

Series trigonométrica de Fourier

Mayo 02, 2024

Ejercicio A

$$f(t) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[ a_n \cos \frac{n\pi t}{L} + b_n \sin \frac{n\pi t}{L} \right]$$

Donde

$T = \text{período}$

$$L = \frac{T}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^L f(t) dt$$

$$\frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^L f(t) \cos \frac{n\pi t}{L} dt$$

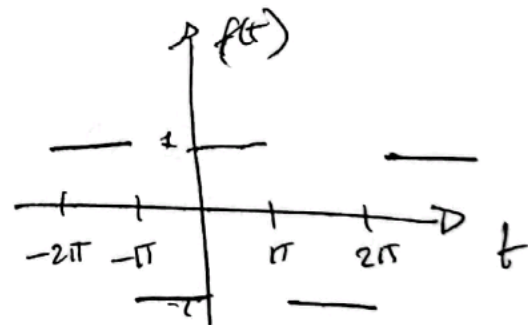
$$\frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^L f(t) \sin \frac{n\pi t}{L} dt$$

10 : Para una señal  $f(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 < t < \pi \\ -1 & \pi < t < 2\pi \end{cases}$  ó  $-\pi < t < 0$

1 cálculo de los coeficientes:

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) dt$$

$$\int_{-\pi}^0 (1) dt + \int_0^{\pi} dt$$



$$\left[ t \right]_{-\pi}^0 + \left[ t \right]_0^{\pi} = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ - (0 + \pi) + (\pi - 0) \right] = 0$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ - \int_{-\pi}^0 \cos \frac{n\pi t}{\pi} dt + \int_0^{\pi} \cos(nt) dt \right]$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ - \left( \frac{\sin(nt)}{n} \right) \Big|_{-\pi}^0 + \frac{\sin(nt)}{n} \Big|_0^{\pi} \right]$$

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

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ - \int_{-\pi}^0 \sin(nt) dt + \int_0^{\pi} \sin(nt) dt \right]$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \frac{\cos(nt)}{n} \Big|_{-\pi}^0 - \frac{\cos(nt)}{n} \Big|_0^{\pi} \right]$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \frac{\cos(0)}{n} - \frac{\cos(-n\pi)}{n} - \left( \frac{\cos(n\pi)}{n} - \frac{\cos(0)}{n} \right) \right]$$

$\uparrow$   
 $(-1)^n$

$\cos(0) = 1 \leftrightarrow \cos(2\pi) = 1$   
 $\cos(-\pi) = -1 \leftrightarrow \cos(\pi) = -1$

Impr = -1

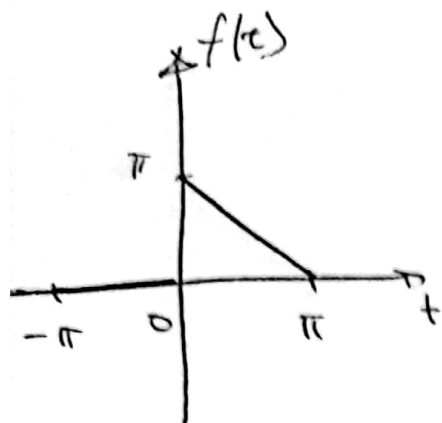
$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \frac{2}{n} - 2 \frac{(-1)^n}{n} \right] = \frac{2}{\pi n} \left[ 1 - (-1)^n \right]$$

$\therefore$  La expresión  $f(t)$ :

$$f(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{2}{\pi n} \left[ 1 - (-1)^n \right] \right) \sin(nt)$$

Video: "Series de Fourier #3." de Fisica y Matemáticas.

