

Tema 4: Transformada de Fourier de Señales de Tiempo Continuo (FT)

* INTRODUCCIÓN

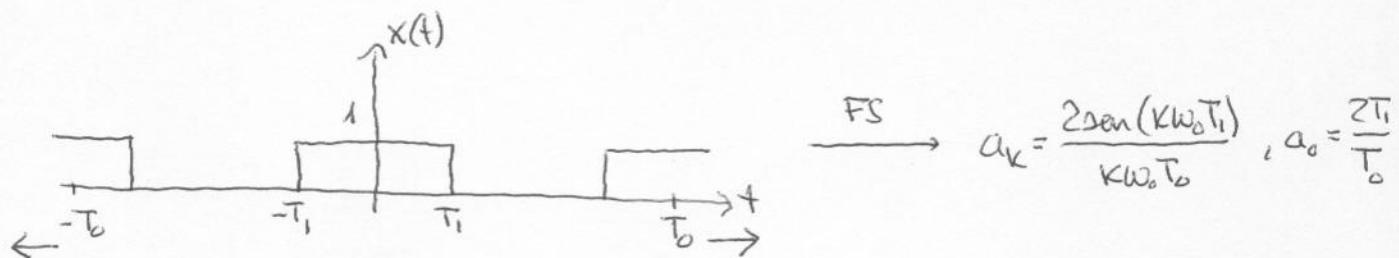
REPRESENTACIÓN DE SEÑALES NO PERIODICAS Y PERIODICAS COMO C.S. DE EXPONENCIALES COMPLEJAS → GENERALIZACIÓN DEL FS

* FT DE SEÑALES APERIODICAS

• SIGNIFICADO Y EXPRESIÓN GENERAL DE LA FT

"LA PARTE DE LA CARACTERIZACIÓN FRECUENCIAL DE UNA SEÑAL APERIODICA QUE SE MANTIENE INVARIABLE CUANDO SU PERÍODO AUMENTA INDEFINIDAMENTE":

EJEMPLO:



① REPRESENTACIÓN DE a_k EN FUNCIÓN DE K :

- $|a_k|$ disminuye, ya que la potencia de $x(t)$ disminuye
- ω_0 disminuye \Rightarrow un mismo coeficiente a_k corresponde a una pulsación menor, $k\omega_0$.

$x(t)$ PRESENTA ARMONICOS CADA VEZ MÁS JUNTOS EN ω Y DE MENOR VALOR

② REPRESENTACIÓN DE a_k EN FUNCIÓN DE ω :

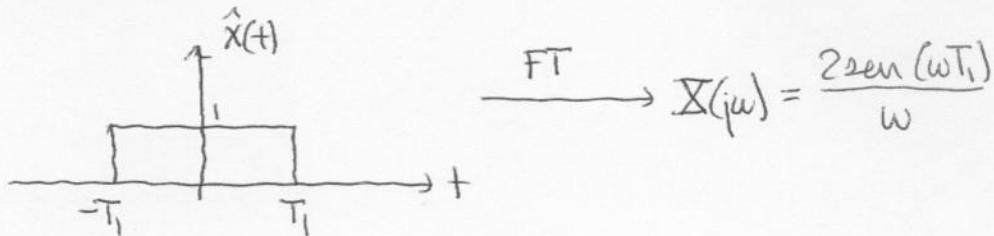
$$a_k = \frac{2 \operatorname{sen}(k\omega_0 T_1)}{k\omega_0 T_0} = \frac{2 \operatorname{sen}(\omega T_1)}{\omega T_0} \Big|_{\omega = k\omega_0}$$

SE OBSERVA QUE LA ENVERGURA DE LOS COEFICIENTES VARÍA SU AMPLITUD PERO NO SU FORMA, AL AUMENTAR T_0

③ REPRESENTACIÓN DE $T_0 a_K$ EN FUNCIÓN DE ω

$$T_0 a_K = \left. \frac{2 \operatorname{sen}(\omega T_0)}{\omega} \right|_{\omega = k\omega_0}$$

SE OBSERVA QUE LA ENVOLVENTE DE $T_0 a_K$ NO VARIÁ CON T_0 :
CONCLUSIÓN:



$T_0 a_K$ PUEDEN INTERPRETARSE COMO NUESTRAS ECUACIONES SPACIADAS DE LA FT DE $\tilde{x}(t)$.

EN GENERAL:

- DADA UNA SEÑAL APERIODICA $x(t)$ DE DURACIÓN FINITA:

$$\tilde{x}(t) \xrightarrow{\text{FS}} a_K = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{-T_0/2}^{T_0/2} \tilde{x}(t) e^{-jK\omega t} dt = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) e^{-jK\omega t} dt \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow T_0 a_K = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) e^{-jK\omega t} dt$$

SABIENDO QUE $T_0 a_K = X(j\omega) \Big|_{\omega = k\omega_0} \Rightarrow \boxed{X(j\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt}$

- PARA SINTETIZAR O RECUPERAR $x(t)$ A PARTIR DE $X(j\omega)$:

$$\tilde{x}(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} a_k e^{jk\omega_0 t} = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{T_0} X(jk\omega_0) e^{jk\omega_0 t} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{x}(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} X(jk\omega_0) e^{jk\omega_0 t} \cdot \omega_0$$

SACANDO UNIDADES:

$$x(t) = \lim_{T_0 \rightarrow \infty} \tilde{x}(t) = \lim_{\omega_0 \rightarrow dw} \tilde{x}(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \boxed{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(jw) e^{jw t} dw}$$

- (AZUCERO Y DUALIDAD EN LA FT. LA FUNCIÓN $\text{sinc}(x)$)

