

Unidad 2: SEÑALES ELÉCTRICAS EN EL DOMINIO DE LA FRECUENCIA

Series de Fourier. Trigonometría y exponencial. Teorema de Parseval. Transformada de Fourier. Espectros de densidad energía/potencia. Teoremas relacionados con la Transformada de Fourier. Delta de Dirac, propiedades, aplicaciones. Espectros de señales periódicas. La transformada discreta de Fourier. Señales aleatorias en dominio de frecuencia. Espectro de densidad de potencia. Función de autocorrelación. Señales de banda angosta, características y modelado.

Serie de Fourier Exponencial

Se toma como base para componer las señales un conjunto infinito de exponenciales complejas

$$B_n = e^{j.2.\pi.n.f_0.t}$$

Los elementos de la base son ortogonales entre sí

$$\langle B_n, \overline{B_m} \rangle = 0$$

$$v(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n e^{j2\pi n f_0 t} \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$c_n = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{T_0} v(t) e^{-j2\pi n f_0 t} dt$$

Los coeficientes C_n se calculan de manera de reducir los errores en la aproximación.

$$C_n = \frac{\langle v(t), \overline{B_n} \rangle}{\|B_n\|^2}$$

Serie de Fourier, Trigonométrica

$$v(t) = c_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |2c_n| \cos(2\pi n f_0 t + \arg c_n)$$

$$v(t) = c_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [a_n \cos 2\pi n f_0 t + b_n \sin 2\pi n f_0 t]$$

$$c_0 = \frac{1}{T} \cdot \int_0^T v(t) \cdot dt$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{T} \cdot \int_0^T v(t) \cdot \cos(f_0 \cdot n \cdot t) \cdot dt$$

$$b_n = \frac{2}{T} \cdot \int_0^T v(t) \cdot \sin(f_0 \cdot n \cdot t) \cdot dt$$

Series de Fourier

Exponencial

$$v(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n e^{j2\pi n f_0 t} \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$c_n = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{T_0} v(t) e^{-j2\pi n f_0 t} dt$$

Trigonométrica

$$v(t) = c_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [a_n \cos 2\pi n f_0 t + b_n \sin 2\pi n f_0 t]$$

$$c_0 = \frac{1}{T} \cdot \int_0^T v(t) \cdot dt$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{T} \cdot \int_0^T v(t) \cdot \cos(f_0 \cdot n \cdot t) \cdot dt \quad b_n = \frac{2}{T} \cdot \int_0^T v(t) \cdot \text{sen}(f_0 \cdot n \cdot t) \cdot dt$$

