

INFORME PRÁCTICA 3 SISTEMAS LINEALES

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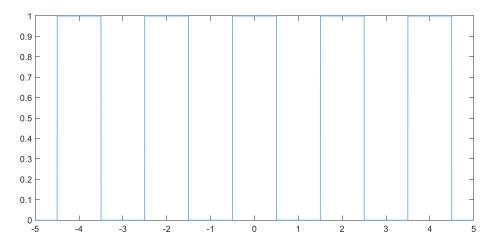
En esta práctica realizaremos representaciones de señales periódicas continuas mediante su DSF y analizaremos la respuesta en frecuencia de sistemas LTI ante señales periódicas haciendo uso también del DSF.

1. Señales periódicas continuas. Series de Fourier

a. Señal a

i. Representación

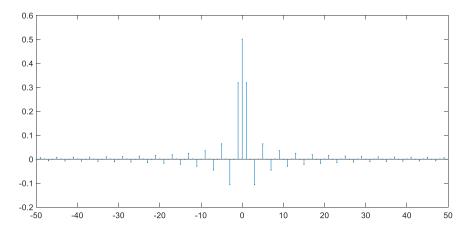
```
T=2; dt=0.001; t=-T/2:dt:T/2-dt;
x=zeros(1, length(t));
ti=find(abs(t)<=0.5) ; x(ti)=1;
ti=find(abs(t)>0.5) ; x(ti)=0;
figure, plot([t-2*T t-T t t+T t+2*T],[x x x x x]);
```



ii. DSF

```
%N= 50 para reducir el fenómeno de GIBBS
ak=sfourier(x,T,50,dt);
p=-50:50;
stem(p,ak,'.')
```

Donde **x** es una señal pseudo-continua como las generadas anteriormente, **T** es el periodo de la señal, **N** es el orden del armónico más alto, utilizamos 50 para reducir el efecto del Fenómeno de Gibbs, y **dt** es el paso temporal de discretización. (Esto se repite para los casos posteriores).



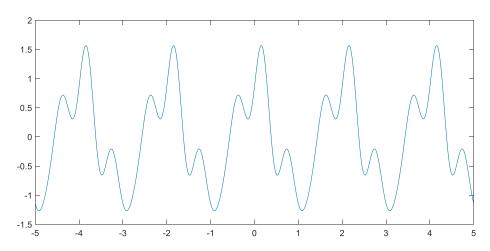
$$a_{k} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-ols}^{ols} e^{jk\pi t} dt = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{-e^{-jk\pi t}}{jk\pi} \right]_{-ols}^{ols} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{-e^{-jsjk\pi} + e^{-jsjk\pi}}{jk\pi} \right) = \frac{2}{2k\pi} \left[\frac{e^{-jsjk\pi} - e^{-jsjk\pi}}{2j} \right] = \frac{1}{2k\pi} \operatorname{fen}\left(\frac{k\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\operatorname{Ru}\left(\frac{k\pi}{2}\right)}{k\pi} = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Sinc}\left(\frac{k\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$\operatorname{para} \quad k = 0 \longrightarrow a_{0} = \frac{\pi}{0} = \operatorname{L}^{1} \operatorname{Hopital} = \frac{\cos\left(\frac{k\pi}{2}\right)\frac{\pi}{2}}{\pi} = \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

b. Señal b

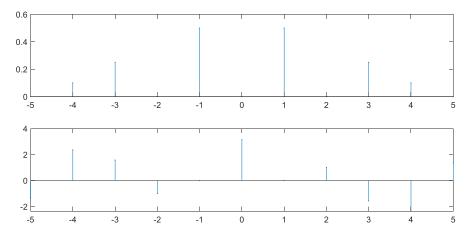
i. Representación

T=2; dt=0.001; t=-T/2:dt:T/2-dt; x=cos(pi*t)+0.5*sin(3*pi*t)-0.2*cos(4*pi*t+pi/4); figure, plot([t-2*T t-T t t+T t+2*T],[x x x x x]);



ii. DSF

```
ak=sfourier(x,T,50,dt);
p=-5:5;
subplot(2,1,1)
stem(p,abs(ak),'.')
subplot(2,1,2)
stem(p,angle(ak),'.')
```



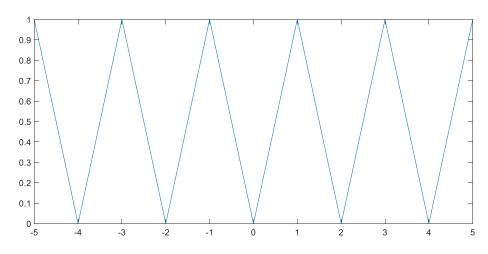
$$x(t) = \frac{e^{i\pi t} + e^{j\pi t}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{e^{i3\pi t} + e^{j3\pi t}}{2j} - \frac{1}{5} \cdot e^{\pi t} \cdot \frac{e^{i4\pi t} + e^{j4\pi t}}{2} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} e^{j\pi t} + \frac{1}{2} e^{j\pi t} + \frac{1}{4j} e^{j\pi t} - \frac{1}{4j} e^{j\pi t} - \frac{1}{4j} e^{j\pi t} - \frac{1}{4j} e^{j\pi t} + \frac{1}{4j} e^{j\pi t} - \frac{1}{4j} e^{j\pi t} - \frac{1}{4j} e^{j\pi t} = \frac{1}{4i} e^{j\pi t} + \frac{1}{4i} e^{j\pi t} + \frac{1}{4j} e^{j\pi t} - \frac{1}{4j} e^{j\pi t} - \frac{1}{4i} e^{j\pi t} = \frac{1}{4i} e^{j\pi t} + \frac{1}{2} e^{j\pi t} + \frac{1}{4j} e^{j\pi t} - \frac{1}{4j} e^{j\pi t} - \frac{1}{4i} e^{j\pi t} - \frac{1}{4i} e^{j\pi t} + \frac{1}{4i} e^{j\pi t} - \frac{1}{4i} e^{j\pi t} -$$

