

1. 5 bits -3,3 a 5 V

$$x(t) = 20 \sin(7t - \pi/2) - 3 \cos(5t) + 2 \cos(10t)$$

$$\sin(\theta - \pi/2) = -\cos(\theta)$$

$$x(t) = 20(-\cos(7t)) - 3 \cos(5t) + 2 \cos(10t)$$

$$x(t) = -20 \cos(7t) - 3 \cos(5t) + 2 \cos(10t)$$

$$x(t) = 2 \cos(10t) - 3 \cos(5t) - 20 \cos(7t)$$

$$\omega_1 = 10 \quad T_1 = 2\pi/\omega_1 = 2\pi/10$$

$$\omega_2 = 5 \quad T_2 = 2\pi/\omega_2 = 2\pi/5$$

$$\omega_3 = 7 \quad T_3 = 2\pi/\omega_3 = 2\pi/7$$

$$m \text{cm}(5, 7, 10) = 70 = T = \frac{2\pi}{\text{mcd}(\omega)} = \frac{2\pi}{1} = 2\pi$$

$$T_0 = kT_1 = lT_2 = mT_3$$

$$\text{Pero } T_0 = 2\pi \quad y \quad \begin{matrix} k=10 \\ l=5 \\ m=7 \end{matrix}$$

$$F_0 = 1/T_0 = 1/2\pi$$

$$F_s \geq 2F_0 = 2/2\pi = 1/\pi$$

$$F_s \geq 2F_{\max} = 2 \cdot (10/2\pi) = 10/\pi = 3,1830 \text{ Hz}$$

y Para F_1, F_2, F_3

$$F_1 = \omega_1/2\pi = 10/2\pi = 1/T_1 = 1,59 \text{ Hz}$$

$$F_2 = \omega_2/2\pi = 5/2\pi = 0,795 \text{ Hz}$$

$$F_3 = \omega_3/2\pi = 7/2\pi = 1,11 \text{ Hz}$$

$$2. \quad x(t) = 3 \cos(1000\pi t) + 5 \sin(2000\pi t) + 10 \cos(11000\pi t)$$

con f de muestreo $f_s = 5 \text{ kHz} = 5000 \text{ Hz}$

$\cos(2\pi ft) \rightarrow$ frecuencia f

$\cos(\omega t) \rightarrow$ frecuencia $f = \omega / 2\pi$

$\cos(1000\pi t) \rightarrow f = 1000\pi / 2\pi = 500 \text{ Hz}$

$\sin(2000\pi t) \rightarrow f = 2000\pi / 2\pi = 1000 \text{ Hz}$

$\cos(11000\pi t) \rightarrow f = 11000\pi / 2\pi = 5500 \text{ Hz}$

T. de Nyquist

Una señal puede ser muestreada sin aliasing si $f_s \geq 2f_{\max}$

$f_{\max} = 5500 \text{ Hz}$
 $f_s = 5000 \text{ Hz}$ } Hay aliasing

El muestreo en tiempo se hace como

$$x[n] = x(t) \Big|_{t=nT_s} = x(nT_s)$$

$$T_s = 1/f_s = 1/5000 = 0,0002 \text{ s}$$

Se sustituye en cada termino

$$3 \cos(1000 \pi t) = 3 \cos(1000 \pi n T_s) = 3 \cos(1000 \pi n \cdot 0,0002) \\ = 3 \cos(0,2 \pi n) \rightarrow \text{Primer término}$$

$$5 \sin(2000 \pi t) = 5 \sin(0,4 \pi n) \rightarrow \text{Segundo termino}$$

$$10 \cos(11000 \pi t) = 10 \cos(2,2 \pi n) \rightarrow \text{Tercer termino (aliasing)}$$

(Pero como el muestreo no cumple nyquist, esta f se pliega)

$$f_a = |f - k f_s| \text{ (la más cercana al rango } [0, f_s/2])$$

$$f = 5500 \text{ Hz}, f_s = 5000 \text{ Hz} \rightarrow f_a = |5500 - 5000| = 500 \text{ Hz}$$

