

PARCIAL 7

① La distancia media entre dos señales periódicas $x_1(t) \in \mathbb{R}^C$ y $x_2(t) \in \mathbb{R}^C$, se puede expresar a partir de la potencia media de la diferencia entre ellas:

$$d^2(x_1, x_2) = \bar{P}_{x_1 - x_2} = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_T |x_1(t) - x_2(t)|^2 dt.$$

Si $x_1(t)$ y $x_2(t)$ dos señales definidas como:

$$x_1(t) = A e^{-jn\omega_0 t}$$

$$x_2(t) = B e^{j m \omega_0 t}$$

Como $\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T}$; $T, A, B \in \mathbb{R}^+$ y $n, m \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Determine la distancia entre las dos señales.

Solución:

• Expando $|x_1(t) - x_2(t)|^2$. Sabemos que $|a-b|^2 = (a-b)(a-b)^*$

$$\Rightarrow |x_1 - x_2|^2 = (x_1 - x_2)(x_1 - x_2)^*$$

$$= |x_1 - x_2|^2 = x_1 x_1^* - x_1 x_2^* - x_2 x_1^* + x_2 x_2^*$$

Sabemos que $aa^* = |a|^2$

$$\Rightarrow |x_1 - x_2|^2 = |x_1|^2 - |x_2|^2 - x_1 x_2^* - x_2 x_1^*$$

- Ahora remplazo los valores de $x_1(t)$, $x_2(t)$ y simplifico $x_1 x_2^* - x_2 x_1^*$.

$$\Rightarrow x_1 x_2^* = A e^{-jn\omega_0 t} \cdot B e^{jm\omega_0 t}$$

$$x_1 x_2^* = AB e^{-j(n+m)\omega_0 t}$$

• Ahora para $x_2 x_1^*$

$$\Rightarrow x_2 x_1^* = \frac{J_n w_0 t}{B e} \cdot A e^{J_m w_0 t} = AB e^{j(n+m) w_0 t}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Factorizo } -x_1 x_2^* - x_2 x_1^*$$

$$\Rightarrow -ABe^{-j(n+m)w_0 t} - AB e^{j(n+m)w_0 t}$$

$$= AB (-e^{-j(n+m)w_0 t} + e^{j(n+m)w_0 t})$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Conocemos que } \cos \theta = \frac{e^{j\theta} + e^{-j\theta}}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow (-2AB \cos((n+m)w_0 t)) \quad [n+m = k]$$

• Ahora simplifico para $|x_1|^2$ y $|x_2|^2$

$$\Rightarrow |x_1|^2 = |A \cdot e^{-j n w_0 t}| \Rightarrow w_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T}$$

$$e^{-j n w_0 t} = \cos(n w_0 t) - j \sin(n w_0 t)$$

$$e^{-j n w_0 t} = \cos\left(n \frac{2\pi}{T} t\right) - j \sin\left(n \frac{2\pi}{T} t\right)$$

$$= e^{-j n w_0 t} = 1$$

$$\text{por lo tanto } |x_1|^2 = |A \cdot 1|^2 = (|x_1|^2 = A^2)$$

$$\text{Para } |x_2|^2 = |B \cdot e^{j m w_0 t}|^2 \Rightarrow (|x_2|^2 = B^2)$$

• Ahora resuelvo la integral.

$$d^2(x_1; x_2) = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_T A^2 + B^2 + 2AB(\cos(k w_0 t)) dt$$

$$\Rightarrow d^2(x_1, x_2) = A^2 + B^2 - \frac{2AB}{T} \int_0^T \cos(k\omega_0 t) dt$$

cuando $k=0$ y $\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T}$

$$\Rightarrow \cos(0)(\frac{2\pi}{T})(t) = \cos(0) = 1.$$

$$\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T 1 dt = \frac{1}{T} \cdot T = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow d^2(x_1, x_2) = A^2 + B^2 - 2AB(1) = (A-B)^2$$

cuando $k \neq 0$ y $\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \cos(k\omega_0 t) dt = \frac{1}{T} \left[\frac{\sin(k\omega_0 t)}{k\omega_0} \right]_0^T$$

$$= \frac{1}{T} \left(\cancel{\frac{\sin(0)(\omega_0) T}{k\omega_0}} \right) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow d^2(x_1, x_2) = A^2 + B^2 - 2AB(0) = A^2 + B^2$$

$$\Rightarrow d^2(x_1, x_2) = \begin{cases} A^2 + B^2, & n+m=0 \\ 0, & (A-B)^2, n+m \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