c. Señal c

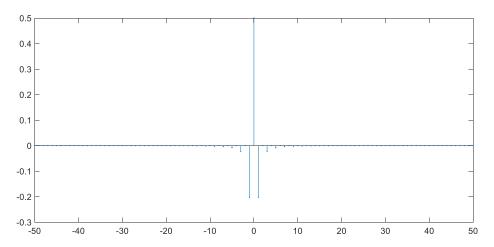
i. Representación

```
T=2; dt= 0.001; t=-T/2:dt:T/2-dt;
x= zeros (1, length(t));
ti=find(t>0 & t<1); x(ti) =t(ti);
ti=find(t>=-1 & t<=0); x(ti)=-t(ti);
figure, plot([t-2*T t-T t t+T t+2*T], [x x x x x])</pre>
```



ii. DSF

```
ak=sfourier(x,T,50,dt);
p=-50:50;
stem(p,ak,'.')
```



$$a_{k} = \frac{1}{2} \left[-\int_{-1}^{0} + e^{jk\pi t} dt + \int_{0}^{1} + e^{jk\pi t} dt \right]$$

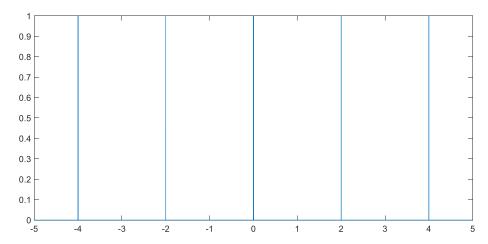
$$Calculations & primition: \frac{1}{jk\pi} = -\frac{1}{jk\pi} \frac{1}{jk\pi} + \frac{e^{jk\pi t}}{jk\pi} dt = \frac{1}{jk\pi} + \frac{1}{jk\pi} \frac{1}{jk\pi} dt = \frac{1}{jk\pi} + \frac{1}{jk\pi} \frac{1}{jk\pi} + \frac{1}{jk\pi} \frac{1}{jk\pi} dt = \frac{1}{jk\pi} + \frac{1}{jk\pi} \frac{1}{jk\pi} + \frac{1}{jk\pi} \frac{1}{jk\pi} \frac{1}{jk\pi} dt = \frac{1}{jk\pi} + \frac{1}{jk\pi} \frac{1}{jk\pi} \frac{1}{jk\pi} \frac{1}{jk\pi} dt = \frac{1}{jk\pi} \frac{1}{jk\pi}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\frac{1}{|\kappa_{\Pi}|^{2}} - \frac{1}{|\kappa_{\Pi}|^{2}} \right) e^{j\kappa_{\Pi} + \frac{1}{|\kappa_{\Pi}|^{2}}} \right] + \left[\left(\frac{1}{|\kappa_{\Pi}|^{2}} + \frac{1}{|\kappa_{\Pi}|^{2}} \right) e^{j\kappa_{\Pi} + \frac{1}{|\kappa_{\Pi}|^{2}}} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\frac{1}{|\kappa_{\Pi}|^{2}} - \left(\frac{1}{|\kappa_{\Pi}|^{2}} - \frac{1}{|\kappa_{\Pi}|^{2}} \right) e^{j\kappa_{\Pi} + \frac{1}{|\kappa_{\Pi}|^{2}}} \right) e^{j\kappa_{\Pi} + \frac{1}{|\kappa_{\Pi}|^{2}}} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\frac{1}{|\kappa_{\Pi}|^{2}} - \frac{1}{|\kappa_{\Pi}|^{2}} - \frac{1}{|\kappa_{\Pi}|^{2}} - \frac{1}{|\kappa_{\Pi}|^{2}} \right) e^{j\kappa_{\Pi} + \frac{1}{|\kappa_{\Pi}|^{2}}} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\frac{1}{|\kappa_{\Pi}|^{2}} - \frac{1}{|\kappa_{\Pi}|^{2}$$

d. Señal d

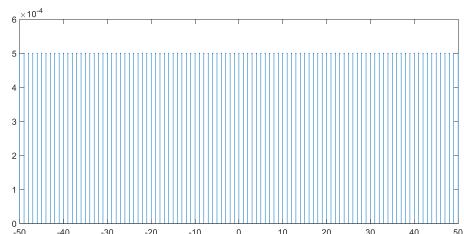
i. Representación

```
T=2; dt= 0.001; t=-T/2:dt:T/2-dt;
x= zeros (1, length(t));
ti=find(t==0); x(ti)=1;
figure, plot([t-2*T t-T t t+T t+2*T], [x x x x x])
```



ii. DSF

ak=sfourier(x,T,50,dt);
p=-50:50;
stem(p,ak,'.')