Entonces

$$10 \cos(11000 \pi t) \rightarrow 10 \cos(2\pi \cdot 500 t) \rightarrow x[n] = 10 \cos(2\pi \cdot 500 \cdot n T_s) \\ = 10 \cos(0,2 \pi n)$$

Ahora la señal final en tiempo discreto

$$x[n] = 3 \cos(0,2 \pi n) + 5 \sin(0,4 \pi n) + 10 \cos(0,2 \pi n) \\ = \boxed{13 \cos(0,2 \pi n) + 5 \sin(0,4 \pi n)}$$

La discretización no es apropiada porque hubo aliasing debido a la componente de 5500 Hz

Para evitar el aliasing

$$f_s \geq 2 \cdot 5500 = \boxed{11000 \text{ Hz}} \rightarrow \text{nueva frecuencia de muestreo, sin aliasing}$$

$$3. d(x_1, x_2) = \bar{P} x_1 - x_2 = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_T |x_1(t) - x_2(t)|^2 dt$$

Sean $x_1(t)$ y $x_2(t)$

$$x_1(t) = A \cos(\omega_0 t), \quad \omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T}, \quad T, A \in \mathbb{R}^+$$

$$x_2(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{si } 0 \leq t \leq T/4 \\ -1 & \text{si } T/4 \leq t \leq 3T/4 \\ 1 & \text{si } 3T/4 \leq t \leq T \end{cases}$$

Dist. media entre señales

Desarrollo

$$d(x_1, x_2) = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T [x_1(t) - x_2(t)]^2 dt$$

$$\frac{1}{T} \left[\int_0^{T/4} (A \cos(\omega_0 t) - 1)^2 dt + \int_{T/4}^{3T/4} (A \cos(\omega_0 t) + 1)^2 dt + \int_{3T/4}^T (A \cos(\omega_0 t) - 1)^2 dt \right]$$

primera integral segunda integral tercera integral

$$\begin{aligned} (A \cos(\omega_0 t) - 1)^2 &= A^2 \cos^2(\omega_0 t) - 2A \cos(\omega_0 t) + 1 \\ (A \cos(\omega_0 t) + 1)^2 &= A^2 \cos^2(\omega_0 t) + 2A \cos(\omega_0 t) + 1 \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} (a \pm b)^2 = a^2 \pm 2ab + b^2$$

$$\int \cos^2(\omega_0 t) dt = t/2 + \frac{\sin(2\omega_0 t)}{4\omega_0}$$

$$\int \cos(\omega_0 t) dt = \frac{\sin(\omega_0 t)}{\omega_0}$$

Primera integral

$$\int_0^{T/4} (A^2 \cos^2(\omega_0 t) - 2A \cos(\omega_0 t) + 1) dt$$

$$I_1 = A^2 \int_0^{T/4} \cos^2(\omega_0 t) dt - 2A \int_0^{T/4} \cos(\omega_0 t) dt + \int_0^{T/4} dt$$

(1) (2) (3)

$$\textcircled{1} \int_0^{T/4} \cos^2(\omega t) dt = \int_0^{T/4} \frac{1 + \cos(2\omega t)}{2} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\int_0^{T/4} 1 dt + \int_0^{T/4} \cos(2\omega t) dt \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{T}{4} + \frac{\sin(2\omega t)}{2\omega} \Big|_0^{T/4} \right)$$

Sabemos que $\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} \rightarrow 2\omega = 4\pi/T$

$$\frac{\sin(2\omega t)}{2\omega} \Big|_0^{T/4} = \frac{\sin(\pi)}{2\omega} - \frac{\sin(0)}{2\omega} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \int_0^{T/4} \cos^2(\omega t) dt = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{T}{4} = \frac{T}{8}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \int_0^{T/4} \cos(\omega t) dt = \frac{\sin(\omega t)}{\omega} \Big|_0^{T/4} = \frac{\sin(\pi/2)}{\omega} - 0 = \frac{1}{\omega}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi/T} = \frac{T}{2\pi}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \int_0^{T/4} dt = \frac{T}{4}$$

