

## Problema 1

Encuentre la serie de Fourier compleja de:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & -1 < x < 0 \\ e^{-x} & 0 < x < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$L=1 \quad w_n = n\pi$$

$$C_n = \frac{1}{2L} \int_{-L}^L f(x) e^{-inx} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow C_n = \frac{1}{2} \left( \int_{-1}^0 e^{-inx} dx + \int_0^1 e^{-x} \cdot e^{-inx} dx \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow C_n = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 e^{-x - in\pi x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 e^{x(-1 - in\pi)} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{-1 - in\pi} e^{x(-1 - in\pi)} \Big|_{-1}^1 \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2(-1 - in\pi)} (e^{(-1 - in\pi)} - e^{(1 + in\pi)})$$

$$\hat{f}(x) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2(-1 - in\pi)} (e^{(-1 - in\pi)} - e^{(1 + in\pi)}) (e^{inx})$$

## Problema 2

Calcule la serie de Fourier compleja de:

$$f(x) = \sin x \quad 0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$L = \frac{\pi}{4} \quad w_n = \frac{2\pi}{L} = \frac{2\pi n 4}{\pi} = 4n$$

$$C_n = \frac{1}{2L} \int_{-L}^L f(x) e^{-inx} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin x e^{-inx} dx$$

$$U = \sin(x) \quad V = \frac{-1}{in} e^{-inx}$$

$$dU = \cos(x) \quad dV = e^{-inx}$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \left( \frac{\sin(x)}{in} e^{-inx} + \frac{1}{in} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} e^{-inx} \cos(x) dx \right)$$

$$U = \cos(x) \quad V = \frac{-1}{in} e^{-inx}$$

$$dU = -\sin(x) \quad dV = e^{-inx}$$

Integral ciclica:

$$\int \sin x e^{-i4nx} dx = -\frac{\sin(x)}{i4n} e^{-i4nx} + \frac{1}{i4n} \left( \frac{-\cos(x) e^{-i4nx}}{i4n} - \frac{1}{i4n} \int \sin(x) e^{-i4nx} dx \right)$$

$$\int \sin x e^{-i4nx} dx + \frac{1}{(i4n)^2} \int \sin(x) e^{-i4nx} dx = \frac{-\sin(x)}{i4n} e^{-i4nx} - \frac{\cos(x) e^{-i4nx}}{(i4n)^2}$$

$$\int \sin x e^{-i4nx} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{(i4n)^2} \right) = \frac{-\sin(x)}{i4n} e^{-i4nx} - \frac{\cos(x) e^{-i4nx}}{(i4n)^2}$$

$$\int \sin x e^{-i4nx} dx = \frac{-\sin(x)}{i4n} e^{-i4nx} - \frac{\cos(x) e^{-i4nx}}{(i4n)^2}$$

$$\left( 1 + \frac{1}{(i4n)^2} \right)$$

evaluamos límites y multiplicamos el  $\frac{2}{\pi}$

$$\frac{2}{\pi} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin x e^{-i4nx} dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \left( \frac{\frac{-\sin(x)}{i4n} e^{-i4nx} - \frac{\cos(x) e^{-i4nx}}{(i4n)^2}}{\left( 1 + \frac{1}{(i4n)^2} \right)} \right) \Bigg|_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

⇒ Symbolab lo simplificara 😊

$$\frac{-\sin(x)e^{-i4\pi n} - \cos(x)e^{-i4\pi n}}{i \cdot 4n - (i \cdot 4n)^2} = \frac{-4in e^{-4in\pi} \sin(x) - e^{-4in\pi} \cos(x)}{16n^2 + 1}$$

Límites :

$$\Rightarrow \left( \frac{-4in e^{\frac{4in\pi}{4}} \sin(\frac{\pi}{4}) - e^{\frac{4in\pi}{4}} \cos(\frac{\pi}{4})}{(4in)^2 + 1} - \frac{-4in e^{\frac{4in\pi}{4}} \sin(-\frac{\pi}{4}) - e^{\frac{4in\pi}{4}} \cos(-\frac{\pi}{4})}{(4in)^2 + 1} \right)$$

$$= \left( \frac{-4in e^{-i\pi}(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) - e^{i\pi}(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) + 4in e^{i\pi}(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) + e^{i\pi}(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})}{(4in)^2 + 1} \right) \quad \|$$

$$\Rightarrow \stackrel{\wedge}{f}(x) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \left( \frac{-4in e^{-i\pi}(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) - e^{i\pi}(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) + 4in e^{i\pi}(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) + e^{i\pi}(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})}{(4in)^2 + 1} \right) (e^{inx})$$

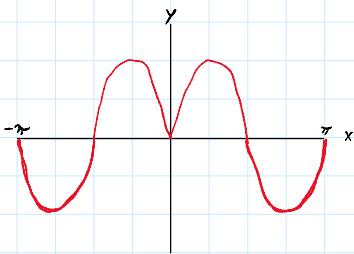


## Problema 3

Para la función  $f(x) = \sin x$  para  $0 < x < \pi$ .

1. Construya una extensión par de la función.
2. Calcule la serie de Fourier compleja de la extensión par.
3. De la serie de Fourier compleja calcule la serie de senos de la función original.

1)



$$2) w_n = \frac{n\pi}{L}$$

$$C_n = 2 \cdot \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin x e^{-inx} dx$$

misma integral ciclica del problema 2

$$\begin{aligned} C_n &= \frac{4}{\pi} \left( \frac{-ine^{-inx} \sin(x) - e^{-inx} \cos(x)}{1 + (in)^2} \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} \right) \\ &= \frac{4}{\pi} \left( \frac{-ine^{-i\pi n} \overset{0}{\cancel{\sin(\pi)}} - e^{-i\pi n} \overset{-1}{\cancel{\cos(\pi)}}}{1 + (in)^2} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{-ine^{i\pi n} \overset{0}{\cancel{\sin(-\pi)}} - e^{i\pi n} \overset{-1}{\cancel{\cos(-\pi)}}}{1 + (in)^2} \right) \\ &= \frac{4}{\pi} \left( \frac{e^{-i\pi n} - e^{i\pi n}}{1 + (in)^2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\hat{f}(x) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{4}{\pi} \left( \frac{e^{-i\pi n} - e^{i\pi n}}{1 + (in)^2} \right) (e^{inx})$$

$$3) a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin(x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left( -\cos(x) \Big|_0^{\pi} \right)$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 a_n &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \sin(x) \cos(nx) dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \sin(x(1+n)) + \cos(x(1-n)) dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left( \frac{1}{1+n} ((-1)^n + 1) + \cancel{\frac{1}{1-n} \sin(\pi - n\pi)} \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left( \frac{1}{1+n} ((-1)^n + 1) \right) \cancel{+} \\
 f(x) &= \frac{2}{\pi} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\pi} \left( \frac{1}{1+n} ((-1)^n + 1) \right) \cos(nx) \cancel{+}
 \end{aligned}$$