② Encuentre la señal en tiempo discreto al utilizar un conversor Análogo digital con frecuencia de muestreo de

5kHz y 4 bits de capacidad de representación aplicado a la señal continua.

$$x(t) = 3 \cos(7000\pi t) + 5 \sin(3000\pi t) + 10 \cos(17000\pi t)$$

• Solución: $\Rightarrow F_s = 5000 \text{ Hz}$ $t = nT_s$ $T_s = \frac{1}{F_s}$

$$x(t) = 3 \cos(\underset{f_1}{1000\pi t}) + 5 \sin(\underset{f_2}{3000\pi t}) + 70 \cos(\underset{f_3}{77000\pi t}).$$

\Rightarrow Encuentro las frecuencias

$$\Rightarrow A \cos(2\pi f t) \text{ o } A \sin(2\pi f t).$$

entonces para encontrar las frecuencias igualamos.

$$\bullet f_1 \Rightarrow 2\pi f t = 1000\pi t$$

$$f = \frac{1000\pi t}{2\pi t} = \boxed{f_1 = 500 \text{ Hz}}$$

$$\bullet f_2 = 2\pi f t = 3000\pi t$$

$$f = \frac{3000\pi t}{2\pi t} = \boxed{f_2 = 7500 \text{ Hz}}$$

$$\bullet f_3 = 2\pi f t = 77000\pi t$$

$$f = \frac{77000\pi t}{2\pi t} \Rightarrow \boxed{f_3 = 5500 \text{ Hz}}$$

$f_{\max} = 5500 \text{ Hz}$ compruebo con Nyquist.

$$\Rightarrow F_s \geq 2f_r = 5000 \geq 2(5500)$$

$$5000 \geq 11000 \Rightarrow \text{NO SE COMPLETA.}$$

$$\Rightarrow x[n] = 3 \cos\left(\frac{1000\pi n}{5000}\right) + 5 \sin\left(\frac{3000\pi n}{5000}\right) +$$

$$70 \cos\left(\frac{77000\pi n}{5000}\right)$$

$$= x[n] = 3 \cos\left(\frac{\pi n}{5}\right) + 5 \sin\left(\frac{3\pi n}{5}\right) + 10 \cos\left(\frac{77\pi n}{5}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow x[n] = 3 \cos(0,2\pi n) + 5 \sin(0,6\pi n) + 10 \cos(2,2\pi n)$$

• $70 \cos(2,2\pi n)$ presenta aliasing

$$\Rightarrow 70 \cos(2,2\pi n - 2\pi h) = 70 \cos(0,2\pi n)$$

$$\Rightarrow x[n] = 13 \cos(0,2\pi n) + 5 \sin(0,6\pi n)$$

por lo tanto la señal con 5000 Hz presenta aliasing y al modificar esto se tambien se suma una señal a otra ocasionando una alteración en su amplitud, por lo tanto ahora, reemplazo F_s para evitar todo esto.

$\Rightarrow F_s \geq 12000$ para que $10 \cos(11000\pi n)$ no presente aliasing al tener f_{max} .

$$\Rightarrow F_s = 12000, T_s = \frac{1}{12000}$$

$$\Rightarrow x[n] = 3 \cos\left[\frac{1000\pi n}{12000}\right] + 5 \sin\left[\frac{3000\pi n}{12000}\right] +$$

$$10 \cos\left[\frac{11000\pi n}{12000}\right]$$

$$\Rightarrow x[n] = 3 \cos\left(\frac{\pi n}{12}\right) + 5 \sin\left(\frac{\pi n}{4}\right) + 10 \cos\left(\frac{11\pi n}{12}\right)$$

en este caso todas las frecuencias cumplen el teorema de Nyquist.