Series de Fourier

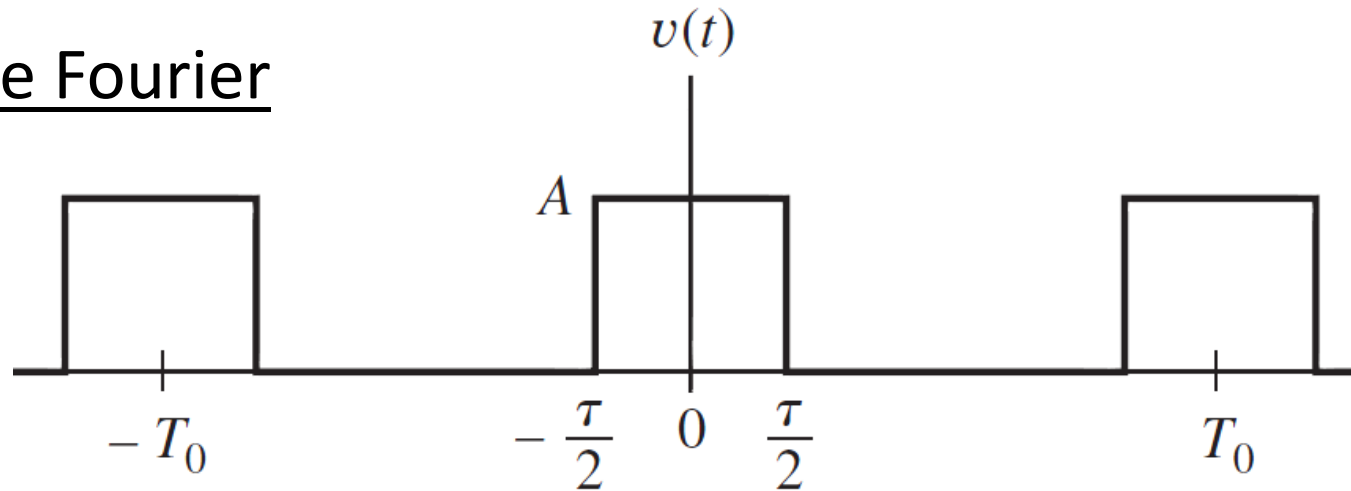
$$a_0 \text{ vs } C_0?$$

$$a_n \text{ vs } C_n?$$

$$b_n \text{ vs } C_n?$$

