

2-11) Encontrar la expresion del espectro de fourier

$$X(t) = |6 \sin(3t + \pi/4)|^2 = 6^2 \sin^2(3t + \pi/4)$$

Por identidad:

$$\rightarrow \sin^2(\theta) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\cos(2\theta)}{2}$$

$$X(t) = 36 \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\cos(6t + \pi/2)}{2} \right) = \frac{36}{2} - 18 \cos(6t + \pi/2)$$

$$X(t) = 18 - 18 \cos(6t + \pi/2)$$

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

$$X(t) = 18 + 18 \sin(6t)$$

Forma trigonometrica:

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

Ya que $X(t)$ corresponde a una funcion seno, el seno presenta simetria impar, entonces $X(t) = -X(-t)$

Entonces; $a_n = 0$

$$X(t) = 18 + 18 \sin(6t) = a_0 + \sum_{n=-N}^N b_n \sin(n\omega_0 t)$$

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

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi - (-\pi)} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} 18 + 18 \sin(6t) dt$$

$$= \underbrace{\frac{18}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} dt}_1 + \underbrace{\frac{18}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin(6t) dt}_2$$

$$\bullet 1) \frac{18}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} dt = \frac{18}{2\pi} (\pi) - \frac{18}{2\pi} = 9 - (-9) = 18$$

$$\bullet 2) \frac{18}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin(6t) dt = \frac{18}{12\pi} [-\cos(6t)]_{-\pi}^{\pi} = \frac{18}{12\pi} [-\cos(6\pi) + \cos(6(-\pi))] = 0$$

$$\frac{18}{2\pi} [0] = 0$$

$$a_0 = 18$$

Para b_n

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

$$b_n = \frac{2}{\pi - (-\pi)} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} 18 \sin(6t) \sin(n\omega_0 t) dt$$

$$b_n = \frac{2}{2\pi} \left[\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} 18 \sin(n\omega_0 t) dt + \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} 18 \sin(6t) \sin(n\omega_0 t) dt \right]$$

Identidad

$$\sin(\theta) \sin(\alpha) = \frac{\cos(\theta - \alpha) - \cos(\theta + \alpha)}{2}$$

$$\sin \theta = \sin 6t$$

$$\sin \alpha = \sin(n\omega_0 t)$$

$$= \frac{\cos(6t - n\omega_0 t) - \cos(6t + n\omega_0 t)}{2} = \frac{\cos((6 - n\omega_0)t) - \cos((6 + n\omega_0)t)}{2}$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T} \quad T = 2\pi \quad \omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{2\pi} = 1 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$b_n = \frac{2}{2\pi} \left[\underbrace{\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} 18 \sin(nt) dt}_{(1)} + \underbrace{\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{18 \cos((6-n)t) - \cos((6+n)t)}{2} dt}_{(2)} \right]$$

$$(1) \frac{18}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin(nt) dt = \frac{18}{\pi} \cos(nt) \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} = -\frac{18}{\pi} [\cos(n\pi) - \cos(-n\pi)] = 0$$

$$(2) \frac{18}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} [\cos((6-n)t) - \cos((6+n)t)] dt = \frac{18}{2\pi} \left[\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos((6-n)t) dt - \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos((6+n)t) dt \right]$$

$$\frac{18}{2\pi} \left[\left[\frac{\sin((6-n)\pi)}{6-n} - \frac{\sin((6-n)(-\pi))}{6-n} \right] - \left[\frac{\sin((6+n)\pi)}{6+n} - \frac{\sin((6+n)(-\pi))}{6+n} \right] \right]$$

$$= \frac{18}{2\pi} \left[\frac{\sin((6-n)\pi) - \sin((6-n)-\pi)}{6-n} - \frac{\sin((6+n)\pi) - \sin((6+n)-\pi)}{6+n} \right]$$

$$= \frac{18 \sin((6-n)\pi) - \sin((6-n)-\pi)}{2\pi(6-n)} - \frac{18 \sin((6+n)\pi) - \sin((6+n)-\pi)}{2\pi(6+n)}$$

Para $n \neq 6$, $b = n$. No obstante, para $n = 6$ calcular el límite

$$b_6 = 18 \lim_{n \rightarrow 6} \frac{\frac{d}{dn} \sin((6-n)\pi) - \sin((6-n)-\pi)}{\frac{d}{dn} 2\pi(6-n)}$$

$$b_6 = 18 \lim_{n \rightarrow 6} \frac{\cos((6-n)\pi)(-\pi) - (-\cos(-(6-n)\pi)\pi)}{-2\pi}$$

$$b_6 = 18 \frac{\cos(0)(-\pi) - (-\cos(0)\pi)}{-2\pi} = \frac{18(-2\pi)}{-2\pi} = 18$$

$$b_6 = 18 \text{ y } b_{-6} = -18$$

Por tanto,

$$a_n = \begin{cases} 18 & n=0 \\ 0 & \forall n \in \{0\} \end{cases}$$

$$b_n = \begin{cases} 18 & n=6 \\ -18 & n=-6 \\ 0 & \forall n \in \{6, -6\} \end{cases}$$