③ sea $x''(t)$ la segunda derivada de la señal $x(t)$, donde $t \in [t_i, t_f]$ Demuestre que los coeficientes de la serie exponencial de Fourier se puede calcular según:

$$c_n = \frac{1}{(t_f - t_i)n^2 w_0^2} \int_{t_i}^{t_f} x''(t) e^{-jn\omega_0 t} dt; \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Demostración:

propiedad de derivación para la serie exponencial.

$$x(t) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} C_n e^{jn\omega_0 t}, \quad C_n = \frac{1}{T} \int_{t_1}^{t_f} x(t) e^{-jn\omega_0 t} dt.$$

al derivar $x'(t) =$

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_n (j n \omega_0) C_n e^{jn\omega_0 t} \\ &= C_n (x') = j n \omega_0 C_n (x) \end{aligned}$$

Derivo otra vez.

$$x''(t) = \sum_n (j n \omega_0)^2 C_n e^{jn\omega_0 t}$$

$$\Rightarrow C_n (x'') = (j n \omega_0)^2 C_n (x) = \cancel{j^2 n^2 \omega_0^2} C_n (x)$$
$$C_n (x'') = -n^2 \omega_0^2 C_n (x)$$

despejo $C_n (x)$

$$C_n (x) = \frac{-1}{-n^2 \omega_0^2} C_n (x'')$$

\Rightarrow

$$C_n (x) = \frac{1}{n^2 \omega_0^2} C_n (x'')$$

= por definición $C_n (x'') = \frac{1}{T} \int_{t_1}^{t_f} x''(t) e^{-jn\omega_0 t} dt$.

ahora sustituyo en *

\Rightarrow

$$C_n (x) = -\frac{1}{n^2 \omega_0^2} \left(\frac{1}{T} \int_{t_1}^{t_f} x''(t) e^{-jn\omega_0 t} dt \right)$$

$$C_n (x) = -\frac{1}{T n^2 \omega_0^2} \int_{t_1}^{t_f} x''(t) e^{-jn\omega_0 t} dt,$$

$$C_n (x) = -\frac{1}{(t_1 - t_f) n^2 \omega_0^2} \int_{t_1}^{t_f} x''(t) e^{-jn\omega_0 t} dt.$$

como se pueden calcular los coeficientes a_n y b_n desde $x''(t)$ en la serie trigonométrica de Fourier?

$$x(t) = \sum_{n=0}^N a_n \cos(n\omega_0 t) + b_n \sin(n\omega_0 t)$$

$$x'(t) = \sum_{n=0}^N -a_n(n\omega_0) \cdot \sin(n\omega_0 t) - b_n(n\omega_0) \cdot \cos(n\omega_0 t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} x''(t) &= \sum_{n=0}^N -\underbrace{a_n(n^2\omega_0^2)}_{\tilde{a}_n} \cdot \cos(n\omega_0 t) - \underbrace{b_n(n^2\omega_0^2)}_{\tilde{b}_n} \cdot \sin(n\omega_0 t) \\ &= \left\{ \sum_{n=0}^N \tilde{a}_n \cos(n\omega_0 t) + \sum_{n=0}^N \tilde{b}_n \sin(n\omega_0 t) \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\tilde{a}_n = \frac{2}{T} \int x(t) \cos(n\omega_0 t) dt =$$

$$-a_n(n^2\omega_0^2) = \frac{2}{T} \int x(t) \cos(n\omega_0 t) dt .$$

$$a_n = -\frac{2}{Tn^2\omega_0^2} \cdot \int x(t) \cos(n\omega_0 t) dt$$

$T = t_f - t_i$

para $n > 0$

$$\bullet \tilde{b}_n = -\frac{2}{Tn^2\omega_0^2} \cdot \int x(t) \sin(n\omega_0 t) dt .$$

$$-b_n(n^2\omega_0^2) = \frac{2}{T} \int x(t) \sin(n\omega_0 t) dt .$$

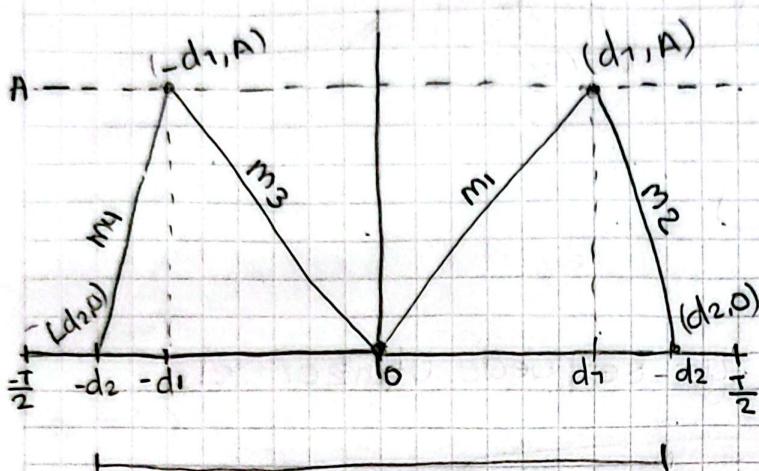
$$b_n = -\frac{2}{Tn^2\omega_0^2} \int x(t) \sin(n\omega_0 t) dt$$