Series de Fourier

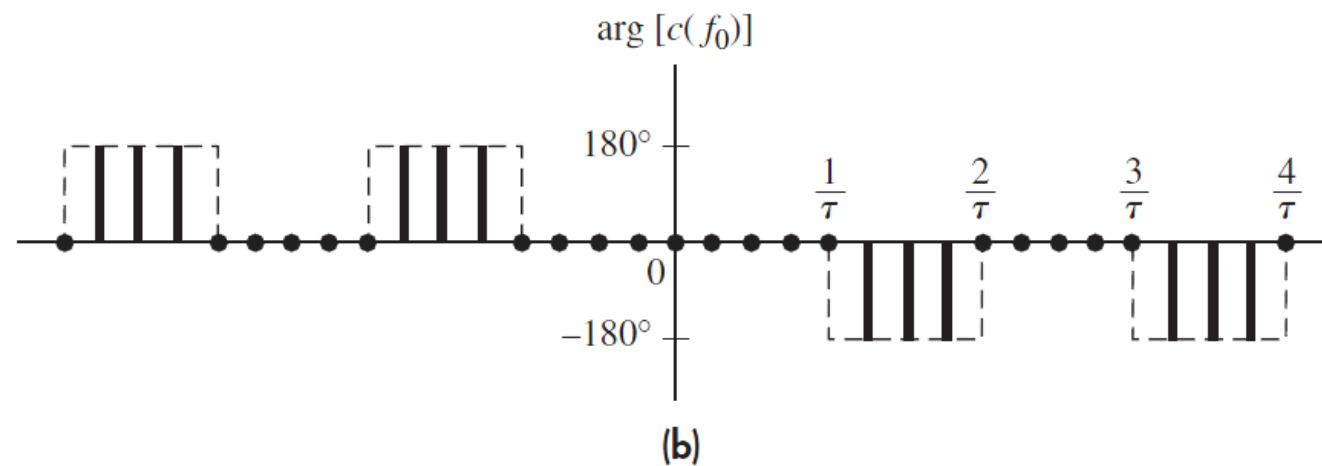
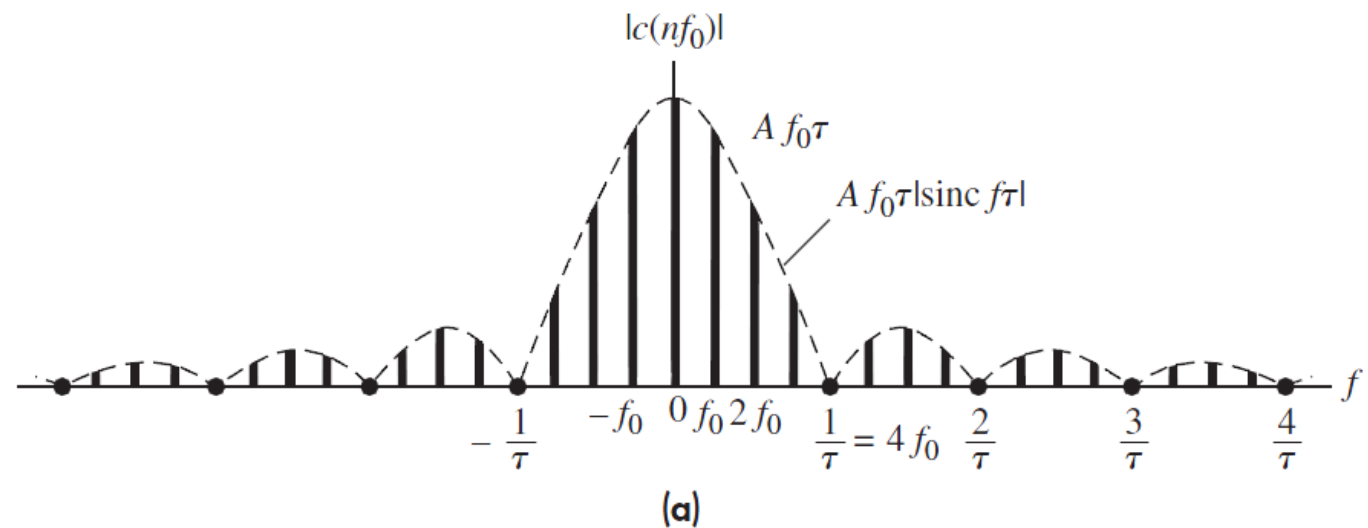
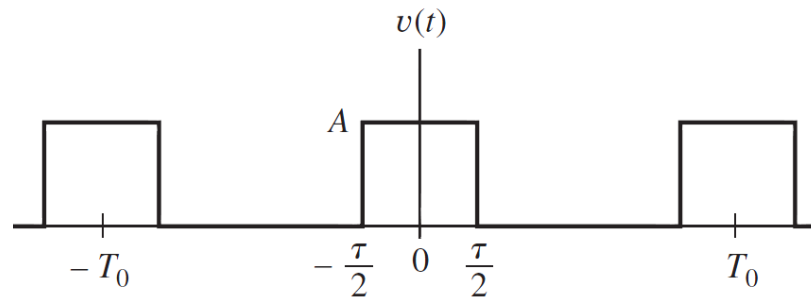
Ejemplo



$$\begin{aligned} c_n &= \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{-T_0/2}^{T_0/2} v(t) e^{-j2\pi n f_0 t} dt = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{-\tau/2}^{\tau/2} A e^{-j2\pi n f_0 t} dt \\ &= \frac{A}{-j2\pi n f_0 T_0} (e^{-j\pi n f_0 \tau} - e^{+j\pi n f_0 \tau}) \\ &= \frac{A}{T_0} \frac{\sin \pi n f_0 \tau}{\pi n f_0} \end{aligned}$$

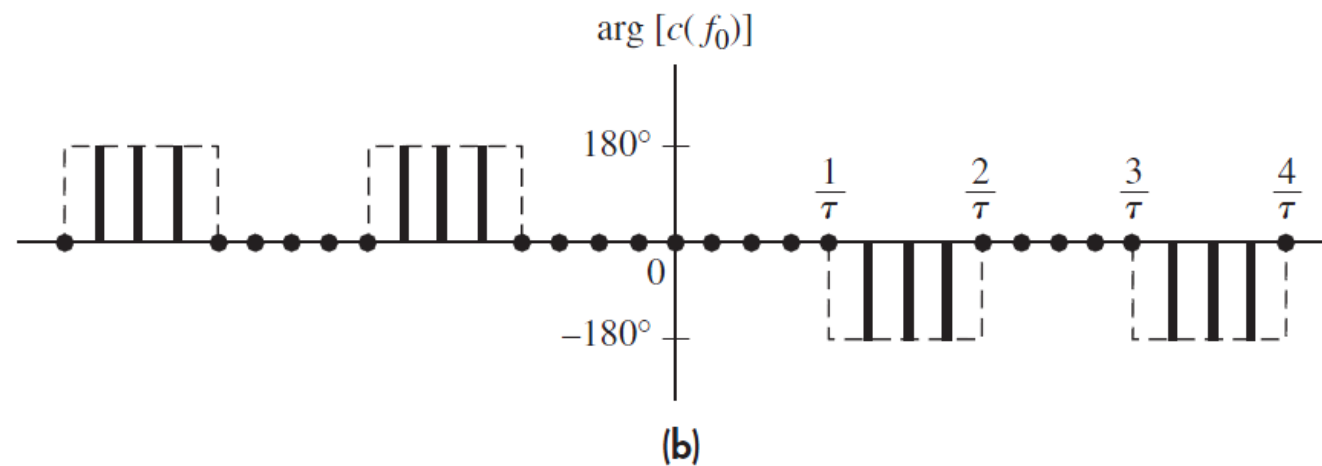
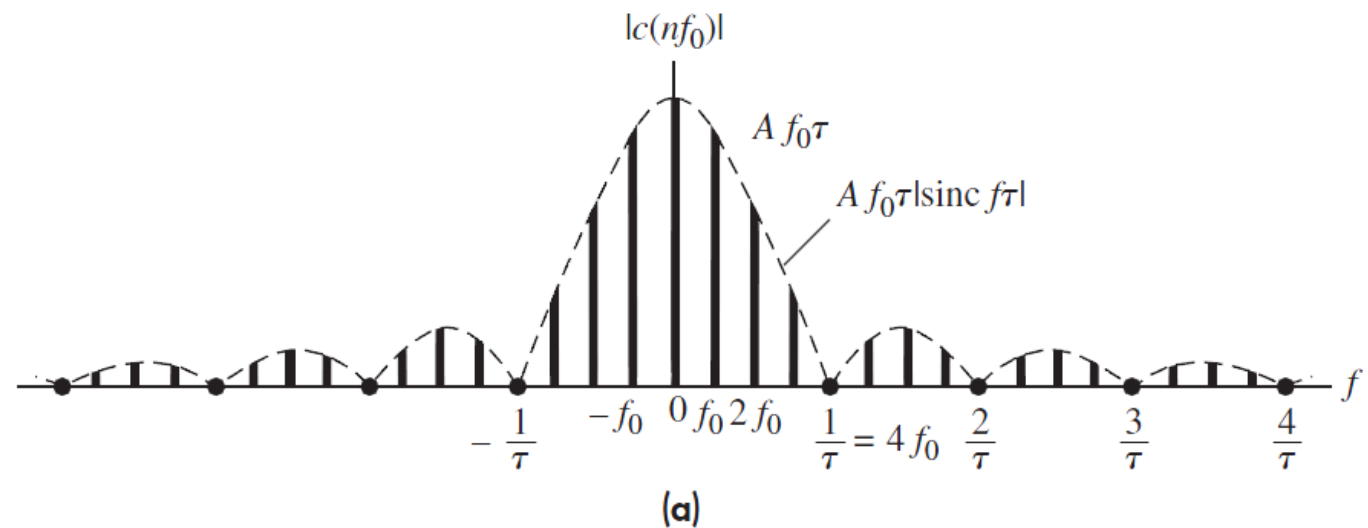
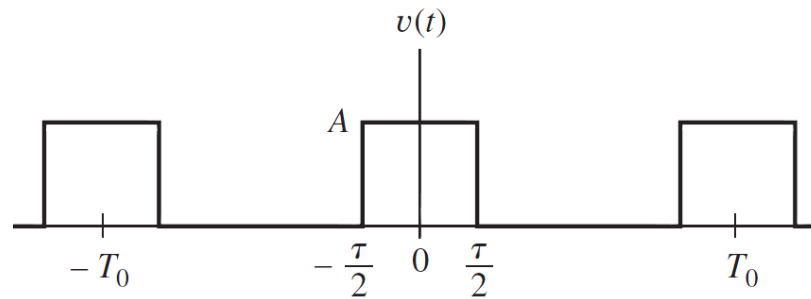
$$c_n = \frac{A\tau}{T_0} \text{sinc } n f_0 \tau \pi$$

Series de Fourier



Spectrum of rectangular pulse train with $f_c \tau = 1/4$. (a) Amplitude; (b) phase.

Series de Fourier



Spectrum of rectangular pulse train with $f_c \tau = 1/4$. (a) Amplitude; (b) phase.

Teorema de Parseval

$$P = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{T_0} |v(t)|^2 dt = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{T_0} v(t) v^*(t) dt$$

$$v^*(t) = \left[\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n e^{j2\pi n f_0 t} \right]^* = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n^* e^{-j2\pi n f_0 t}$$

$$P = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{T_0} v(t) \left[\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n^* e^{-j2\pi n f_0 t} \right] dt$$

$$= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\frac{1}{T_0} \int_{T_0} v(t) e^{-j2\pi n f_0 t} dt \right] c_n^*$$

$$P = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n c_n^* = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |c_n|^2$$