

$$1.3 \text{ a) } X(t) = e^{-qt}, q > 0$$

Separieren $t \geq 0$ u $t < 0$:

$$x(w) = \int_0^\infty e^{-qt} e^{-jw t} dt + \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{qt} e^{-jw t} dt$$

$$\int e^{-(q+jw)t} dt = \frac{1}{q+jw}, \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{(q-jw)t} dt$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^0 e^{(q-jw)t} dt = \frac{1}{q-jw}$$

$$X(w) = \frac{1}{q+jw} + \frac{1}{q-jw} = \frac{2q}{q^2 + w^2}$$

b) $x(t) = \cos(\omega_c t)$

$$\cos(\omega_c t) = \frac{1}{2} (e^{j\omega_c t} + e^{-j\omega_c t})$$

$$\begin{aligned} X(w) &= \frac{1}{2} (2\pi\delta(w - \omega_c) + 2\pi\delta(w + \omega_c)) \\ &= \pi [\delta(w - \omega_c) + \delta(w + \omega_c)] \end{aligned}$$

c) $x(t) = \sin(\omega_s t)$

$$\sin(\omega_s t) = \frac{1}{2j} (e^{j\omega_s t} - e^{-j\omega_s t})$$

$$X(w) = \frac{1}{2j} (2\pi\delta(w - \omega_s) - 2\pi\delta(w + \omega_s)) = \pi j [\delta(w - \omega_s) - \delta(w + \omega_s)]$$

$$d) x(t) = f(t) \cos(\omega_c t)$$

$$f(t) \cos(\omega_c t) = \frac{1}{2} f(t) e^{j\omega_c t} + \frac{1}{2} f(t) e^{-j\omega_c t}$$

$$X(\omega) = \frac{1}{2} F(\omega - \omega_c) + \frac{1}{2} F(\omega + \omega_c)$$

$$e) x(t) = e^{-at^2}, \quad a > 0$$

$$X(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-at^2} e^{-j\omega t} dt = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}} e^{-\frac{j\omega^2}{4a}}$$

$$f) x(t) = A \text{rect}_d(t) \Rightarrow X(\omega) = A \int_{-\omega_d/2}^{\omega_d/2} e^{-j\omega t} dt = A \left[\frac{e^{-j\omega t}}{-j\omega} \right]_{-\omega_d/2}^{\omega_d/2} = A \left(e^{-j\omega_d/2} - e^{j\omega_d/2} \right)$$

$$X(\omega) = A \underbrace{\sin(\omega_d/2)}_{\omega} = A \omega \frac{\sin(\omega_d/2)}{\omega_d/2}$$

$$= A d \operatorname{sinc}\left(\frac{\omega_d}{2}\right)$$

$$\bullet \operatorname{sinc}(x) = \frac{\sin x}{x}$$

$$7.4) \quad a. \quad \mathcal{F}\{e^{j\omega_0 t} \cos(\omega_c t)\}$$

$$\mathcal{F}\{e^{j\omega_0 t} x(t)\} = X(\omega - \omega_0)$$

$$\mathcal{F}\{\cos(\omega_c t)\} = \pi [\delta(\omega - \omega_c) + \delta(\omega + \omega_c)]$$

$$e^{-j\omega_0 t} = e^{j(-\omega_0)t} \rightarrow \omega_0 = -\omega_1$$

$$\mathcal{F}\{e^{-j\omega_0 t} \cos(\omega_c t)\} = \pi [\delta(\omega + \omega_1 - \omega_c) + \delta(\omega + \omega_1 + \omega_c)]$$

$$b. \quad \mathcal{F}\{u(t) \cos^2(\omega_c t)\} \quad (u(t) \text{ is escalon unitario})$$

$$\rightarrow \cos^2(\omega_c t) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos(2\omega_c t)$$

$$u(t) \cos^2(\omega_c t) = \frac{1}{2} u(t) + \frac{1}{2} u(t) \cos(2\omega_c t)$$

$$\mathcal{F}\{u(t)\} = \pi \delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{j\omega}$$

$$\rightarrow \mathcal{F}\{u(t) e^{j\omega_0 t}\} = U(\omega - \omega_0)$$

$$\rightarrow \cos(2\omega_c t) = \frac{1}{2} (e^{j2\omega_c t} + e^{-j2\omega_c t})$$

$$\mathcal{F}\{u(t) \cos^2(\omega_c t)\} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\pi \delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{j\omega} \right)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{4} \left(\pi \delta(\omega - 2\omega_c) + \frac{1}{j(\omega - 2\omega_c)} \right) + \frac{1}{4} \left(\pi \delta(\omega + 2\omega_c) + \frac{1}{j(\omega + 2\omega_c)} \right)$$

$$c) \mathcal{F}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{7}{(\omega^2 + 6\omega + 45)} \cdot \frac{7}{(8 + j\omega)^2} \right\}$$

$$x(t) = \mathcal{F}^{-1} \{ A(\omega) B(\omega) \} = \frac{1}{2\pi} q(t) * b(t)$$

$$\rightarrow q(t) = \mathcal{F}^{-1} \{ A(\omega) \}, b(t) = \mathcal{F}^{-1} \{ B(\omega) \}$$