$T = t_f - t_i$

para $n > 0$

- ④ Encuentre el espectro de Fourier su parte Real e imaginaria, magnitud, fase y su error relativo para:

$n \in \{0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \pm 4, \pm 5\}$ a partir de $\gamma(t)$ en la figura.



(la señal es cero en:
 $[-\frac{T}{2}, \frac{T}{2}]$,
 $[d_2, \frac{T}{2}]$)
 por lo tanto la integral allí = 0.

① calculo las pendientes

$$\frac{y_{\max} - y_{\min}}{x_{\max} - x_{\min}}$$

$$m_1 = \frac{A - 0}{d_1 - 0} \Rightarrow m_1 = \frac{A}{d_1}$$

$$m_3 = \frac{A - 0}{-d_1 - 0} = m_3 = -\frac{A}{d_1}$$

$$m_2 = \frac{0 - A}{d_2 - d_1} = -\frac{A}{d_2 - d_1}$$

$$m_4 = \frac{0 - A}{(-d_1) - (-d_2)} = \frac{A}{d_2 - d_1}$$

baja.

como la señal es simétrica entonces solo tomo los valores de m_1, m_2 .

• la señal es par $\Rightarrow \gamma(t) = \gamma(-t)$

• ahora reemplazo m_2 en la ecuación punto pendiente. Porque la recta pasa por (d_1, A) y $(d_2, 0)$

utilizo el punto $(d_2, 0)$

$$\Rightarrow \gamma(t) = 0 + m(t - d_2) = \boxed{\gamma(t) = -\frac{A}{d_2 - d_1}(d_2 - t)}$$

$$A \left[1 - \frac{(t-d_1)}{d_2-d_1} \right]$$

$$x(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{A}{d_1} t, & t < d_1 \\ A \left(1 - \frac{(t-d_1)}{d_2-d_1} \right) = A \frac{d_2-t}{d_2-d_1}, & t \geq d_1 \end{cases}$$

$$1 - \frac{(t-d_1)}{d_2-d_1} = 1 - \frac{d_2-d_1}{d_2-d_1}$$

$$\frac{d_2-d_1}{d_2-d_1} - \frac{t-d_1}{d_2-d_1} = \frac{d_2-d_1-t+d_1}{d_2-d_1}$$
$$= \frac{d_2-t}{d_2-d_1}$$

$$x(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{A}{d_1} t & 0 \leq t < d_1 \\ A \left(\frac{d_2 - t}{d_2 - d_1} \right) & d_1 \leq t < d_2 \\ 0 & d_2 \leq t < T/2 \end{cases}$$

$$C_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_{T/2}^{T/2} x(t) \cdot e^{-j\omega_0 n t} dt$$

$x(t)$ es Par por que es simétrica
respecto al eje vertical

$$e^{-j\omega_0 n t} = C_0 (\cos(\omega_0 n t)) - j \sin(\omega_0 n t)$$

$x(t) \cdot \cos()$ → sera Par

$x(t) \cdot \sin()$ → Im Par → Tenemos que
at integrar $[-T/2, T/2] \rightarrow 0$

Entonces

$$e^{-j\omega_0 n t} = C_0 (\cos(\omega_0 n t)) + 0$$

La parte imaginaria es 0

$$C_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^{T/2} x(t) \cos(\omega_0 n t) dt \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$C_n = \frac{2}{T} \left[\underbrace{\int_0^{d_1} \frac{A}{d_1} t + C_0 (\cos(\omega_0 n t)) dt}_{a} + \underbrace{\int_{d_1}^{d_2} \frac{A(d_2 - t)}{d_2 - d_1}}_{b} + \underbrace{\int_{d_2}^{T/2} 0 + C_0 (\cos(\omega_0 n t)) dt}_{c=0} \right]$$

