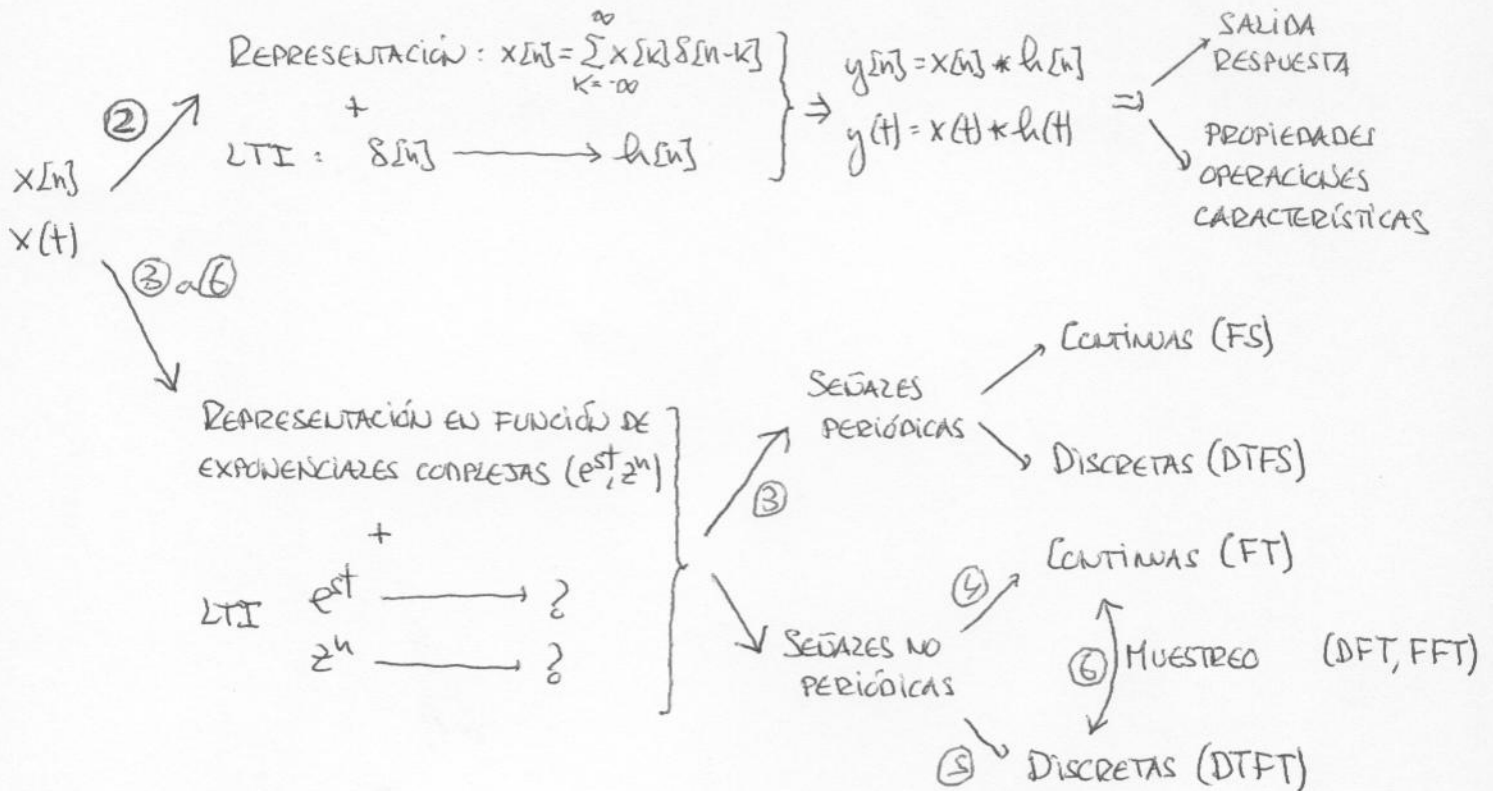


TEMA 3: REPRESENTACIÓN EN SERIE DE FOURIER (FS) DE SEÑALES PERIÓDICAS

* INTRODUCCIÓN

- ANÁLISIS FRECUENCIAL EN SISTEMAS LTI
- APROXIMACIÓN:



* RESPUESTA DE SISTEMAS LTI A EXPONENCIALES COMPLEJAS

$$\begin{aligned}
 x(t) = e^{st} &\xrightarrow{\text{LTI}} y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(\tau) x(t-\tau) d\tau = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(\tau) e^{s(t-\tau)} d\tau = e^{st} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(\tau) e^{-s\tau} d\tau = \\
 &= e^{st} \cdot H(s)
 \end{aligned}$$

e^{st} ES AUTOFUNCIÓN DE LOS SISTEMAS LTI, $H(s)$ ES SU AUTOVAZOR

$$\begin{aligned}
 x[n] = z^n &\xrightarrow{\text{LTI}} y[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} h[k] x[n-k] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} h[k] z^{n-k} = z^n \cdot \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} h[k] z^{-k} = \\
 &= z^n \cdot H(z)
 \end{aligned}$$

Si PUEDO EXPRESAR UNA SEÑAL COMO C.L. DE EXPONENCIALES COMPLEJAS:

$$x(t) = \sum_k a_k \cdot e^{s_k t} \xrightarrow{\text{LTI}} y(t) = \sum_k a_k \cdot \underbrace{H(s_k)}_{\substack{\text{RESPUESTA DEL SISTEMA A CADA} \\ \text{'FRECUENCIA'}}} e^{s_k t}$$

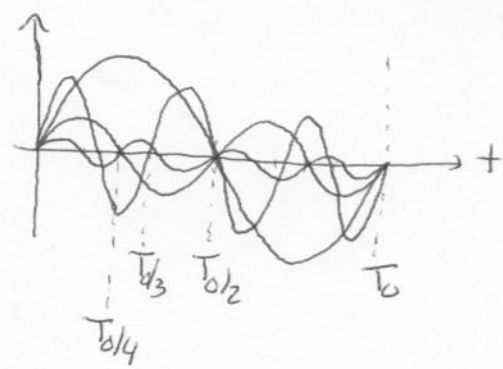
$$x[n] = \sum_k a_k z_k^n \xrightarrow{\text{LTI}} y[n] = \sum_k a_k \cdot \underbrace{H(z_k)}_{\substack{\text{RESPUESTA DEL SISTEMA A CADA} \\ \text{'FRECUENCIA'}}} z_k^n$$

* DESARROLLO EN SERIE DE FOURIER
DE SEÑALES PERIÓDICAS CONTINUAS (FS)

SEA $\phi_k(t) = e^{jk \frac{2\pi}{T_0} t}$, $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ LA FAMILIA DE EXPONENCIALES COMPLEJAS PERIÓDICAS ARMÓNICAMENTE RELACIONADAS, DE PERIODO T_0 Y PULSACIÓN $\omega_k = k\omega_0$.

$$x(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} a_k e^{jk\omega_0 t} = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} a_k e^{jk \frac{2\pi}{T_0} t} \text{ ES PERIÓDICA DE PERIODO } T_0$$

- FS DE $x(t)$
 - a_k COEFICIENTES DEL FS
- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------------|
| $k=0 \Rightarrow$ | TÉRMINO CONSTANTE | \rightarrow | COMPONENTE CONTINUA |
| $k=1 \Rightarrow$ | PRIMER ARMÓNICO O FUNDAMENTAL | \rightarrow | T_0 |
| $k=2 \Rightarrow$ | SEGUNDO ARMÓNICO | \rightarrow | $T_0/2$ |



• DETERMINACIÓN DEL FS:

① DIRECTAMENTE, DESCOMPONIENDO EN EXPONENCIALES E IDENTIFICANDO LOS COEFICIENTES.

