

1. En cuenta la expresión del espectro de Fourier (forma exponencial y trigonométrica) para la señal $x(t) = |A \sin(2\pi F_0 t)|^2$ con $t \in [-\frac{T}{2F_0}, \frac{T}{2F_0}]$, con $A, F_0 \in \mathbb{R}$.

2. Se tiene que:

$$X(f) = |A \sin(2\pi F_0 t)|^2 = A^2 \sin^2(2\pi F_0 t)$$

$$\sin^2(\theta) = \frac{1 - \cos(2\theta)}{2} \quad ; \quad T = t_f - t_i = \frac{T}{2F_0} - \left(-\frac{T}{2F_0}\right) = \frac{T}{F_0}$$

$$\therefore X(f) = A^2 \left(\frac{1 - \cos(4\pi F_0 t)}{2} \right) = \frac{A^2}{2} - \frac{A^2}{2} \cos(4\pi F_0 t)$$

Por serie trigonométrica:

$$X(t) = a_0 + \sum_{n=-N}^N a_n \cos(n\omega_0 t) + b_n \sin(n\omega_0 t),$$

donde:

$$a_0 = c_0 = \frac{1}{t_f - t_i} \int_{t_i}^{t_f} x(t) dt$$

y:

$$a_n = \frac{2}{t_f - t_i} \int_{t_i}^{t_f} x(t) \cos(n\omega_0 t) dt$$

$$b_n = \frac{2}{t_f - t_i} \int_{t_i}^{t_f} x(t) \sin(n\omega_0 t) dt$$

$$c_n = \frac{a_n - j b_n}{2}$$

$$\therefore \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} \cos(n\omega_0 t) dt = \frac{T}{2}$$

$$a_n = \frac{\langle x(t), \cos(n\omega_0 t) \rangle}{\|\cos(n\omega_0 t)\|^2}$$

$$b_n = \frac{\langle x(t), \sin(n\omega_0 t) \rangle}{T/2}$$

$$x(t) = \frac{A^2}{2} - \frac{A^2}{2} \cos(2\omega_0 t) = \bar{a}_0 + \bar{a}_2 \cos(2\omega_0 t)$$

$$\bar{a}_0 = \frac{A^2}{2} ; \quad \bar{a}_2 = -\frac{A^2}{2} \quad c_0 = \bar{a}_0 ; \quad c_2 = -A^2 ; \quad c_1 = A^2$$