$$\textcircled{a} = \int_0^{d_1} \frac{A}{d_1} + C_0 (\omega_{\text{rot}}) dt$$

$$= \frac{A}{d_1} \int_0^{d_1} + C_0 (\omega_{\text{rot}}) dt$$

$$u = t$$

$$du = C_0 (\omega_{\text{rot}}) dt$$

$$du = dt$$

$$u = \frac{\text{Sen}(\omega_{\text{rot}})}{\omega_{\text{rot}}}$$

$$= \frac{A}{d_1} \left[\frac{\text{Sen}(\omega_{\text{rot}}) + 1}{\omega_{\text{rot}}} \right] - \int_0^{d_1} \frac{\text{Sen}(\omega_{\text{rot}}) du}{\omega_{\text{rot}}}$$

$$= \frac{A}{d_1} \left[\left[\frac{\text{Sen}(\omega_{\text{rot}}(d_1)) - \text{Sen}(\omega_{\text{rot}}(0))}{\omega_{\text{rot}}} \right] - \left[\frac{\cos(\omega_{\text{rot}}(d_1)) + \cos(\omega_{\text{rot}}(0))}{\omega_{\text{rot}}^2} \right] \right]$$

$$= \frac{A}{d_1} \left\{ \left[\frac{d_1 \text{Sen}(\omega_{\text{rot}}(d_1)) - 0}{\omega_{\text{rot}}} \right] + \left[\frac{-\cos(\omega_{\text{rot}}(d_1)) + 1}{\omega_{\text{rot}}^2} \right] \right\}$$

$$= \frac{A}{d_1} \left[\left[\frac{d_1 \text{Sen}(\omega_{\text{rot}}(d_1))}{\omega_{\text{rot}}} \right] - \left[\frac{1 - \cos(\omega_{\text{rot}}(d_1))}{\omega_{\text{rot}}^2} \right] \right]$$

$$\textcircled{b} = \frac{A}{d_1} \left[\frac{d_1 \text{Sen}(\omega_{\text{rot}}(d_1)) + \cos(\omega_{\text{rot}}(d_1)) - 1}{\omega_{\text{rot}}^2} \right]$$

$$\textcircled{b} = \int_{d_1}^{d_2} A \left(\frac{d_2 - t}{d_2 - d_1} \right) \cos(\omega_0 t) dt$$

$$= \frac{A}{d_2 - d_1} \int_{d_1}^{d_2} (d_2 - t) \cos(\omega_0 t) dt$$

$$= \frac{A}{d_2 - d_1} \left[\underbrace{\int_{d_1}^{d_2} d_2 \cos(\omega_0 t) dt}_{I_1} - \underbrace{\int_{d_1}^{d_2} t \cos(\omega_0 t) dt}_{I_2} \right]$$

$$I_1 = d_2 \int_{d_1}^{d_2} \cos(\omega_0 t) dt$$

$$I_1 = d_2 \left(\frac{\sin(\omega_0 t)}{\omega_0} \Big|_{d_1}^{d_2} \right) = d_2 \left(\frac{\sin(\omega_0 d_2)}{\omega_0} - \frac{\sin(\omega_0 d_1)}{\omega_0} \right)$$

$$\therefore I_1 = d_2 \left(\frac{\sin(\omega_0 d_2)}{\omega_0} - \frac{\sin(\omega_0 d_1)}{\omega_0} \right)$$

$$I_2 = \int_{d_1}^{d_2} t \cos(\omega_0 t) dt$$

$$I_2 = \begin{aligned} u &= t & dv &= \cos(\omega_0 t) dt \\ du &= dt & v &= \frac{\sin(\omega_0 t)}{\omega_0} \end{aligned}$$

$$\left[t \frac{\sin(\omega_0 t)}{\omega_0} \right]_{d_1}^{d_2} - \int_{d_1}^{d_2} \frac{\sin(\omega_0 t)}{\omega_0} dt$$

$$\frac{d_2 \sin(\omega_0 d_2) - d_1 \sin(\omega_0 d_1)}{\omega_0}$$

$$\left(-\frac{\cos(\omega_0 d_2)}{\omega_0^2} - (-\cos(\omega_0 d_1)) \right)$$

$$I_2 = d_2 \underbrace{\text{sen}(\omega_n(d_2)) - d_1 \text{sen}(\omega_n(d_1))}_{\omega_n} + \frac{c_0(\omega_n(d_2)) - c_0(\omega_n(d_1))}{\omega_n^2}$$

