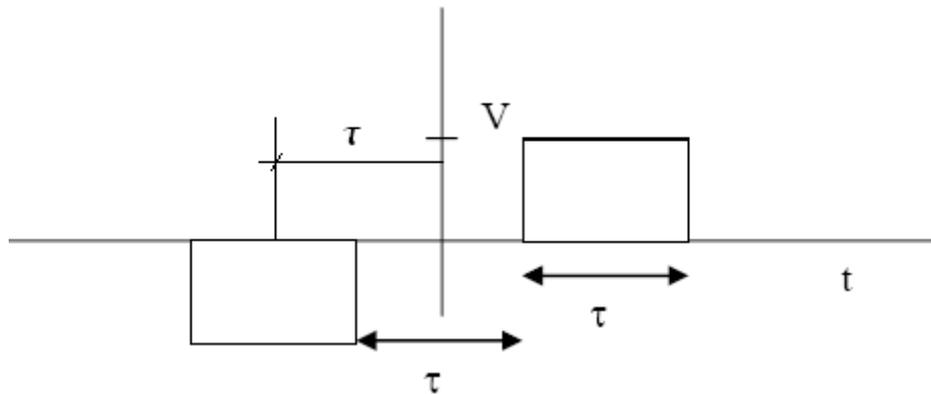


1) Calcular la integral de Fourier de la siguiente señal:



- Para calcularla uso las propiedades de linealidad y desplazamiento:

$$F(\omega) = \int_{-\tau}^{\tau} f(t)e^{-j\omega t} dt = -F(\omega_1) + F(\omega_2), \text{ siendo}$$

$$F(\omega_1) = F(\omega)e^{-j\omega t} \text{ y } F(\omega_2) = F(\omega)e^{j\omega t}$$

(donde t es el desplazamiento, que es igual a τ)

- Como sabemos, la integral de Fourier de un pulso rectangular centrado en el origen es:

$$F(\omega_0) = \int_{-\tau}^{\tau} f(t)e^{-j\omega t} dt = v\tau \frac{\text{sen}(\omega\tau/2)}{\omega\tau/2}, \text{ por lo que sustituyendo:}$$

$$F(\omega) = -v\tau \frac{\text{sen}(\omega\tau/2)}{\omega\tau/2} e^{-j\omega\tau} + v\tau \frac{\text{sen}(\omega\tau/2)}{\omega\tau/2} e^{j\omega\tau} \Rightarrow$$

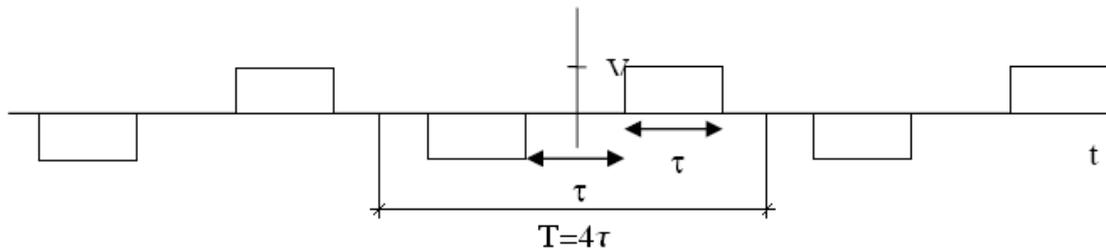
$$\Rightarrow F(\omega) = v\tau \frac{\text{sen}(\omega\tau/2)}{\omega\tau/2} (e^{j\omega\tau} - e^{-j\omega\tau}) \Rightarrow$$

(aquí utilizamos la fórmula: $e^{j\omega\tau} - e^{-j\omega\tau} = 2j\text{sen}(\omega\tau)$)

$$\Rightarrow F(\omega) = v\tau \frac{\text{sen}(\omega\tau/2)}{\omega\tau/2} (2j\text{sen}(\omega\tau)) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow F(\omega) = 2v\tau \frac{\text{sen}(\omega\tau/2)}{\omega\tau/2} \text{sen}(\omega\tau) j$$

- 2) Utilizando los resultados anteriores calcular los coeficientes de la serie de Fourier de la siguiente señal periódica



- Sabemos que: $\omega_n = \frac{2\pi}{T} n = \frac{2\pi}{4\tau} n = \frac{\pi}{2\tau} n$, por lo que vamos a calcular los 6

primeros coeficientes de la serie de Fourier. Para ello sustituimos ω_n por el valor obtenido.

$$F(\omega_n) = 2v\tau \frac{\text{sen}(\omega_n\tau/2)}{\omega_n\tau/2} \text{sen}(\omega_n\tau) j \Rightarrow 2v\tau \frac{\text{sen}(\frac{\pi}{2\tau} n\tau/2)}{\frac{\pi}{2\tau} n\tau/2} \text{sen}(\frac{\pi}{2\tau} n\tau) j \Rightarrow$$