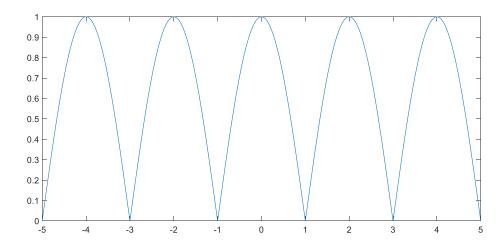


$$a_{K} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^{4} (t) e^{-jK\pi t} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^{4} f(t) dt = \frac{1}{2}$$

e. Señal e

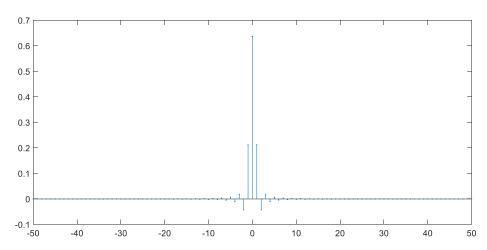
i. Representación

```
T=2; dt= 0.001; t=-T/2:dt:T/2-dt; x=abs(cos(pi*t/2)); figure, plot([t-2*T t-T t t+T t+2*T], [x x x x x])
```



ii. DSF

```
ak=sfourier(x,T,50,dt);
p=-50:50;
stem(p,ak,'.'
```

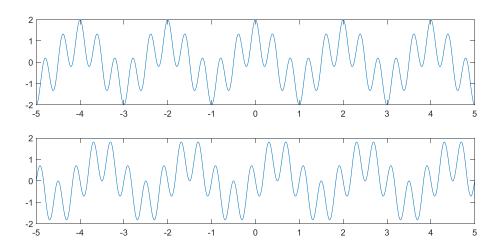


$$a_{k} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^{1} |\cos(\frac{\pi}{2}t)| e^{jk\pi t} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^{1} \left(\frac{e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}t} + e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}t}}{2}\right) e^{jk\pi t} dt = \frac{1}{4} \int_{-1}^{1} e^{j\pi t} \left(\frac{1}{2} - k\right) + e^{j\pi t} \left(\frac{1}{2} + k\right) dt = \frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{e^{j\pi t} \left(\frac{1}{2} - k\right)}{j\pi \left(\frac{1}{2} - k\right)} - \frac{e^{j\pi t} \left(\frac{1}{2} + k\right)}{j\pi \left(\frac{1}{2} - k\right)}\right] = \frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{e^{j\pi t} \left(\frac{1}{2} - k\right) - e^{j\pi \left(\frac{1}{2} - k\right)}}{j\pi \left(\frac{1}{2} - k\right)} - \frac{e^{j\pi \left(\frac{1}{2} + k\right)}}{j\pi \left(\frac{1}{2} + k\right)}\right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{e^{j\pi t} \left(\frac{1}{2} - k\right)}{\pi \left(\frac{1}{2} - k\right)} + \frac{e^{j\pi t} \left(\frac{1}{2} + k\right)}{\pi \left(\frac{1}{2} + k\right)}\right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{e^{j\pi t} \left(\frac{1}{2} - k\right)}{\pi \left(\frac{1}{2} - k\right)} + \frac{e^{j\pi t} \left(\frac{1}{2} - k\right)}{\pi \left(\frac{1}{2} + k\right)}\right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{e^{j\pi t} \left(\frac{1}{2} - k\right)}{\pi \left(\frac{1}{2} - k\right)} + \frac{e^{j\pi t} \left(\frac{1}{2} - k\right)}{\pi \left(\frac{1}{2} + k\right)}\right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{e^{j\pi t} \left(\frac{1}{2} - k\right)}{\pi \left(\frac{1}{2} - k\right)} + \frac{e^{j\pi t} \left(\frac{1}{2} - k\right)}{\pi \left(\frac{1}{2} + k\right)}\right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{e^{j\pi t} \left(\frac{1}{2} - k\right)}{\pi \left(\frac{1}{2} - k\right)} + \frac{e^{j\pi t} \left(\frac{1}{2} - k\right)}{\pi \left(\frac{1}{2} + k\right)}\right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{e^{j\pi t} \left(\frac{1}{2} - k\right)}{\pi \left(\frac{1}{2} - k\right)} + \frac{e^{j\pi t} \left(\frac{1}{2} - k\right)}{\pi \left(\frac{1}{2} - k\right)}\right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{e^{j\pi t} \left(\frac{1}{2} - k\right)}{\pi \left(\frac{1}{2} - k\right)} + \frac{e^{j\pi t} \left(\frac{1}{2} - k\right)}{\pi \left(\frac{1}{2} - k\right)}\right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{e^{j\pi t} \left(\frac{1}{2} - k\right)}{\pi \left(\frac{1}{2} - k\right)} + \frac{e^{j\pi t} \left(\frac{1}{2} - k\right)}{\pi \left(\frac{1}{2} - k\right)}\right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{e^{j\pi t} \left(\frac{1}{2} - k\right)}{\pi \left(\frac{1}{2} - k\right)} + \frac{e^{j\pi t} \left(\frac{1}{2} - k\right)}{\pi \left(\frac{1}{2} - k\right)}\right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{e^{j\pi t} \left(\frac{1}{2} - k\right)}{\pi \left(\frac{1}{2} - k\right)} + \frac{e^{j\pi t} \left(\frac{1}{2} - k\right)}{\pi \left(\frac{1}{2} - k\right)}\right] = \frac{e^{j\pi t} \left(\frac{1}{2} - k\right)}{\pi \left(\frac{1}{2} - k\right)} = \frac{e^{j\pi t} \left(\frac{1}{2} - k\right)}{\pi \left(\frac{1}{2} - k\right)} = \frac{e^{j\pi t} \left(\frac{1}{2} - k\right)}{\pi \left(\frac{1}{2} - k\right)} = \frac{e^{j\pi t} \left(\frac{1}{2} - k\right)}{\pi \left(\frac{1}{2} - k\right)} = \frac{e^{j\pi t} \left(\frac{1}{2} - k\right)}{\pi \left(\frac{1}{2} - k\right)} = \frac{e^{j\pi t} \left(\frac{1}{2} - k\right)}{\pi \left(\frac{1}{2} - k\right)} = \frac{e^{j\pi t} \left(\frac{1}{2} - k\right)}{\pi \left(\frac{1}{2} - k\right)} = \frac{e^{j\pi t} \left(\frac{1}{2} - k\right)}{\pi \left(\frac{1}{2} - k\right)} = \frac{e^{j\pi t} \left(\frac{1}{2} - k\right)}{\pi \left(\frac{1}{2} - k\right)} = \frac{e^{j\pi t} \left(\frac{1}{2} - k\right)}{\pi \left(\frac{1}{2} - k\right)} = \frac$$

