

 $C_{n} = \frac{1}{(t_{F}-t_{1})n^{2}\omega_{0}^{2}} \int_{L_{r}}^{t_{F}} x''(t) e^{-jn\omega_{0}t} dt$ Relacion extre las dos series de Fourier

Exponencial: $\chi(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n e_{n}^{(n)} w_n t$ trigonometrica: x(t) = 90/ + > [an Cos (nwot) + bn Sen(nwot)] Conversion de la exponecial a trigonometrica $C_{1} = \frac{1}{2} (a_{1} + b_{2}) (a_{2} + b_{3}) (a_{2} + b_{3})$ Cos (nwot) = jnwot je jnwot ze Cotcon=1/2 (an-jbn) +1/2 (an +jbn = 1/z [(an - | bn) + (an + | bn)] = 1/z (zan) = an Entonces: qn=Cn+C-n

Ahora se resta G-Ca Cn - C-n = 1/2 (an - jbn) - 1/2 (an + jbn) =1/2[(an-jbn)-(an+jbn)]=1/2[-zjbn]=-jbn Entonces = bn = j(cn = C-n) Formulasio Finales : 20 by = 1 (co-c-n) Espectro Co. · El espectivo obtenido apartir de X'(t), concuer da perfectamente con el obtenido divectamente fer desder X(t) · El error relativo de reconstruccion es Cercano, a 0% (por lo general menor 91%, 16 que Valida la formula $C = \frac{1}{(\xi_{F} + \xi_{F})_{n}^{2} \omega^{2} \omega^{2}} \int_{\xi_{I}}^{\xi_{I}} \frac{th_{n} \eta(\xi)}{\chi} \eta(\xi) e^{-\frac{1}{2}(\xi_{F} + \xi_{F})_{n}^{2} \omega^{2} \omega^{2}} \int_{\xi_{I}}^{\xi_{I}} \frac{th_{n} \eta(\xi)}{\chi} \eta(\xi) e^{-\frac{1}{2}(\xi_{F} + \xi_{F})_{n}^{2} \omega^{2} \omega^{2}} \int_{\xi_{I}}^{\xi_{I}} \frac{th_{n} \eta(\xi)}{\chi} \eta(\xi) e^{-\frac{1}{2}(\xi_{F} + \xi_{F})_{n}^{2} \omega^{2} \omega^{2}} \int_{\xi_{I}}^{\xi_{I}} \frac{th_{n} \eta(\xi)}{\chi} \eta(\xi) e^{-\frac{1}{2}(\xi_{F} + \xi_{F})_{n}^{2} \omega^{2} \omega^{2}} \int_{\xi_{I}}^{\xi_{I}} \frac{th_{n} \eta(\xi)}{\chi} \eta(\xi) e^{-\frac{1}{2}(\xi_{F} + \xi_{F})_{n}^{2} \omega^{2}} d\xi$