

1 - 5	6	7	Total

Nome: _____ Cartão: _____

Regras Gerais:

- Não é permitido o uso de calculadoras, telefones ou qualquer outro recurso computacional ou de comunicação.
- Trabalhe individualmente e sem uso de material de consulta além do fornecido.
- Devolva o caderno de questões preenchido ao final da prova.

Regras para as questões abertas:

- Seja sucinto, completo e claro.
- Justifique todo procedimento usado.
- Indique identidades matemáticas usadas, em especial, itens da tabela.
- Use notação matemática consistente.

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 $\lim_{t \rightarrow \pm\infty} f(t) = 0$, então $\mathcal{F}\{f'(t)\} = iw \mathcal{F}\{f(t)\}$ Se $\lim_{t \rightarrow \pm\infty} f(t) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \pm\infty} f'(t) = 0$, 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	$f(t) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^N [a_n \cos(w_n t) + b_n \sin(w_n t)]$ <p>onde $w_n = \frac{2\pi n}{T}$, T é o período de $f(t)$</p> $a_0 = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T f(t) dt = \frac{2}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} f(t) dt,$ $a_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T f(t) \cos(w_n t) dt = \frac{2}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} f(t) \cos(w_n t) dt,$ $b_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T f(t) \sin(w_n t) dt = \frac{2}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} f(t) \sin(w_n t) dt$	$f(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} C_n e^{i w_n t},$ <p>onde $C_n = \frac{a_n - i b_n}{2}$</p>
Transformada de Fourier	$f(t) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} (A(w) \cos(wt) + B(w) \sin(wt)) dw, \text{ para } f(t) \text{ real,}$ <p>onde $A(w) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) \cos(wt) dt$ e $B(w) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) \sin(wt) dt$</p>	$f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(w) e^{i w t} dw,$ <p>onde $F(w) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) e^{-i w t} dt$</p>

Tabela de integrais definidas:

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

Frequências das notas musicais em hertz:

Nota \ Escala	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dó	65,41	130,8	261,6	523,3	1047	2093
Dó #	69,30	138,6	277,2	554,4	1109	2217
Ré	73,42	146,8	293,7	587,3	1175	2349
Ré #	77,78	155,6	311,1	622,3	1245	2489
Mi	82,41	164,8	329,6	659,3	1319	2637
Fá	87,31	174,6	349,2	698,5	1397	2794
Fá #	92,50	185,0	370,0	740,0	1480	2960
Sol	98,00	196,0	392,0	784,0	1568	3136
Sol #	103,8	207,7	415,3	830,6	1661	3322
Lá	110,0	220,0	440,0	880,0	1760	3520
Lá #	116,5	233,1	466,2	932,3	1865	3729
Si	123,5	246,9	493,9	987,8	1976	3951

Identidades Trigonômétricas:

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

Integrais:

$\int x e^{\lambda x} dx = \frac{e^{\lambda x}}{\lambda^2} (\lambda x - 1) + C$
$\int x^2 e^{\lambda x} dx = e^{\lambda x} \left(\frac{x^2}{\lambda} - \frac{2x}{\lambda^2} + \frac{2}{\lambda^3} \right) + C$
$\int x^n e^{\lambda x} dx = \frac{1}{\lambda} x^n e^{\lambda x} - \frac{n}{\lambda} \int x^{n-1} e^{\lambda x} dx + C$
$\int x \cos(\lambda x) dx = \frac{\cos(\lambda x) + \lambda x \sin(\lambda x)}{\lambda^2} + C$
$\int x \sin(\lambda x) dx = \frac{\sin(\lambda x) - \lambda x \cos(\lambda x)}{\lambda^2} + C$

- **Questão 1** (1.0 ponto) Resolva o seguinte problema de difusão de calor:

$$\begin{aligned}u_t(x, t) - 2u_{xx}(x, t) &= 0 \\ u(x, 0) &= \delta(x).\end{aligned}$$

Assinale na primeira coluna a transformada de Fourier $U(k, t) = \mathcal{F}\{u(x, t)\}$ e na segunda a solução $u(x, t)$.