$$I_1 - I_2 = d_2 \left(\underbrace{\frac{\text{sen}(\omega_n(d_2)) - \text{sen}(\omega_n(d_1))}{\omega_n}}_{\omega_n} - \right. \\ \left(\frac{d_2 \text{sen}(\omega_n(d_2)) - d_1 \text{sen}(\omega_n(d_1))}{\omega_n} + \frac{c_0(\omega_n(d_2)) - c_0(\omega_n(d_1))}{\omega_n^2} \right)$$

$$= - \frac{d_2 \text{sen}(\omega_n(d_2))}{\omega_n} + \frac{d_1 \text{sen}(\omega_n(d_1))}{\omega_n} - \left(\frac{c_0(\omega_n(d_2)) + c_0(\omega_n(d_1))}{\omega_n^2} \right)$$

$$= -(d_2 - d_1) \frac{\text{sen}(\omega_n(d_1))}{\omega_n} + \frac{(c_0(\omega_n(d_1)) + c_0(\omega_n(d_2)))}{\omega_n^2}$$

$$= \frac{A}{d_2 - d_1} \left(- \left(d_2 - d_1 \right) \frac{\text{sen}(\omega_n(d_1))}{\omega_n} \right) + \frac{c_0(\omega_n(d_1)) - c_0(\omega_n(d_2))}{\omega_n^2}$$

$$\textcircled{b} = \frac{A}{(d_2 - d_1)} \left(- \frac{\text{sen}(\omega_n(d_1))}{\omega_n} + \frac{c_0(\omega_n(d_1)) - c_0(\omega_n(d_2))}{(d_2 - d_1) \omega_n^2} \right)$$

Ahora Precio fijo $\textcircled{a} + \textcircled{b}$

$$C_n = \frac{2}{T} (\textcircled{a} + \textcircled{b})$$

$$C_n = \frac{2}{T} \left[\frac{A}{d_1} \left\{ \frac{d_1 (\text{sen}(\omega_n(d_1)))}{\omega_n} + \frac{c_0(\omega_n(d_1)) - 1}{\omega_n^2} \right\} + \right.$$

$$A \left[- \frac{\text{sen}(\omega_n(d_1))}{\omega_n} + \frac{c_0(\omega_n(d_1)) + c_0(\omega_n(d_2))}{(d_2 - d_1) \omega_n^2} \right]$$

$$\text{(cancelo)} \quad \frac{c_0(\omega_n(d_1))}{\omega_n^2}$$

$$C_n = \frac{AT}{2\pi^2 n^2} \left[\left(\frac{1}{d_1} + \frac{1}{d_2 - d_1} \right) \cos(n\omega_0 d_1) - \frac{\cos(n\omega_0(d_2))}{d_2 - d_1} \right]$$

$$\gamma_{d_1}] \quad n \neq 0$$

Sacamos la derivada de $x''(t)$

$$x(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{A}{d_1} t & 0 \leq t < d_1 \\ A \frac{d_2 - t}{d_2 - d_1}, & d_1 \leq t < d_2 \\ 0, & d_2 \leq t < T/2 \end{cases}$$

derivamos en cada tramo

la derivada de $m + tb$ es m

En $0 < t < d_1$

$$x(t) = \frac{A}{d_1} t \Rightarrow x'(t) = \frac{A}{d_1}$$

en $d_1 < t < d_2$

$$x(t) = A \frac{d_2 - t}{d_2 - d_1} \rightarrow x'(t) = -\frac{A}{d_2 - d_1}$$

en $d_2 < t < T/2$

$$x(t) = 0 \quad x'(t) = 0$$

$$x'(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{A}{d_1}, & 0 < t < d_1 \\ -\frac{A}{d_2-d_1}, & d_1 < t < d_2 \\ 0, & d_2 < t < T/2 \end{cases}$$

Subiendo que $x'(t)$ hace $\text{Pr } x'(t) = Lx'(t)$

Tenemos que $x'(t)$ es a trozos constante

$x''(t)$ sera una suma de deltas en los puntos donde cambia la pendiente

Como x es $\text{Pr} \rightarrow x'$ es, por replicacion con signo opuesto en $-T/2 < t < 0$ es periodica con periodo T

(3) Saltos $x'(t)$ (Magnitud)