A) DADA $x(t)$

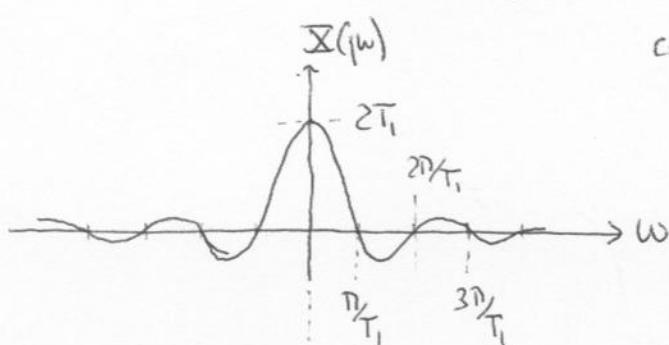
$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Diagrama de } x(t) \\ \text{Un pulso unitario de duración } T_1 \text{ en el intervalo } [-T_1, T_1] \end{array} \xrightarrow{\text{FT}} \tilde{X}(j\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt =$$

$$= \int_{-T_1}^{T_1} e^{-j\omega t} dt = \left[\frac{e^{-j\omega t}}{-j\omega} \right]_{-T_1}^{T_1} = \frac{e^{-j\omega T_1} - e^{j\omega T_1}}{-j\omega} = \frac{2 \sin(\omega T_1)}{\omega}$$

PARA REPRESENTAR $\tilde{X}(j\omega)$ HACEMOS USO DE LA FUNCIÓN $\text{sinc}(x)$:

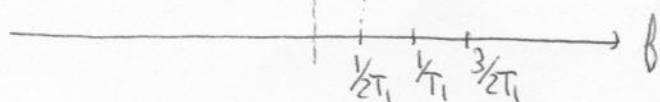
$$\text{sinc}(x) = \frac{\sin(\pi x)}{\pi x} \quad \rightarrow \quad \text{Gráfico de } \text{sinc}(x) \text{ con ceros en } x = \dots, -3, -2, -1, 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

$$x(t) \xrightarrow{\text{FT}} \tilde{X}(j\omega) = \frac{2 \sin(\omega T_1 \cdot \frac{\pi}{\pi})}{\omega \cdot \frac{\pi}{\pi} \cdot \frac{\pi}{T_1}} = 2T_1 \text{sinc}\left(\frac{\omega T_1}{\pi}\right)$$

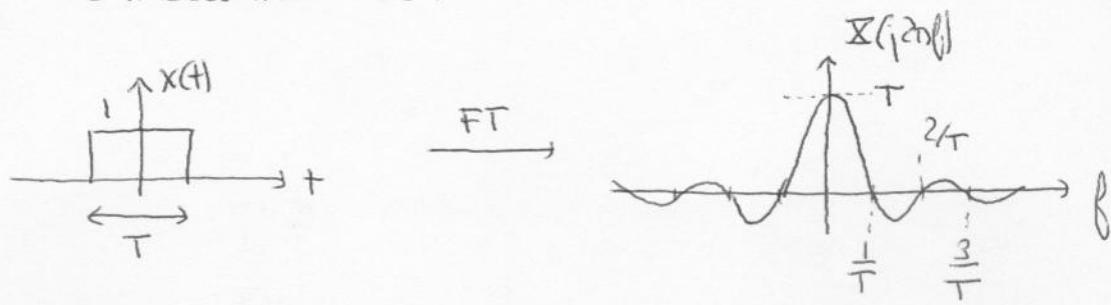


$$\text{CEROS EN } \frac{\omega T_1}{\pi} = k \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega = \frac{k\pi}{T_1}$$



* DE INTERÉS PARA TCO:



③ DADA $X(\mu)$

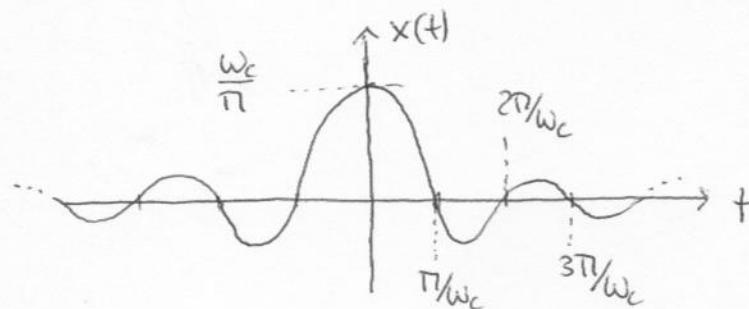
$$\text{Dada } X(\mu) \text{ de } x(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(\mu) e^{j\mu t} d\mu =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-w_c}^{w_c} e^{j\mu t} d\mu = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \left[\frac{e^{j\mu t}}{jt} \right]_{-w_c}^{w_c} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{e^{jw_c t} - e^{-jw_c t}}{jt} =$$

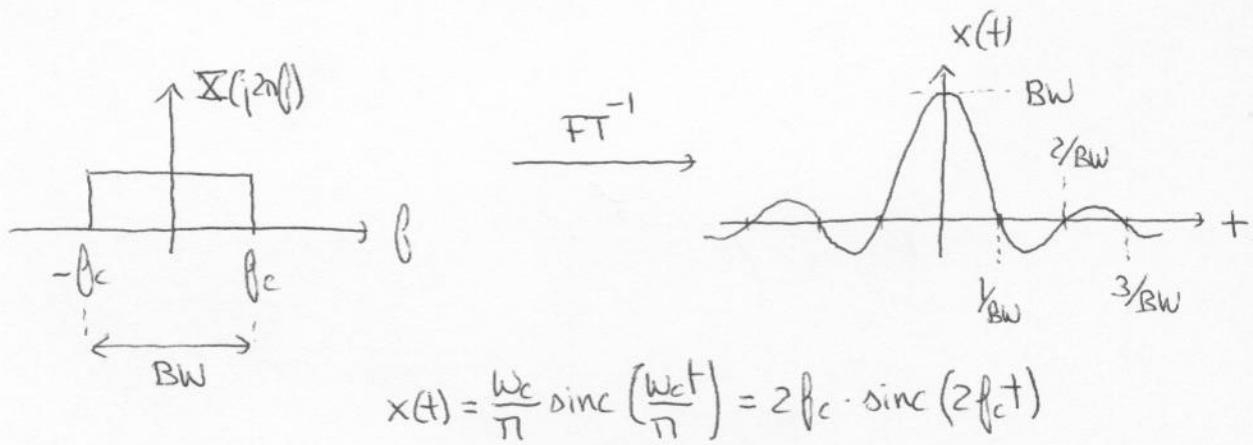
$$= \frac{\sin(w_c t)}{\pi t} = \frac{\sin(w_c t \frac{\pi}{n})}{\pi t \frac{w_c}{w_c} \frac{\pi}{n}} = \frac{w_c}{\pi} \operatorname{sinc}\left(\frac{w_c t}{\pi}\right)$$

