7.1 conventre la hongo moda de fourier de
$$e^{at}$$
 utt)

Por definition

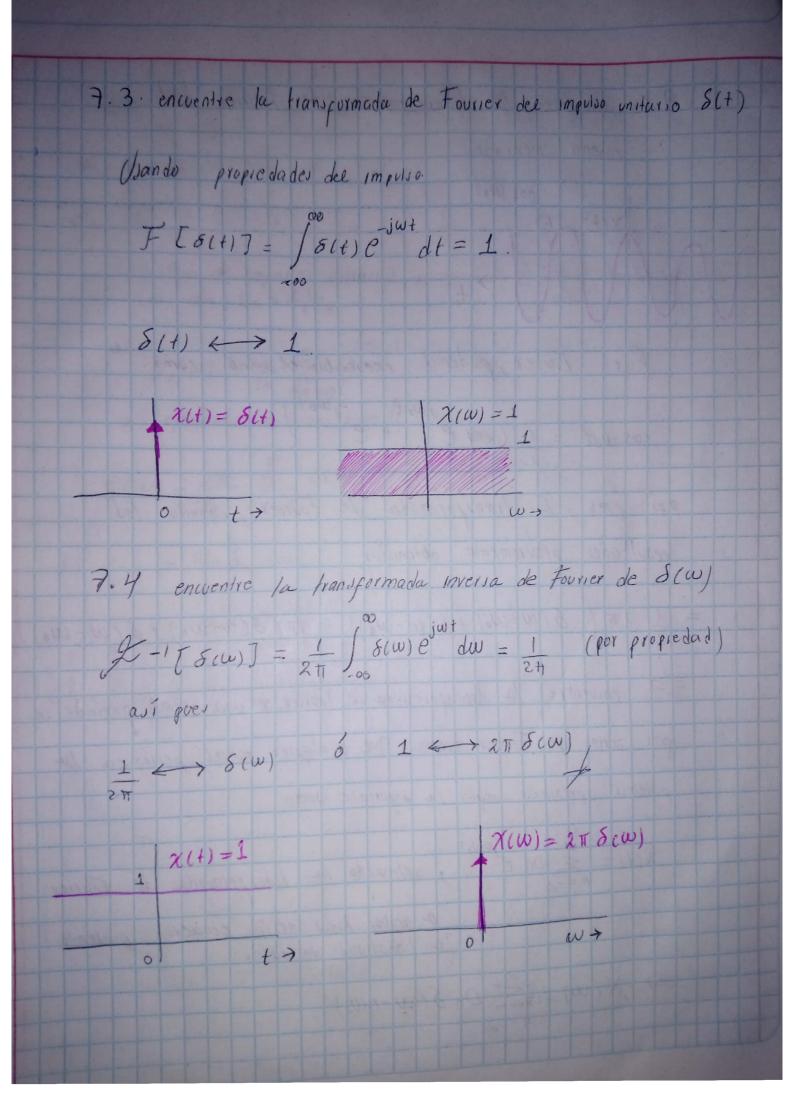
 $X(\omega) = \int_{\infty}^{\infty} e^{-at} dtt$ $dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-(a \cdot t) \omega t} t$ $= -1 e^{-(a \cdot t) \omega t} t$

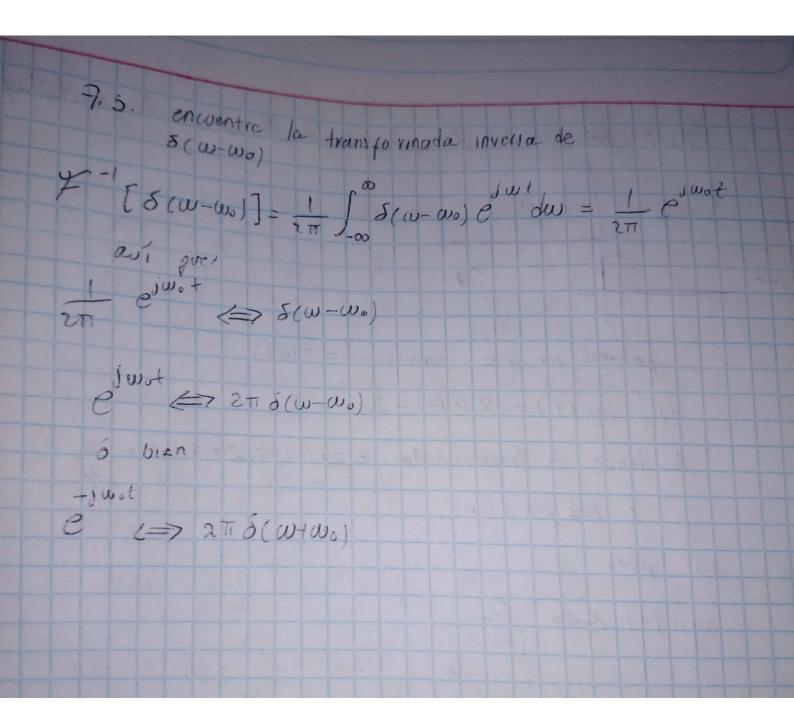
at evaluar ce límite superior debemes considerar