\hookrightarrow VÁLIDO PARA SEÑALES QUE SON C.L. DE FUNCIONES SINUSOIDALES

EJEMPLO 3.4 (PAG. 192)
PROBLEMA 3.3

② CASO GENERAL

$$x(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} a_k e^{jk\omega_0 t} \Rightarrow x(t) e^{-jn\omega_0 t} = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} a_k \cdot e^{j(k-n)\omega_0 t} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^{T_0} x(t) e^{-jn\omega_0 t} dt = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} a_k \cdot \underbrace{\int_0^{T_0} e^{j(k-n)\omega_0 t} dt}_{L} = a_n \cdot T_0 \Rightarrow$$

$$L = \begin{cases} 0, & k \neq n \\ T_0, & k = n \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n = \left[a_k = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_0^{T_0} x(t) e^{-jk\omega_0 t} dt \right]$$

• CONVERGENCIA DEZ FS:

SIENDO $e(t) = x(t) - \underbrace{\sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} a_k e^{jk\omega_0 t}}_{\text{FS DE } x(t)}$, ES POSIBLE DEMOSTRAR

QUE $\int_{\langle T_0 \rangle} |e(t)|^2 dt = 0$ SI SE CUMPLEN LAS CONDICIONES DE DIRICHLET:

① $x(t)$ ABSOLUTAMENTE INTEGRABLE EN UN PERIODO:

$$\int_{\langle T_0 \rangle} |x(t)| dt < \infty \Rightarrow |a_k| < \infty$$

② $x(t)$ PRESENTA UN NÚMERO FINITO DE MÁXIMOS Y MÍNIMOS EN UN PERIODO

③ $x(t)$ PRESENTA UN NÚMERO FINITO DE DISCONTINUIDADES EN UN PERIODO

EL FENÓMENO DE GIBBS.

• PROPIEDADES DEZ FS :

① LINEARIDAD

$x_1(t) \xrightarrow{FS} a_k$, PERIÓDICA T_0

$x_2(t) \xrightarrow{FS} b_k$, PERIÓDICA T_0

$y(t) = Ax_1(t) + Bx_2(t) \xrightarrow{FS} c_k = Aa_k + Bb_k$, PERIÓDICA T_0

② DESPLAZAMIENTOS

• $x(t) \xrightarrow{FS} a_k$, PERIÓDICA T_0

$x(t-t_0) \xrightarrow{FS} b_k = a_k e^{-jk\omega_0 t_0}$, PERIÓDICA T_0

$x(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} a_k \cdot e^{jk\omega_0 t} \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow x(t-t_0) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} a_k e^{jk\omega_0(t-t_0)} = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \underbrace{a_k e^{-jk\omega_0 t_0}}_{b_k} \cdot e^{jk\omega_0 t}$

• $x(t) \xrightarrow{FS} a_k$, PERIÓDICA T_0

$x'(t) \xleftarrow{FS} a_{k-n}$

$a_k = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_0^{T_0} x(t) e^{-jk\omega_0 t} dt \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow a_{k-n} = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_0^{T_0} x(t) e^{-j(k-n)\omega_0 t} dt = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_0^{T_0} \underbrace{x(t) e^{jn\omega_0 t}}_{x'(t)} \cdot e^{-jk\omega_0 t} dt$

③ SINETRÍAS

a) INVERSIÓN:

$x(t) \xrightarrow{FS} a_k$, PERIÓDICA T_0

$x(-t) \xrightarrow{FS} a_{-k}$, PERIÓDICA T_0

$$x(-t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} a_k e^{-jk\omega_0 t} = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \underbrace{a_{-k}}_{b_k} e^{jk\omega_0 t}$$

\uparrow $k \rightarrow -k$

b) CONJUGACIÓN:

$$x(t) \xrightarrow{\text{FS}} a_k, \text{ PERIÓDICA } T_0$$

$$x^*(t) \xrightarrow{\text{FS}} a_{-k}^*, \text{ PERIÓDICA } T_0$$

$$x^*(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} a_k^* e^{-jk\omega_0 t} = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \underbrace{a_{-k}^*}_{b_k} e^{jk\omega_0 t}$$

\downarrow $k \rightarrow -k$

A PARTIR DE ESTAS DOS PROPIEDADES PUEDE DEDUCIRSE:

- De a): $x(t)$ PAR $\Rightarrow x(t) = x(-t) \Rightarrow a_k = a_{-k} \Rightarrow a_k$ PAR
- $x(t)$ IMPAR $\Rightarrow x(t) = -x(-t) \Rightarrow a_k = -a_{-k} \Rightarrow a_k$ IMPAR

- De b): $x(t)$ REAL $\Rightarrow x(t) = x^*(t) \Rightarrow a_k = a_{-k}^* \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} |a_k| = |a_{-k}^*| = |a_{-k}| \Rightarrow |a_k| \text{ PAR} \\ \angle a_k = \angle a_{-k}^* = -\angle a_{-k} \Rightarrow \angle a_k \text{ IMPAR} \\ \text{Re}[a_k] = \text{Re}[a_{-k}^*] = \text{Re}[a_{-k}] \Rightarrow \text{Re}[a_k] \text{ PAR} \\ \text{Im}[a_k] = \text{Im}[a_{-k}^*] = -\text{Im}[a_{-k}] \Rightarrow \text{Im}[a_k] \text{ IMPAR} \end{cases}$$

$$x(t) \text{ IMAGINARIA} \Rightarrow x(t) = -x^*(t) \Rightarrow a_k = -a_{-k}^* \Rightarrow$$

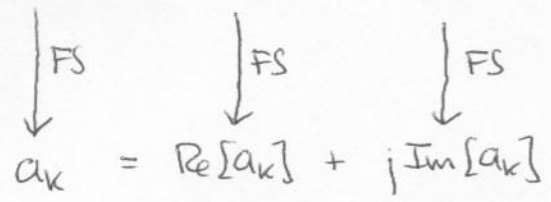
$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} |a_k| = |-a_{-k}^*| = |a_{-k}| \Rightarrow |a_k| \text{ PAR} \\ \angle a_k = \angle -a_{-k}^* = -\angle -a_{-k} \Rightarrow \dots \\ \text{Re}[a_k] = \text{Re}[-a_{-k}^*] = -\text{Re}[a_{-k}] \Rightarrow \text{Re}[a_k] \text{ IMPAR} \\ \text{Im}[a_k] = \text{Im}[-a_{-k}^*] = \text{Im}[a_{-k}] \Rightarrow \text{Im}[a_k] \text{ PAR} \end{cases}$$

• De a) + b) :

$x(t)$ REAL Y PAR $\Rightarrow a_k = a_{-k} = a_{-k}^* \Rightarrow a_k$ REAL Y PAR

$x(t)$ REAL E IMPAR $\Rightarrow a_k = -a_{-k} = a_{-k}^* \Rightarrow a_k$ INAGINARIA E IMPAR

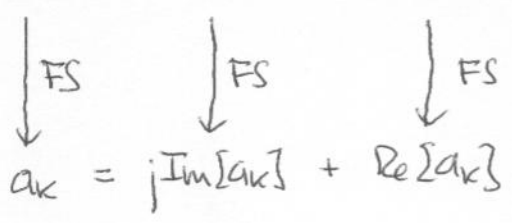
$x(t) = x_e(t) + x_o(t)$ REAL



$x(t)$ INAGINARIA Y PAR $\Rightarrow a_k = -a_{-k}^* = a_{-k} \Rightarrow a_k$ INAG. Y PAR

$x(t)$ INAGINARIA E IMPAR $\Rightarrow a_k = -a_{-k}^* = -a_{-k} \Rightarrow a_k$ REAL E IMPAR

$x(t) = x_e(t) + x_o(t)$ INAGINARIA



④ DERIVACIÓN E INTEGRACIÓN

$x(t) \xrightarrow{FS} a_k$, PERIÓDICA T_0

$\frac{dx(t)}{dt} \xrightarrow{FS} b_k = jk\omega_0 a_k$, PERIÓDICA T_0

$x(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} a_k e^{jk\omega_0 t} \Rightarrow \frac{dx(t)}{dt} = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \underbrace{jk\omega_0 a_k}_{b_k} e^{jk\omega_0 t}$