() $U(k, t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi t}} e^{-2k^2 t}$

() $U(k, t) = e^{-k^2 t}$

() $U(k, t) = e^{-ik} e^{-2k^2 t}$

(X) $U(k, t) = e^{-2k^2 t}$

() $U(k, t) = \frac{e^{-ik}}{\sqrt{\pi t}} e^{-2k^2 t}$

(X) $u(x, t) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi t}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{8t}}$

() $u(x, t) = e^{-\frac{x^2}{8t}}$

() $u(x, t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi t}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4t}}$

() $u(x, t) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi t}} e^{-\frac{(x-1)^2}{8t}}$

() $u(x, t) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi t}} e^{-\frac{(x+1)^2}{4t}}$

Solução: Aplicamos a transformada de Fourier na variável x para obter

$$\begin{aligned}U_t(k, t) &= -2k^2 U(k, t) \\ U(k, 0) &= 1.\end{aligned}$$

A solução dessa EDO é

$$U(k, t) = e^{-2k^2 t}$$

e a, para calcular a transformada inversa, usamos o item 8 da tabela e obtemos:

$$\begin{aligned}u(x, t) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} U(k, t) e^{-ikx} dk \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-2k^2 t} e^{-ikx} dk \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-2k^2 t} \cos(kx) dk \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2\sqrt{2t}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{8t}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi t}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{8t}}.\end{aligned}$$

- **Questão 2** (1.0 ponto) Considere a função $f(t) = 8 \cos^4(t)$. Assinale na primeira coluna a frequência fundamental e na segunda o período fundamental de $f(t)$.

() $w = 1$

(X) $w = 2$

() $w = 4$

() $w = 2\pi$

() $w = \pi$

() $w = \frac{\pi}{2}$

() $T = 1$

() $T = 2$

() $T = 4$

() $T = 2\pi$

(X) $T = \pi$

() $T = \frac{\pi}{2}$

Solução: Usando o binômio de Newton, obtemos a seguinte identidade trigonométrica

$$\begin{aligned}8 \cos^4(t) &= 8 \left(\frac{e^{it} + e^{-it}}{2} \right)^4 \\ &= \frac{e^{4it} + 4e^{3it}e^{-it} + 6e^{2it}e^{-2it} + 4e^{it}e^{-3it} + e^{-4it}}{2} \\ &= \frac{e^{4it} + 4e^{2it} + 6 + 4e^{-2it} + e^{-4it}}{2} \\ &= 3 + \frac{e^{4it} + e^{-4it}}{2} + 4 \frac{e^{2it} + e^{-2it}}{2} \\ &= 3 + 4 \cos(2t) + \cos(4t)\end{aligned}$$

Observe que a frequência fundamental é $w = 2$ e o período fundamental é π .

- **Questão 3** (1.0 ponto) Considere a função $f(t) = 8 \cos^4(t)$. Calcule os coeficientes da expansão em série de Fourier de $f(t)$ e assinale na primeira coluna a representação trigonométrica e na segunda a representação exponencial.

() $3 + 8 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2n+1} \cos(2nt) + \frac{n}{2n+1} \sin(2nt) \right)$

() $3 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n} e^{2int}$

(X) $3 + 4 \cos(2t) + \cos(4t)$

() $3 + 4 \cos(t) + 2 \cos(2t) + \cos(3t) + \frac{1}{2} \cos(4t)$

() $3 + 4 \sin(t) + 2 \sin(2t)$

() $\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\frac{3}{2n+1} - \frac{in}{2n^2+1} \right) e^{2nit}$

() $3 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n} \cos(2nt)$

() $\frac{i}{2} e^{-4it} + 2e^{-2it} + 3 + 2e^{2it} - \frac{i}{2} e^{4it}$

() $\frac{i}{2} e^{-2it} + 2ie^{-it} + 3 - 2ie^{it} - \frac{i}{2} e^{2it}$

(X) $\frac{1}{2} e^{-4it} + 2e^{-2it} + 3 + 2e^{2it} + \frac{1}{2} e^{4it}$

Solução: A mesma conta do exercício anterior

$$\begin{aligned}
 8 \cos^4(t) &= 8 \left(\frac{e^{it} + e^{-it}}{2} \right)^4 \\
 &= \frac{e^{4it} + 4e^{3it}e^{-it} + 6e^{2it}e^{-2it} + 4e^{it}e^{-3it} + e^{-4it}}{2} \\
 &= \frac{e^{4it} + 4e^{2it} + 6 + 4e^{-2it} + e^{-4it}}{2} \\
 &= \frac{e^{-4it}}{2} + 2e^{-2it} + 3 + 2e^{2it} + \frac{e^{4it}}{2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

• **Questão 4** (1.0 ponto) Seja $f(t) = e^{-|t|}$ e $F(w) = \mathcal{F}\{f(t)\}$ e $g(t) := \mathcal{F}^{-1}\{iwF(w)e^{-iw}\}$. Assinale corretamente a alternativa que indica corretamente os valores de $g(2)$ e de $E := \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |F(w)|^2 dw$.

$g(2)$	E
<input checked="" type="radio"/> $-e^{-1}$	<input type="radio"/> 0
<input type="radio"/> e^{-1}	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 1
<input type="radio"/> e	<input type="radio"/> 2
<input type="radio"/> $-e$	<input type="radio"/> 3
<input type="radio"/> e^{-2}	<input type="radio"/> 4
<input type="radio"/> $-e^{-2}$	

Solução: Pelo propriedade da transformada da derivada, temos

$$\mathcal{F}^{-1}\{iwF(w)\} = f'(t) = \begin{cases} e^t, & t < 0 \\ -e^{-t}, & t > 0 \end{cases}.$$

A propriedade da translação nos dá:

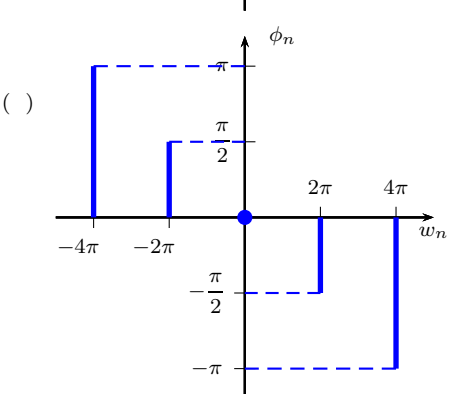
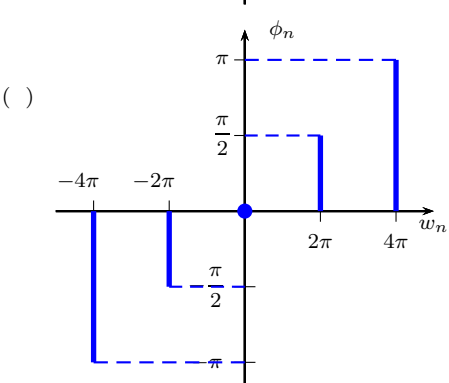
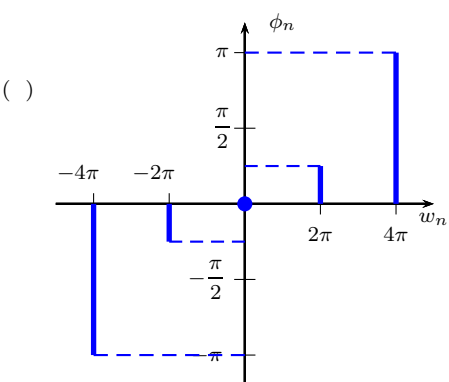
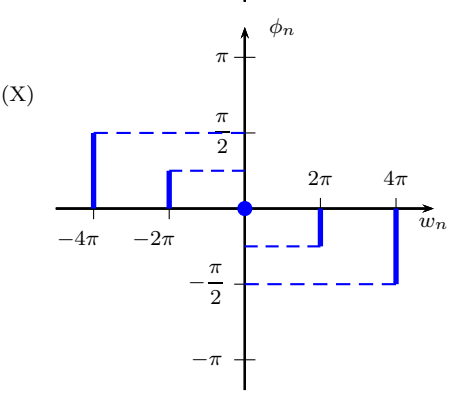
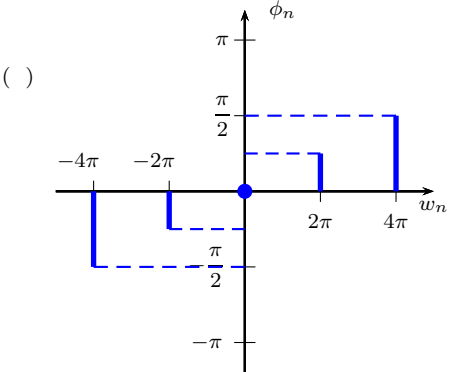
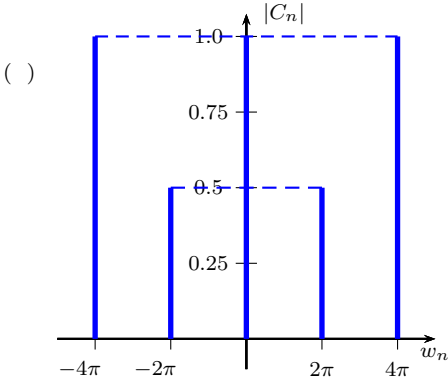
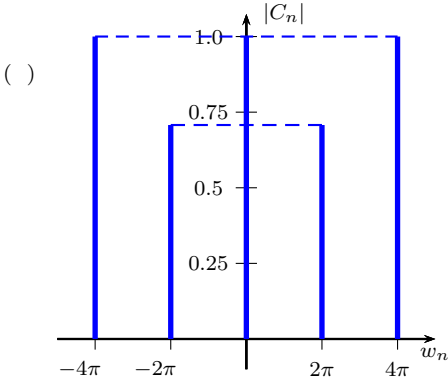
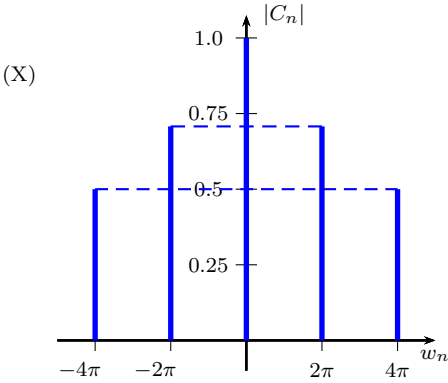
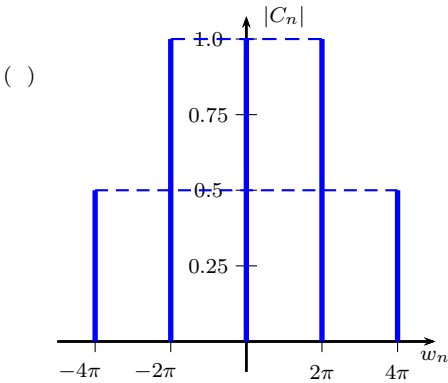
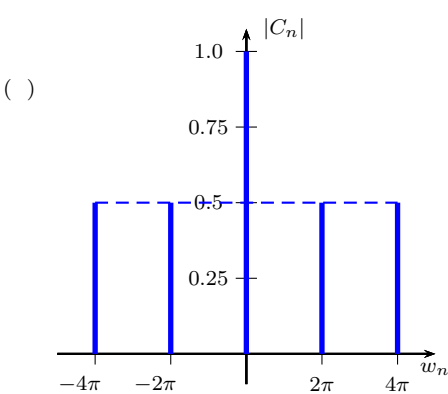
$$g(t) = \mathcal{F}^{-1}\{iwF(w)e^{-iw}\} = \begin{cases} e^{t-1}, & t < 0 \\ -e^{1-t}, & t > 0 \end{cases}.$$

