

▼ Fourier Series Example

▼ Define the function

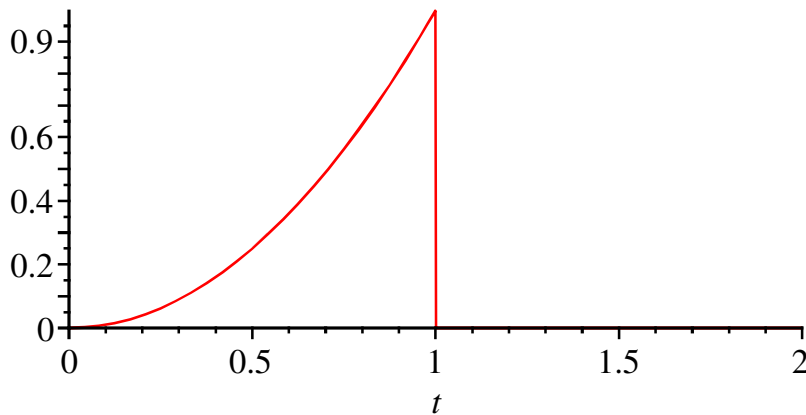
The only thing in this section that needs to be changes is the period, T, and the definition of the function, g.

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{restart} \\ T := 2 \end{array} \right. \quad T := 2 \quad (1.1.1)$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \omega := \frac{2}{T} \\ \omega := \end{array} \right. \quad \omega := \quad (1.1.2)$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} g := \text{piecewise}(t < 1, t^2, t < 2, 0) \\ g := \begin{cases} t^2 & t < 1 \\ 0 & t < 2 \end{cases} \end{array} \right. \quad (1.1.3)$$

plot(g, t=0..T)



▼ Define the Fourier Coefficients and the Fourier Series

None of the lines below need to be changed.

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} a_0 = \frac{1}{T} \left(\int_0^T g \, dt \right) \\ a_0 := \frac{1}{6} \end{array} \right. \quad (1.2.1)$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{T} \left(\int_0^T g \cos(n \omega_0 t) dt \right)$$

$$a_n := n \frac{2}{T} \left(\int_0^T g \cos(n \omega_0 t) dt \right) \quad (1.2.2)$$

$$b_n = \frac{2}{T} \left(\int_0^T g \sin(n \omega_0 t) dt \right)$$

$$b_n := n \frac{2}{T} \left(\int_0^T g \sin(n \omega_0 t) dt \right) \quad (1.2.3)$$

Now let's calculate the Fourier Series using these coefficients

$$f := m \quad a_0 + \sum_{k=1}^m (a_n(k) \cos(k \omega_0 t) + b_n(k) \sin(k \omega_0 t))$$

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We can now find the first "m" terms of the Fourier series by writing f(m) as shown below. The "evalf(f(6),4)" just says to calculate the first 6 terms using 4 digits. Plot(f(26), t = 0.. 2T) is plotting the first 26 terms. These can be changed to look at as many terms as you'd like.

$$\text{evalf}(f(6), 4)$$

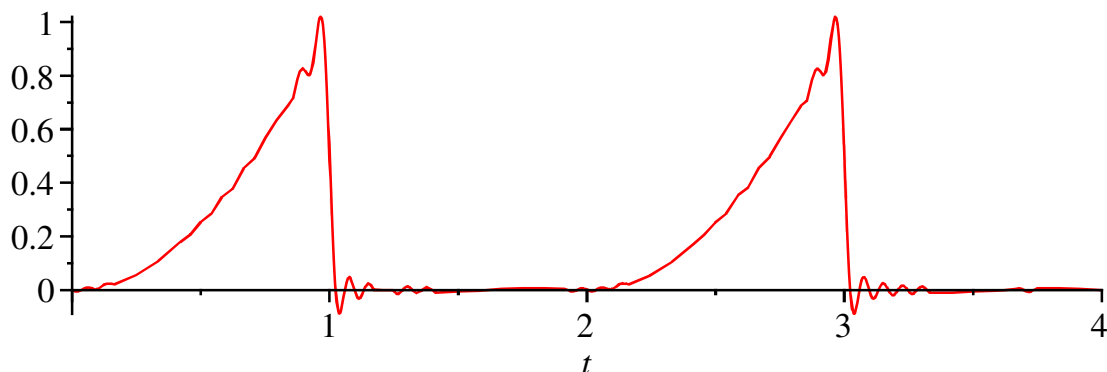
$$0.1667 \quad 0.2026 \cos(3.142 t) \quad 0.1893 \sin(3.142 t) \quad 0.05065 \cos(6.284 t)$$

$$0.1592 \sin(6.284 t) \quad 0.02251 \cos(9.426 t) \quad 0.1013 \sin(9.426 t)$$

$$0.01266 \cos(12.57 t) \quad 0.07958 \sin(12.57 t) \quad 0.008104 \cos(15.71 t)$$

$$0.06262 \sin(15.71 t) \quad 0.005628 \cos(18.85 t) \quad 0.05306 \sin(18.85 t)$$

plot(f(26), t = 0.. 2T)



► **Calculate the magnitude and phase of the Fourier Components (if desired)**

▼ **Use this function as forcing to a physical system**

Define the transfer function (this is the only line that needs to be changed in this section)

$$TF := \frac{1}{s^2 + 2s + 100} \qquad TF := \frac{1}{s^2 + 2s + 100} \qquad (1.4.1)$$

Find the magnitude and phase of the transfer function at $s = j\omega$

$$mag := |subs(s = I, TF)| \qquad mag := |subs(s = I, TF)| \qquad (1.4.2)$$

$$angletf := argument(subs(s = I, TF)) \qquad angletf := argument(subs(s = I, TF)) \qquad (1.4.3)$$

$$y := j \left[a_0 mag(0) + \sum_{m=1}^j (a_n(m) mag(m \omega_0) \cos(m \omega_0 t - angletf(m \omega_0)) + b_n(m) mag(m \omega_0) \sin(m \omega_0 t - angletf(m \omega_0))) \right] \qquad (1.4.4)$$

Let's look at the first 6 terms of the steady-state response using 5 decimal places.

$$evalf(y(6), 5) \qquad (1.4.5)$$

$$0.0016667 \quad 0.0022428 \cos(3.1416 t - 0.069599) \quad 0.0020953 \sin(3.1416 t - 0.069599) \quad 0.00081960 \cos(6.2832 t - 0.20473) \quad 0.0025748 \sin(6.2832 t - 0.20473) \quad 0.0010275 \cos(9.4248 t - 1.0357) \quad 0.0046241 \sin(9.4248 t - 1.0357) \quad 0.00020059 \cos(12.566 t - 0.40940) \quad 0.0012604 \sin(12.566 t - 0.40940) \quad 0.000054013 \cos(15.708 t - 0.21091) \quad 0.00041734 \sin(15.708 t - 0.21091) \quad 0.000021811 \cos(18.850 t - 0.14660) \quad 0.00020557 \sin(18.850 t - 0.14660)$$

Let's plot the steady state response. To change the number of terms just change the number in parenthesis after y.

$$plot(y(6), t = 0 .. 2 T)$$

