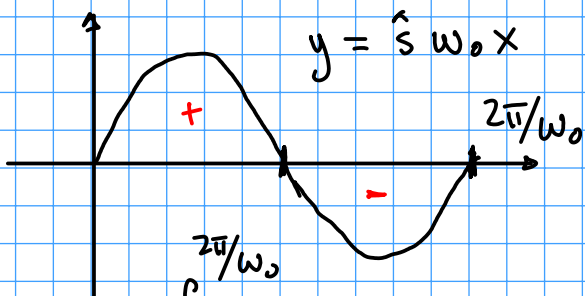


$$\int_0^{2\pi} \hat{x} dx = 0$$



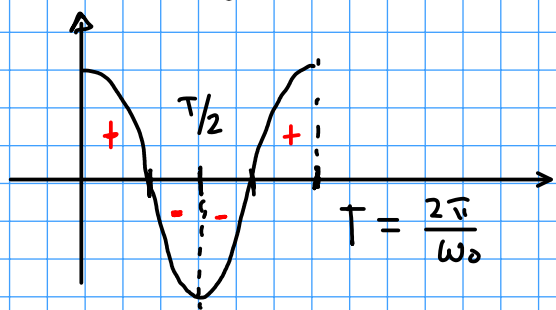
$$\int_0^{2\pi/\omega_0} \hat{x} \omega_0 dx = 0$$

ω_0 frequência angular

$$f = \frac{\omega_0}{2\pi} \text{ Hz}$$

$$f = \frac{1}{T} \quad T \text{ período}$$

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



$$\int_0^{T/2} \cos \omega_0 x dx = 0$$

$$e^{i\phi} = \cos \phi + i \sin \phi$$

$$e^{-i\phi} = \cos \phi - i \sin \phi$$

$$(e^{i\phi})^* = e^{-i\phi}$$

$$e^{f+i\omega} = e^f \cos \omega + i e^f \sin \omega = e^f \text{cis } \omega$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} z &= e^{i\phi} = \cos \phi + i \sin \phi \\ z^* &= e^{-i\phi} = \cos \phi - i \sin \phi \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

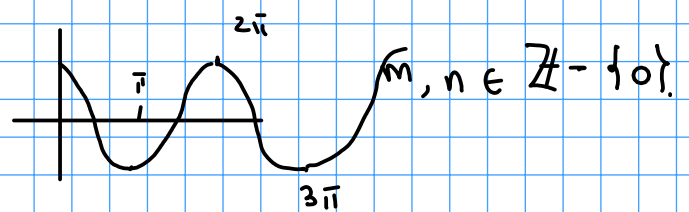
$$2 \operatorname{Re} e^{i\phi} = \cos \phi$$

$$2i \operatorname{Im} e^{i\phi} = \sin \phi$$

$$\int e^{i\omega t} dt = \frac{1}{i\omega} e^{i\omega t}$$

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos mx \sin nx \, dx =$$

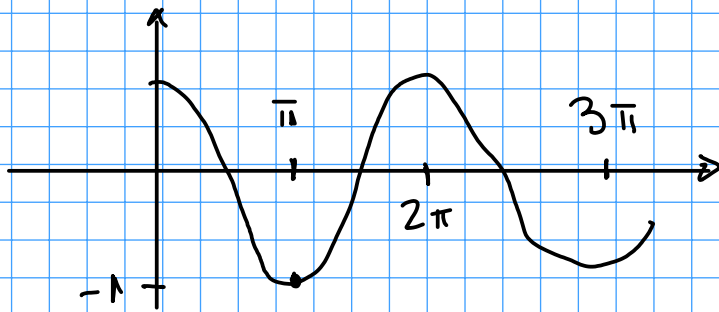
$m \neq n$



$$\frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (\sin(m+n)x - \sin(m-n)x) \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[-\frac{\cos(m+n)x}{m+n} + \frac{\cos(m-n)x}{m-n} \right]_{-\pi}^{\pi}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{-(-1)^{m+n}}{m+n} + \frac{(-1)^{m-n}}{m-n} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{(-1)^{m+n}}{m+n} + \frac{(-1)^{m-n}}{m-n} \right) = 0$$

