1.1

una señal X(1) continua en el tiempo x muestra en la figura; grafique y etiquete cada una de las siguientes serales.

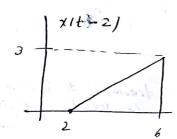
a. x(t-2)

b. x(2t)

d. x(-t)

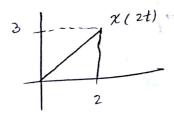
f19. i.1

a. xlt) se traslada a la derecha obs unidades. (altura no se altera)



b. xct) se comprime en 2 vaidades

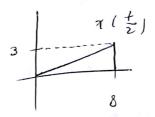
altura no se altera



c.  $\alpha(\frac{t}{2})$ 

XIt) ze alarga 2 unidader

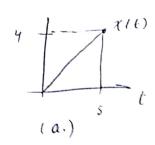
altura no se ottera



 $\chi(-t)$ 

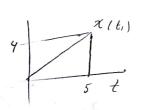
x(1) = refleja horizontalmente

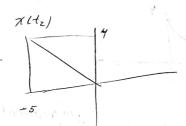
 $\chi(-E)$ 

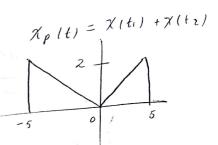


$$\chi_{p}(t) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{4}{5} t_{1} - \frac{4}{5} t_{2} \right)$$

restarlas.



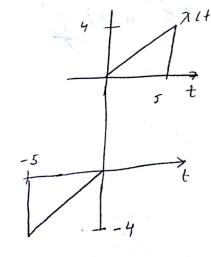


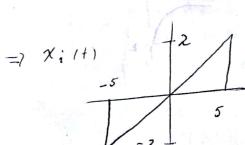


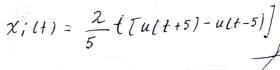
 $\chi_{\rho} = \frac{4}{5} + u(t) - \frac{2}{5} + [u(t+5) + u(t-5)]$ 

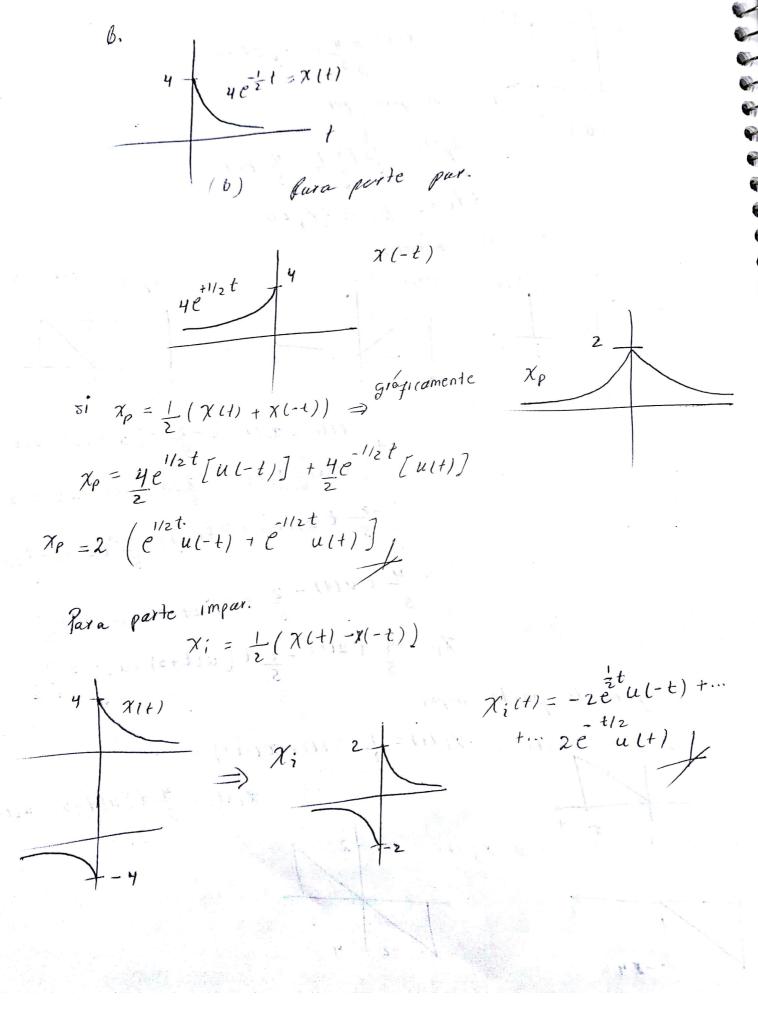
quia la parte impar.