$\int_{-\infty}^t x(\tau) d\tau \xrightarrow{FS} b_k = \frac{a_k}{jk\omega_0}$, PERIÓDICA T_0 si $a_0 \neq 0$

5) ESCALADO

$$x(t) \xrightarrow{FS} a_k, \text{ PERIÓDICA } T_0, \omega_0$$

$$x(\alpha t) \xrightarrow{FS} b_k, \text{ PERIÓDICA } T_0' = T_0/\alpha, \omega_0' = \alpha\omega_0$$

$$x(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} a_k e^{jk\omega_0 t} \Rightarrow x(\alpha t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} a_k \cdot e^{jk\omega_0 \alpha t} =$$

$$= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \underbrace{a_k}_{b_k} \cdot e^{jk\omega_0' t} \Rightarrow b_k = a_k$$

6) MULTIPLICACIÓN

$$x(t) \xrightarrow{FS} a_k \Rightarrow x(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} a_k e^{jk\omega_0 t}, \text{ PERIÓDICA } T_0$$

$$y(t) \xrightarrow{FS} b_k \Rightarrow y(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} b_k e^{jk\omega_0 t}, \text{ PERIÓDICA } T_0$$

$$x(t) \cdot y(t) \xrightarrow{FS} c_k?, \text{ PERIÓDICA } T_0$$

$$x(t) \cdot y(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} c_k e^{jk\omega_0 t} = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} a_k e^{jk\omega_0 t} \cdot \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} b_k e^{jk\omega_0 t} =$$

$$= a_0 \cdot \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} b_k e^{jk\omega_0 t} + a_{-1} \cdot e^{-j\omega_0 t} \cdot \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} b_k e^{jk\omega_0 t} + a_1 \cdot e^{j\omega_0 t} \cdot \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} b_k e^{jk\omega_0 t} + \dots =$$

$$= a_0 \cdot \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} b_k e^{jk\omega_0 t} + a_{-1} \cdot \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} b_k e^{j(k-1)\omega_0 t} + a_1 \cdot \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} b_k e^{j(k+1)\omega_0 t} + \dots =$$

$$= \dots + c_k e^{jk\omega_0 t} + \dots \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow c_k = a_0 b_k + a_{-1} b_{k+1} + a_1 b_{k-1} + \dots \Rightarrow c_k = \sum_{\ell=-\infty}^{\infty} a_{\ell} b_{k-\ell} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow c_k = a_k * b_k$$

⑦ RELACION DE PARSEVAL

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x(t) \xrightarrow{FS} a_k \\ x^*(t) \xrightarrow{FS} b_k = a_{-k}^* \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow x(t) \cdot x^*(t) \xrightarrow{FS} c_k$$

$$c_k = \sum_{z=-\infty}^{\infty} a_z \cdot b_{k-z} = \sum_{z=-\infty}^{\infty} a_z \cdot a_{z-k}^*$$

Por otra parte, $c_k = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{\langle T_0 \rangle} [x(t) \cdot x^*(t)] e^{-jk\omega_0 t} dt =$

$$= \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{\langle T_0 \rangle} |x(t)|^2 e^{-jk\omega_0 t} dt$$

IGUALANDO AMBAS EXPRESIONES DE c_k PARA $k=0$:

$$\underbrace{\frac{1}{T_0} \int_{\langle T_0 \rangle} |x(t)|^2 dt}_{\text{POTENCIA DE } x(t)} = \underbrace{\sum_{z=-\infty}^{\infty} |a_z|^2}_{\text{SUMA DE LA POTENCIA DE LOS ARMÓNICOS DE } x(t)}$$

POTENCIA DE $x(t)$

SUMA DE LA POTENCIA DE LOS ARMÓNICOS DE $x(t)$

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{\langle T_0 \rangle} |a_z e^{jk\omega_0 t}|^2 dt = |a_z|^2$$

* DESARROLLO EN SERIE DE FOURIER DE SEÑALES PERIÓDICAS DISCRETAS (DTFS)

- EXPONENCIALES ARMÓNICAMENTE RELACIONADAS

SEA $\phi_k[n] = e^{jk\frac{2\pi}{N_0}n}$, UNA FAMILIA DE EXPONENCIALES COMPLEJAS PERIÓDICAS DE PERIODO N_0 Y FRECUENCIA FUNDAMENTAL $\frac{2\pi}{N_0} = \omega_0$

DADO QUE $\phi_{k+N_0}[n] = \phi_k[n] \Rightarrow$ SÓLO HAY N_0 FUNCIONES DISTINTAS EN LA FAMILIA.

$$x[n] = \sum_{k \in \langle N_0 \rangle} a_k e^{jk\frac{2\pi}{N_0}n} = \sum_{k \in \langle N_0 \rangle} a_k e^{jk\omega_0 n}, \text{ PERIÓDICA } N_0$$

$x[n] \xrightarrow{\text{DTFS}} a_k$, N_0 DISTINTOS QUE SE REPITE PERIÓDICAMENTE CADA N_0 : $a_k = a_{k+N_0}$

- DETERMINACIÓN DEL DTFS

① DIRECTAMENTE, DESCOMPONIENDO EN EXPONENCIALES E IDENTIFICANDO COEFICIENTES.

EJEMPLO 3.10 (AMPLIADO).

② CASO GENERAL

$$x[n] = \sum_{k \in \langle N_0 \rangle} a_k e^{jk\frac{2\pi}{N_0}n}$$

$$\Rightarrow \dots \Rightarrow a_k = \frac{1}{N_0} \sum_{n \in \langle N_0 \rangle} x[n] e^{-j\left(\frac{2\pi}{N_0}\right)kn}$$

EJERCICIO 3.12

- CONVERGENCIA DEL DTFS

AZ TRATARSE DE SUMATORIOS FINITOS, NO HAY PROBLEMAS DE CONVERGENCIA PARA SEÑALES REALES.

• PROPIEDADES DEL DTFS

- ① LINEALIDAD
- ② DESPLAZAMIENTOS
- ③ SIMETRÍAS
- ④ PRIMERA DIFERENCIA Y SUMA ACUMULADA

$$x[n] \xrightarrow{\text{DTFS}} a_k, \text{ PERIÓDICA } N_0$$

$$x[n] - x[n-1] \xrightarrow{\text{DTFS}} (a_k - e^{-j\frac{2\pi k}{N_0}} a_k) = (1 - e^{-j\frac{2\pi k}{N_0}}) a_k$$

PERIÓDICA N_0

$$\sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x[k] \xrightarrow{\text{DTFS}} \frac{a_k}{1 - e^{-j\frac{2\pi k}{N_0}}}, \quad a_0 = 0$$

PERIÓDICA N_0
si $a_0 = 0$

⑤ ESCALADO

$$x[n] \xrightarrow{\text{DTFS}} a_k, \text{ PERIÓDICA } N_0$$

$$x_m[n] = \begin{cases} x[\frac{n}{m}], & n \text{ MÚLTIPLO DE } m \\ 0, & \text{RESTO} \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\text{DTFS}} b_k, \text{ PERIÓDICA } mN_0$$

($m > 0$)

$$a_k = \frac{1}{N_0} \sum_{n=\langle N_0 \rangle} x[n] e^{-j\frac{2\pi k}{N_0} n}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x_m[n] \xrightarrow{\text{DTFS}} b_k &= \frac{1}{mN_0} \sum_{n=\langle mN_0 \rangle} x_m[n] e^{-j\frac{2\pi k}{mN_0} n} \\
 &= \frac{1}{mN_0} \sum_{z=\langle N_0 \rangle} x[z] e^{-j\frac{2\pi k}{N_0} z} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{m} a_k}}
 \end{aligned}$$

⑥ MULTIPLICACIÓN

$$\begin{matrix} x[n] & \xrightarrow{\text{DTFS}} & a_k \\ y[n] & \xrightarrow{\text{DTFS}} & b_k \end{matrix} \quad , \text{ PERIÓDICAS } N_0$$

$$x[n] \cdot y[n] \xrightarrow{\text{DTFS}} c_k = a_k \otimes b_k = \sum_{z=\langle N_0 \rangle} a_z \cdot b_{k-z}$$

↓
CONVOLUCIÓN PERIÓDICA : CONVOLUCIÓN DE UNA SEÑAL CON UN PERIODO DE LA OTRA.