$$m = n \Rightarrow \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos mx \sin mx \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin 2mx \, dx = 0 \text{ por simetria.}$$



$$\cos k\pi = \begin{cases} +1 & \text{si } k \text{ par} \\ -1 & \text{si } k \text{ impar} \end{cases}$$

f periódica con período 2π

$\{1, \cos x, \cos 2x, \cos 3x, \dots, \sin x, \sin 2x, \dots\}$ son ortogonales

$$\langle f | g \rangle = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) g(x) dx$$

$$- \langle 1 | \cos mx \rangle = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos mx dx = 0 \quad - \langle 1 | \sin mx \rangle = \dots$$

$$- \langle \cos mx | \sin nx \rangle = \begin{cases} m=n \\ m \neq n \end{cases} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \text{ver arriba} = 0.$$

$$- \langle \cos mx | \cos nx \rangle = 0 \quad m \neq n \quad - \langle \sin mx | \sin nx \rangle = 0$$

$$f = a_0 + a_1 \cos x + b_1 \sin x + a_2 \cos 2x + b_2 \sin 2x + \dots$$

Sabemos que $a_k = \frac{1}{\|\cos kx\|^2} \langle \cos kx | f \rangle$.

per simetria.

$$\|\cos kx\|^2 = \langle \cos kx | \cos kx \rangle = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos^2 kx dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} 1 + \cancel{\cos 2kx} dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} 2\pi = \pi.$$

$$a_k = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos kx dx$$

$$b_k = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin kx dx$$

$$k=0: \quad \|1\|^2 = 2\pi. \quad a_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx$$

Euler - Fourier

ξ_j :

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -k & -\pi \leq x < 0 \\ k & 0 \leq x < \pi \end{cases} \quad f(x+2\pi) = f(x)$$

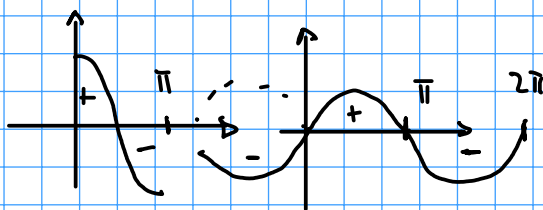
$$\hat{f}(x) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \{ a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx \} \quad \text{serie de Fourier de } f.$$

↑
mejor opción $\min \|\hat{f} - f\|$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = 0 \quad \text{por simetria.}$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^0 -k \cos nx dx + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} k \cos nx dx = 0.$$



$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^0 -k \sin nx dx + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} k \sin nx dx =$$

$$2 \frac{k}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin nx dx = -\frac{2k}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^0 \sin nx dx = \frac{2k}{\pi} \cdot \left. -\frac{\cos nx}{n} \right|_0^{\pi}$$

$$= \frac{2k}{\pi} \left(-\frac{(-1)^n}{n} - \frac{-1}{n} \right) = \frac{2k}{\pi} \left(\frac{1 - (-1)^n}{n} \right) = \frac{2k(1 - (-1)^n)}{\pi n}.$$

$$\hat{f}(x) = 0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left\{ 0 \cos nx + \frac{2k(1 - (-1)^n)}{\pi n} \sin nx \right\}$$

$$\hat{f}_N(x) = \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{2k(1 - (-1)^n)}{\pi n} \sin nx$$

$$= \frac{4k}{\pi} \sin x + \frac{4k}{3\pi} \sin 3x + \frac{4k}{5\pi} \sin 5x + \dots$$

$$\hat{f}(x) = \frac{4k}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(2n-1)x}{2n-1} = \frac{4k}{\pi} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(2n+1)x}{2n+1}$$