CEROS EN $\frac{w_c t}{\pi} = K \Rightarrow$

$$= \Rightarrow \frac{K\pi}{w_c}$$



* DE INTERÉS PARA TCO



$$x(t) = \frac{w_c}{\pi} \operatorname{sinc}\left(\frac{w_c t}{\pi}\right) = 2f_c \cdot \operatorname{sinc}(2f_c t)$$

• CONVERGENCIA DE LA FT

EN GENERAL, AUNQUE $x(t)$ NO TENGA DURACIÓN FINITA, ES POSIBLE DEMOSTRAR QUE:

$$x(t) \xrightarrow{\text{FT}} X(j\omega) \xrightarrow{\text{FT}^{-1}} x'(t)$$

, SIENDO $e(t) = x'(t) - x(t)$, SE VERIFICA QUE:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x(t)|^2 dt < 0 \Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |e(t)|^2 dt = 0$$

UNAS CONDICIONES ALTERNATIVAS SON LAS DE DIRICHLET VISTAS EN EL FS, PERO APLICADAS A CUALQUIER INTERVALO FINITO DE $x(t)$ EN VEZ DE A T_0 .

* FT DE SEÑALES PERIÓDICAS

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

Asumiendo que la FT es LINEAL, si conocgo $e^{jk\omega_0 t} \xrightarrow{\text{FT}} ?$, CONOCERÍA LA FT DE $\tilde{x}(t)$.

$$\text{SEA } s(t) = e^{j\omega_0 t} \xrightarrow{\text{FT}} ? S(j\omega) ?$$

$$s(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} S(j\omega) e^{j\omega_0 t} d\omega = e^{j\omega_0 t}$$

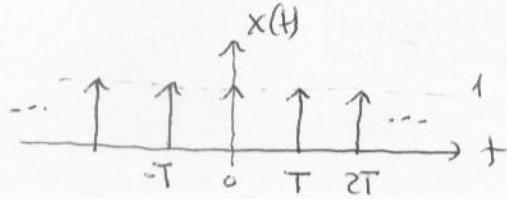
$$S(j\omega) = 2\pi \delta(j(\omega - \omega_0)) \approx 2\pi \delta(\omega - \omega_0)$$

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{x}(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} a_k e^{jk\omega_0 t} \xrightarrow{\text{FT}} \tilde{X}(j\omega) = 2\pi \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} a_k \cdot \delta(\omega - k\omega_0)$$

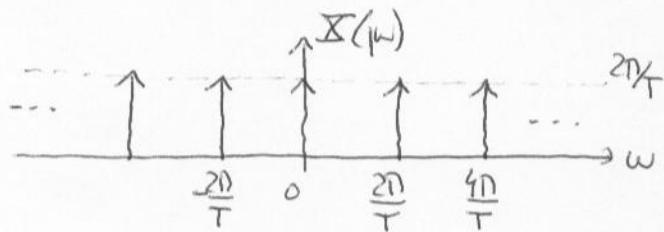


Ejemplo:

$$x(t) = \sum_{\tau=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t-\tau T) \xrightarrow{FS} a_k = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} \delta(t) e^{-jk\omega_0 t} dt = \frac{1}{T}, \forall k$$



$$x(t) \xrightarrow{FT} X(j\omega) = \frac{2\pi}{T} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\omega - \frac{2k\pi}{T})$$



* PROPIEDADES DE LA FT

① LINEALIDAD

② DESPLAZAMIENTOS

a) En 't'

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(j\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega \\ X(j\omega) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt \end{aligned}$$

$$x(t) \xrightarrow{FT} X(j\omega)$$

$$x(t-t_0) = x(t-t_0) \xrightarrow{FT} X(j\omega) = e^{-j\omega t_0} \cdot X(j\omega)$$

$$x(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(j\omega) e^{j\omega(t-t_0)} d\omega = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \underbrace{X(j\omega)}_{X'(j\omega)} e^{-j\omega t_0} \cdot e^{j\omega t} d\omega$$

b) En 'w'

$$x(t) \xrightarrow{FT} X(j\omega)$$

$$e^{j\omega_0 t} x(t) \xleftarrow{FT^{-1}} X(j(\omega - \omega_0)) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) e^{-j(\omega - \omega_0)t} dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \underbrace{e^{j\omega_0 t}}_{x(t)} \underbrace{x(t)}_{e^{-j\omega_0 t}} e^{-j(\omega - \omega_0)t} dt$$

③ SIMETRÍAS:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x(t) \xrightarrow{\text{FT}} X(\omega) \\ x(-t) \xrightarrow{\text{FT}} X(-\omega) \\ x^*(t) \xrightarrow{\text{FT}} X^*(-\omega) \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \text{PROPIEDADES ANALÓGAS A LAS DEL FS}$$

④ DIFERENCIACIÓN E INTEGRACIÓN

a) $x(t) \xrightarrow{\text{FT}} X(\omega)$

$$x'(t) = \frac{dx(t)}{dt} \xrightarrow{\text{FT}} X'(\omega) = j\omega X(\omega)$$

$$x'(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} j\omega X(\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega \xrightarrow{\text{FT}} X'(\omega)$$

b) DIFERENCIACIÓN EN ω :

$$x(t) \xrightarrow{\text{FT}} X(\omega)$$

$$x'(t) \xrightarrow{\text{FT}} \frac{dX(\omega)}{d\omega} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} -j\omega x(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt \xrightarrow{\text{FT}} X'(\omega)$$

$$\Rightarrow tx(t) \xrightarrow{\text{FT}} j \frac{dX(\omega)}{d\omega}$$

c) INTEGRACIÓN

$$x(t) \xrightarrow{\text{FT}} X(\omega)$$

$$y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t x(\tau) d\tau \xrightarrow{\text{FT}} X(\omega) = \frac{X(\omega)}{j\omega} + \underbrace{\pi X(0) \cdot \delta(\omega)}$$