⑦ RELACION DE PARSEVAL

$$\underbrace{\frac{1}{N_0} \sum_{n=\langle N_0 \rangle} |x[n]|^2}_{\text{POTENCIA DE } x[n]} = \sum_{k=\langle N_0 \rangle} \underbrace{|a_k|^2}_{\text{POTENCIA DEL ARMÓNICO } k\text{-ÉSIMO}}$$

* SERIES DE FOURIER Y SISTEMAS LTI

$$s = j\omega, z = e^{j\omega}$$

$$\bullet e^{st} \xrightarrow{\text{LTI}} H(s)e^{st}, z^n \xrightarrow{\text{LTI}} H(z)z^n \Rightarrow$$

$$H(s) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(\tau) e^{-s\tau} d\tau \quad H(z) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} h[k] \cdot z^{-k}$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{j\omega t} \xrightarrow{\text{LTI}} H(j\omega) e^{j\omega t}, e^{j\omega n} \xrightarrow{\text{LTI}} H(e^{j\omega}) e^{j\omega n}$$

$$\left. \begin{matrix} H(j\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(\tau) e^{-j\omega\tau} d\tau \\ H(e^{j\omega}) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} h[k] e^{-j\omega k} \end{matrix} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

RESPUESTA EN FRECUENCIA

$$\bullet x(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} a_k e^{jk\omega_0 t}, x[n] = \sum_{k=\langle N_0 \rangle} a_k e^{jk\omega_0 n}, \text{ PERIÓDICAS } T_0, N_0$$

$$\Rightarrow y(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \underbrace{a_k \cdot H(jk\omega_0)}_{b_k} \cdot e^{jk\omega_0 t}, \text{ PERIÓDICA } T_0$$

$$\searrow y[n] = \sum_{k=\langle N_0 \rangle} \underbrace{a_k \cdot H(e^{jk\omega_0})}_{b_k} e^{jk\omega_0 n}, \text{ PERIÓDICA } N_0$$

En conclusi3n:

$$\bullet \quad x(t) \xrightarrow{\text{FS}} a_k, \text{ PERI3DICA } T_0$$

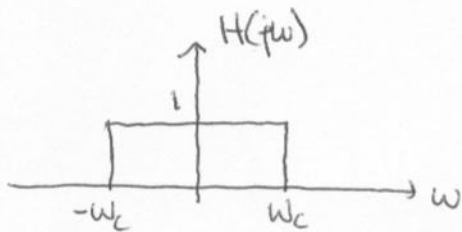
$$x(t) \xrightarrow[\text{H}(\omega)]{\text{LTI}} y(t) \xrightarrow{\text{FS}} b_k = a_k \cdot \underbrace{H(jk\omega_0)}_{\text{IDEN.}}, T_0$$

RESPUESTA DEL SISTEMA LTI A LA PULSACI3N $k\omega_0$

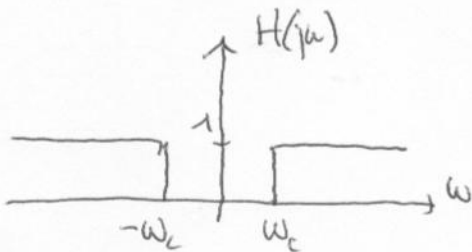
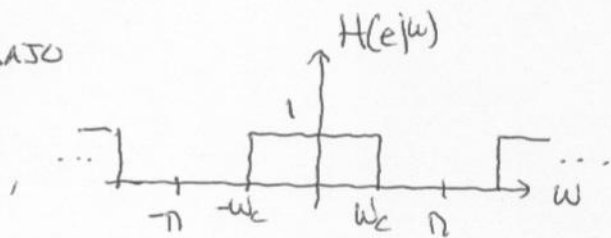
$$\bullet \quad x[n] \xrightarrow{\text{DTFS}} a_k, \text{ PERI3DICA } N_0$$

$$x[n] \xrightarrow[\text{H}(e^{j\omega})]{\text{LTI}} y[n] \xrightarrow{\text{DTFS}} b_k = a_k \cdot \underbrace{H(e^{jk\omega_0})}_{\text{IDEN.}}, N_0$$

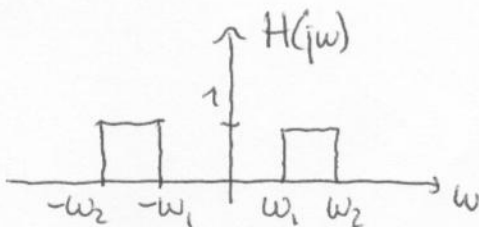
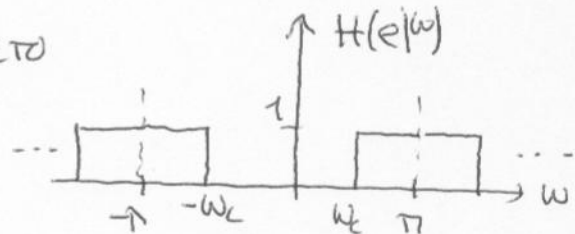
FILTROS B3SICOS:



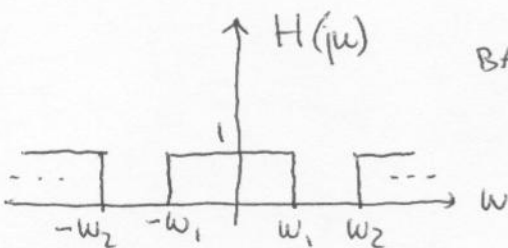
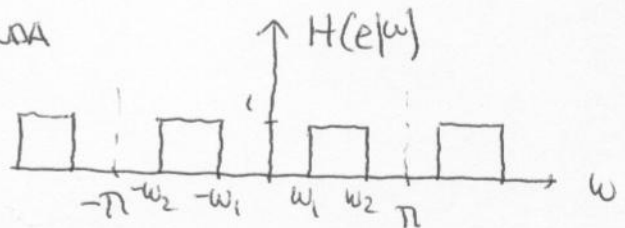
PASO-BAJO



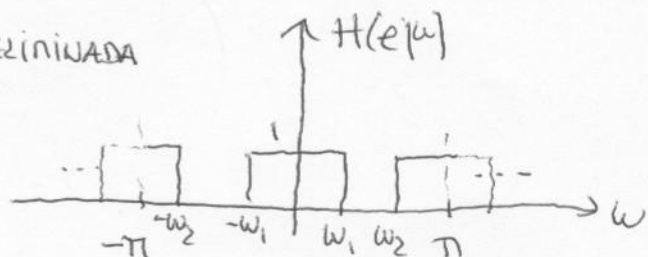
PASO-ALTO



PASO-BANDA



BANDA-ELIMINADA

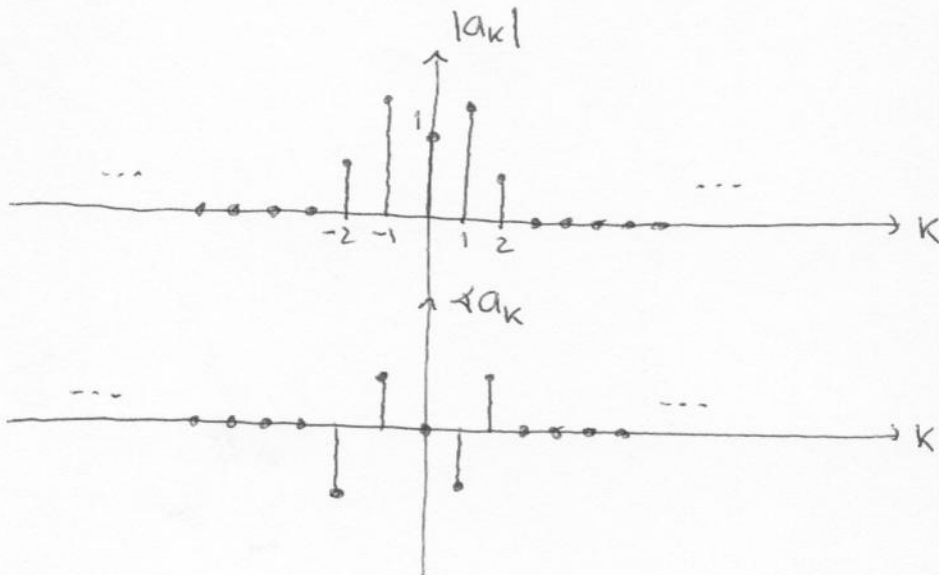


ESEMPIO 3.4

$$x(t) = 1 + \sin \omega t + 2 \cos \omega t + \cos \left(2\omega t + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} a_k e^{jk\omega t} =$$

$$= 1 + \frac{e^{j\omega t} - e^{-j\omega t}}{2j} + \frac{e^{j\omega t} + e^{-j\omega t}}{2} \cdot 2 + \frac{e^{j(2\omega t + \frac{\pi}{4})} + e^{-j(2\omega t + \frac{\pi}{4})}}{2} =$$