f. Señal f

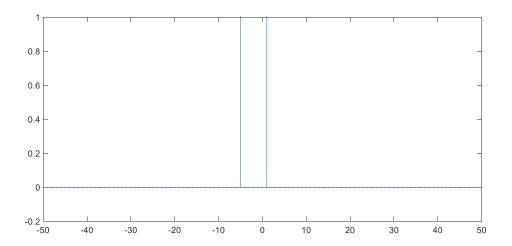
i. Representación

```
T=2; dt= 0.001; t=-T/2:dt:T/2-dt;
x= exp(j*pi*t) + exp(-5*j*pi*t);
%Parte Real
subplot(2,1,1)
plot([t-2*T t-T t t+T t+2*T], [real(x) real(x) real(x) real(x)
real(x)])
%Parte Imaginaria
subplot(2,1,2)
plot([t-2*T t-T t t+T t+2*T], [imag(x) imag(x) imag(x) imag(x)
imag(x)])
```



ii. DSF

```
ak=sfourier(x,T,50,dt);
p=-50:50;
stem(p,ak,'.')
```

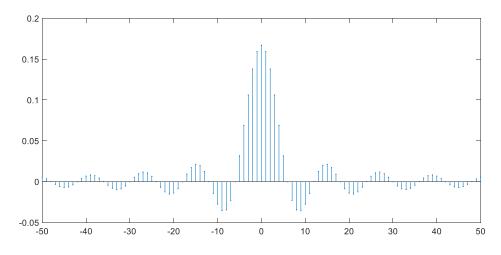


Se ve claramente $\rightarrow a_1 = 1$ $a_{-s} = 1$

g. Señal a

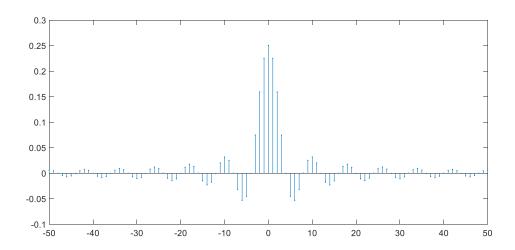
i. T=4

```
T=4; dt= 0.001; t=-T/2:dt:T/2-dt;
x= zeros (1, length(t));
ti=find(abs(t)<=0.5); x(ti) =1;
ti=find(abs(t)>0.5); x(ti)=0;
ak=sfourier(x,T,50,dt)
p=[-50:50];
stem(p,ak,'.')
```



ii. T=6

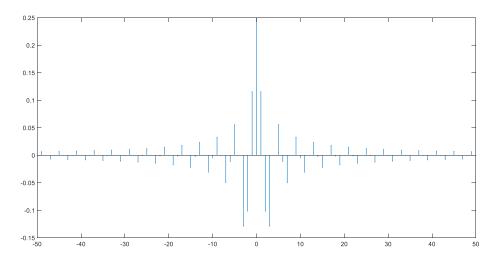
```
T=6; dt= 0.001; t=-T/2:dt:T/2-dt;
x= zeros (1, length(t));
ti=find(abs(t)<=0.5); x(ti) =1;
ti=find(abs(t)>0.5); x(ti)=0;
ak=sfourier(x,T,50,dt)
p=[-50:50];
stem(p,ak,'.')
```



h. Señal c

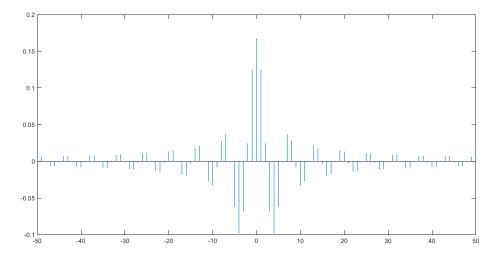
i. T=4

```
T=4; dt= 0.001; t=-T/2:dt:T/2-dt;
x= zeros (1, length(t));
ti=find(t>0 & t<1); x(ti) =t(ti);
ti=find(t>=-1 & t<=0); x(ti)=-t(ti);
figure, plot([t-2*T t-T t t+T t+2*T], [x x x x x])</pre>
```



