Procesamiento digital de señales

Transformada de fourier y propiedades



Integrantes:

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Ejeruno 1: a) No en fomble logran el exectro Y(B) a parter del expectro ×(6) go que me Re {×(8)}, me Im {×(8)} trenen lo forms de Y(b). b) $x(t) = y(t) + y(-t) = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} (y(t) + y(-t)) =$ 2. X (f) = 2. Ra { Y(6)} c) n(+) = y(-x) -> Z(B) = Y(-B) Con proposod de Reflexion d) Al your que el marso a) no en pouble Romon el exectio W(t) a forter del exectre × (b) yo you on Re {x(b)}, me Im {x(b)} treven la forme de W(6) e) I gual you el muso a) o d)

$$b) \quad w(t) = y(t) - y(-t) = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} (y(t) - y(-t))$$

$$= w(b) = 2 \cdot \text{Im} \{y(b)\}$$

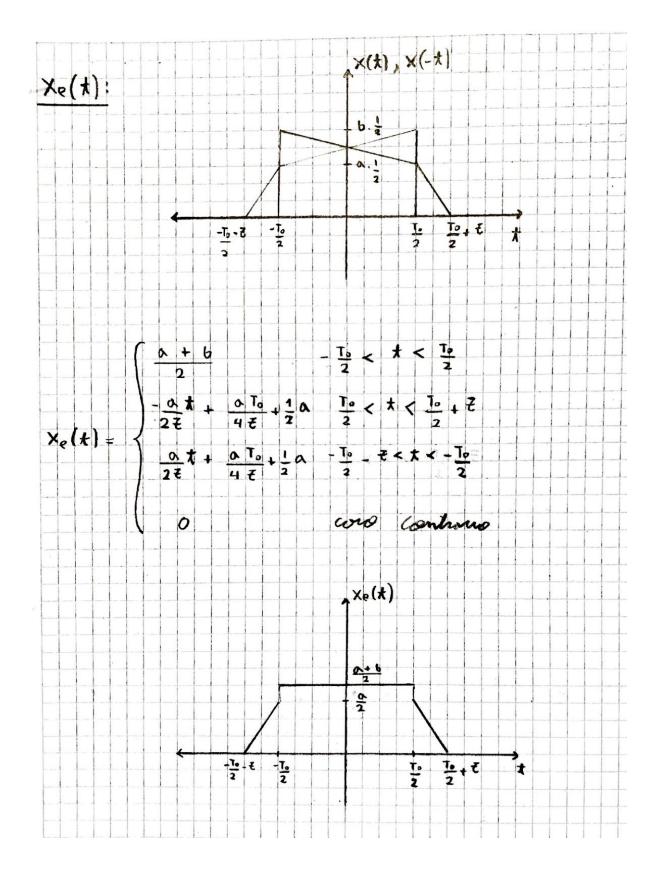
Exercise 2
$$\begin{array}{c}
X(t) = \begin{cases}
\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\
\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2}
\end{cases}$$