$\Leftrightarrow x(t)$ tiene valor

medio no nulo ($\Rightarrow X(0) = T_0 a_0 \neq 0$) $\Rightarrow y(t)$ tiene valor medio igual

A LA MITAD DEL ÁREA NETA ACUMULADA EN $x(t)$, o decir, $X(0)/2$

Por lo tanto:

$$y(t) = \underbrace{y'(t)}_{\text{VALOR MEDIO NOC}} + \frac{\underline{X}(0)}{2} \xrightarrow{\text{FT}} \frac{\underline{X}(j\omega)}{j\omega} + \pi \underline{X}(0) \delta(\omega)$$

⑤ ESCALADO

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &\xrightarrow{\text{FT}} \underline{X}(j\omega) \\ x(at) &= x(at) \xrightarrow{\text{FT}} \underline{X}'(j\omega) = \frac{1}{a} \cdot \underline{X}\left(j\frac{\omega}{a}\right) \\ &\downarrow \\ x(at) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \underline{X}(j\omega) e^{j\omega at} d\omega = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \underline{X}\left(j\frac{\omega}{a}\right) e^{j\omega T} \frac{d\omega'}{a} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \underbrace{\frac{1}{a} \underline{X}\left(j\frac{\omega}{a}\right)}_l e^{j\omega t} d\omega' \\ &\quad \omega' = aw \end{aligned}$$

$$\underline{X}'(j\omega)$$

EXPANSIÓN EN T ($a < 1$) \Rightarrow COMPRESIÓN Y AMPLIFICACIÓN EN W

COMPRESIÓN EN T ($a > 1$) \Rightarrow EXPANSIÓN Y ATENUACIÓN EN W

⑥ DUALIDAD

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &\xrightarrow{\text{FT}} \underline{X}(j\omega) \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow x(t) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \underline{X}(j\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega \Rightarrow x(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \underline{X}(jt) e^{j\omega t} dt \Rightarrow \\ &\quad \downarrow \\ &\quad w \rightarrow + \\ &\quad t \rightarrow w \\ \Rightarrow 2\pi x(-w) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \underline{X}(jt) e^{-j\omega t} dt \Rightarrow \underline{X}(jt) \xrightarrow{\text{FT}} 2\pi x(w) \end{aligned}$$

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⑦ RELACION DE PARSEVAL

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{ENERGIA DE } x(t) &\rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x(t)|^2 dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) \cdot x^*(t) dt = \\
 &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) \cdot \left[\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X^*(j\omega) e^{-j\omega t} d\omega \right] dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X^*(j\omega) \cdot \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt \right] d\omega = \\
 &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X^*(j\omega) \cdot X(j\omega) d\omega = \underbrace{\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |X(j\omega)|^2 d\omega}_{\text{ENERGIA DE } X(j\omega)}
 \end{aligned}$$

* FT Y SISTEMAS LTI

① LA PROPIEDAD DE CONVOLUCION

$$\begin{aligned}
 \bullet x(t) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(j\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega = \lim_{\omega_0 \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} X(jkw_0) e^{jk\omega_0 t} \cdot w_0 \quad \left. \right\} = \\
 \bullet e^{jk\omega_0 t} &\xrightarrow{\text{LTI}} H(jkw_0) e^{jk\omega_0 t}, \text{ con } H(jkw_0) = \underbrace{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(t) e^{-jkw_0 t} dt}_{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |h(t)| dt < \infty} \\
 &\qquad\qquad\qquad \left. \right\} \text{ INTEGRAL CONVERGE} \Rightarrow \text{LTI ESTABLE}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Rightarrow x(t) &\xrightarrow{\text{LTI}} y(t) = \lim_{\omega_0 \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} X(jkw_0) \cdot H(jkw_0) e^{jk\omega_0 t} \cdot w_0 = \\
 &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \underbrace{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(j\omega) \cdot H(j\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega}_{\text{Y}(\omega) = X(\omega)H(\omega)}
 \end{aligned}$$

En conclusion: $y(t) = x(t) * h(t) \xrightarrow{\text{FT}} Y(j\omega) = X(j\omega)H(j\omega)$

EJEMPLOS:

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \text{Sea } \omega \text{ LTI / } h(t) = s(t-t_c)$$

$$x(t) \xrightarrow{\text{LTI}} y(t) = x(t) * h(t) = x(t-t_c)$$

PDE 2A PROPIEDAD DE CONVOLUCIÓN:

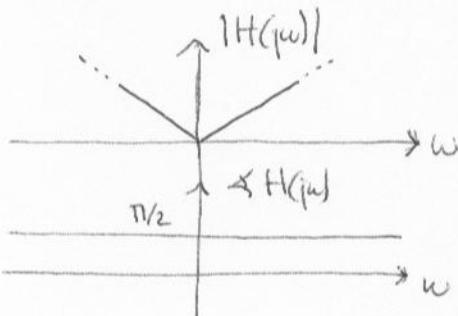
$$H(j\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} s(t-t_c) e^{-j\omega t} dt = e^{-j\omega t_c} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} s(t) dt = e^{-j\omega t_c} X(j\omega)$$

$$\Rightarrow S(j\omega) = X(j\omega) \cdot H(j\omega) = e^{-j\omega t_c} \cdot X(j\omega) :$$

$$x(t-t_c) \xrightarrow{\text{FT}} e^{-j\omega t_c} X(j\omega)$$

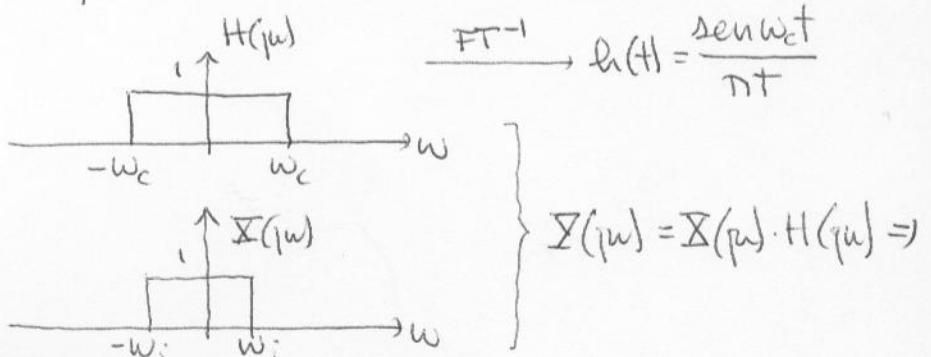
$$\textcircled{2} \quad x(t) \xrightarrow{\text{LTI}} y(t) = \frac{dx(t)}{dt} \xrightarrow{\text{FT}} j\omega X(j\omega) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow H(j\omega) = j\omega$$