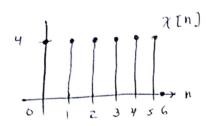
$$\chi_i(t) = \frac{1}{2} (\chi(t) - \chi(-t))$$



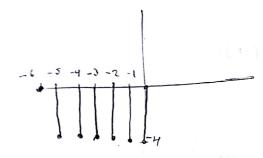




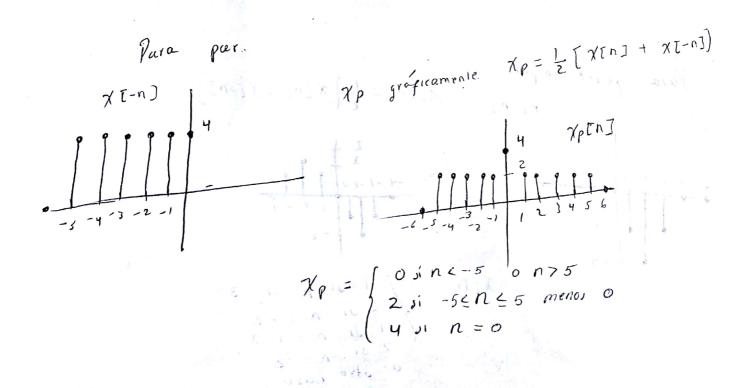


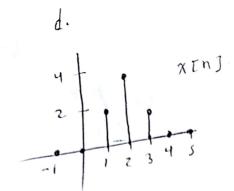


Para impar.



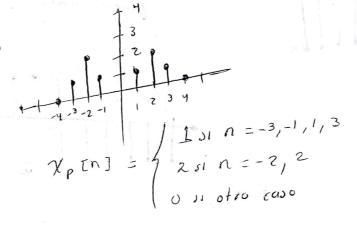
$$\lambda_1 = \frac{1}{2} (\chi [n] - \chi [-n])$$



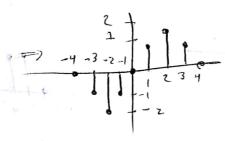


Para porte par.

$$\chi_{P} = \frac{1}{2} (\chi_{[n]} + \chi_{[-n]})$$



$$\chi_{i}[n] = \left[ \chi[n] - \chi[-n] \right]$$



$$\chi_{[n]} = \begin{cases} -1 & \text{if } n = -1, -3 \\ -2 & \text{if } n = -2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} -2 & \text{if } n = 1, 3 \\ 2 & \text{if } n = 2 \\ 0 & \text{ofto caso} \end{cases}$$

encuratre las componentes par e impar  

$$de \quad \chi(t) = e^{jt}$$

$$\chi_{\rho} = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \chi(t) + \chi(-t) \right]$$

$$\chi_{i} = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \chi(t) - \chi(-t) \right]$$

$$\chi_{\rho} = \frac{1}{2} \left[ e^{jt} + e^{jt} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \cos t + j \operatorname{sen} t + \cos(-t) + j \operatorname{sen}(-t) \right]$$

$$\chi_{i} = \frac{1}{2} \left[ e^{jt} - e^{-jt} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \cos t + j \operatorname{sen} t - \cos(-t) - j \operatorname{sen}(-t) \right]$$

$$\chi_{\rho} = \cos t$$

$$\chi_{i} = j \operatorname{sen} t$$

```
1.9. Muestre que la señal exponencial compleja
          χ(1) = e jwot es periodica y que su periodo es επ/ω,
     una señal es periodica si
                      x(t) = x(t+T) & T>0
     = e^{j\omega_0 t} \quad j\omega_0(t+T)
     eiwot = eiwot ejwot => ejwot = 1
  31 \ \omega_0 = 0 \ \text{entonces} \ \chi(t) = 1 \ \text{valor periodico para cualquier}
    valor de T.
        v_0 \neq 0 e^{jw_0T} = 1 = comple si w_0T = 2\pi n con n \in \mathbb{R}
     presto que.
 e^{i\omega_0T} = \cos(\omega_0T) + i \sin(\omega_0T) = 1
  donde sen(woT) debe ser 0 la coal se comple
       or \omega_0 T = 2 \pi n , n \in \mathbb{Z}
                                           y du periodo fundamental
         \Rightarrow T = \frac{2\pi n}{\omega_0} \frac{n \in \mathbb{Z}}{L}
                                                     To = 2tt
```

1.10.

Muestre que la señal cosenoidal  $\lambda(t) = \cos(\omega_0 t + \theta)$ y que su periodo es ZT/Wo X(t) es periodica si existe una T>0 tal que  $\chi(t) = \chi(t+T)$ cos (wo (t)+0) = cos (wo (t+T)+0) = cos (wot + woT + 0) dado que la junion coseno es por: si la desplazames 217 n unidades hacia everguier dirección esta seguira siendo iqual (nEZ) así pues. WOT = 2TT n.  $\Rightarrow T = \frac{2\pi n}{\omega_0} \text{ at } n = 1 \quad T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_0}$ 

1.18. Murstre que si XII) es privédica con periodo fundamental To entonees la potencia promedio normalizada de  $\chi(t)$  définita por  $p = \lim_{T \to \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{T_1}^{1/2} ||\chi(t)||^2 dt$ es iqual que la potencia promedio de X(it) sobre un Intervalo de longitud To  $\lim_{T\to\infty}\frac{1}{T}\int_{T}^{T}||\chi(t)||^{2}dt=\frac{1}{T_{0}}\int_{T}^{T}||\chi(t)||^{2}dt$ Nodo que x(+) es periodien con T = To entonces podemes encontrar ou potencia en un intervalo de anchura To, por lo que la integral la reescoldimos de la olg. manera  $\lim_{k \to 0} \frac{1}{\kappa T_0} \int_{0}^{10} ||x(t)||^2 dt = \int_{0}^{T_0} \int_{0}^{11} ||x(t)||^2 dt$