

## TRANSFORMADAS DE FOURIER

Señales	Transformada de Fourier	Coeficientes de la serie de Fourier (si son periódicas)
$\sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} a_k \cdot e^{jk\frac{2\pi}{T_0}t} = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x_p(t - kT_0)$	$2\pi \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} a_k \cdot \delta(\omega - k\frac{2\pi}{T_0})$	$a_k = \frac{X_p\left(jk\frac{2\pi}{T_0}\right)}{T_0}$
$e^{j\omega_0 t}$	$2\pi\delta(\omega - \omega_0)$	$a_1 = 1$ $a_k = 0 \quad ; \quad k \neq 1$
$\cos(\omega_0 t)$	$\pi(\delta(\omega - \omega_0) + \delta(\omega + \omega_0))$	$a_1 = a_{-1} = 1/2$ $a_k = 0 \quad ; \quad  k  \neq 1$
$\sin(\omega_0 t)$	$\frac{\pi}{j}(\delta(\omega - \omega_0) - \delta(\omega + \omega_0))$	$a_1 = -a_{-1} = 1/(2j)$ $a_k = 0 \quad ; \quad  k  \neq 1$
$x(t) = 1$	$2\pi\delta(\omega)$	$a_0 = 1$ $a_k = 0 \quad ; \quad k \neq 0$
$\delta(t)$	1	
$\delta(t - t_0)$	$e^{-j\omega_0 t_0}$	
$\sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t - kT)$	$\frac{2\pi}{T} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\omega - \frac{2\pi}{T}k)$	$a_k = \frac{1}{T} \quad \forall k$
$x(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & , \quad  t  < T_1 \\ 0 & , \quad  t  > T_1 \end{cases}$	$\frac{2\sin(\omega_0 T_1)}{\omega} = 2T_1 \sin\left(\frac{\omega_0 T_1}{\pi}\right)$	
Onda cuadrada periódica $x_p(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & , \quad  t  < T_1 \\ 0 & , \quad  t  > T_1 \end{cases}$ $x(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x_p(t - kT_0)$	$\sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{2\sin(k\omega_0 T_1)}{k} \delta(\omega - k\omega_0)$ $\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T_0}$	$a_k = \frac{\sin(k\omega_0 T_1)}{\pi k} = \frac{\omega_0 T_1}{\pi} \operatorname{sinc}\left(\frac{k\omega_0 T_1}{\pi}\right)$ $\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T_0}$
$\frac{\sin(Wt)}{\pi} = \frac{W}{\pi} \operatorname{sinc}\left(\frac{Wt}{\pi}\right)$	$X(j\omega) = \begin{cases} 1 & , \quad  \omega  < W \\ 0 & , \quad  \omega  > W \end{cases}$	
$e^{-at} u(t)$ $\operatorname{Re}\{a\} > 0$	$\frac{1}{a + j\omega}$	
$te^{-at} u(t)$ $\operatorname{Re}\{a\} > 0$	$\frac{1}{(a + j\omega)^2}$	
$\frac{t^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} e^{-at} u(t)$ $\operatorname{Re}\{a\} > 0$	$\frac{1}{(a + j\omega)^n}$	
$u(t)$	$X(j\omega) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{j\omega} & , \quad \omega \neq 0 \\ \pi\delta(\omega) & , \quad \omega = 0 \end{cases}$	

## PROPIEDADES DE LA TRANSFORMADA DE FOURIER

Señal	Transformada de Fourier
$x(t)$	$X(j\omega)$
$y(t)$	$Y(j\omega)$
$a \cdot x(t) + b \cdot y(t)$	$a \cdot X(j\omega) + b \cdot Y(j\omega)$
$x(t - t_0)$	$X(j\omega) \cdot e^{-j\omega t_0}$
$e^{j\omega_0 t} \cdot x(t)$	$X(j(\omega - \omega_0))$
$x^*(t)$	$X^*(-j\omega)$
$x(-t)$	$X(-j\omega)$
$x(at)$	$\frac{1}{ a } X(j\frac{\omega}{a})$
$X(jt)$	$2\pi x(-\omega)$
$x(t) * y(t)$	$X(j\omega) \cdot Y(j\omega)$
$x(t)y(t)$	$\frac{1}{2\pi} X(j\omega) * Y(j\omega)$
$\frac{dx(t)}{dt}$	$j\omega X(j\omega)$
$\int'_{-\infty} x(\tau) d\tau$	$\frac{1}{j\omega} X(j\omega) + \pi X(0)\delta(\omega)$
$t x(t)$	$j \frac{dX(j\omega)}{d\omega}$
$x(t)$ real	$\begin{cases} X(j\omega) = X^*(-j\omega) \\ \operatorname{Re}\{X(j\omega)\} = \operatorname{Re}\{X(-j\omega)\} \\ \operatorname{Im}\{X(j\omega)\} = -\operatorname{Im}\{X(-j\omega)\} \\  X(j\omega)  =  X(-j\omega)  \\ \arg(X(j\omega)) = -\arg(X(-j\omega)) \end{cases}$
$\int_{<T_0>} x(\tau) y(t - \tau) d\tau$ $x(t) \text{ e } y(t) \text{ periódicas de periodo } T_0$	$2\pi \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} (T_0 a_k b_k) \delta(\omega - k \frac{2\pi}{T_0})$
Relación de Parseval para señales aperiódicas	
$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}  x(t) ^2 dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty}  X(j\omega) ^2 d\omega$	
Relación de Parseval para señales periódicas	
$\frac{1}{T_0} \int_{<T_0>}  x(t) ^2 dt = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty}  a_k ^2$	

## TRANSFORMADAS DE LAPLACE

Señales	Transformada de Laplace	Región de Convergencia (ROC)
$\delta(t)$	1	Todo el plano s
$u(t)$	$\frac{1}{s}$	$\operatorname{Re}\{s\} > 0$
$-u(-t)$	$\frac{1}{s}$	$\operatorname{Re}\{s\} < 0$
$e^{-at}u(t)$	$\frac{1}{s+a}$	$\operatorname{Re}\{s\} > -\operatorname{Re}\{a\}$
$-e^{-at}u(-t)$	$\frac{1}{s+a}$	$\operatorname{Re}\{s\} < -\operatorname{Re}\{a\}$
$t e^{-at}u(t)$	$\frac{1}{(s+a)^2}$	$\operatorname{Re}\{s\} > -\operatorname{Re}\{a\}$
$-t e^{-at}u(-t)$	$\frac{1}{(s+a)^2}$	$\operatorname{Re}\{s\} < -\operatorname{Re}\{a\}$
$\frac{t^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} e^{-at}u(t)$	$\frac{1}{(s+a)^n}$	$\operatorname{Re}\{s\} > -\operatorname{Re}\{a\}$
$-\frac{t^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} e^{-at}u(-t)$	$\frac{1}{(s+a)^n}$	$\operatorname{Re}\{s\} < -\operatorname{Re}\{a\}$
$\frac{d^n \delta(t)}{dt^n}$	$s^n$	Todo el plano s
$u(t) * u(t) * \dots * u(t)$ $n$ veces	$\frac{1}{s^n}$	$\operatorname{Re}\{s\} > 0$
$t x(t)$	$-\frac{dX(s)}{ds}$	ROC de $x$