Se calculen los siguientes saltos Δx , nos ayudan a codificar toda la segunda derivada

$$\text{en } t = -d_2 \rightarrow \frac{A}{d_2-d_1} \rightarrow \Delta = \frac{A}{d_2-d_1}$$

$$\text{en } t = -d_1 \rightarrow -\frac{A}{d_1} \rightarrow \Delta = -\left(\frac{A}{d_1} + \frac{A}{d_2-d_1}\right)$$

$$\text{en } t = 0 \rightarrow \frac{A}{d_1} \rightarrow \Delta = \frac{2A}{d_1}$$

$$\text{en } t = d_1 \rightarrow -\frac{A}{d_2-d_1} \rightarrow \Delta = -\left(\frac{A}{d_1} + \frac{A}{d_2-d_1}\right)$$

$$\text{En } t = d_2 - \frac{A}{d_2-d_1} \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow \Delta = \frac{A}{d_2-d_1}$$

En $(\pm T/2)$ no hay salto porque $x'(t)$ vale 0
ambos lados.

Segundo derivada $x''(t)$

$$S_T(t-a) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} S(t-a-kT)$$

$$x''(t) = \frac{2A}{d_1} S_T(t) - \left(\frac{A}{d_1} + \frac{A}{d_2-d_1} \right) [S_T(t-d_1) + S_T(t+d_1)] \\ + \frac{A}{d_2-d_1} [S_T(t+d_2) + S_T(t-d_2)]$$

$x''(t)$ ($\neq 0$) pero función simétrica $\pm d_1, \pm d_2$)

La suma de pesos en un periodo es cero

$$\int_0^T x''(t) dt = 0$$

$$C_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^{T/2} x(t) \cos(n\omega_0 t) dt$$

$$(1) \quad \int \cos(t-a) f(t) dt = f(a)$$

$$= \frac{2A}{d_1} \cos 0 - \left(\frac{A}{d_1} + \frac{A}{d_2-d_1} \right) [C_0 (n\omega_0 d_1) + C_0 (n\omega_0 d_2)] +$$

$$\frac{A}{d_2-d_1} [C_0 (n\omega_0 d_2) + C_0 (n\omega_0 d_1)]$$

$$C_n = \frac{1}{2} A \left[\frac{1}{d_1} - \left(\frac{1}{d_1} + \frac{1}{d_2 - d_1} \right) C_0 (\omega_0 d_1) + \frac{1}{d_2 - d_1} C_0 (\omega_0 d_2) \right]$$

Q. Para - Q., vamos x (+)

$$0 \leq t < T/2$$

$$C_0 = \underbrace{\frac{2}{T} \int_{d_1}^{d_2} \frac{A}{d_1} C_0 (\omega_0 t) dt}_{\textcircled{1}} + \underbrace{\frac{2}{T} \int_{d_1}^{d_2} A \frac{d_2 - t}{d_2 - d_1} C_0 (\omega_0 t) dt}_{\textcircled{2}}$$

$$I_1 = \frac{2}{T} \int_{d_1}^{d_2} \frac{A}{d_1} C_0 (\omega_0 t) dt = \frac{2}{T} \int_{d_1}^{d_2} \frac{A}{d_1} dt = \frac{A}{d_1} \frac{d_2^2 - d_1^2}{2} = \frac{Ad_2}{2}$$

$$I_2 = \frac{2}{T} \int_{d_1}^{d_2} A \frac{d_2 - t}{d_2 - d_1} C_0 (\omega_0 t) dt$$

$$= \frac{2}{T} \int_{d_1}^{d_2} A \frac{d_2 - t}{d_2 - d_1} dt = \frac{A}{d_2 - d_1} \left[\frac{(d_2 - d_1)^2}{2} \right] = A$$

$$= \frac{A}{2} (d_2 - d_1)$$

$$I_3 = 0$$

$$C_0 = \frac{2}{T} \left[\frac{Ad_2}{2} + \frac{A}{2} (d_2 - d_1) \right] = \frac{2}{T} \frac{Ad_2}{2} = \frac{Ad_2}{T}$$

$$C_0 = \frac{Ad_2}{T}$$

Como $\pi(+)$ \Rightarrow real pura de comples
 $C_{-n} = C_n$

de C_n sus términos $n=1$

$$C_1 = C_{-1} = \frac{AT}{2\pi^2} \left[\left(\frac{1}{d_1} + \frac{1}{d_2-d_1} \right) C_0(\text{woch}) - \frac{C_0(\text{woch}_2) - 1}{d_2-d_1} \right]$$

$$\frac{C_0(\text{woch}_2) - 1}{d_2-d_1}$$

Cumplen para señal pura

$$C_2 = \frac{AT}{2\pi^2} \left[\left(\frac{1}{d_1} + \frac{1}{d_2-d_1} \right) C_0(2\text{woch}_1) - \frac{C_0(2\text{woch}_2) - 1}{d_2-d_1} \right]$$