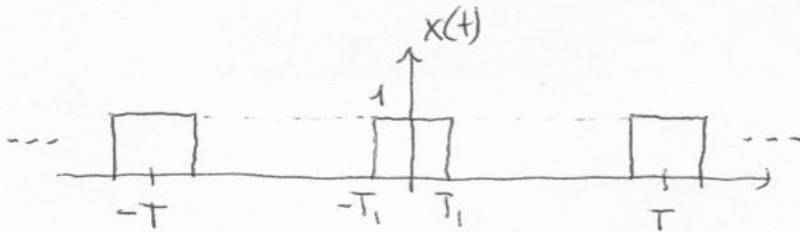
$$= \underbrace{1}_{a_0} + \underbrace{\left(1 + \frac{1}{2j}\right)}_{a_1} e^{j\omega t} + \underbrace{\left(1 - \frac{1}{2j}\right)}_{a_{-1}} e^{-j\omega t} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}}}_{a_2} e^{j2\omega t} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}}}_{a_{-2}} e^{-j2\omega t}$$



Ejemplo 3.5

$$x(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & |t| < T_1 \\ 0, & T_1 < |t| < T/2 \end{cases}, \text{ PERIÓDICA DE PERIODO } T$$

$$x(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \left[u(t+T_1-kT) - u(t-T_1-kT) \right]$$

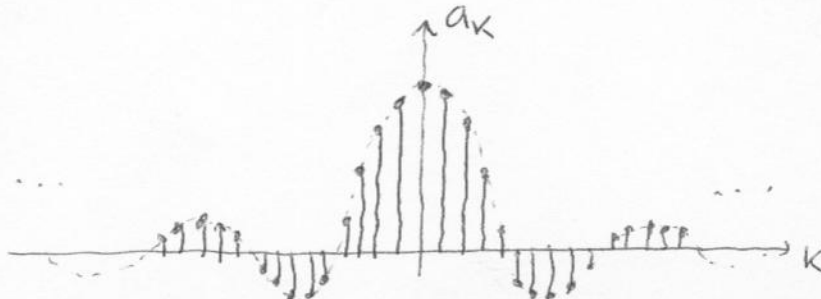


$$a_k = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{\langle T \rangle} x(t) e^{-jk\omega_0 t} dt$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_k &= \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T_1}^{T_1} e^{-jk\omega_0 t} dt = \frac{1}{T} \cdot \frac{e^{-jk\omega_0 t}}{-jk\omega_0} \Big|_{-T_1}^{T_1} = \frac{1}{T} \cdot \frac{e^{-jk\omega_0 T_1} - e^{jk\omega_0 T_1}}{-jk\omega_0} = \\ &= \frac{e^{jk\omega_0 T_1} - e^{-jk\omega_0 T_1}}{jk\omega_0 T} = \frac{2 \operatorname{sen}(k\omega_0 T_1)}{k\omega_0 T_0}, \quad k \neq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{PARA } k=0: \quad a_0 = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{\langle T \rangle} x(t) dt = \frac{2T_1}{T}$$

a_k REALES:

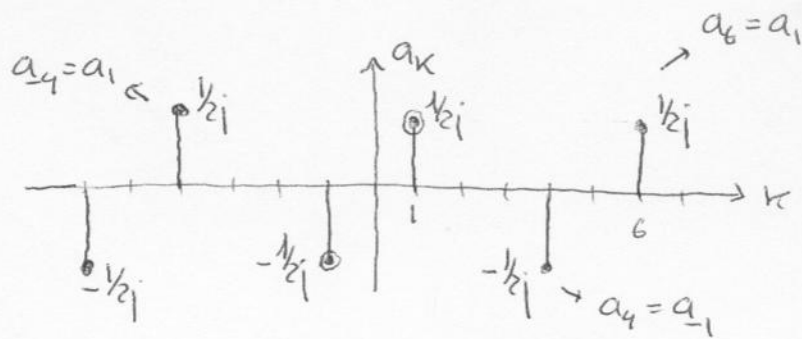


ESEMPIO 3.10 (CONTINUA)

$$\bullet x[n] = \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{5}n\right) = \frac{1}{2j} e^{j\frac{2\pi}{5}n} - \frac{1}{2j} e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{5}n}$$

$$\downarrow \qquad \qquad \qquad \downarrow \qquad \qquad \downarrow$$

$$N_0=5 \Rightarrow \omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{5} \qquad a_1 \qquad a_1$$



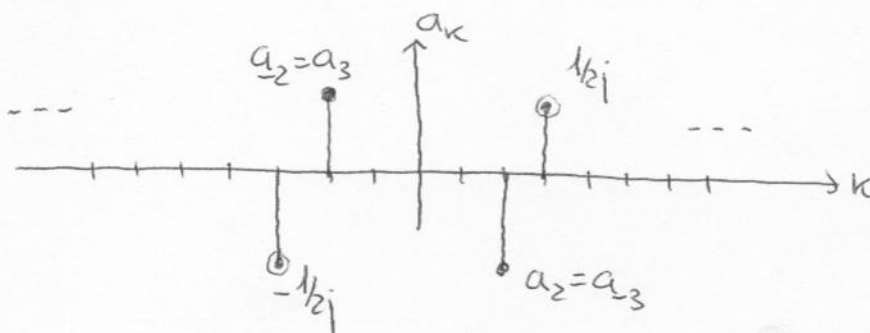
$$x[n] = \frac{-1}{2j} e^{j\frac{8\pi}{5}n} + \frac{1}{2j} e^{j\frac{12\pi}{5}n} =$$

$$= e^{j\frac{10\pi}{5}n} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2j} e^{j\frac{2\pi}{5}n} - \frac{1}{2j} e^{j\frac{2\pi}{5}n} \right) = \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{5}n\right)$$

$$\bullet x[n] = \sin\left(\frac{6\pi}{5}n\right) = \frac{1}{2j} e^{j\frac{6\pi}{5}n} - \frac{1}{2j} e^{-j\frac{6\pi}{5}n}$$

$$\downarrow \qquad \qquad \qquad \downarrow \qquad \qquad \downarrow$$

$$N_0=5 \Rightarrow \omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{5} \qquad a_3 \qquad a_3$$

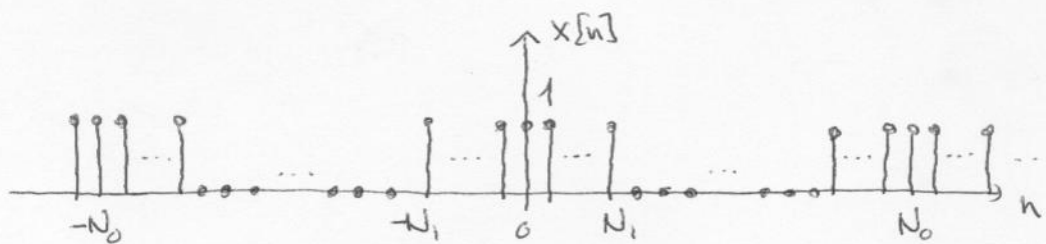


$$x[n] = -\frac{1}{2j} e^{j\frac{4\pi}{5}n} + \frac{1}{2j} e^{j\frac{6\pi}{5}n} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2j} e^{j\frac{6\pi}{5}n} - \frac{1}{2j} \underbrace{e^{j\frac{10\pi}{5}n} \cdot e^{-j\frac{6\pi}{5}n}}_{e^{j\frac{4\pi}{5}n}} = \sin\left(\frac{6\pi}{5}n\right)$$