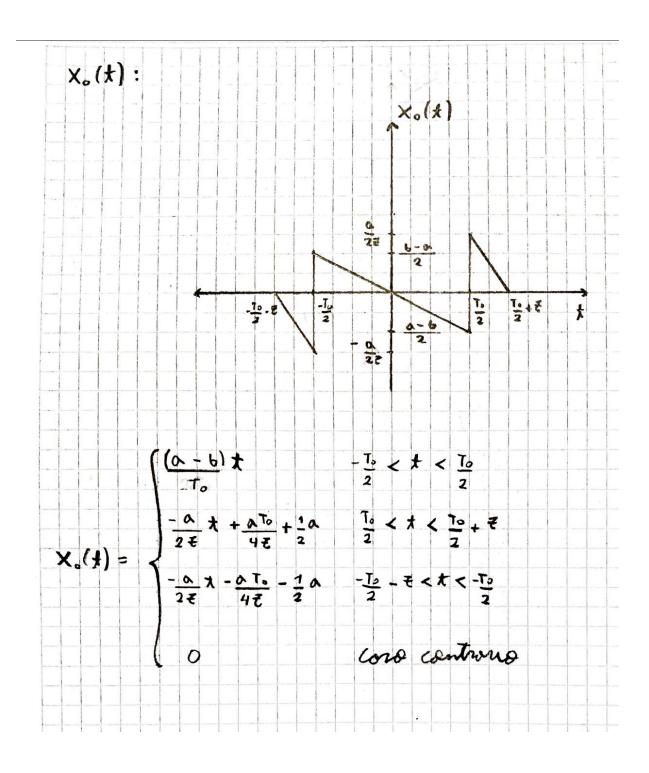
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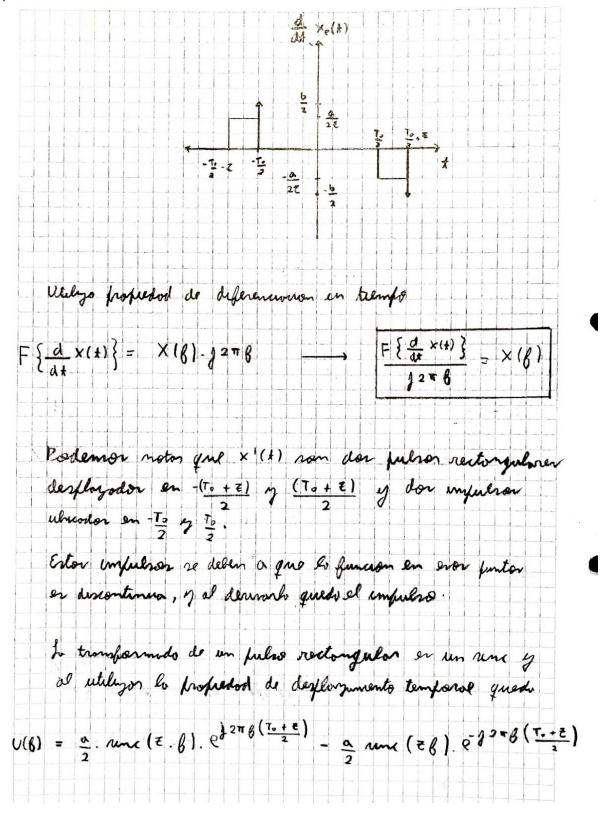
$$\begin{array}{c}
X_0(t) = \frac{1}{2} & (X(t) + X(-t)) \\
\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2}
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
X_0(t) = \frac{1}{2} & (X(t) - X(-t)) \\
\end{array}$$

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\end{array}$$







Jungs at transformed for impulsion

$$I(b) = \frac{b}{2} e^{\frac{b}{2}\pi b \frac{T_{2}}{2}} - \frac{b}{2} e^{\frac{b}{2}\pi b \frac{T_{2}}{2}}$$

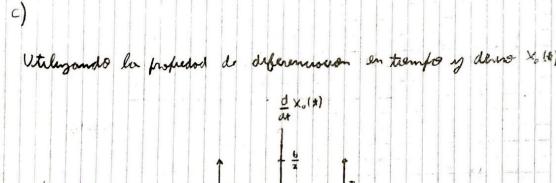
$$= \frac{1}{2}\pi b \times (b) = 0 \quad \text{func}(\overline{c}, b) \left[e^{\frac{b}{2}\pi b \left(\frac{T_{2} + \overline{c}}{2} \right)} - e^{\frac{b}{2}\pi b \left(\frac{T_{2} + \overline{c}}{2} \right)} \right] + \frac{b}{2} \left(e^{\frac{1}{2}\pi b \frac{T_{2}}{2}} - e^{\frac{1}{2}\pi b \frac{T_{2}}{2}} \right)$$