$$\textcircled{3} \quad x(t) = \frac{\sin \omega_1 t}{\pi t} \xrightarrow[\downarrow]{\text{FPB}} ?$$

$$H(j\omega) = u(\omega + \omega_c) - u(\omega - \omega_c)$$



Teniendo en cuenta
que

$$x(t) \xrightarrow{\text{FT}} X(j\omega) = u(\omega + \omega_i) - u(\omega - \omega_i)$$

$$\Rightarrow y(t) = x(t), \omega_i \leq \omega_c; y(t) = h(t), \omega_i > \omega_c$$

② LA PROPIEDAD DE MULTIPLICACIÓN

$$x(t) = s(t) \cdot p(t) \Rightarrow$$

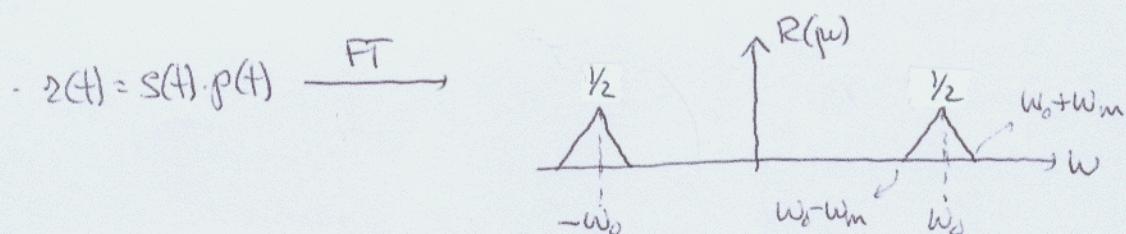
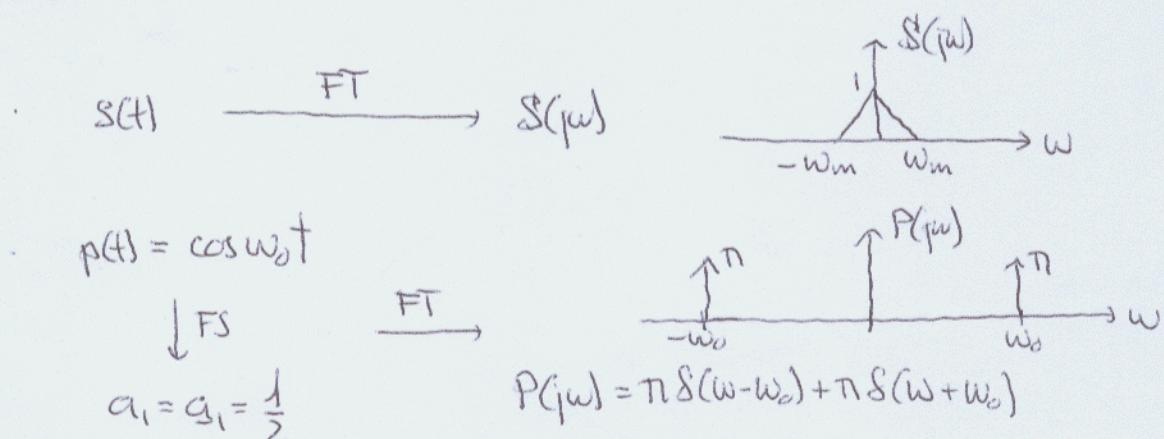
$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow R(j\omega) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} s(t) \cdot p(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} S(j\theta) e^{j\theta t} d\theta \right] \cdot p(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt = \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} S(j\theta) \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} p(t) e^{-j(\omega-\theta)t} dt \right] d\theta = \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} S(j\theta) \cdot P(j(\omega-\theta)) d\theta = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot S(j\omega) * P(j\omega) \end{aligned}$$

En conclusión:

$$x(t) = s(t) \cdot p(t) \xrightarrow{\text{FT}} R(j\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot S(j\omega) * P(j\omega)$$

Aplicación a la modulación / demodulación de señales:

a) Modulación



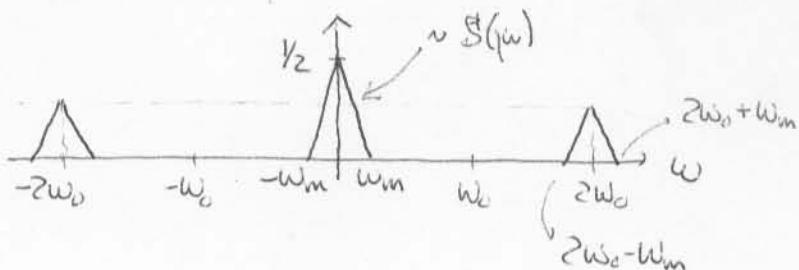
$$\begin{aligned} R(j\omega) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} [S(j(\omega + \omega_0)) * P(j\omega)] = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} [S(j(\omega + \omega_0)) + S(j(\omega - \omega_0))] \end{aligned}$$

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b) Derivación

$$S(t) \cdot p(t) \xrightarrow{FT} R(j\omega) * P(j\omega) \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [R(j(\omega + \omega_0)) + R(j(\omega - \omega_0))] :$$



$S(j\omega)$ ES RECUPERABLE VÍA FILTRADO PASO-BAJO.