ESEMPIO 3.12

$$x[n] = \begin{cases} 1, & -N_1 \leq n \leq N_1 \\ 0, & \text{RESTO} \end{cases}, \text{ PERIODICA } N_0$$



$$a_k = \frac{1}{N_0} \sum_{n=-N_1}^{N_1} e^{-jk \frac{2\pi}{N_0} n} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{N_0} \cdot \frac{e^{+jk \frac{2\pi}{N_0} N_1} - e^{-jk \frac{2\pi}{N_0} N_1} \cdot e^{-jk \frac{2\pi}{N_0}}}{1 - e^{-jk \frac{2\pi}{N_0}}} = \frac{1}{N_0} \cdot \frac{e^{+jk \frac{2\pi}{N_0} N_1} - e^{-jk \frac{2\pi}{N_0} (N_1+1)}}{1 - e^{-jk \frac{2\pi}{N_0}}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{N_0} \cdot \frac{e^{-jk \frac{\pi}{N_0}} \cdot e^{jk \frac{2\pi}{N_0} (N_1 + \frac{1}{2})} - e^{-jk \frac{2\pi}{N_0} (N_1 + \frac{1}{2})}}{e^{-jk \frac{\pi}{N_0}} \cdot e^{jk \frac{\pi}{N_0}} - e^{-jk \frac{\pi}{N_0}}} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{N_0} \cdot \frac{\text{sen} \left(\frac{2k\pi}{N_0} (N_1 + \frac{1}{2}) \right)}{\text{sen} (k\pi/N_0)}, \quad k \neq 0$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{N_0} \sum_{n=\langle N_0 \rangle} x[n] = \frac{2N_1+1}{N_0}$$

PROBLEMA 3.3

$$x(t) = 2 + \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}t\right) + 4\sin\left(\frac{5\pi}{3}t\right) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} a_k e^{jk\omega_0 t}$$

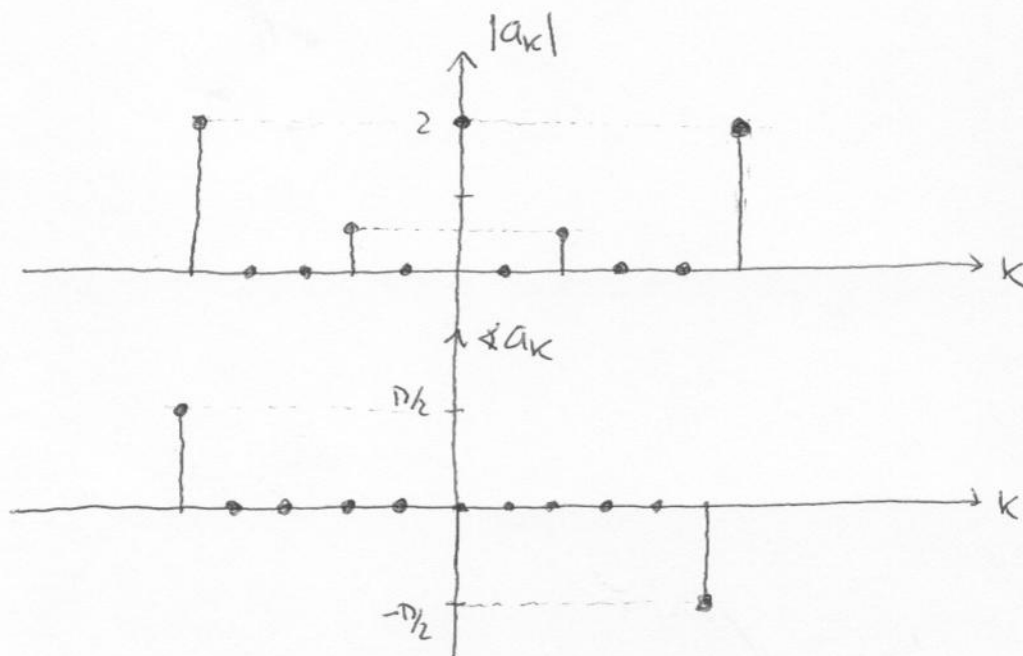
$$\begin{array}{ccc} \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ T_{01} = 3 & & T_{02} = 6/5 \Rightarrow \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow T_0 = k_1 \cdot T_{01} = k_2 T_{02} \Rightarrow \frac{k_1}{k_2} = \frac{T_{02}}{T_{01}} = \frac{2}{5} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow T_0 = 2T_{01} = 5T_{02} = 6 \Rightarrow \omega_0 = \pi/3$$

$$x(t) = 2 + \frac{e^{j\frac{2\pi}{3}t} + e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{3}t}}{2} + 4 \frac{e^{j\frac{5\pi}{3}t} - e^{-j\frac{5\pi}{3}t}}{2j} =$$

$$= \underbrace{2}_{a_0} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} e^{j\frac{2\pi}{3}t}}_{a_2} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{3}t}}_{a_{-2}} + \underbrace{\frac{2}{j} e^{j\frac{5\pi}{3}t}}_{a_5} - \underbrace{\frac{2}{j} e^{-j\frac{5\pi}{3}t}}_{a_{-5}}$$



PROBLEMA 3.5

$$x_1(t) \xrightarrow{\text{FS}} a_k, \text{ PERIÓDICA } \omega_1$$

$$x_2(t) = x_1(1-t) + x_1(t-1)$$

a) ¿ ω_2 ?

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x_1(1-t) \text{ PERIÓDICA } \omega_1 \\ x_1(t-1) \text{ PERIÓDICA } \omega_1 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow x_2(t) \text{ PERIÓDICA } \omega_1 = \omega_2$$

b) $x_2(t) \xrightarrow{\text{FS}} ? b_k ?$

$$\begin{array}{l} x_1(t) \xrightarrow{\text{FS}} a_k \\ x_1(t-1) \xrightarrow{\text{FS}} a_k e^{-jk\omega_1} \\ x_1(t+1) \xrightarrow{\text{FS}} a_k e^{jk\omega_1} \\ x_1(-t+1) \xrightarrow{\text{FS}} a_{-k} e^{-jk\omega_1} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \nearrow \\ \searrow \end{array} \oplus \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow x_2(t) \xrightarrow{\text{FS}} (a_k + a_{-k}) e^{-jk\omega_1}$$

PROBLEMA 3.6

$$a) x_1(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{100} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k \cdot e^{j k \frac{2\pi}{50} t} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow a_k = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k, \quad 0 \leq k \leq 100 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{-k} = 0 \quad \forall k \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_k \neq a_{-k} \Rightarrow x_1(t) \text{ NO PAR} \\ a_k \neq a_{-k}^* \Rightarrow x_1(t) \text{ NO REAL} \end{cases}$$

$$b) x_2(t) = \sum_{k=-100}^{100} \cos(k\pi) e^{j k \frac{2\pi}{50} t} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow a_k = \cos(k\pi), \quad -100 \leq k \leq 100$$

$$\hookrightarrow \text{SERIE PAR} \Rightarrow a_k = a_{-k} \Rightarrow x_2(t) \text{ PAR}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \text{SERIE REAL} \Rightarrow a_k = a_k^* = a_{-k}^*$$

$$\Downarrow \Downarrow \\ x_2(t) \text{ REAL}$$

$$c) x_3(t) = \sum_{k=-100}^{100} j \sin\left(\frac{k\pi}{2}\right) e^{j k \frac{2\pi}{50} t} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow a_k = j \sin\left(\frac{k\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$\hookrightarrow \text{SERIE IMPAR} \Rightarrow a_k = -a_{-k} \Rightarrow x_3(t) \text{ IMPAR}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \text{SERIE INAGINARIA} \Rightarrow a_k = -a_k^* = +a_{-k}^*$$

$$\Downarrow \Downarrow \\ x_3(t) \text{ REAL}$$

PROBLEMA 3.8

BUSCAR DOS SEÑALES QUE VERIFIQUEN:

1- $x(t)$ REAL E IMPAR

2- $x(t)$ PERIÓDICA, $T_0=2$, a_k

3- $a_k=0$, $|k|>1$

4- $\frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 |x(t)|^2 dt = 1$

1 $\Rightarrow a_k = a_{-k}^* = -a_{-k} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_0 = 0, a_k \text{ IMPAR} \\ a_k \text{ IMAGINARIOS} \end{cases}$

2 $\Rightarrow \omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T_0} = \pi$

3 $\Rightarrow a_{-1}, a_0, a_1 \Rightarrow x(t) = a_{-1} e^{j\pi t} + a_1 e^{-j\pi t}$, siendo $\begin{cases} a_{-1} = \pm |a_{-1}| \\ a_1 = \mp |a_{-1}| \end{cases}$

4 $\Rightarrow \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} |a_k|^2 = 1 \Rightarrow |a_{-1}|^2 + |a_1|^2 = 1 \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow 2|a_{-1}|^2 = 1 \Rightarrow |a_{-1}| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_{-1} = -\frac{j}{\sqrt{2}}, a_1 = \frac{j}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow x_1(t) = \frac{j}{\sqrt{2}} e^{-j\pi t} - \frac{j}{\sqrt{2}} e^{j\pi t} = \sqrt{2} \operatorname{sen} \pi t \end{cases}$

$\begin{cases} a_{-1} = \frac{j}{\sqrt{2}}, a_1 = -\frac{j}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow x_2(t) = \frac{-j}{\sqrt{2}} e^{-j\pi t} + \frac{j}{\sqrt{2}} e^{j\pi t} = -\sqrt{2} \operatorname{sen} \pi t \end{cases}$

PROBLEMA 3.11

SEA $x[n]$ UNA SEÑAL QUE VERIFICA:

1. $x[n]$ ES REAL Y PAR
2. $x[n] \xrightarrow{\text{DTFS}} a_k$, PERIÓDICA $N_0 = 10$
3. $a_{11} = 5$
4. $\frac{1}{10} \cdot \sum_{n=0}^9 |x[n]|^2 = 50$

SABIENDO QUE $x[n] = A \cos(Bn + C)$, OBTENER A, B, C

1. $\Rightarrow a_k$ REALES Y PARES: $a_k = a_{-k} = a_k^*$

2. $\Rightarrow N_0 = 10, \omega_0 = \pi/5$

3. $\Rightarrow a_{11} = a_1 = 5 \Rightarrow a_{-1} = 5$

4. $\Rightarrow \sum_{k=\langle \omega_0 \rangle} |a_k|^2 = 50$

$|a_1|^2 + |a_{-1}|^2 = 50 \Rightarrow$ EL RESTO DE LOS COEFICIENTES SON CERO

Conclusión: $x[n] = a_1 e^{j\omega_0 n} + a_{-1} e^{-j\omega_0 n} =$

$= 5e^{j\frac{\pi}{5}n} + 5e^{-j\frac{\pi}{5}n} = 10 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{5}n\right) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A=10 \\ B=\pi/5 \\ C=0 \end{cases}$

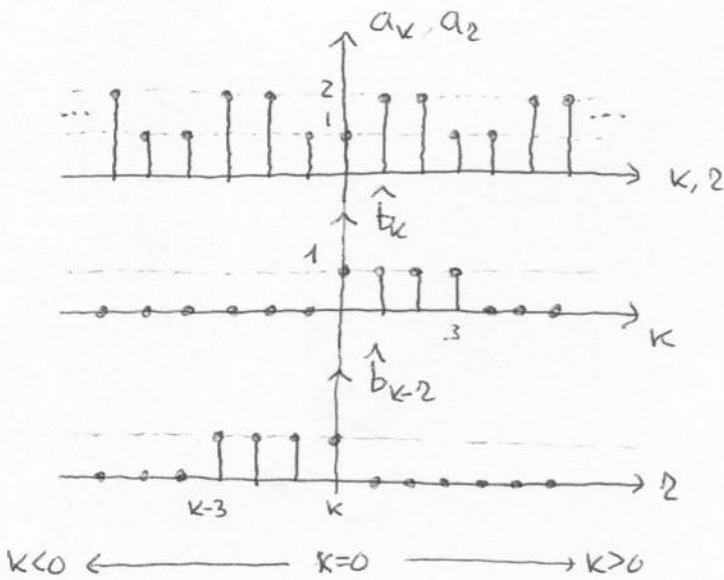
PROBLEMA 3.12

$x_1[n] \xrightarrow{\text{DTFS}} a_k$
 $x_2[n] \xrightarrow{\text{DTFS}} b_k$, PERIÓDICAS $N_b = 4$

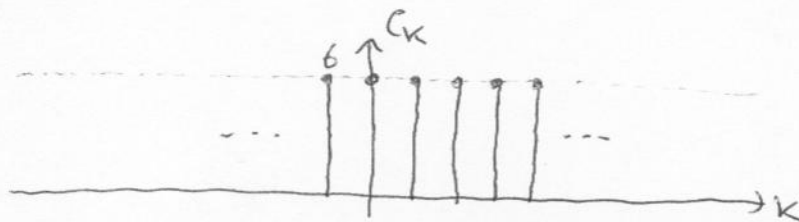
$a_0 = a_3 = \frac{1}{2} a_1 = \frac{1}{2} a_2 = 1$; $b_k = 1, \forall k$

$g[n] = x_1[n] \cdot x_2[n] \xrightarrow{\text{DTFS}} \hat{c}_k$

$c_k = \sum_{\ell = \langle N_b \rangle} a_\ell \cdot b_{k-\ell} = a_k \circledast b_k = a_k * \hat{b}_k$



$c_0 = 2 + 2 + 1 + 1 = 6$
 $c_1 = 2 + 1 + 1 + 2 = 6$
 $c_2 = 1 + 1 + 2 + 2 = 6$
 $c_3 = 1 + 2 + 2 + 1 = 6$
 $c_4 = c_0$



PROBLEMA 3.14

$$x[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta[n-4k] \xrightarrow[H(e^{j\omega})]{\mathcal{LTI}} y[n] = \cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{2}n + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

¿ $H(e^{j\frac{k\pi}{2}})$, $k=0,1,2,3$?

$$x[n] \xrightarrow{\text{DTFS}} a_k, \text{ PERIÓDICA } N_0=4 \Rightarrow \omega_0 = \pi/2$$

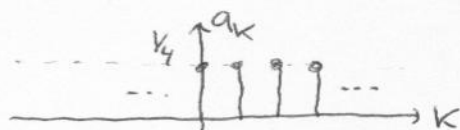
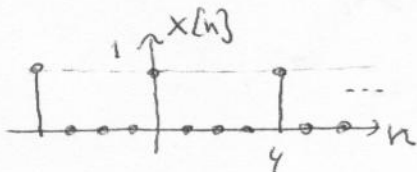
$$x[n] \xrightarrow[H(e^{j\omega})]{\mathcal{LTI}} y[n] \xrightarrow{\text{DTFS}} b_k = a_k \cdot H(e^{jk\omega_0}) = a_k \cdot H(e^{j\frac{k\pi}{2}})$$