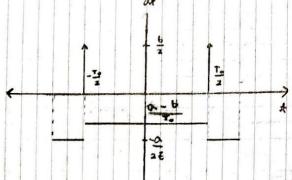
$$\times (b) = \frac{a}{2} \quad \text{func}(\overline{c}, b) \left[e^{\frac{1}{2}\pi b \frac{T_{2}}{2}} - e^{\frac{1}{2}\pi b \frac{T_{2}}{2}} \right] + \frac{b}{2\pi b} \cdot \text{rin}\left(\frac{2\pi b \frac{T_{2}}{2}}{2} \right) \right] + \frac{b}{2\pi b} \cdot \text{rin}\left(\frac{2\pi b \frac{T_{2}}{2}}{2} \right)$$

$$\times (b) = \frac{a}{2\pi b} \cdot \text{rin}\left(\overline{c}, b \right) \cdot \text{rin}\left(\frac{2\pi b \frac{T_{2}}{2}}{2} \right) + \frac{b}{2\pi b} \cdot \text{rin}\left(\frac{2\pi b \frac{T_{2}}{2}}{2} \right)$$

$$\times (b) = \frac{a}{2\pi b} \cdot \text{rin}\left(\overline{c}, b \right) \cdot \text{rin}\left(\frac{2\pi b \frac{T_{2}}{2}}{2} \right) + \frac{b}{2\pi b} \cdot \text{rin}\left(\frac{2\pi b \frac{T_{2}}{2}}{2} \right)$$

$$\times (b) = \frac{a}{2\pi b} \cdot \text{rin}\left(\overline{c}, b \right) \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi b} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi b$$





Al equal que el en el incesa anterior la $\times_o^*(t)$ consta de 3 fulsor rectorquerer centrodor en cero; $-\frac{(\tau_0+z)}{2}$ y $\frac{(\tau_0+z)}{2}$ y dor impulsor desployador en $-\frac{\tau_0}{2}$ y $\frac{\tau_0}{2}$

trombomodo de las pulsas acadeadas.

$$U(6) = -\frac{\alpha}{2} \text{ une } (E_6). e^{\int_{-2}^{2\pi} b \left(\frac{\tau_0 + E}{2}\right)} - \frac{\alpha}{2} \text{ une } (E_6) e^{\int_{-2}^{2\pi} b \left(\frac{\tau_0 + E}{2}\right)}$$

Transformada de las impulsos.

$$T(b) = \frac{b}{2} \cdot e^{j\frac{2\pi}{b}\frac{\tau_0}{2}} + \frac{b}{2} e^{j\frac{2\pi}{b}\frac{\tau_0}{2}}$$

 $A = \pi \delta \cdot X_{o}(\delta) = U(\delta) + I(\delta)$ $\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}} X_{0}(\beta) = -\frac{\alpha}{2} \operatorname{rune}(\xi \beta) \cdot e^{\frac{1}{2}\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \left(\frac{T_{0} + \xi}{2}\right) = \frac{\alpha}{2} \operatorname{rune}(\xi \beta) \cdot e^{\frac{1}{2}\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \left(\frac{T_{0} + \xi}{2}\right) = \frac{\alpha}{2} \operatorname{rune}(\xi \beta) \cdot e^{\frac{1}{2}\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \left(\frac{T_{0} + \xi}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2}\pi \int_{\mathbb{R}} \left(\frac{T_{0}}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2}\pi \int_{$ $X_2(b) = + \frac{1}{2\pi b} \left[a sine (\pm b), cor \left(2\pi b \left(\frac{T_1 + E}{2} \right) \right) - (a - b) nine (T_0 b) \right]$ - 6 con (2 TB To) So procedes a realizor el limite de X. (6) con 6-0 en not lob y est des cess. Este resultado concuendo con el areo lago la curbo lel Xo(t) yo que al res cena función empos, la entegral (Area) definido de esto va a ren cero

d)
$$\times (\beta) = \times_{1}(\beta) + \times_{2}(\beta)$$
 Englished to simplifies

