

1.- Integral de Fourier de la siguiente señal:

$$f(t) = \{-V \text{ si } -2\tau \leq t \leq -\tau, V \text{ si } \tau \leq t \leq 2\tau, 0 \text{ en otro caso}\}$$

$$F(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) \exp(-j\omega t) dt. \text{ En nuestro caso :}$$

$$F(\omega) = \int_{-2\tau}^{-\tau} -V \exp(-j\omega t) dt + \int_{\tau}^{2\tau} V \exp(-j\omega t) dt$$

$$F(\omega) = \frac{V}{j\omega} (\exp(j\omega\tau) - \exp(2j\omega\tau)) - \frac{V}{j\omega} (\exp(-2j\omega\tau) - \exp(-j\omega\tau))$$

$$F(\omega) = \frac{V}{j\omega} [\exp(j\omega\tau) + \exp(-j\omega\tau)] - \frac{V}{j\omega} [\exp(2j\omega\tau) + \exp(-2j\omega\tau)]$$

$$F(\omega) = \frac{V}{j\omega} 2 \cos(\omega\tau) - \frac{V}{j\omega} 2 \cos(2\omega\tau) = \frac{2V}{j\omega} (\cos(\omega\tau) - \cos(2\omega\tau))$$

$$f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(\omega) \exp(j\omega t) d\omega$$

2.- Coeficientes de la señal periódica:

$$T = 4\tau$$

$$f(t) = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{n=+\infty} c_n \exp(j\omega_n t) \text{ siendo } c_n = \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} f(t) \exp(-j\omega_n t) dt \text{ y } \omega_n = \frac{2\pi}{T} n$$

$$c_n = \int_{-4\tau/2}^{4\tau/2} f(t) \exp(-j\omega_n t) dt = \int_{-2\tau}^{-\tau} -V \exp(-j\omega_n t) dt + \int_{\tau}^{2\tau} V \exp(-j\omega_n t) dt$$

De acuerdo con el apartado 1. tenemos que:

$$c_n = \frac{2V}{j\omega_n} (\cos(\omega_n\tau) - \cos(2\omega_n\tau)) \text{ con } n \in \mathbf{Z} \text{ y } \omega_n = \frac{2\pi}{T} n = \frac{2\pi}{4\tau} n$$

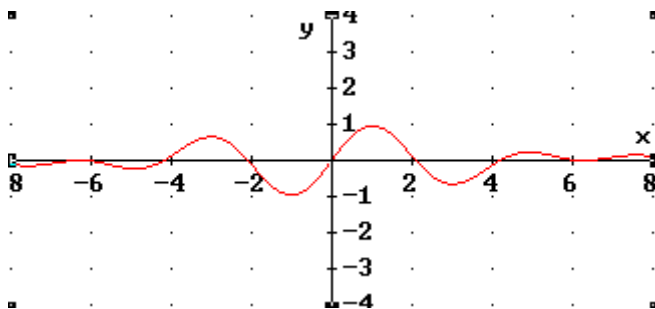
Haciendo cuentas teniendo en cuenta que $T = 4\tau$

$$c_n = \frac{4V\tau}{jn\pi} (\cos(\frac{n\pi}{2}) - \cos(n\pi)). \text{ Además } c_n = -c_{-n}$$

Entonces se tiene que:

$$c_1 = \frac{4V\tau}{j\pi}; c_2 = -\frac{4V\tau}{j\pi}; c_3 = \frac{4V\tau}{3j\pi}; c_4 = 0; c_5 = \frac{4V\tau}{5j\pi}; c_6 = -\frac{4V\tau}{3j\pi}$$

La representación gráfica de $(1/x)(\cos x - \cos(2x))$ es



Entonces $|F(\omega)| = 2V\tau g(\omega\tau)$ donde $g(x) = (1/x)(\cos x - \cos(2x))$.