Pura $C_{\pm 1}$ da el mismo valor

$$C_3 = \frac{AT}{8\pi^2} \left[\left(\frac{1}{d_1} + \frac{1}{d_2-d_1} \right) C_0(3\text{woch}_1) - \frac{C_0(3\text{woch}_2) - 1}{d_2-d_1} \right]$$

$C_{\pm 2}$ es da el mismo valor

$$C_4 = \frac{AT}{18\pi^2} \left[\left(\frac{1}{d_1} + \frac{1}{d_2-d_1} \right) C_0(4\text{woch}_1) - \frac{C_0(4\text{woch}_2) - 1}{d_2-d_1} \right]$$

$C_{\pm 3}$ es da el mismo valor

$$C_5 = \frac{AT}{32\pi^2} \left[\left(\frac{1}{d_1} + \frac{1}{d_2-d_1} \right) C_0(5\text{woch}_1) - \frac{C_0(5\text{woch}_2) - 1}{d_2-d_1} \right]$$



$$C_s = \frac{\Delta T}{S\theta\pi^2} \left[\left(\frac{1}{d_1} + \frac{1}{d_2 - d_1} \right) \cos(S\omega_0 d_1) - \frac{\cos(S\omega_0 d_2) - 1}{d_2 - d_1} \right]$$

Como es pur C_{s2} es el mismo

• potencia media P_x para calcular el error.

sabemos que $P_x = \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} |x(t)|^2 dt = A^2$

$$\Rightarrow Er [\%] = 1 - \left(\frac{1}{P_x} \sum_{n=N}^N |C_n|^2 \right)$$

= como la señal es par $\Rightarrow x^2(t)$, también es par.

Por lo tanto:

$$2 \left(\int_0^{d_1} x^2(t) dt + \int_{d_1}^{d_2} x^2(t) dt \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow x(t) = \frac{A}{d_1} t \Rightarrow x^2(t) = \left(\frac{A}{d_1} t \right)^2 = \frac{A^2}{d_1^2} t^2$$

$$= \int_0^{d_1} x^2(t) dt = \frac{A^2}{d_1^2} \int_0^{d_1} t^2 dt = \frac{A^2}{d_1^2} \left[\frac{t^3}{3} \right]_0^{d_1}$$

$$= \frac{A^2}{d_1^2} \cdot \frac{d_1^3}{3} = \boxed{\frac{A^2 d_1}{3}}$$

• resuelvo la otra integral

$$\int_{d_1}^{d_2} \left(\frac{A^2}{(d_1-d_2)^2} (d_2-t)^2 \right) dt$$

$$\frac{A^2}{(d_1-d_2)^2} \int_{d_1}^{d_2} (d_2-t)^2 dt$$

$$= u = d_2 - t, \quad du = -dt$$

cuando $t = d_1, u = d_2 - d_1$
 " $t = d_2, u = 0$.

$$\int_0^0 u^2 (-du) = \int_0^{d_2-d_1} u^2 du = \left[\frac{u^3}{3} \right]_0^{d_2-d_1} = \boxed{\frac{(d_2-d_1)^3}{3}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{A^2}{(d_1-d_2)^2} \cdot \frac{(d_2-d_1)^3}{3} = \boxed{\frac{A^2(d_2-d_1)}{3}}$$

ahora sumo el semiperíodo:

$$= \frac{A^2 d_1}{3} + \frac{A^2 (d_2 - d_1)}{3} = \boxed{\frac{A^2 d_2}{3}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{2 \cdot A^2 d_2}{3T} = p_x}$$

Con el valor de p_x ya se puede utilizar el error relativo.

$$\boxed{Er[\cdot] = 1 - |c_0|^2 + 2 \sum_{n=1}^N |c_n|^2}$$