ii. T=6

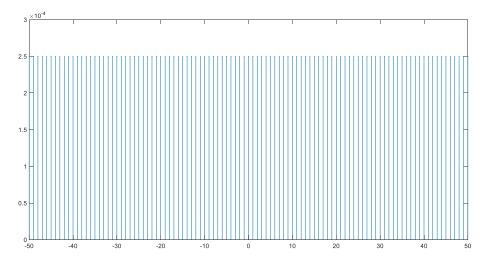
```
T=6; dt= 0.001; t=-T/2:dt:T/2-dt;
x= zeros (1, length(t));
ti=find(t>0 & t<1); x(ti) =t(ti);
ti=find(t>=-1 & t<=0); x(ti)=-t(ti);
figure, plot([t-2*T t-T t t+T t+2*T], [x x x x x])</pre>
```



i. Señal d

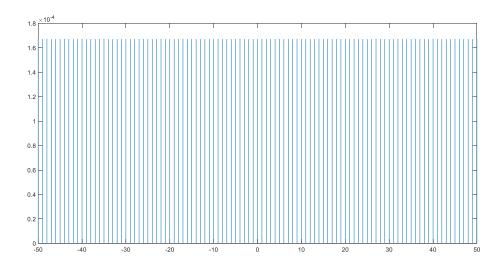
i. T=4

```
T=4; dt= 0.001; t=-T/2:dt:T/2-dt;
x= zeros (1, length(t));
ti=find(t==0); x(ti)=1;
figure, plot([t-2*T t-T t t+T t+2*T], [x x x x x])
```



ii. T=6

```
T=6; dt= 0.001; t=-T/2:dt:T/2-dt;
x= zeros (1, length(t));
ti=find(t==0); x(ti)=1;
figure, plot([t-2*T t-T t t+T t+2*T], [x x x x x])
```



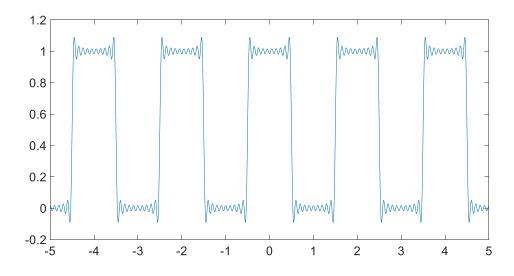
Si quisiéramos ver el módulo y la fase de estas señales, simplemente tendríamos que cambiar en los comandos del apartado i.Representacion, de cada una de las señales anteriores, real(x) por abs(x) e imag(x) por angle(x).

También podemos ver como la amplitud se ve reducida al aumentar el periodo (debido al factor 1/T que hay al comienzo de la ecuación de análisis del DSF). También podemos observar que el valor de los a_k ha cambiado, debido a que ha cambiado su pulsación fundamental (la forma de la señal formada por el conjunto de los a_k no ha variado).

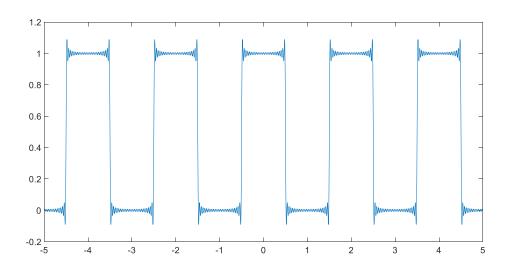
j. Reconstruir las señales a, c, d, e i. Señal a

```
T=2; dt= 0.001; t=-T/2:dt:T/2-dt;
x= zeros (1, length(t));
ti=find(abs(t)<=0.5); x(ti) =1;
ti=find(abs(t)>0.5); x(ti)=0;
ak=sfourier(x,T,20,dt);
x=isfourier(ak,T,20,dt);
figure, plot([t-2*T t-T t t+T t+2*T], [x x x x x])
```

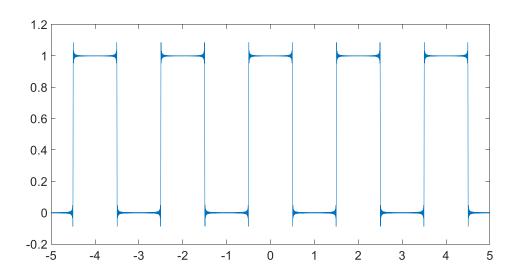
1. 20 armónicos



2. 50 armónicos



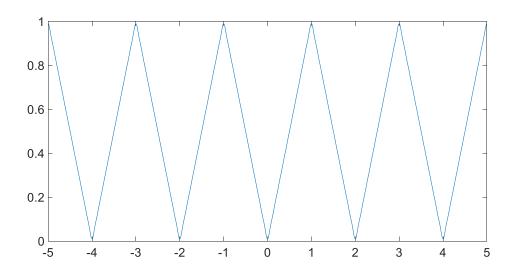
3. 200 armónicos



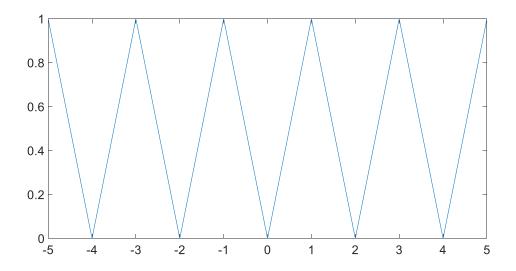
ii. Señal c

```
T=2; dt= 0.001; t=-T/2:dt:T/2-dt;
x= zeros (1, length(t));
ti=find(t>0 & t<1); x(ti) =t(ti);
ti=find(t>=-1 & t<=0); x(ti)=-t(ti);
ak=sfourier(x,T,20,dt);
x=isfourier(ak,T,20,dt);
figure, plot([t-2*T t-T t t+T t+2*T], [x x x x x])

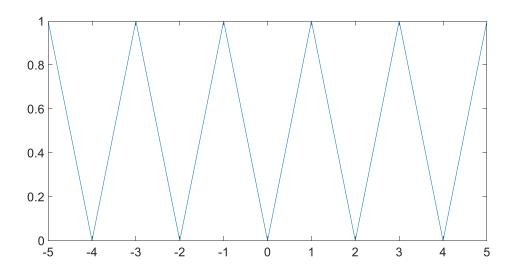
1. 20 armónicos</pre>
```