Entonces la primera integral

$$I_1 = A^2 \cdot \frac{T}{8} - 2A \cdot \frac{T}{2\pi} + \frac{T}{4}$$

Segunda integral

$$\int_{T/4}^{3T/4} (A^2 \cos^2(\omega t) + 2A \cos(\omega t) + 1) dt$$

$$I_2 = A^2 \int_{T/4}^{3T/4} \cos^2(\omega t) dt + 2A \int_{T/4}^{3T/4} \cos(\omega t) dt + \int_{T/4}^{3T/4} dt$$

$$\textcircled{1} \int_{T/4}^{3T/4} \cos^2(\omega t) dt = \int_{T/4}^{3T/4} \frac{1 + \cos(2\omega t)}{2} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{T/4}^{3T/4} (1 + \cos(2\omega_0 t)) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\int_{T/4}^{3T/4} 1 dt + \int_{T/4}^{3T/4} \cos(2\omega_0 t) dt \right]$$

$$\int_{T/4}^{3T/4} 1 dt = \left[t \right]_{T/4}^{3T/4} = \frac{3T}{4} - \frac{T}{4} = \frac{T}{2}$$

$$\int_{T/4}^{3T/4} \cos(2\omega_0 t) dt = \left[\frac{\sin(2\omega_0 t)}{2\omega_0} \right]_{T/4}^{3T/4}$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T} \rightarrow 2\omega_0 = \frac{4\pi}{T}$$

$$\frac{\sin(2\omega_0 \cdot \frac{3T}{4}) - \sin(2\omega_0 \cdot \frac{T}{4})}{2\omega_0} = \frac{\sin(3\pi) - \sin(\pi)}{2\omega_0} = 0$$

$$\int_{T/4}^{3T/4} \cos(\omega_0 t) dt = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{T}{2} + 0 \right) = T/4$$

$$\textcircled{2} \int_{T/4}^{3T/4} \cos(\omega_0 t) dt = \frac{\sin(\omega_0 t)}{\omega_0} \Big|_{T/4}^{3T/4} = \frac{\sin(3\pi/2) - \sin(\pi/2)}{\omega_0}$$

$$= \frac{-1 - 1}{\omega_0} = \frac{-2}{\omega_0} = \frac{-2T}{2\pi} = -\frac{T}{\pi}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \int_{T/4}^{3T/4} dt = \frac{3T}{4} - \frac{T}{4} = \frac{T}{2}$$

$$I_2 = A^2 \cdot \frac{T}{4} - 2A \cdot \frac{T}{\pi} + \frac{T}{2}$$

Tercera integral

$$\int_{T/4}^T (A^2 \cos^2(\omega_0 t) - 2A \cos(\omega_0 t) + 1) dt$$

como $x_1(t) = A \cos(\omega_0 t)$
es periódica y simétrica
significa que su
comportamiento es en T

Entonces la tercera integral y la primera integral al tener la misma expresión tendrán igual resultado

$$I_3 = I_1 = A^2 \cdot \frac{T}{8} - 2A \cdot \frac{T}{2\pi} + \frac{T}{4}$$

Entonces la integral completa es

$$I_{\text{Tot}} = 2 \left(A^2 \cdot \frac{T}{8} - 2A \cdot \frac{T}{2\pi} + \frac{T}{4} \right) + \left(A^2 \cdot \frac{T}{4} - 2A \cdot \frac{T}{\pi} + \frac{T}{2} \right)$$

$$I_{\text{Tot}} = A^2 \cdot \frac{T}{2} - 4A \cdot \frac{T}{\pi} + T$$

$$d(x_1, x_2) = \frac{1}{T} \cdot I_{\text{Tot}} = \frac{1}{T} \left(A^2 \cdot \frac{T}{2} - 4A \cdot \frac{T}{\pi} + T \right) = \boxed{\frac{A^2}{2} - \frac{4A}{\pi} + 1}$$

4. Demostración

Para llegar a

$$C_n = \frac{1}{(t_f - t_i) n^2 \omega_0^2} \int_{t_i}^{t_f} x''(t) e^{-jn\omega_0 t} dt$$

$$C_n = \frac{1}{T} \int_{t_i}^{t_f} x(t) e^{-jn\omega_0 t} dt \quad \text{donde } T = t_f - t_i \quad \omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T}$$