• Primer factor:

$$\omega^2 + 6\omega + 45 = (\omega + 3)^2 + 36$$

$$\mathcal{F} \{ e^{-q|t|} e^{j\omega_0 t} \} = \frac{2q}{q^2 + (\omega - \omega_0)^2} \rightarrow q = 6 \quad \omega_0 = -3$$

$$\mathcal{F} \{ e^{-6|t|} e^{j3t} \} = \frac{72}{(\omega + 3)^2 + 36}$$

$$\mathcal{F}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{7}{(\omega^2 + 6\omega + 45)} \right\} = \frac{7}{72} e^{-6|t|} e^{-j3t}$$

• Segundo factor

$$\frac{7}{(8 + j\omega)^2} \quad q > 0$$

$$\mathcal{F} \{ t \cdot e^{-at} u(t) \} = \frac{1}{(a + j\omega)^2}$$

$$\mathcal{F}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{(8 + j\omega)^2} \right\} = t e^{-8t} u(t)$$

$$x(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\frac{7}{72} e^{-6|t|} e^{-j3t} \right) * (t e^{-8t} u(t))$$

$$d) \mathcal{F}\{3t^2\}$$

$$\mathcal{F}\{t^n x(t)\} = j^n \frac{d^n}{dw^n} X(w)$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{F}\{t^n\} = 2\pi j^n \delta^{(n)}(w)$$

$$n=2: \Rightarrow \mathcal{F}\{t^2\} = 2\pi j^2 \delta''(w) = -2\pi \delta''(w)$$

$$\mathcal{F}\{3t^2\} = -6\pi \delta''(w)$$

$$e) \frac{B}{T} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{q^2 + (\omega - n\omega_0)^2} + \frac{1}{q + j(\omega - n\omega_0)} \right)$$

inversa de $\frac{1}{q^2 + (\omega - \omega_0)^2}$

Usando $\mathcal{F}\{e^{-q|t|} e^{j\omega_0 t}\} = \frac{2q}{q^2 + (\omega - \omega_0)^2}$

despejamos:

$$\mathcal{F}^{-1}\left\{ \frac{1}{q^2 + (\omega - n\omega_0)^2} \right\} = \frac{1}{2q} e^{-q|t|} e^{jn\omega_0 t}$$

$$\sum_n \frac{1}{q^2 + (\omega - n\omega_0)^2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2q} e^{-q|t|} \sum_n e^{jn\omega_0 t}$$

$$\mathcal{F}^{-1}\left\{ \sum_n \frac{1}{q^2 + (\omega - n\omega_0)^2} \right\} = \frac{1}{2q} \cdot \frac{2\pi}{\omega_0} \sum_k e^{-q|kT|} \delta(t - kT)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{q\omega_0} \sum_k e^{-q|kT|} \delta(t - kT)$$

$$\omega_0 = 2\pi/T \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2q} \sum_k e^{-q|kT|} \delta(t - kT)$$

• Inversa de $\frac{1}{a + j(\omega - \omega_0)}$

$$\rightarrow F\{u(t) e^{-at} e^{j\omega_0 t}\} = \frac{1}{a + j(\omega - \omega_0)}$$

$$\sum_n \frac{1}{a + j(\omega - n\omega_0)} \rightarrow u(t) e^{-at} \sum_n e^{jn\omega_0 t}$$

$$F^{-1} \left\{ \sum_n \frac{1}{a + j(\omega - n\omega_0)} \right\} = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_0} \sum_k u(kT) e^{-akT} \delta(t - kT)$$

$$\text{con } \omega_0 = 2\pi/T$$

$$\frac{2\pi}{\omega_0} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} e^{-akT} \delta(t - kT) \rightarrow T \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} e^{-atk} \delta(t - kT)$$

$$\boxed{\frac{B}{2a} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-a|kT|} \delta(t - kT) + B \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} e^{-atk} \delta(t - kT)}$$