

SERIES DE FOURIER		
TRIGONOMETRICA		EXPONENCIAL O COMPLEJA
$f(t) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [a_n \cos(n\omega_0 t) + b_n \sin(n\omega_0 t)]$ $a_n = \frac{2}{T_0} \int_t^{t+T_0} f(t) \cos(n\omega_0 t) dt$ $b_n = \frac{2}{T_0} \int_t^{t+T_0} f(t) \sin(n\omega_0 t) dt$ $a_0 = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_t^{t+T_0} f(t) dt ; \quad \omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T_0}$		$f(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} C_n e^{jn\omega_0 t}$ $C_n = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_t^{t+T_0} f(t) e^{-jn\omega_0 t} dt$ <p>Módulo: $\ C_n\ = \sqrt{\text{Re}^2\{C_n\} + \text{Im}^2\{C_n\}}$</p> <p>Fase: $\theta = \arctan \frac{\text{Im}\{C_n\}}{\text{Re}\{C_n\}}$</p>
TRANSFORMADA DE FOURIER		
D E F I N I C I O N	DIRECTA: $F(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) e^{j\omega t} dt$	
	INVERSA: $f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(\omega) e^{-j\omega t} d\omega$	
P R O P I E D A D E S	Linealidad:	Si $f_1(t) \leftrightarrow F_1(\omega) \vee f_2(t) \leftrightarrow F_2(\omega)$ $\Rightarrow f_1(t) + f_2(t) \leftrightarrow F_1(\omega) + F_2(\omega)$
	Desplazamiento en tiempo:	Si $f(t) \leftrightarrow F(\omega)$ $\Rightarrow f(t \pm a) \leftrightarrow F(\omega) e^{\pm ja\omega}$ siendo $a \in \mathbb{R}$.
	Diferenciación en tiempo:	Si $f(t) \leftrightarrow F(\omega)$ $\Rightarrow \frac{d^n f(t)}{dt^n} \leftrightarrow (j\omega)^n F(\omega)$
	Escalamiento:	Si $f(t) \leftrightarrow F(\omega)$ $\Rightarrow f(at) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{ a } F\left(\frac{\omega}{a}\right)$ siendo $a \in \mathbb{R}$.
	Simetría:	Si $f(t) \leftrightarrow F(\omega)$ $\Rightarrow F(t) \leftrightarrow 2\pi f(-\omega)$
	Desplazamiento en frecuencia:	Si $f(t) \leftrightarrow F(\omega)$ $\Rightarrow f(t) e^{\mp jat} \leftrightarrow F(\omega \pm a)$ siendo $a \in \mathbb{R}$.
	Diferenciación en frecuencia:	Si $f(t) \leftrightarrow F(\omega)$ $\Rightarrow (-jt)^n f(t) \leftrightarrow \frac{d^n F(\omega)}{d\omega^n}$
	Modulación:	Si $f(t) \leftrightarrow F(\omega)$ $\Rightarrow f(t) \cos(\omega_0 t) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} [F(\omega + \omega_0) + F(\omega - \omega_0)]$ $\vee f(t) \sin(\omega_0 t) \leftrightarrow \frac{j}{2} [F(\omega + \omega_0) - F(\omega - \omega_0)]$

IDENTIDADES TRIGONOMETRICAS:

$$\operatorname{sen}(2A) = 2\operatorname{sen}(A)\cos(A)$$

$$\cos(2A) = \cos^2(A) - \operatorname{sen}^2(A)$$

$$\operatorname{sen}(A \pm B) = \operatorname{sen}(A)\cos(B) \pm \cos(A)\operatorname{sen}(B)$$

$$\cos(A \pm B) = \cos(A)\cos(B) \mp \operatorname{sen}(A)\operatorname{sen}(B)$$

$$\operatorname{sen}^2(A) = \frac{1}{2}[1 - \cos(2A)]$$

$$\cos^2(A) = \frac{1}{2}[1 + \cos(2A)]$$

$$e^{\pm jA} = \cos(A) \pm j\operatorname{sen}(A)$$

$$\operatorname{sen}(A)\operatorname{sen}(B) = \frac{1}{2}[\cos(A-B) - \cos(A+B)]$$

$$\cos(A)\cos(B) = \frac{1}{2}[\cos(A-B) + \cos(A+B)]$$

$$\operatorname{sen}(A)\cos(B) = \frac{1}{2}[\operatorname{sen}(A-B) + \operatorname{sen}(A+B)]$$

$$\cos(A) = \frac{e^{jA} + e^{-jA}}{2}$$

$$\operatorname{sen}(A) = \frac{e^{jA} - e^{-jA}}{2j}$$

$$\cos(2n\pi) = 1 \quad \forall n$$

$$\operatorname{sen}(n\pi) = 0 \quad \forall n$$

$$\cos(n\pi) = (-1)^n \quad \forall n$$

TABLA DE INTEGRALES:

$$\int a \, dt = at$$

$$\int t^n \, dt = \frac{1}{n+1} t^{n+1}$$

$$\int e^{at} \, dt = \frac{1}{a} e^{at}$$

$$\int \operatorname{sen}(at) \, dt = -\frac{1}{a} \cos(at)$$

$$\int \cos(at) \, dt = \frac{1}{a} \operatorname{sen}(at)$$

$$\int \frac{dt}{t} = \ln|t|$$

$$\int \ln(t) \, dt = t \ln|t| - t$$

$$\int \operatorname{sen}(at)\operatorname{sen}(bt) \, dt = \frac{\operatorname{sen}[(a-b)t]}{2(a-b)} - \frac{\operatorname{sen}[(a+b)t]}{2(a+b)}$$

$$\int \cos(at)\cos(bt) \, dt = \frac{\operatorname{sen}[(a-b)t]}{2(a-b)} + \frac{\operatorname{sen}[(a+b)t]}{2(a+b)}$$

$$\int \operatorname{sen}(at)\cos(bt) \, dt = -\frac{\cos[(a-b)t]}{2(a-b)} - \frac{\cos[(a+b)t]}{2(a+b)}$$

$$\int e^{at} \operatorname{sen}(bt) \, dt = \frac{e^{at}}{a^2 + b^2} [a \operatorname{sen}(bt) - b \cos(bt)]$$

$$\int e^{at} \cos(bt) \, dt = \frac{e^{at}}{a^2 + b^2} [a \cos(bt) + b \operatorname{sen}(bt)]$$

$$\int (t \pm a) \cos(bt) \, dt = \frac{1}{b} (t \pm a) \operatorname{sen}(bt) + \frac{1}{b^2} \cos(bt)$$

$$\int (t \pm a) \operatorname{sen}(bt) \, dt = \frac{1}{b} (t \pm a) \cos(bt) - \frac{1}{b^2} \operatorname{sen}(bt)$$

$$\int (t \pm a) e^{bt} \, dt = \frac{1}{b} (t \pm a) e^{bt} - \frac{1}{b^2} e^{bt}$$