③ SISTEMAS DESCritos A PARTIR DE EDO's LINEARES
CON COEFICIENTES CONSTANTES

$$\sum_{k=0}^N a_k \cdot \frac{d^k y(t)}{dt^k} = \sum_{k=0}^M b_k \cdot \frac{d^k x(t)}{dt^k} \longrightarrow z H(j\omega)$$

$$FT \left\{ \sum_{k=0}^N a_k \cdot \frac{d^k y(t)}{dt^k} \right\} = FT \left\{ \sum_{k=0}^M b_k \cdot \frac{d^k x(t)}{dt^k} \right\} \xrightarrow{\text{LINEARIDAD}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{k=0}^N a_k \cdot FT \left\{ \frac{d^k y(t)}{dt^k} \right\} = \sum_{k=0}^M b_k \cdot FT \left\{ \frac{d^k x(t)}{dt^k} \right\} \xrightarrow{\text{DERIVACIÓN EN } 't'}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{k=0}^N a_k \cdot (j\omega)^k \cdot \bar{Y}(j\omega) = \sum_{k=0}^M b_k (j\omega)^k \cdot \bar{X}(j\omega) =$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\bar{Y}(j\omega)}{\bar{X}(j\omega)} = H(j\omega) = \frac{\sum_{k=0}^M b_k (j\omega)^k}{\sum_{k=0}^N a_k (j\omega)^k}$$

EJEMPLOS:

a) $\frac{dy(t)}{dt} + ay(t) = x(t) \Rightarrow H(j\omega) = \frac{1}{a+j\omega} \Rightarrow$
 $\Rightarrow h(t) = e^{-at} \cdot u(t)$

b) $\frac{d^2y(t)}{dt^2} + 4 \cdot \frac{dy(t)}{dt} + 3y(t) = \frac{dx(t)}{dt} + 2x(t) \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow H(j\omega) = \frac{2+j\omega}{3+4j\omega+(j\omega)^2} = \frac{2+j\omega}{(1+j\omega)(3+j\omega)} =$$

$$s^2 + 4s + 3 = (s-s_1)(s-s_2)$$

$$s_i = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16-12}}{2} = \begin{cases} -3 \\ -1 \end{cases}$$

$$= \frac{B_1}{1+j\omega} + \frac{B_2}{3+j\omega} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{1+j\omega} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{3+j\omega} \Rightarrow$$

$$B_1 = H(j\omega)(1+j\omega) \Big|_{j\omega=-1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$B_2 = H(j\omega)(3+j\omega) \Big|_{j\omega=-3} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow h(t) = \frac{1}{2} e^{t} u(t) + \frac{1}{2} e^{3t} u(t)$$

c) OBTENER LA RESPUESTA DEL SISTEMA ANTERIOR A LA SEÑAL $x(t) = e^{-2t} \cdot u(t)$

$$x(t) \xrightarrow{\text{FT}} X(j\omega) = \frac{1}{(2+j\omega)}$$

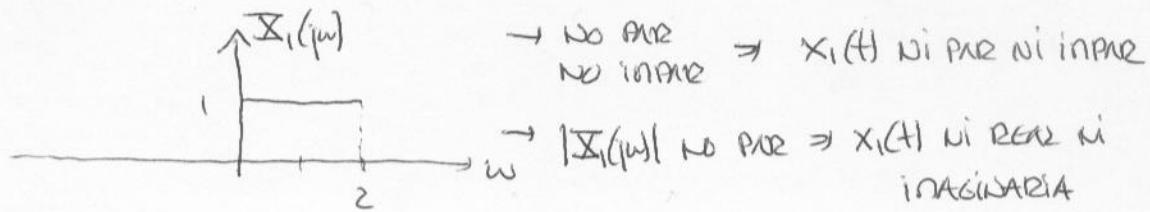
$$Y(j\omega) = X(j\omega) \cdot H(j\omega) = \frac{1}{(1+j\omega)(3+j\omega)} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{1+j\omega} - \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{3+j\omega} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow y(t) = \frac{1}{2} e^{-t} u(t) - \frac{1}{2} e^{-3t} u(t)$$

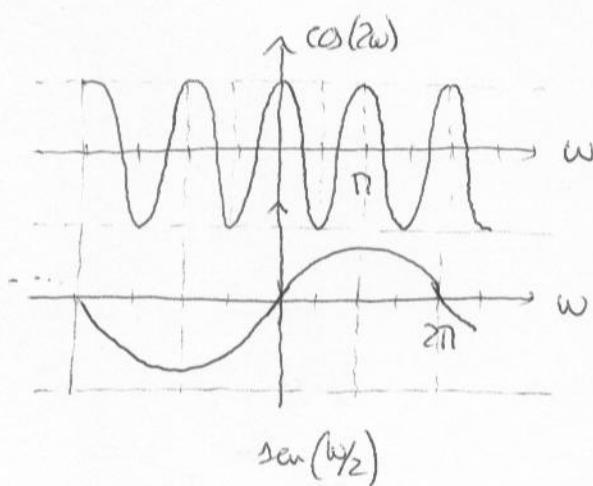
Problema 4.7

DETERMINAR, APLICANDO PROPIEDADES, SI LAS SIGUIENTES SEÑALES SON PARES, IMAGINARIAS O COMPLEJAS, Y SI SON PARES IMPARES O SIN SIMETRÍA:

a) $x_1(t) / X_1(j\omega) = u(\omega) - u(\omega-2)$

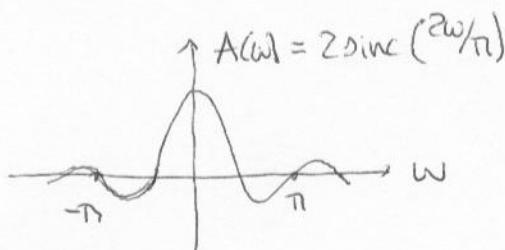


b) $x_2(t) / X_2(j\omega) = \cos(2\omega) \cdot \operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{\omega}{2}\right)$