2. 50 armónicos



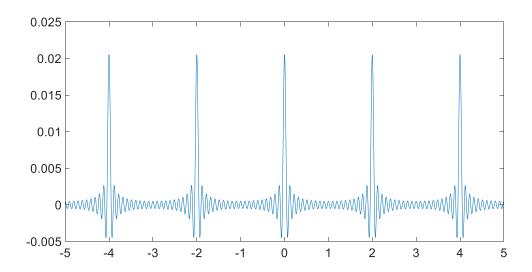
3. 200 armónicos



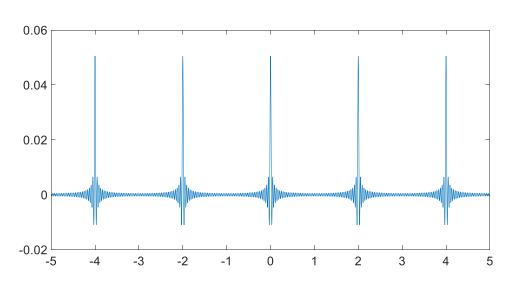
iii. Señal d

```
T=2; dt= 0.001; t=-T/2:dt:T/2-dt;
x= zeros (1, length(t));
ti=find(t==0); x(ti)=1;
ak=sfourier(x,T,20,dt);
x=isfourier(ak,T,20,dt);
figure, plot([t-2*T t-T t t+T t+2*T], [x x x x x])
```

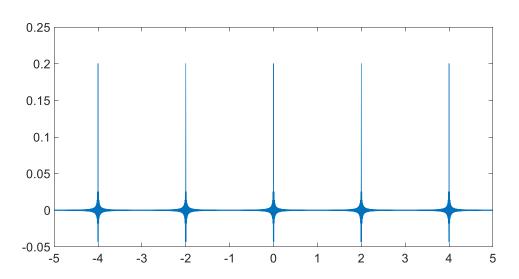
1. 20 armónicos



2. 50 armónicos



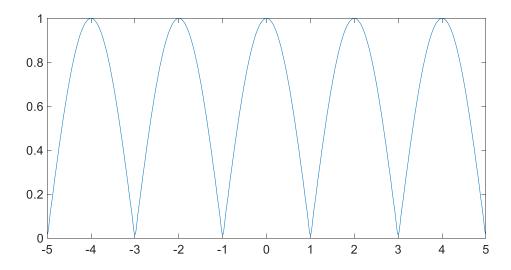
3. 200 armónicos



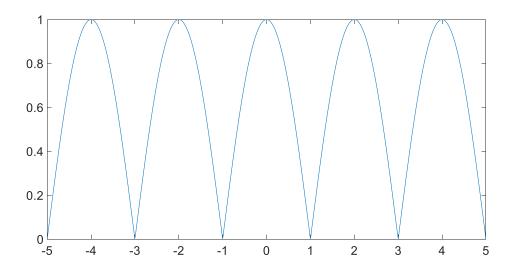
iv. Señal e

```
T=2; dt= 0.001; t=-T/2:dt:T/2-dt;
x=abs(cos(pi*t/2));
ak=sfourier(x,T,20,dt);
x=isfourier(ak,T,20,dt);
figure, plot([t-2*T t-T t t+T t+2*T], [x x x x x])
```

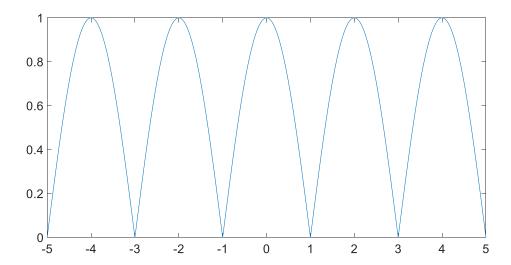
1. 20 armónicos



2. 50 armónicos



3. 200 armónicos



Para comprobar la relación de Parseval hemos desarrollado una función que introduciendo la función, sus a_k y su periodo, devuelve si se cumple dicha relación, y el valor.

Comprobamos la señal del apartado f del punto 1

```
T=2; dt= 0.001; t=-T/2:dt:T/2-dt;
x= exp(j*pi*t) + exp(-5*j*pi*t);
ak=sfourier(x,T,50,dt);
%Ahora usamos la función de Parseval
Parseval(x,ak,T)
```

Y el programa retorna:

Se cumple la relación de Parseval, y su valor es 2>>

2. Series de Fourier y sistemas LTI

- a. Calcular analíticamente la respuesta en frecuencia H(w) del sistema anterior
- b. Calcula la frecuencia de corte

H(w)

$$y_{k}(t) = Be^{\frac{t}{RC}} u(t) - h(t) = Be^{\frac{t}{RC}} |_{B=b} = e^{\frac{t}{AC}} u(t)$$
 $R(\frac{dy(t)}{dt} + y(t) = 0)$
 $R(\Gamma + A = 0) \rightarrow \Gamma = \frac{A}{RC}$
 $H(w) = \int_{e}^{\infty} e^{\frac{t}{RC}} e^{-\frac{t}{AC}} dt : \int_{e}^{\infty} e^{(-\frac{t}{RC} - jw)} dt = \frac{1}{RC} + jw$