Ejercicio B



$$f(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & -\pi < t < 0 \\ -t + \pi & 0 < t < \pi \end{cases}$$

$$T = 2\pi$$

$$L = \pi$$

$$f(t) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos \frac{n\pi t}{L} + b_n \sin \frac{n\pi t}{L}$$

$$\frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^L f(t) dt = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (-t + \pi) dt = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ -\frac{t^2}{2} + \pi t \right]_0^{\pi}$$

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \left[ -\frac{\pi^2}{2} + \pi^2 - 0 \right] = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \frac{\pi^2}{2} \right] = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{L} \int_0^{\pi} (-t + \pi) \cos \frac{n\pi t}{L} dt = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ (-) \int_0^{\pi} t \cos(nt) dt + \pi \int_0^{\pi} \cos(nt) dt \right]$$

$$\sin(nt) + \frac{\cos(nt)}{n^2} = \frac{nt \sin(nt) + \cos(nt)}{n^2}$$

$\frac{d}{dt}$   
 $t$   
 $(1)$   
 $(0)$

$\int dt$   
 $\cos(nt)$   
 $\frac{\sin(nt)}{n}$   
 $-\frac{\cos(nt)}{n^2}$

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

$$\left[ \frac{\cos(n\pi)}{n^2} - \frac{1}{n^2} \right] = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \frac{1}{n^2} - \frac{1}{n^2} (-1)^n \right]$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi n^2} [1 - (-1)^n]$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \int_0^{\pi} t \sin(nt) dt + \int_0^{\pi} \pi \sin(nt) dt \right]$$

$\frac{d}{dt}$	$\int dt$
$t$	$\sin(nt)$
(1)	$\rightarrow -\frac{\cos(nt)}{n}$
(0)	$\rightarrow -\frac{\sin(nt)}{n^2}$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ (-1) \left[ -\frac{t \cos(nt)}{n} + \frac{\sin(nt)}{n^2} \right]_0^{\pi} - \pi \left( \frac{\cos(nt)}{n} \right) \right]_0^{\pi}$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ (-1) \left[ -\frac{\pi \cos(n\pi)}{n} + \frac{\sin(n\pi)}{n^2} - \left( -\frac{0 \cos(0)}{n} + \frac{\sin(0)}{n^2} \right) \right] - \pi \left[ \frac{\cos(n\pi)}{n} - \frac{1}{n} \right] \right]$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \frac{\pi \cos(n\pi)}{n} - \frac{\pi \cos(n\pi)}{n} + \frac{\pi}{n} \right] = \frac{1}{n}$$

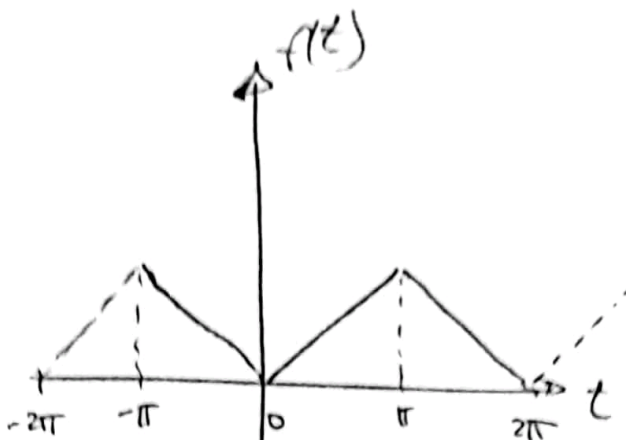
$$\therefore f(t) = \underbrace{\frac{\pi}{2}}_{\frac{\pi}{4}} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{1}{\pi n^2} [1 - (-1)^n] \cos(nt) + \frac{1}{n} \sin(nt) \right]$$

Mayo 04, 2024

Ejercicio C

Para la Siguinte función:

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} t & 0 < t < \pi \\ -t & -\pi < t < 0 \end{cases}$$



$$a_0 = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^L f(t) dt = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \int_{-\pi}^0 -t dt + \int_0^{\pi} t dt \right]$$

al final me queda  $a_0 = \pi$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ - \int_{-\pi}^0 (t) \cos(nt) dt + \int_0^{\pi} (t) \cos(nt) dt \right]$$

Usando la regla

$\frac{d}{dt}$	$\int dt$
$(-t)$	$\cos(nt)$
$(-1)$	$\frac{\sin(nt)}{n}$
$0$	$-\frac{\cos(nt)}{n^2}$

luego a  $a_n = \frac{2}{\pi n^2} [(-1)^n - 1]$

y para  $b_n$  después de todo el desarrollo queda  $b_n = 0$

$$\therefore f(t) = \frac{\pi}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{2}{\pi n^2} \right) [(-1)^n - 1] \cos(nt)$$