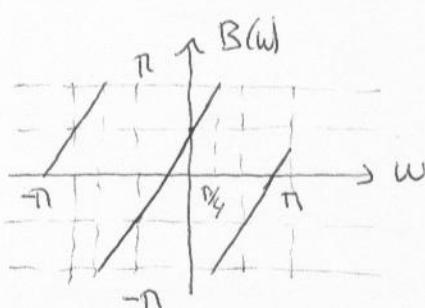


$$\begin{aligned} X_2(j\omega) &= -X_2(-j\omega) = X_2^*(j\omega) \Rightarrow \\ &\Rightarrow X_2(j\omega) = -X_2^*(-j\omega) \\ &\quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{IMPARE} \\ \text{REAL} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \\ &\quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{REAL} \\ \text{IMPARE} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \\ &\Rightarrow x_2(t) \text{ IMAGINARIA, IMPAR} \end{aligned}$$

c) $x_3(t) / X_3(j\omega) = A(\omega)e^{jB(\omega)}$, con $A(\omega) = \frac{\operatorname{sen}2\omega}{\omega}$, $B(\omega) = 2\omega + \frac{\pi}{2}$



$$A(\omega) = |X_3(j\omega)| \text{ PAR}$$



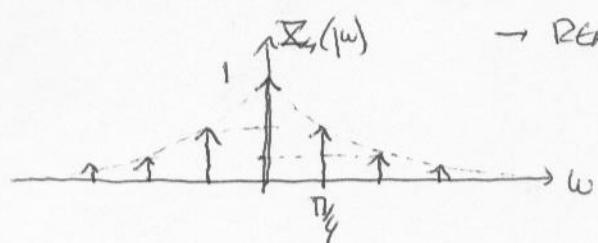
$$B(\omega) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} X_3(j\omega) \text{ NO PAR NI IMPAR} \end{array} \right.$$

Sea $y(j\omega) = A(\omega)e^{jB(\omega)} \Rightarrow$ $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{NO PAR} \\ \text{FASE IMPAR} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow y(t) \text{ REAL}$

$$X_3(j\omega) = Y(j\omega) \cdot e^{jB(\omega)} = jY(j\omega) \Rightarrow x_3(t) = jy(t), \text{ IMAGINARIA}$$

PROBLEMA 4.7 | (cont.)

d) $x_3(t)$ / $\bar{X}_3(j\omega) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{k}\right)^{|k|} \cdot \delta(\omega - k\frac{\pi}{T})$



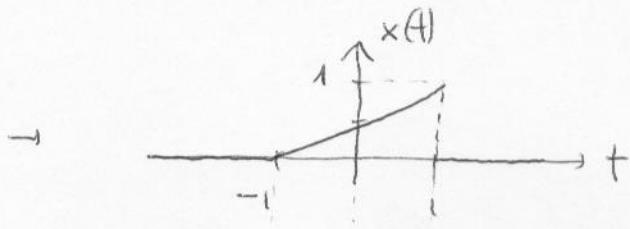
\rightarrow REAL Y PAR $\Rightarrow \underbrace{\bar{X}_3(j\omega) = \bar{X}_3(-j\omega) = \bar{X}_3^*(j\omega)}_{\Downarrow} \Rightarrow$

$X_3(t)$ PAR

$$\Rightarrow \bar{X}_3(j\omega) = \bar{X}_3^*(-j\omega) \Rightarrow x_3(t) \text{ REAL}$$

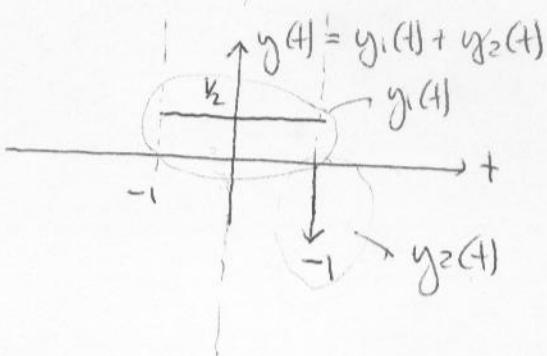
Problema 4.9

$$x(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & , |t| > 1 \\ (t+1)/2 & , |t| \leq 1 \end{cases}$$



a) $\exists X(j\omega)$?

$$\text{Sea } y(t) = \frac{dx(t)}{dt}$$



$$\left. \begin{aligned} y_1(t) &= \frac{1}{2}[u(t+1) - u(t-1)] \xrightarrow{\text{FT}} X_1(j\omega) = \frac{\sin(\omega)}{\omega} \\ y_2(t) &= -\delta(t-1) \xrightarrow{\text{FT}} X_2(j\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} -\delta(t-1) e^{-j\omega t} dt = -e^{-j\omega} \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dx(t)}{dt} \xrightarrow{\text{FT}} X(j\omega) = \frac{\sin \omega}{\omega} - e^{-j\omega}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &= \int_{-\infty}^{t} y(\tau) d\tau \xrightarrow{\text{FT}} X(j\omega) = \frac{X(j\omega)}{j\omega} + \pi \sum_{d} \delta(\omega) = \\ &= \frac{\sin \omega}{j\omega^2} - \frac{e^{-j\omega}}{j\omega} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{b) } \operatorname{Re}\{X(j\omega)\} = \operatorname{Re}\left\{-j \frac{\sin \omega}{\omega^2} + j \frac{1}{\omega} (\cos(-\omega) + j \sin(-\omega))\right\} = -\frac{\sin(-\omega)}{\omega} = \frac{\sin \omega}{\omega}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_e(t) &= \frac{1}{2}[x(t) + x(-t)] \rightarrow \begin{aligned} &\text{Graph of } x(t)/2 \text{ from -1 to 1, labeled } x(t)/2. \\ &\text{Graph of } x(-t)/2 \text{ from -1 to 1, labeled } x(-t)/2. \end{aligned} = \\ &= \begin{aligned} &\text{Graph of a rectangular pulse from -1 to 1 with height } V_2, \text{ labeled } x_e(t). \\ &\xrightarrow{\text{FT}} \frac{\sin \omega}{\omega} \end{aligned} \end{aligned}$$

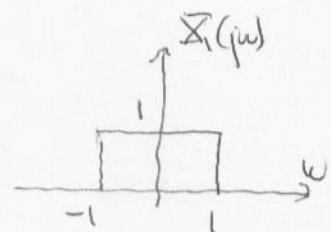
$$\text{c) } x(t) \text{ real} \Rightarrow x_e(t) \xrightarrow{\text{FT}} \operatorname{Im}\{X(j\omega)\} = \frac{j}{\omega} \left[\cos \omega - \frac{\sin \omega}{\omega} \right]$$