- Simplificando valores obtenemos una función que ya no depende de τ . Sólo depende de π y n .

$$\Rightarrow F(\omega_n) = 2v\tau \frac{\text{sen}(\frac{\pi}{4}n)}{\frac{\pi}{4}n} \text{sen}(\frac{\pi}{2}n)j$$

- Ahora vamos sustituyendo valores en n para calcular los coeficientes:

$$\bullet \omega_1 = 1 \Rightarrow C_1 = 2v\tau \frac{\text{sen}(\frac{\pi}{4})}{\frac{\pi}{4}} \text{sen}(\frac{\pi}{2})j = 8v\tau \frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{\pi} 1j = 4v\tau \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi} j$$

$$\bullet \omega_2 = 2 \Rightarrow C_2 = 2v\tau \frac{\text{sen}(\frac{\pi}{4}2)}{\frac{\pi}{4}2} \text{sen}(\frac{\pi}{2}2)j = 4v\tau \frac{\text{sen}(\frac{\pi}{2})}{\pi} \text{sen}(\pi)j = 4v\tau \frac{1}{\pi} 0j = 0$$

$$\bullet \omega_3 = 3 \Rightarrow C_3 = 2v\tau \frac{\text{sen}(\frac{\pi}{4}3)}{\frac{\pi}{4}3} \text{sen}(\frac{\pi}{2}3)j = 8v\tau \frac{\text{sen}(\frac{3}{4}\pi)}{3\pi} \text{sen}(\frac{3}{2}\pi)j = \frac{8}{3}v\tau \frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{\pi} (-1)j = -\frac{4}{3}v\tau \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi} j$$

$$\bullet \omega_4 = 4 \Rightarrow C_4 = 2v\tau \frac{\text{sen}(\frac{\pi}{4}4)}{\frac{\pi}{4}4} \text{sen}(\frac{\pi}{2}4)j = 2v\tau \frac{\text{sen}(\pi)}{\pi} \text{sen}(2\pi)j = 2v\tau \frac{0}{\pi} 0j = 0$$

$$\bullet \omega_5 = 5 \Rightarrow C_5 = 2v\tau \frac{\text{sen}(\frac{\pi}{4}5)}{\frac{\pi}{4}5} \text{sen}(\frac{\pi}{2}5)j = 8v\tau \frac{\text{sen}(\frac{5}{4}\pi)}{5\pi} \text{sen}(\frac{5}{2}\pi)j = \frac{8}{5}v\tau \frac{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{\pi} 1j = -\frac{4}{5}v\tau \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi} j$$

$$\bullet \omega_6 = 6 \Rightarrow C_6 = 2v\tau \frac{\text{sen}(\frac{\pi}{4}6)}{\frac{\pi}{4}6} \text{sen}(\frac{\pi}{2}6)j = 2v\tau \frac{\text{sen}(\frac{3}{2}\pi)}{\frac{\pi}{2}3} \text{sen}(3\pi)j = \frac{4}{3}v\tau \frac{-1}{\pi} 0j = 0$$

$$\bullet \omega_7 = 7 \Rightarrow C_7 = 2v\tau \frac{\text{sen}(\frac{\pi}{4}7)}{\frac{\pi}{4}7} \text{sen}(\frac{\pi}{2}7)j = 8v\tau \frac{\text{sen}(\frac{7}{4}\pi)}{7\pi} \text{sen}(\frac{7}{2}\pi)j = \frac{8}{7}v\tau \frac{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{\pi} (-1)j = \frac{4}{7}v\tau \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi} j$$

En resumen quedarían así los coeficientes:

$$\begin{aligned}
 C_1 &= 4v\tau \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi} j \\
 C_2 &= 0 \\
 C_3 &= -\frac{4}{3}v\tau \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi} j \\
 C_4 &= 0 \\
 C_5 &= -\frac{4}{5}v\tau \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi} j \\
 C_6 &= 0 \\
 C_7 &= \frac{4}{7}v\tau \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi} j \\
 C_8 &= 0 \\
 C_9 &= \frac{4}{9}v\tau \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi} j \\
 C_{10} &= 0 \\
 C_{11} &= -\frac{4}{11}v\tau \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi} j \\
 &\vdots \\
 &\vdots \\
 &\vdots
 \end{aligned}$$

Vemos que partiendo de C_1 se cumple que los pares valen 0 y los impares valen:

$$C_n = \pm \frac{4}{n}v\tau \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi} j,$$

siendo la serie 2 negativos, 2 positivos, 2 negativos, 2 positivos, etc

Para representarlos voy a llamar a la constante

$$\mu = 4v\tau \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi} j$$

$$C_1 = \mu \quad C_3 = -\frac{\mu}{3} \quad C_5 = -\frac{\mu}{5}$$

- El espectro de la Frecuencia quedaría de la siguiente manera:

