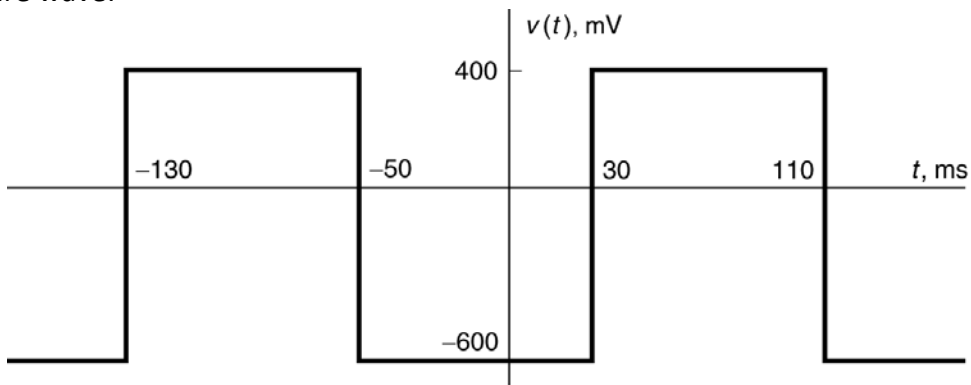


From Table 15.4-1

$$v(t) = \frac{A}{2} + \frac{2A}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin((2n-1)\omega_0 t)}{2n-1} \quad \text{where } \omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T}$$

Consider this square wave:



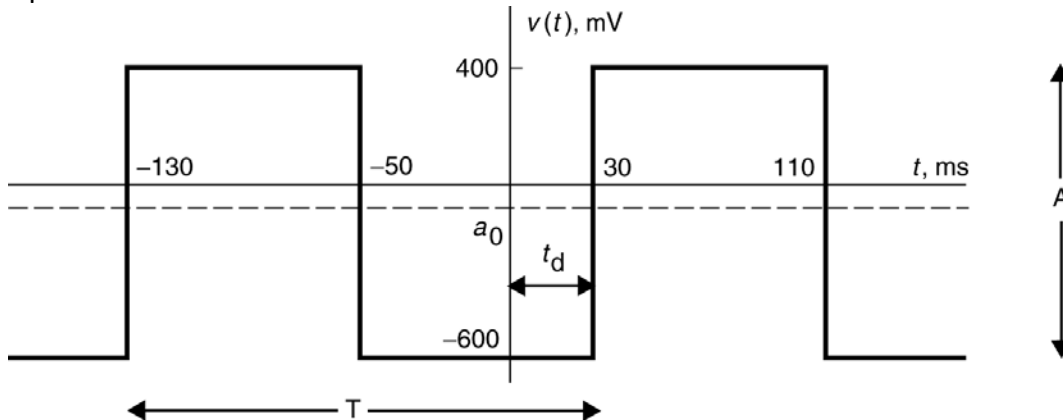
Let's make two changes to the Fourier Series:

1. Change the average value from  $\frac{A}{2}$  to  $a_0$ .
2. Introduce a delay,  $t_d$ .

Now we have

$$v(t) = a_0 + \frac{2A}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin((2n-1)\omega_0(t-t_d))}{2n-1} = a_0 + \frac{2A}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin((2n-1)(\omega_0 t - \theta))}{2n-1} \quad \text{where } \omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T}$$

Let's label the square wave:



$$A = 400 - (-600) = 1000 \text{ mV} = 1 \text{ V}, \quad a_0 = \frac{400 + (-600)}{2} = -100 \text{ mV}, \quad t_d = 30 \text{ ms}$$

$$T = 110 - (-50) = 160 \text{ ms} \Rightarrow \omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{0.16} = 39.27 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\theta = \omega_0 t_d = \frac{2\pi}{0.16} (.03) = 0.1875(2\pi) \text{ rad} = 67.5^\circ$$

Let's modify that MATLAB script from Example 15.2-2 to correspond to this square wave:

```
% Ex15_4_1HO.m - square wave Fourier series
% -----
%       Describe the periodic waveform, v(t)
% -----
T=0.16; % period
a0=-0.1; % average value
A=1; % peak-to-peak amplitude
theta=67.5; % phase angle in degrees
theta=theta*pi/180; %phase angle in radians
% -----
% Obtain a list of equally spaced instants of time
% -----
w0=2*pi/T; % fundamental frequency, rad/s
tf=T; % final time
dt=tf/200; % time increment
t=-tf:dt:tf; % time, s
% -----
% Approximate v(t) using the trig Fourier series.
% -----
v = a0*ones(size(t)); % initialize v(t) as vector
for n=1:500
    v = v + (2*A/pi/(2*n-1))*sin((2*n-1)*(w0*t - theta));
end
% -----
%       Plot the Fourier series
% -----
plot(t, v)
axis([-tf tf -0.8 0.5])
grid
xlabel('time, s')
ylabel('v(t) V')
title('Square Wave')
```

Running this script produces this plot:

