MAT01168 - B - Matemática Aplicada II - 2022/2

Prof. Julio Lombaldo - **Prova 3.**

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total

Nome: ______________________________ Cartão: ______________

Propriedades das transformadas de Fourier: considere a notação $F(w) = \mathcal{F}\{f(t)\}$.

1.	Linearidade	$\mathcal{F}\{\alpha f(t) + \beta g(t)\} = \alpha \mathcal{F}\{f(t)\} + \beta \mathcal{F}\{g(t)\}$
2.	Transformada da derivada	Se $\lim_{t\to\pm\infty} f(t) = 0$, então $\mathcal{F}\{f'(t)\} = iw\mathcal{F}\{f(t)\}$ Se $\lim_{t\to\pm\infty} f(t) = \lim_{t\to\pm\infty} f'(t) = 0$, então $\mathcal{F}\{f''(t)\} = -w^2\mathcal{F}\{f(t)\}$
3.	Deslocamento no eixo w	$\mathcal{F}\{e^{at}f(t)\} = F(w + ia)$
4.	Deslocamento no eixo t	$\mathcal{F}\{f(t-a)\} = e^{-iaw}F(w)$
5.	Transformada da integral	Se $F(0) = 0$, então $\mathcal{F}\left\{\int_{-\infty}^{t} f(\tau)d\tau\right\} = \frac{F(w)}{iw}$
6.	Teorema da modulação	$\mathcal{F}\{f(t)\cos(w_0 t)\} = \frac{1}{2}F(w-w_0) + \frac{1}{2}F(w+w_0)$
7.	Teorema da Convolução	$\mathcal{F}\{(f*g)(t)\} = F(w)G(w)$, onde $(f*g)(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\tau)g(t-\tau)d\tau$ $(F*G)(w) = 2\pi\mathcal{F}\{f(t)g(t)\}$
8.	Conjugação	$\overline{F(w)} = F(-w)$
9.	Inversão temporal	$\mathcal{F}\{f(-t)\} = F(-w)$
10.	Simetria ou dualidade	$f(-w) = \frac{1}{2\pi}\mathcal{F}\{F(t)\}$
11.	Mudança de escala	$\mathcal{F}\{f(at)\} = \frac{1}{\|a\|}F\left(\frac{w}{a}\right)$, $a \neq 0$
12.	Teorema da Parseval	$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \|f(t)\|^2 dt = \frac{1}{2\pi}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \|F(w)\|^2 dw$
13.	Teorema da Parseval para Série de Fourier	$\frac{1}{T}\int_0^T \|f(t)\|^2 dt = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \|C_n\|^2$

Séries e transformadas de Fourier:

	Forma trigonométrica	Forma exponencial
Série de Fourier	$f(t) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{N} [a_n \cos(w_n t) + b_n \operatorname{sen}(w_n t)]$ onde $w_n = \frac{2\pi n}{T}$, T é o período de $f(t)$ $a_0 = \frac{2}{T}\int_0^T f(t)dt = \frac{2}{T}\int_{-T/2}^{T/2} f(t)dt$, $a_n = \frac{2}{T}\int_0^T f(t)\cos(w_n t)dt = \frac{2}{T}\int_{-T/2}^{T/2} f(t)\cos(w_n t)dt$, $b_n = \frac{2}{T}\int_0^T f(t)\operatorname{sen}(w_n t)dt = \frac{2}{T}\int_{-T/2}^{T/2} f(t)\operatorname{sen}(w_n t)dt$	$f(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} C_n e^{iw_n t}$, onde $C_n = \frac{a_n - ib_n}{2}$
Transformada de Fourier	$f(t) = \frac{1}{\pi}\int_0^{\infty} (A(w)\cos(wt) + B(w)\operatorname{sen}(wt))\,dw$, para $f(t)$ real, onde $A(w) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t)\cos(wt)dt$ e $B(w) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t)\operatorname{sen}(wt)dt$	$f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(w)e^{iwt}dw$, onde $F(w) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t)e^{-iwt}dt$

Tabela de integrais definidas:

1.	$\int_0^\infty e^{-ax}\cos(mx)dx = \frac{a}{a^2+m^2} \qquad (a>0)$	2.	$\int_0^\infty e^{-ax}\operatorname{sen}(mx)dx = \frac{m}{a^2+m^2} \qquad (a>0)$
3.	$\int_0^\infty \frac{\cos(mx)}{a^2+x^2}dx = \frac{\pi}{2a}e^{-ma} \qquad (a>0,\ m\geq 0)$	4.	$\int_0^\infty \frac{x\operatorname{sen}(mx)}{a^2+x^2}dx = \frac{\pi}{2}e^{-ma} \qquad (a\geq 0,\ m>0)$
5.	$\int_0^\infty \frac{\operatorname{sen}(mx)\cos(nx)}{x}dx = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{2}, & n<m \\ \frac{\pi}{4}, & n=m, \\ 0, & n>m \end{cases} \quad (m>0,\ n>0)$	6.	$\int_0^\infty \frac{\operatorname{sen}(mx)}{x}dx = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{2}, & m>0 \\ 0, & m=0 \\ -\frac{\pi}{2}, & m<0 \end{cases}$
7.	$\int_0^\infty e^{-r^2x^2}dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2r} \qquad (r>0)$	8.	$\int_0^\infty e^{-a^2x^2}\cos(mx)dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2a}e^{-\frac{m^2}{4a^2}} \qquad (a>0)$
9.	$\int_0^\infty xe^{-ax}\operatorname{sen}(mx)dx = \frac{2am}{(a^2+m^2)^2} \qquad (a>0)$	10.	$\int_0^\infty e^{-ax}\operatorname{sen}(mx)\cos(nx)dx = \frac{m(a^2+m^2-n^2)}{(a^2+(m-n)^2)(a^2+(m+n)^2)} \qquad (a>0)$
11.	$\int_0^\infty xe^{-ax}\cos(mx)dx = \frac{a^2-m^2}{(a^2+m^2)^2} \qquad (a>0)$	12.	$\int_0^\infty \frac{\cos(mx)}{x^4+4a^4}dx = \frac{\pi}{8a^3}e^{-ma}(\operatorname{sen}(ma)+\cos(ma))$
13.	$\int_0^\infty \frac{\operatorname{sen}^2(mx)}{x^2}dx = \lvert m\rvert\frac{\pi}{2}$	14.	$erf(x) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}}\int_0^x e^{-z^2}dz$
15.	$\int_0^\infty \frac{\operatorname{sen}^2(ax)\operatorname{sen}(mx)}{x}dx = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{4}, & (0<m<2a) \\ \frac{\pi}{8}, & (0<2a=m) \\ 0, & (0<2a<m) \end{cases}$	16.	$\int_0^\infty \frac{\operatorname{sen}(mx)\operatorname{sen}(nx)}{x^2}dx = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi m}{2}, & (0<m\leq n) \\ \frac{\pi n}{2}, & (0<n\leq m) \end{cases}$
17.	$\int_0^\infty x^2e^{-ax}\operatorname{sen}(mx)dx = \frac{2m(3a^2-m^2)}{(a^2+m^2)^3} \qquad (a>0)$	18.	$\int_0^\infty x^2e^{-ax}\cos(mx)dx = \frac{2a(a^2-3m^2)}{(a^2+m^2)^3} \qquad (a>0)$
19.	$\int_0^\infty \frac{\cos(mx)}{(a^2+x^2)^2}dx = \frac{\pi}{4a^3}(1+ma)e^{-ma} \qquad (a>0,\ m\geq 0)$	20.	$\int_0^\infty \frac{x\operatorname{sen}(mx)}{(a^2+x^2)^2}dx = \frac{\pi m}{4a}e^{-ma} \qquad (a>0,\ m>0)$
21.	$\int_0^\infty \frac{x^2\cos(mx)}{(a^2+x^2)^2}dx = \frac{\pi}{4a}(1-ma)e^{-ma} \qquad (a>0,\ m\geq 0)$	22.	$\int_0^\infty xe^{-a^2x^2}\operatorname{sen}(mx)dx = \frac{m\sqrt{\pi}}{4a^3}e^{-\frac{m^2}{4a^2}} \qquad (a>0)$

Identidades Trigonométricas:

$\cos(x)\cos(y) = \frac{\cos(x+y)+\cos(x-y)}{2}$
$\operatorname{sen}(x)\operatorname{sen}(y) = \frac{\cos(x-y)-\cos(x+y)}{2}$
$\operatorname{sen}(x)\cos(y) = \frac{\operatorname{sen}(x+y)+\operatorname{sen}(x-y)}{2}$

Integrais:

$\int xe^{\lambda x}\,\mathrm{d}x = \frac{e^{\lambda x}}{\lambda^2}(\lambda x-1)+C$
$\int x^2e^{\lambda x}\,\mathrm{d}x = e^{\lambda x}\left(\frac{x^2}{\lambda}-\frac{2x}{\lambda^2}+\frac{2}{\lambda^3}\right)+C$
$\int x^ne^{\lambda x}\,\mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{\lambda}x^ne^{\lambda x}-\frac{n}{\lambda}\int x^{n-1}e^{\lambda x}\mathrm{d}x+C$
$\int x\cos(\lambda x)\,dx = \frac{\cos(\lambda x)+\lambda x\operatorname{sen}(\lambda x)}{\lambda^2}+C$
$\int x\operatorname{sen}(\lambda x)\,dx = \frac{\operatorname{sen}(\lambda x)-\lambda x\cos(\lambda x)}{\lambda^2}+C$