Hódulo

 $\left| \frac{1}{RC} + jw \right| : \frac{1}{\sqrt{A} + w^{2}}$

Fase:

 $arctan(\frac{A}{RC}) - arctan(w) = -arctan(w)$

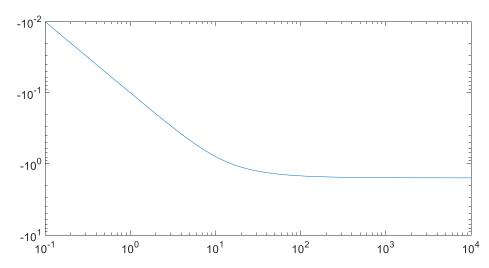
Frecuencia de corte:

 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{A} + w^{2}} = e^{\frac{t}{AC}} = e^{\frac{t}{AC}} = e^{\frac{t}{AC}} = e^{\frac{t}{AC}}$
 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{RC}} + w^{2} \rightarrow w_{c} = \sqrt{2 - \frac{A}{(RC)^{2}}}$

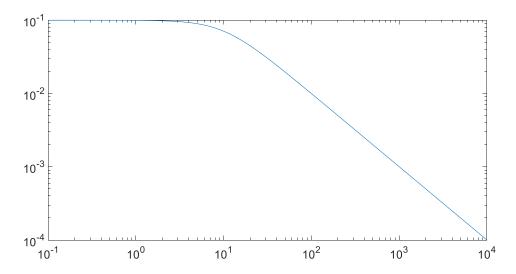
c. Respuesta en frecuencia

```
w= [0:0.1:10000];
H = 1./((1/0.1) +j*w);
a=abs(H);
b=angle(H);
figure, loglog(w,b)
figure, loglog(w,a)
```

Fase:



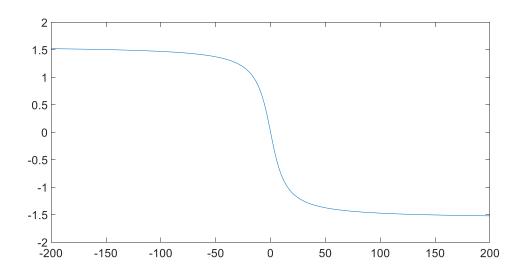
Módulo:



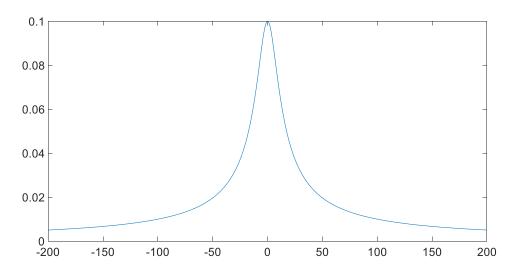
Ahora usamos el siguiente código

```
wt=[-200:0.1:200];
H1 = 1./((1/0.1) +j*wt);
a=abs(H1);
b=angle(H1);
figure, plot(wt,a)
figure, plot(wt,b)
```

Fase:



Módulo:

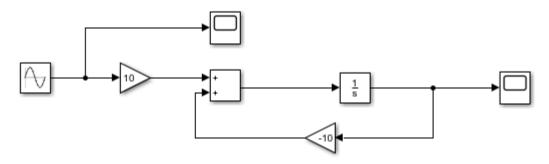


Sabemos que RC es 0.1, por lo que podremos obtener a y b fácilmente

$$0.1 \frac{dy(t)}{dt} + y(t) = x(t) \rightarrow \frac{dy(t)}{dt} + 10y(t) = 10x(t)$$

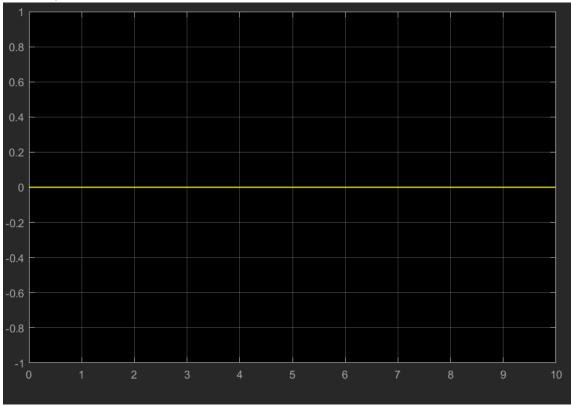
Obtenemos que b=10 e y=-10

Realizamos la siguiente simulación en simulink.