$$\times (\beta) = \frac{\alpha}{2\pi \beta} \text{ sime } (\overline{\epsilon} \beta) \cdot \text{ sime } (2\pi \beta \frac{\tau_{1} + \delta}{2}) + \frac{b}{2\pi \beta} \text{ sime } (2\pi \beta \frac{\tau_{2}}{2}) + \frac{b}{2\pi \beta} \text{ sime } (2\pi \beta \frac{\tau_{2}}{2}) + \frac{b}{2\pi \beta} \text{ sime } (\overline{\epsilon} \beta) \cdot \text{ sine } (\overline{\epsilon} \beta) + \frac{1}{2\pi \beta} (\alpha \text{ sime } (\overline{\epsilon} \beta) \cdot \text{ sore } (2\pi \beta \frac{\tau_{2}}{2})) - (\alpha - b) \text{ sine } (\overline{\epsilon} \beta) + \frac{1}{2\pi \beta} (\alpha \text{ sime } (\overline{\epsilon} \beta) \cdot \text{ sore } (2\pi \beta \frac{\tau_{2}}{2}))$$

Above Comparabo Comparabo do Area

$$\lim_{\delta \to 0} \times (\beta) = \lim_{\delta \to 0} \times_{1}(\beta) + \lim_{\delta \to 0} \times_{2}(\beta)$$

$$\lim_{\delta \to 0} \times (\beta) = \lim_{\delta \to 0} \times_{1}(\beta) + \lim_{\delta \to 0} \times_{2}(\beta)$$

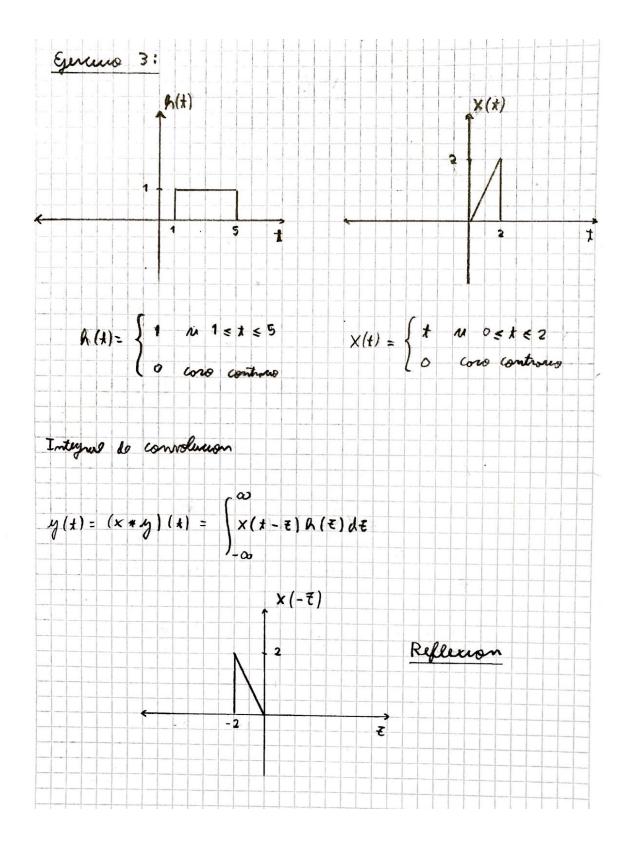
$$\lim_{\delta \to 0} \times (\beta) = \lim_{\delta \to 0} \times_{1}(\beta) + \lim_{\delta \to 0} \times_{2}(\beta)$$

