Sinais e Sistemas

TP5
Séries de *Fourier* – Exercícios

Recordar:

$$x(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c(nf_0) e^{jn2\pi f_0 t}$$
 (equação de síntese)

$$c(nf_0) = C_n = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{\langle T_0 \rangle} x(t) e^{-jn2\pi f_0 t} dt \quad \text{(equação de análise)}$$

$$c_n = \frac{2}{L} \int_0^{L/2} f(x) \cos\left(\frac{2\pi nx}{L}\right) dx \quad ----- \text{Sinal par}$$

$$c_n = -j\frac{2}{L}\int_0^{\frac{L}{2}} f(t) \sin\left(\frac{2\pi nt}{L}\right) dt$$
 ----- Sinal impar

- 1. Determinar na forma de série exponencial de Fourier a função definida por:
- $f(t) = e^{2t}$
- No intervalo: $-1 < t < 1 e T_0 = 2$
- Solução:

$$c_n = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \int_{-1}^1 e^{2t} e^{-j\frac{2\pi nt}{2}} dt \right\} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 e^{2t-j\pi nt} dt = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{e^{t(2-j\pi n)}}{2-j\pi n} \right]_{-1}^1 = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{e^{(2-j\pi n)} - e^{-(2-j\pi n)}}{2-j\pi n} \right]_{-1}^1$$

$$f(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n e^{j\frac{2\pi nt}{L}} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\frac{e^{(2-j\pi n)} - e^{-(2-j\pi n)}}{2 - j\pi n} \right) e^{j\pi nt}$$

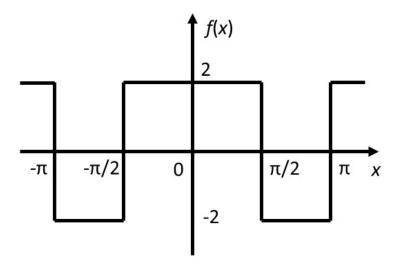
 2. Determinar na forma de série exponencial de Fourier a função definida por:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -2, & -\pi \le x \le -\frac{\pi}{2} \\ 2, & -\frac{\pi}{2} \le x \le +\frac{\pi}{2} \\ -2, & +\frac{\pi}{2} \le x \le +\pi \end{cases}$$

•
$$T_0 = 2\pi$$



- Solução:
- A forma de onda é:



- Notar que o sinal é periódico e par -> a série não irá ter termos em seno -> b_n = 0
- Entre: $-\pi < x < \pi$, o valor médio é $0 \rightarrow a_0 = 0$

Solução:

$$c_{n} = \frac{2}{L} \int_{0}^{L/2} f(x) \cos\left(\frac{2\pi nx}{L}\right) dx = \frac{2}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} f(x) \cos\left(\frac{2\pi nx}{2\pi}\right) dx \qquad L = 2\pi$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left\{ \int_{0}^{\pi/2} 2 \cos nx \, dx + \int_{\pi/2}^{\pi} -2 \cos nx \, dx \right\}$$

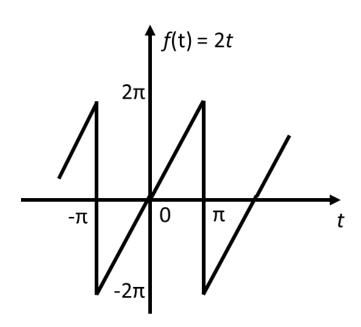
$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left\{ \left[\frac{2 \sin nx}{n} \right]_{0}^{\pi/2} - \left[\frac{2 \sin nx}{n} \right]_{\pi/2}^{\pi} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi n} \left[\left(2 \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} - 0 \right) - \left(2 \sin n\pi - 2 \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} \right) \right] = \frac{4}{\pi n} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2}$$

Logo:

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n e^{j\frac{2\pi nx}{L}} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{4}{\pi n} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{2}\right) \right\} e^{jnx}$$

- 3. Determinar na forma de série exponencial de *Fourier* a função definida por:
- f(t) = 2t no intervalo: $-\pi < t < +\pi$
- $T_0 = 2\pi$