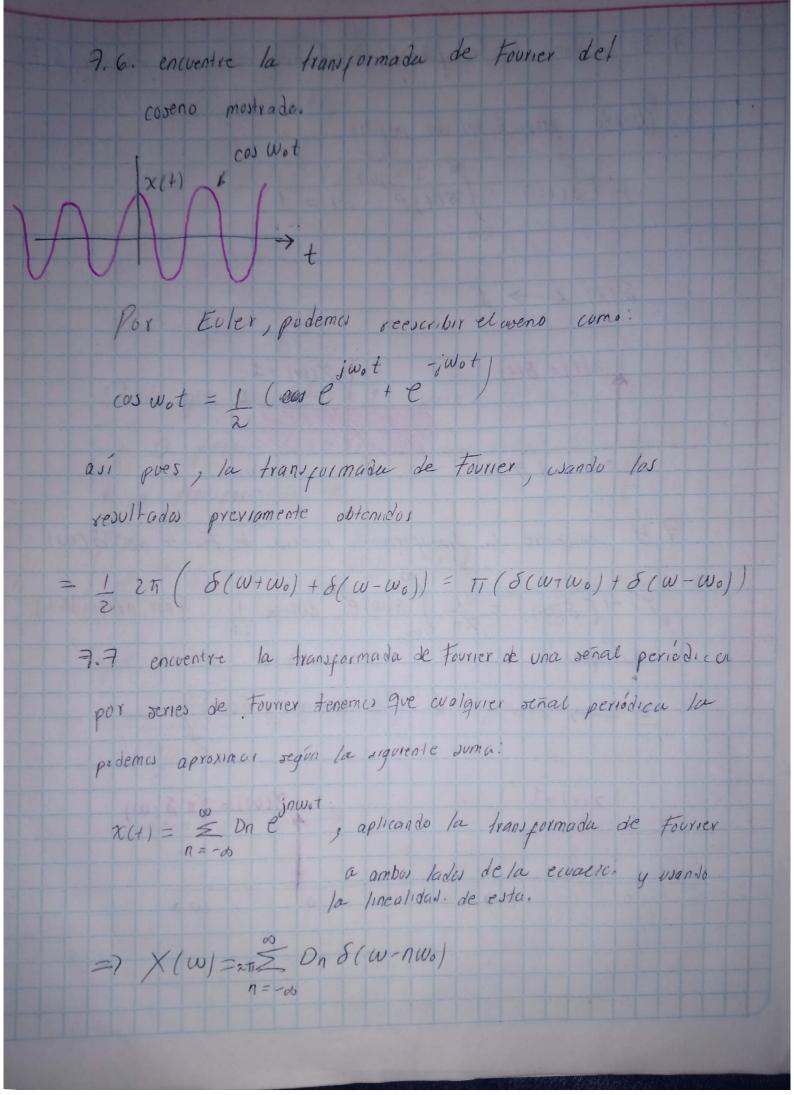
gue a 20 perior que dieno límite no sea infinito