⇓

Si obtengo a_k y b_k , PUEDO HALLAR

$H(e^{j\frac{k\pi}{2}})$ PARA CUALQUIER VALOR DE k :

$$x[n] \xrightarrow{\text{DTFS}} a_k = \frac{1}{N_0} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x[n] e^{-jk\omega_0 n} = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{n=-1}^2 x[n] e^{-j\frac{k\pi}{2}n} = \frac{1}{4}, \forall k$$



$$y[n] = \cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{2}n + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \underbrace{\frac{1}{2}e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}}}_{b_3 = b_1} \cdot \underbrace{e^{j\frac{5\pi}{2}n}}_{b_2 = b_0} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{2}e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}}}_{b_3 = b_1} \cdot \underbrace{e^{-j\frac{5\pi}{2}n}}_{b_2 = b_0}$$

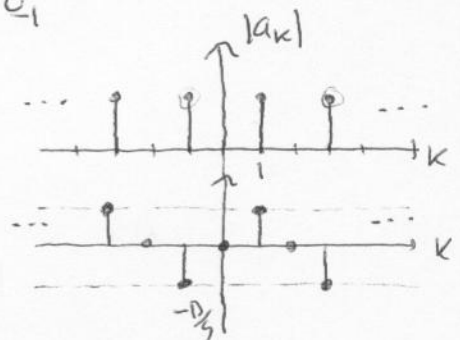
Por lo tanto:

$$b_0 = 0 = a_0 \cdot H(e^{j0}) \Rightarrow H(e^{j0}) = 0$$

$$b_1 = \frac{1}{2}e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}} = a_1 \cdot H(e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}}) \Rightarrow H(e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}}) = 2e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$b_2 = 0 = a_2 \cdot H(e^{j\pi}) \Rightarrow H(e^{j\pi}) = 0$$

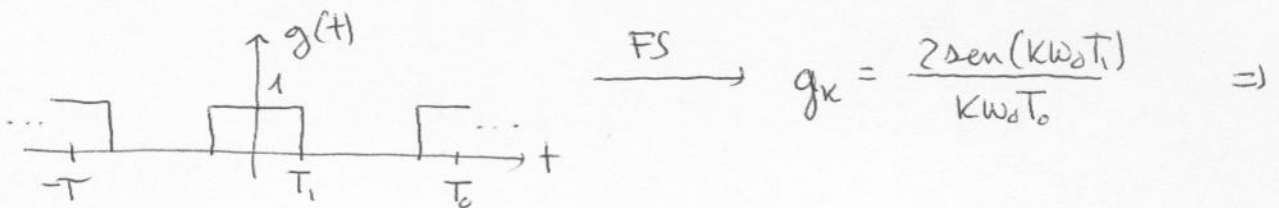
$$b_3 = \frac{1}{2}e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}} = a_3 \cdot H(e^{j\frac{3\pi}{2}}) \Rightarrow H(e^{j\frac{3\pi}{2}}) = 2e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}}$$



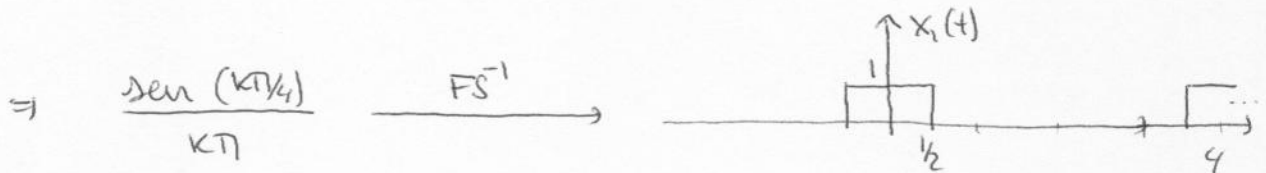
PROBLEMA 3.23

a)
$$a_k = \begin{cases} 0 & , k=0 \\ (j)^k \frac{\text{sen } k\pi/4}{k\pi} & , k \neq 0 \end{cases} \longrightarrow ? x(t) \quad T_0=4$$

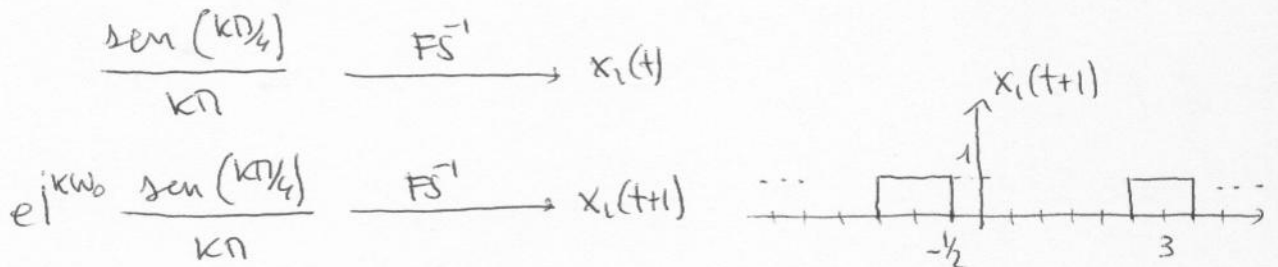
• SABIENDO QUE:



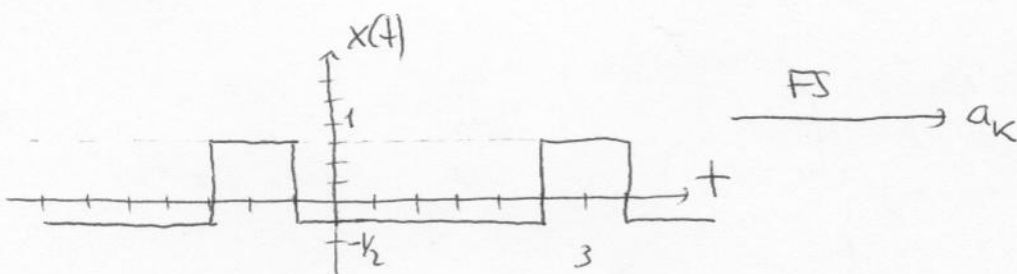
$$\Rightarrow \text{Si } T_0=4, \omega_0 = \pi/2 \Rightarrow g_k = \frac{\text{sen}(k \frac{\pi}{2} T_1)}{k\pi} \Rightarrow \text{PARA } T_1 = 1/2$$



• TENIENDO EN CUENTA QUE $e^{jk\pi/2} = (j)^k = e^{jk\omega_0}$



• EL VALOR MEDIO DE $x_1(t+1)$ ES $1/4 \neq a_0$, QUE VALE 0 $\Rightarrow x(t)$ ES UNA SEÑAL COMO $x_1(t+1)$ PERO REESTAMPADA SO COMPONENTE CONTINUA:



PROBLEMA 3.28

c) $x[n] = 1 - \text{sen} \frac{\pi n}{4}$, $0 \leq n \leq 3$, PERIÓDICA $N_0 = 4 \xrightarrow{\text{DTFS}} a_k$?

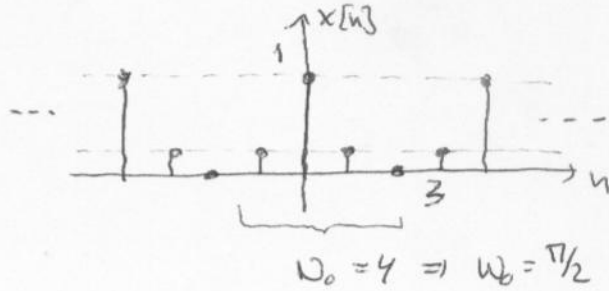
↳ PERIÓDICA $N'_0 = 8 \Rightarrow$ NO TONO TODA LA SEÑAL :

$$x[0] = 1$$

$$x[1] = 1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{2 - \sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$x[2] = 0$$

$$x[3] = x[1]$$



$$a_k = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{n=-1}^2 x[n] e^{-j k \frac{\pi}{2} n} = \frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{2 - \sqrt{2}}{2} e^{j \frac{\pi}{2} k} + 1 + \frac{2 - \sqrt{2}}{2} e^{-j \frac{\pi}{2} k} \right] =$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} + \frac{2 - \sqrt{2}}{4} \cos \left(k \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \Rightarrow \longrightarrow a_0 = \frac{3 - \sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$a_1 = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$a_2 = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$a_3 = \frac{1}{4}$$