Solução:

$$c_n = -j\frac{2}{L} \int_0^{\frac{L}{2}} f(t) \sin\left(\frac{2\pi nt}{L}\right) dt$$

$$= -j\frac{2}{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} 2t \sin\left(\frac{2\pi nt}{2\pi}\right) dt = -j\frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} t \sin nt dt$$

$$= -j\frac{2}{\pi} \left[\frac{-t \cos nt}{n} + \frac{\sin nt}{n^2} \right]_0^{\pi} = -j\frac{2}{\pi} \left[\left(\frac{-\pi \cos n\pi}{n} + \frac{\sin n\pi}{n^2} \right) - (0+0) \right]$$

• Logo:

$$c_n = j \frac{2}{n} \cos n\pi \qquad \qquad f(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n e^{j\frac{2\pi nt}{L}} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\frac{j2}{n} \cos n\pi\right) e^{jnt}$$

 4. Mostre que a série do problema anterior é equivalente a:

$$f(t) = 4\left(\sin t - \frac{1}{2}\sin 2t + \frac{1}{3}\sin 3t - \frac{1}{4}\sin 4t + \dots\right)$$

• Solução:

$$c_n = j\frac{2}{n}\cos n\pi$$

$$c_1 = j\frac{2}{(1)}\cos \pi = j\frac{2}{(1)}(-1) = -\frac{j2}{1}$$

$$c_2 = j\frac{2}{2}\cos 2\pi = j\frac{2}{2}$$

$$c_3 = j\frac{2}{3}\cos 3\pi = j\frac{2}{3}(-1) = -\frac{j2}{3}$$

Solução:

$$c_{-1} = j\frac{2}{(-1)}\cos(-\pi) = +j\frac{2}{(-1)}(-1) = \frac{j2}{1}$$

$$c_{-2} = j\frac{2}{(-2)}\cos(-2\pi) = j\frac{2}{(-2)}(1) = -\frac{j2}{2}$$

• Como o sinal é ímpar: $c_0 = a_0 = 0$

$$f(t) = -\frac{j2}{1}e^{jt} + \frac{j2}{2}e^{j2t} - \frac{j2}{3}e^{j3t} + \frac{j2}{4}e^{j4t} - \dots + \frac{j2}{1}e^{-jt} - \frac{j2}{2}e^{-j2t} + \frac{j2}{3}e^{-j3t} - \frac{j2}{4}e^{-j4t} + \dots$$

$$= \left(-\frac{j2}{1}e^{jt} + \frac{j2}{1}e^{-jt}\right) + \left(\frac{j2}{2}e^{j2t} - \frac{j2}{2}e^{-j2t}\right) + \left(-\frac{j2}{3}e^{j3t} + \frac{j2}{3}e^{-j3t}\right) + \dots$$

Solução:

$$f(t) = -j4\left(\frac{e^{jt} - e^{-jt}}{2}\right) + \frac{j4}{2}\left(\frac{e^{j2t} - e^{-j2t}}{2}\right) - \frac{j4}{3}\left(\frac{e^{j3t} - e^{-j3t}}{2}\right) + \dots$$

$$= -j^24\left(\frac{e^{jt} - e^{-jt}}{2j}\right) + \frac{j^24}{2}\left(\frac{e^{j2t} - e^{-j2t}}{2j}\right) - \frac{j^24}{3}\left(\frac{e^{j3t} - e^{-j3t}}{2j}\right) + \dots$$

$$= 4\sin t - \frac{4}{2}\sin 2t + \frac{4}{3}\sin 3t + \dots$$

$$f(t) = 4\left(\sin t - \frac{1}{2}\sin 2t + \frac{1}{3}\sin 3t - \frac{1}{4}\sin 4t + \dots\right)$$

 5. Determinar na forma de série exponencial de Fourier a função definida por:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2 - x & 0 < x < 4 \\ x - 6 & 4 < x < 8 \end{cases}$$

• $T_0 = 8$

Solução:

$$\frac{8}{\pi^2} \left\{ \cos \frac{\pi x}{4} + \frac{1}{3^2} \cos \frac{3\pi x}{4} + \frac{1}{5^2} \cos \frac{5\pi x}{4} + \cdots \right\}$$