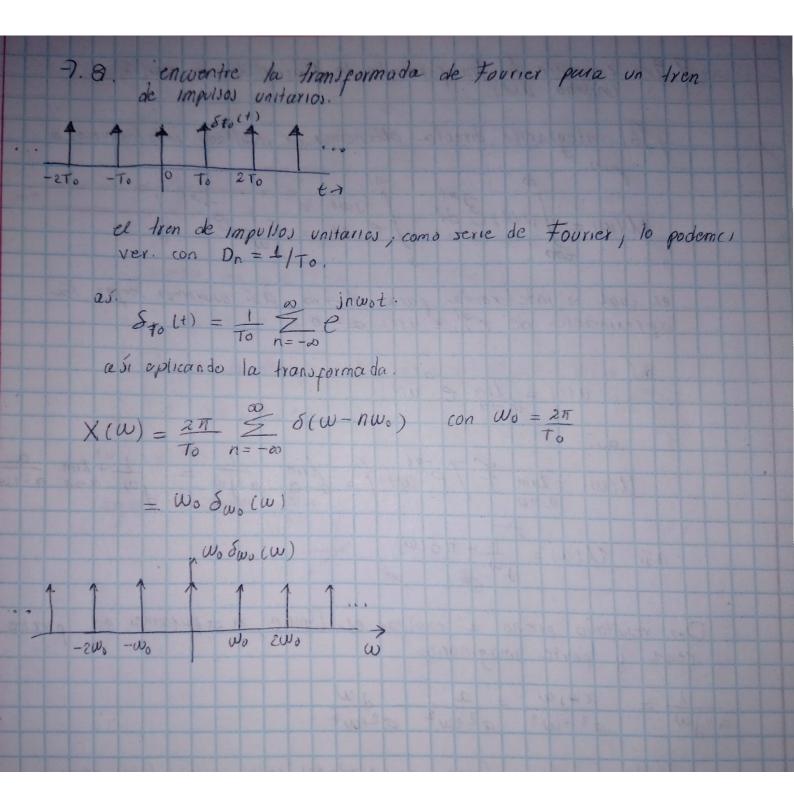
 $X(\omega) = \frac{1}{a_1 + \omega}$ $= \frac{1}{$

7.2. encoentre la transformada de tourier de XLHS = rect (t/0) $X(w) = \int rect(\frac{t}{6}) e^{-j\omega t} dt$ $\frac{1}{1}$ $\chi(t)$ Dade que sinc (t) = 1 para /t/2 6/2 y O para /1/7 5/2 podemus reducir la integral de la transformada a. $\int e^{-j\omega t} dt = -\frac{1}{j\omega} \left(e^{-j\omega z} - e^{-j\omega z} \right) = 2 \operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{\omega z}{z} \right)$ que podemis escribir como. = $\frac{7}{6}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{$ (w6) rect (t) (> 6 sinc (wz)









7.9. encuentre la transformada de Fourier de un escolón unitario ulti
Por integración directa obtenemos un resultado indeterminado poes. $ \omega = \int u(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt = \int -j\omega t -j\omega t = -\frac{1}{j\omega} e^{-j\omega t} $ $ \omega = \int u(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt = \int e^{-j\omega t} dt = -\frac{1}{j\omega} e^{-j\omega t} dt $
el cual se indetermina que a $t \to \infty$, avi usuremos mejor la aproximación de $e^{al} = u(t)$ a $\to 0$
$u(t) = \lim_{\alpha \to 0} e^{-\alpha t} u(t)$ awi $u(w) = \lim_{\alpha \to 0} \mathcal{F} \left\{ e^{-\alpha t} u(t) \right\} = \lim_{\alpha \to 0} \frac{1}{\alpha t j w} = \lim_{\alpha \to 0} \frac{1}{\alpha^2 + w^2}$
De resultado previo a evaluar el límitie, si separama en purte
reel y perte imaginara. $ \frac{1}{a+jw} = \frac{a}{a^2+w^2} = \frac{jw}{a^2+w^2} $ $ \frac{1}{a+jw} = \frac{a}{a^2+w^2} = \frac{jw}{a^2+w^2} $
doite a fience propiedades interesantes tales come. $\int \frac{a}{a^2 + \omega^2} d\omega = T \int \frac{a}{v} \int \frac{a}{u} \int \frac{a}{u} d\omega = T \int \frac{a}{v} \int \frac{a}{u} \int \frac{a}{u} d\omega = T \int \frac{a}{v} \int \frac{a}{u} \int \frac{a}{u} d\omega = T \int \frac{a}{v} \int \frac{a}{u} \int \frac{a}{u} d\omega = T \int \frac{a}{v} \int \frac{a}{u} \int \frac{a}{u} d\omega = T \int \frac{a}{v} \int \frac{a}{u} \int \frac{a}{u} d\omega = T \int \frac{a}{v} \int \frac{a}{u} \int \frac{a}{u} \int \frac{a}{v} \int $
$U(\omega) = TI \delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{4} \omega$