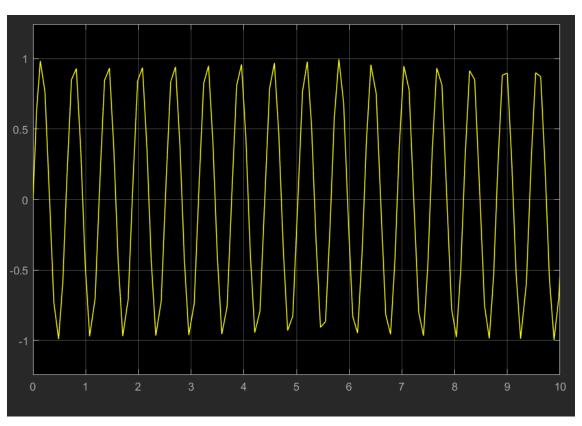
w=0

Entrada y salida:

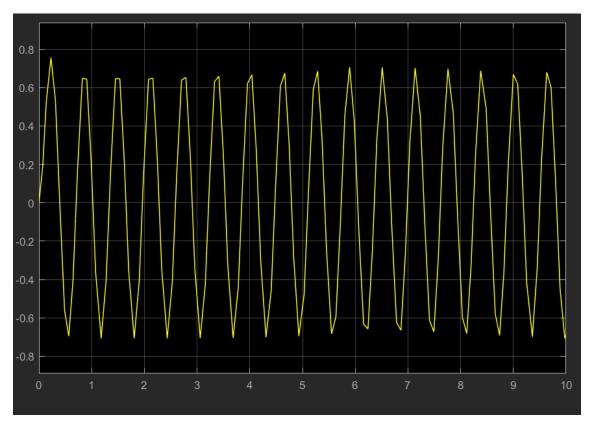


w=10

Entrada:

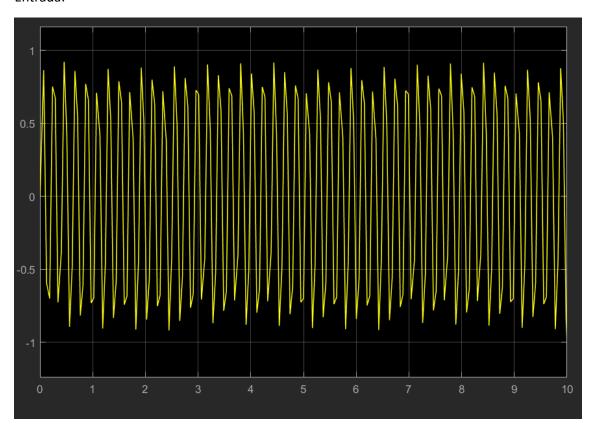


Salida:

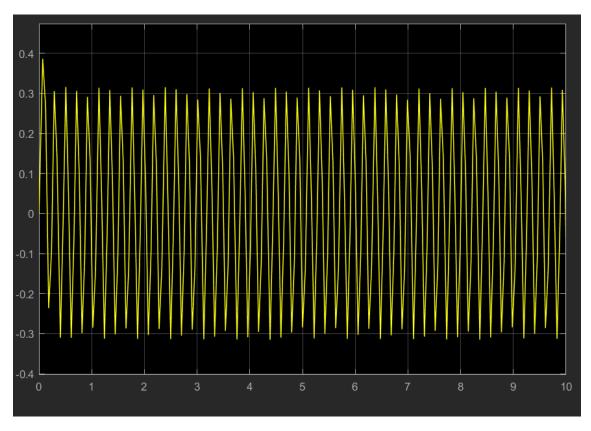


w=30

Entrada:

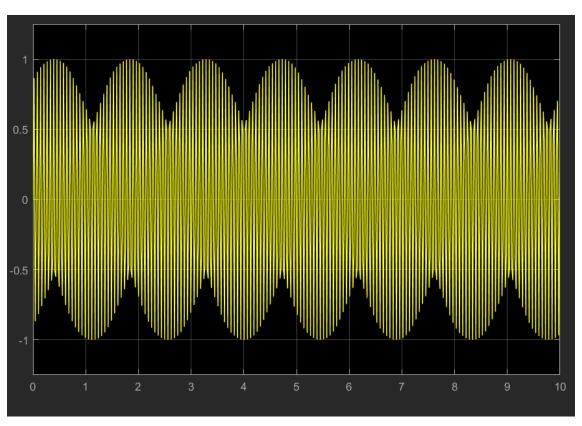


Salida:

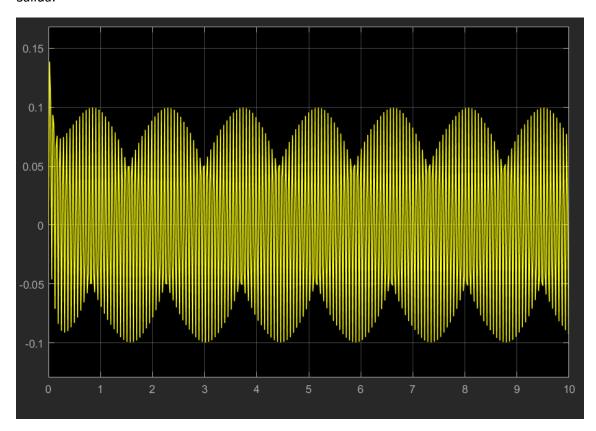


w=100

Entrada:



Salida:



Podemos observar que las señales de entrada y las señales de salida se corresponden con la misma sinusoide (entre cada par), solo varía la amplitud y la fase.

Si calculamos dichos valores, obtenemos lo siguiente:

Para w=0:

```
abs(H1(find(wt==0)))
angle(H1(find(wt==0)))
```

Obtenemos módulo=0.1 y fase=0.

Para w=10:

```
abs(H1(find(wt==10)))
angle(H1(find(wt==10)))
```

Obtenemos módulo=0.0707 y fase=-0.7854.

Para w=30:

```
abs(H1(find(wt==30)))
angle(H1(find(wt==30)))
```

Obtenemos módulo=0.0316 y fase=-1.249.

Para w=100:

```
abs(H1(find(wt==100)))
angle(H1(find(wt==100)))
```

Obtenemos módulo=0.01 y fase=-1.4711.