Forma exponencial: $c_0 = a_0 = 18$

$$c_n = \frac{a_n - db_n}{2} \quad c_6 = \frac{0 - 18}{2} = \frac{-18}{2} = -9$$

$$c_{-6} = 9$$

$$c_n = \begin{cases} 18 & n=0 \\ -9 & n=6 \\ 9 & n=-6 \\ 0 & \forall n \in \{9, -6\} \end{cases}$$

$$X(t) = \sum_{n=-N}^N C_n e^{j\omega_n t}$$

$$X(t) = C_6 e^{-j6t} + C_0 e^0 + C_1 e^{j6t}$$

El error relativo se calcula:

$$E_x[\%] = \left[1 - \frac{1}{P_x} \sum_{n=-N}^N |C_n|^2 \right] 100\%$$

Primero $P_x =$

$$P_x = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} |X(t)|^2 dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |18 + 18 \sin(6t)|^2 dt$$

$$P_x = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} 18^2 - 2(18)(18) \sin(6t) + 18^2 \sin^2(6t) dt \right]$$

$$P_x = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} 18^2 dt - \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} 648 \sin(6t) dt + 18^2 \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\cos(12t)}{2} \right) dt \right]$$

$$P_x = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[324t \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} + \frac{648}{6} \cos(6t) \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} + 324 \left[\frac{1}{2} t \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} - \frac{\sin(12t)}{24} \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} \right] \right]$$

$$P_x = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[[324\pi - 324(-\pi)] + 108 [\cos(6\pi) - \cos(6(-\pi))] + 324 \left[\left[\frac{1}{2}\pi - \frac{1}{2}(-\pi) \right] - \left[\frac{\sin(12\pi)}{24} - \frac{\sin(12(-\pi))}{24} \right] \right] \right]$$

$$P_x = \frac{1}{2\pi} [648\pi + 0 + 324\pi] = \frac{972\pi}{2\pi} = 486$$

$$P_x = 486$$

$$E_x = \left[\frac{1 - (-9)^2 + (18)^2 + (1)^2}{486} \right] \times 100\% = 0\%$$

$$2-2) \quad c(t) = A_c \cos(2\pi f_c t), \quad A_c f_c \in \mathbb{R} \quad y(t) = \left(1 + \frac{m(t)}{A_c}\right) c(t)$$

$$F\{c(t)\} + F\left\{m(t)c(t)\right\}$$

$$F\{A_c \cos(2\pi f_c t)\} = A_c \cdot F\left\{\frac{e^{j2\pi f_c t}}{2} + \frac{e^{-j2\pi f_c t}}{2}\right\}$$

$$A_c \left[F\left\{\frac{e^{j2\pi f_c t}}{2}\right\} + F\left\{\frac{e^{-j2\pi f_c t}}{2}\right\} \right]$$

$$\frac{A_c}{2} [\chi_{\pi d}(\omega - 2\pi f_c) + \chi_{\pi d}(\omega + 2\pi f_c)]$$

$$A_c \pi d(\omega - 2\pi f_c) + A_c \pi d(\omega + 2\pi f_c) \rightarrow C(\omega) = A_c \pi d[(\omega - 2\pi f_c) + (\omega + 2\pi f_c)]$$

$$F\left\{\frac{m(t) A_c \cos(2\pi f_c t)}{A_c}\right\} = F\{\cos(2\pi f_c t) m(t)\} =$$

$$F\left\{\frac{m(t) e^{j2\pi f_c t}}{2}\right\} + F\left\{\frac{m(t) e^{-j2\pi f_c t}}{2}\right\}$$

$$\frac{m(\omega - 2\pi f_c)}{2} + \frac{m(\omega + 2\pi f_c)}{2} = \frac{1}{2} m[(\omega - 2\pi f_c) + (\omega + 2\pi f_c)]$$

$$\rightarrow y(\omega) = A_c \pi d[(\omega - 2\pi f_c) + (\omega + 2\pi f_c)] + \frac{1}{2} m[(\omega - 2\pi f_c) + (\omega + 2\pi f_c)]$$