Integración por partes

$$\int_{t_i}^{t_f} x''(t) e^{-jn\omega_0 t} dt \quad u = e^{-jn\omega_0 t}, \quad du = x''(t) dt$$

$$dv = -jn\omega_0 e^{-jn\omega_0 t} dt, \quad v = x'(t)$$

$$x'(t) e^{-jn\omega_0 t} \Big|_{t_i}^{t_f} - \int_{t_i}^{t_f} x'(t) (-jn\omega_0 e^{-jn\omega_0 t}) dt$$

Nuevamente Integración por partes.

$$u = e^{-jn\omega_0 t}, \quad du = x'(t) dt$$

$$dv = -jn\omega_0 e^{-jn\omega_0 t} dt, \quad v = x(t)$$

$$\int_{t_i}^{t_f} x'(t) e^{-jn\omega_0 t} dt = x(t) e^{-jn\omega_0 t} \Big|_{t_i}^{t_f} - \int_{t_i}^{t_f} x(t) (-jn\omega_0 e^{-jn\omega_0 t}) dt$$

$$= x(t) e^{-jn\omega_0 t} \Big|_{t_i}^{t_f} + jn\omega_0 \int_{t_i}^{t_f} x(t) e^{-jn\omega_0 t} dt$$

$$\int_{t_i}^{t_f} x''(t) e^{-jn\omega_0 t} dt = x'(t) e^{-jn\omega_0 t} \Big|_{t_i}^{t_f} + jn\omega_0 \left(x(t) e^{-jn\omega_0 t} \Big|_{t_i}^{t_f} + jn\omega_0 \int_{t_i}^{t_f} x(t) e^{-jn\omega_0 t} dt \right)$$

$$\rightarrow \int_{t_i}^{t_f} x(t) e^{-jn\omega_0 t} dt$$

Como estamos con series de Fourier, la señal debe ser periódica, entonces se asume que sus derivadas son iguales al inicio y al final del intervalo, esto garantiza que la señal se siga repitiendo sin saltos ni discontinuidades.

$$\text{Por ende: } x'(t) e^{-jn\omega_0 t} \Big|_{t_i}^{t_f} = 0, \quad x(t) e^{-jn\omega_0 t} \Big|_{t_i}^{t_f} = 0$$

Entonces queda

$$0 + jn\omega_0 \left(0 + jn\omega_0 \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} x(t) e^{-jn\omega_0 t} dt \right) \\ = -(n\omega_0)^2 \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} x(t) e^{-jn\omega_0 t} dt \quad \text{ya que } (j)^2 = -1$$

Por ende se reemplaza C_n

$$\frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} x(t) e^{-jn\omega_0 t} dt \longrightarrow -\frac{1}{n^2 \omega_0^2 T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} x''(t) e^{-jn\omega_0 t} dt$$

$$C_n = \frac{1}{(T - T/n^2 \omega_0^2)} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} x''(t) e^{-jn\omega_0 t} dt$$

Ahora para a_n y b_n

del sis. trigo. de Fourier

$$a_n = 2 \operatorname{Re}[C_n] \quad , \quad b_n = -2 \operatorname{Im}[C_n]$$

Se expande la función compleja de $e^{-jn\omega_0 t}$ de C_n con:

$$x(t) = e^{(j\sigma + j\omega)t} = e^{\sigma t} \cos(\omega t) + j e^{\sigma t} \sin(\omega t)$$

entonces

$$C_n = \frac{1}{(T - T/n^2 \omega_0^2)} \left(\underbrace{\int_{-T/2}^{T/2} x''(t) \cos(n\omega_0 t) dt}_{\text{Parte Real}} - j \underbrace{\int_{-T/2}^{T/2} x''(t) \sin(n\omega_0 t) dt}_{\text{Parte imaginaria}} \right)$$

$$a_n = 2 \operatorname{Re}[C_n]$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{(T - T/n^2 \omega_0^2)} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} x''(t) \cos(n\omega_0 t) dt$$

$$b_n = (-) 2 \operatorname{Im}[C_n]$$

$$b_n = (-)(-) \frac{2}{(T - T/n^2 \omega_0^2)} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} x''(t) \sin(n\omega_0 t) dt = 0 \rightarrow \text{ya que estamos tratando con una función par}$$