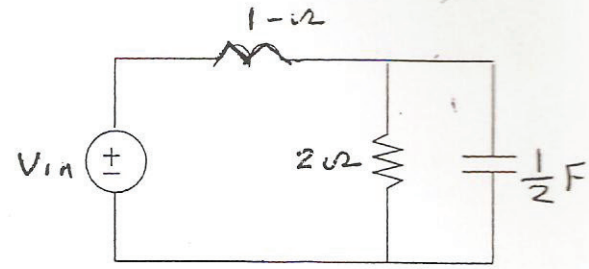
$C_n = \frac{1}{\pi(n+1)} + \frac{j8n^3}{16n^2 - 1} (e^{-j2n\pi} - 1) + \frac{4}{16n^2 - 1} (e^{-j2n\pi} + 1) =$

$\frac{1}{\pi(16n^2 - 1)} \left[\frac{j8n^3}{n+1} (e^{-j2n\pi} - 1) + 4e^{-j2n\pi} + 4 \right]$

Question # 2 (10 mark)

For the circuit shown:

If $V_{in}(t) = \delta(t-1)$ applied to the input, what is $V_c(t)$



$$V_{in} = e^{-(t-1)} \mathcal{U}(t-1)$$

$$V_c(j\omega) = \frac{2}{3} e^{-j\omega(t-1)} \mathcal{U}(t-1)$$

b) for system shown, find and sketch $i(t)$, knowing that $V_{in}(t)$ given by the following signal

1 - $Z(j\omega) = \frac{1}{j\omega}$

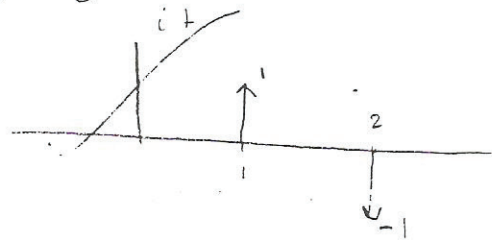
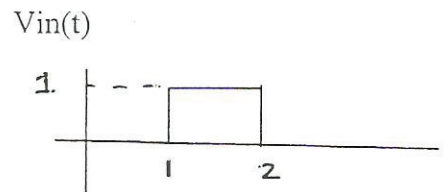
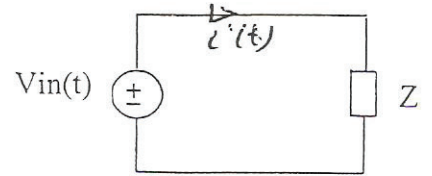
2 - $Z(j\omega) = e^{j2\omega}$

$$V_{in}(j\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt = \int_1^2 1 e^{-j\omega t} dt = \frac{1}{-j\omega} [e^{-j\omega t}]_1^2$$

$$V_{in}(j\omega) = \frac{1}{-j\omega} [e^{-j2\omega} - e^{-j\omega}]$$

$$I(j\omega) = \frac{V_{in}(j\omega)}{Z(j\omega)} = \frac{\frac{1}{-j\omega} [e^{-j2\omega} - e^{-j\omega}]}{\frac{1}{j\omega}} = e^{-j\omega} - e^{-j2\omega}$$

$$I(t) = \delta(t-1) - \delta(t-2)$$



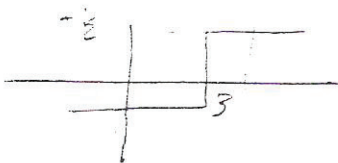
$$I(j\omega) = \frac{1}{-j\omega} [e^{-j2\omega} - e^{-j\omega}] \cdot e^{-j2\omega} = \frac{e^{-j4\omega}}{-j\omega + 0} + \frac{e^{-j3\omega}}{j\omega + 0}$$

$$I(t) = -\frac{1}{2} \text{Sgn}(t-4) + \frac{1}{2} \text{Sgn}(t-3)$$

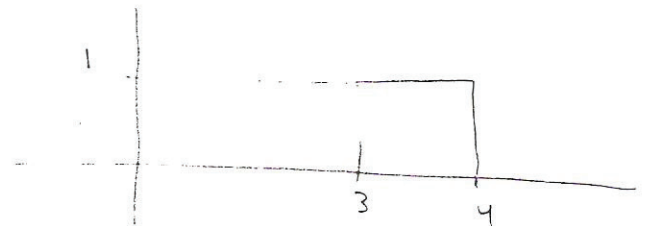
$\text{Sgn}(t-4)$



$\text{Sgn}(t-3)$



$$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

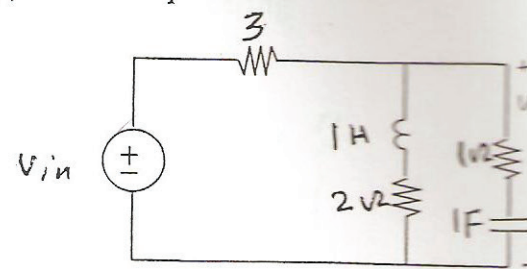
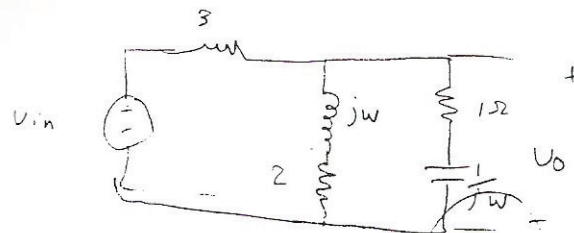


$\frac{1}{1 \times 0}$

Question # (5 marks)

For system shown knowing that $V_{in}(t)$ is the input and $V_o(t)$ is the output:

Find $h(t)$



$$V_o = \frac{2 + j\omega}{5 + j\omega} \cdot V_{in} \Rightarrow \frac{V_o(j\omega)}{V_{in}(j\omega)} = H(j\omega) = \frac{2 + j\omega}{5 + j\omega}$$

$$H(j\omega) = 1 - \frac{3}{5 + j\omega}$$

$$h(t) = (\delta(t) - 3e^{-5t}) u(t)$$



$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 5 + j\omega \overline{) 2 + j\omega} \\ \underline{75 + j\omega} \\ -3 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{V_o}{3I + V_o}$$