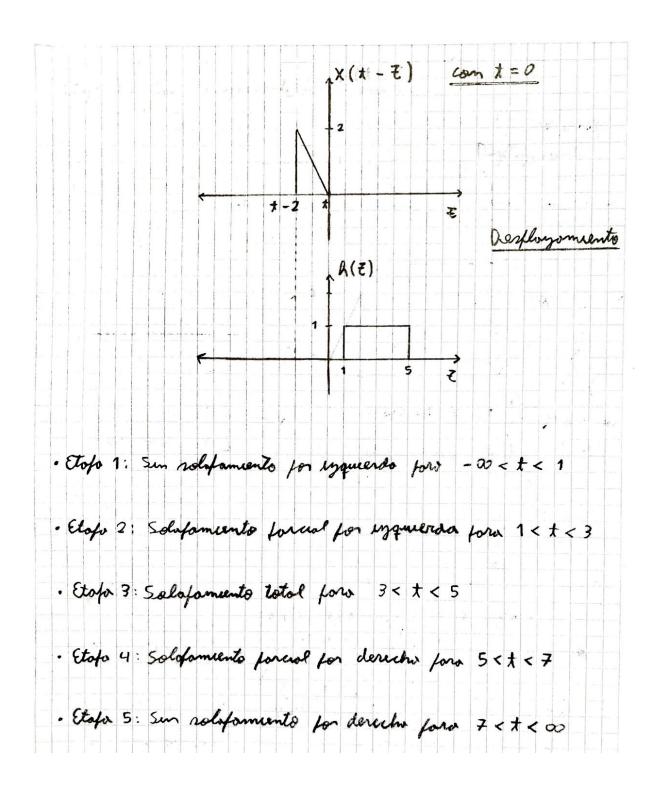
$$\lim_{\delta \to 0} \times (\beta) = \lim_{\delta \to 0} \times_{1}(\beta) + \lim_{\delta \to 0} \times_{2}(\beta)$$

$$\lim_{\delta \to 0} \times (\beta) = \lim_{\delta \to 0} \times_{1}(\beta) + \lim_{\delta \to 0} \times_{2}(\beta)$$

$$\lim_{\delta \to 0} \times_{1}(\beta) = \frac{\alpha + b}{2} \cdot \pi_{1} + \alpha \in \mathbb{Z} = \lim_{\delta \to 0} \times_{1}(\beta)$$

Area $\times (\beta) = \frac{\alpha + b}{2} \cdot \pi_{1} + \alpha \in \mathbb{Z} = \lim_{\delta \to 0} \times_{1}(\beta)$





 $y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (t - \xi) \Lambda(\xi) d\xi = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} 0 d\xi = 0 \quad \text{for } -\infty < t < 1$ El producto de ambor bunconer en el interolo onter modo es mulo y su orea (integral) tumbien . Etofo 2: Poro 1 < t < 3 $y(t) = \begin{cases} \infty \\ \times (t - \epsilon) h(\epsilon) d\epsilon = \begin{cases} t \\ (t - \epsilon) \cdot 1 d\epsilon = t \epsilon - \frac{\epsilon^2}{2} \end{cases}$ $= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{$ Etafo 3: Para 3 < t < 5 $y(t) = \begin{cases} \infty \\ \times (t - \xi) & A(\xi) & d\xi = \begin{cases} t \\ \pm -\xi \end{cases} & 1 & d\xi = t - \frac{\xi^2}{2} \begin{vmatrix} t \\ t - \xi \end{cases}$ $= t^2 - \frac{t^2}{2} - (t - 2)t + \frac{(t - 2)^2}{2} = t^2 - \frac{t^2}{2} - t^2 + 2t + \frac{t^2}{2} - 2t + 2$ NOTA

Etofo 4: Roma 5< x< 7 $\frac{1}{2} A_{1}(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(x - \xi) A_{1}(\xi) d\xi = \int_{0}^{5} (x - \xi) d\xi = \frac{1}{2} d\xi - \frac{\xi^{2}}{2} d\xi - \frac{\xi^{2}}{2} d\xi = \frac{1}{2} d\xi - \frac{\xi^{2}}{2} d\xi + \frac{1}{2} d\xi + \frac{1}{$ - 1 x2 + 5x - 10,5 Por 5 < x < 7 (x * g)(t) 0,5 Etofo 3 Etofo 4 Etafo 2 Etops 5: For 7< t< 00 $y(t) = \int_{0}^{\infty} x(1-2)h(2)d2 = \int_{0}^{\infty} d\xi = 0$ for $9 < x < \infty$ El producto de soulor funcioner en el interoli ante mencionado er ceso y por lo tonto un orea tombien