PROBLEMA 4.10

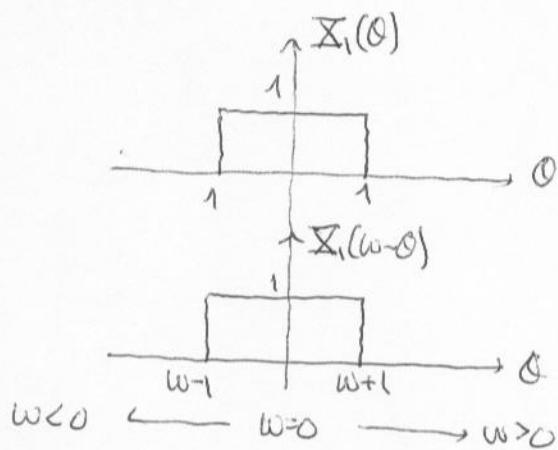
a) $x(t) = + \cdot \left(\frac{\sin t}{\pi t} \right)^2 \xrightarrow{\text{FT}} \underline{?}$

$$x_2(t) = x_1^2(t);$$

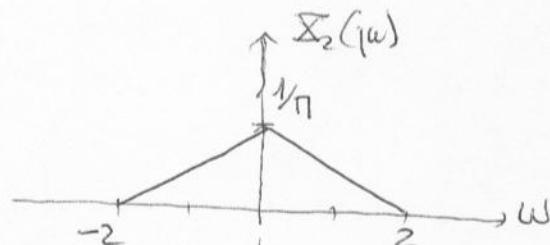
$$\bullet x_1(t) = \frac{\sin t}{\pi t} \xrightarrow{\text{FT}} X_1(j\omega) = \begin{cases} 1, |\omega| \leq 1 \\ 0, |\omega| > 1 \end{cases}$$



$$\bullet x_2(t) = x_1(t) \cdot x_1(t) \xrightarrow{\text{FT}} X_2(j\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} X_1(j\omega) * X_1(j\omega)$$

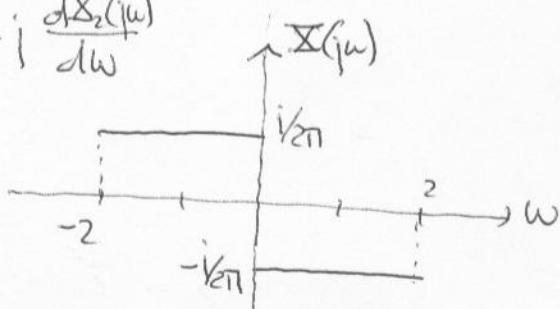


$$X_2(j\omega) = \begin{cases} 0, |\omega| > 2 \\ \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-1}^{\omega+1} d\theta = \frac{\omega+2}{2\pi}, -2 < \omega < 0 \\ \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{w-1}^1 d\theta = \frac{2-\omega}{2\pi}, 0 < \omega < 2 \end{cases}$$



$$\bullet x(t) = +x_2(t) \xrightarrow{\text{FT}} X(j\omega) = i \frac{dX_2(j\omega)}{dw}$$

$$X(j\omega) = \begin{cases} 0, |\omega| > 2 \\ i/2\pi, -2 < \omega < 0 \\ -i/2\pi, 0 < \omega < 2 \end{cases}$$



b) $A = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} +2 \cdot \left(\frac{\sin t}{\pi t} \right)^4 dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x(t)|^2 dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |X(j\omega)|^2 d\omega = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2\pi} \right)^2 \cdot 4 = \frac{1}{2\pi^3}$

R. PARSEVAL

PROBLEMA 4.12

$$e^{-|t|} \xrightarrow{\text{FT}} \frac{2}{1+\omega^2}$$

a) $\mathcal{F}\{te^{-|t|}\}$?

$$te^{-|t|} \xrightarrow{\text{FT}} i \frac{d}{dw} \left(\frac{2}{1+\omega^2} \right) = \boxed{\frac{-4j\omega}{(1+\omega^2)^2}}$$

b) $\mathcal{F}\left\{ \frac{4t}{(1+t^2)^2} \right\}$?

DUALIDAD:

$$\frac{-4j\omega}{(1+\omega^2)^2} \xrightarrow{\text{FT}} 2\pi(-\omega)e^{-|-w|} = -2\pi\omega e^{-|\omega|} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{4t}{(1+t^2)^2} \xrightarrow{\text{FT}} -2\pi j\omega e^{-|\omega|}$$

PROBLEMA 4.14

Sea $x(t) \xrightarrow{\text{FT}} X(j\omega)$ tal que:

1 - $x(t)$ REAL Y NO NEGATIVA

2 - $A e^{-2t} u(t) \xrightarrow{\text{FT}} \frac{X(j\omega)}{(1+j\omega)^{-1}}$, A NO DEPENDE DE t

$$3 - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |X(j\omega)|^2 d\omega = 2\pi$$

$$2 - A e^{-2t} u(t) \xrightarrow{\text{FT}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} A e^{-2t} u(t) \cdot e^{-j\omega t} dt = \int_0^{\infty} A e^{-(2+j\omega)t} dt =$$

$$= \frac{A}{2+j\omega} = (1+j\omega) X(j\omega) \Rightarrow X(j\omega) = \frac{A}{(1+j\omega)(2+j\omega)} =$$

$$= \frac{B_1}{1+j\omega} + \frac{B_2}{2+j\omega} = \frac{A}{1+j\omega} - \frac{A}{2+j\omega} \Rightarrow$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} B_1 = X(j\omega) \cdot (1+j\omega) \Big|_{j\omega=-1} = A \\ B_2 = X(j\omega) \cdot (2+j\omega) \Big|_{j\omega=-2} = -A \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow x(t) = [A e^{-t} u(t) - A e^{-2t} u(t)]$$

$$3 - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x(t)|^2 dt = 1 \quad \left. \right\} \Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2(t) dt = 1 \Rightarrow \int_0^{\infty} A^2 (e^{-t} - e^{-2t})^2 dt =$$

1 - $x(t)$ REAL Y > 0

$$= A^2 \int_0^{\infty} (e^{-2t} + e^{-4t} - 2e^{-3t}) dt = \frac{A^2}{12} = 1 \Rightarrow A = \sqrt{12} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow x(t) = \sqrt{12} (e^{-t} - e^{-2t}) u(t)$$