Assim, $g(2) = -e^{-1}$.

Também, pelo teorema de Parseval, temos:

$$\begin{aligned}
 E &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |F(w)|^2 dw \\
 &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |f(t)|^2 dt \\
 &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-2|t|} dt \\
 &= \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{2t} dt + \int_0^{\infty} e^{-2t} dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1.
 \end{aligned}$$

• **Questão 5** (1.0 pontos) Considere a função $f(t) = 1 + \sin(2\pi t) + \cos(2\pi t) + \sin(4\pi t)$. Assinale na primeira coluna o diagrama de espectro do módulo e, na segunda, o diagrama de espectro da fase.



Solução: Começamos escrevendo a forma exponencial da função

$$\begin{aligned}f(t) &= 1 + \frac{e^{2i\pi t} - e^{-2i\pi t}}{2i} + \frac{e^{2i\pi t} + e^{-2i\pi t}}{2} + \frac{e^{4i\pi t} - e^{-4i\pi t}}{2i} \\&= 1 + \frac{1}{2i}e^{2i\pi t} - \frac{1}{2i}e^{-2i\pi t} + \frac{1}{2}e^{2i\pi t} + \frac{1}{2}e^{-2i\pi t} + \frac{1}{2i}e^{4i\pi t} - \frac{1}{2i}e^{-4i\pi t} \\&= \frac{i}{2}e^{-4i\pi t} + \frac{1+i}{2}e^{-2i\pi t} + 1 + \frac{1-i}{2}e^{2i\pi t} - \frac{i}{2}e^{4i\pi t}\end{aligned}$$

Assim, temos:

$$\begin{aligned}C_{-2} &= \frac{i}{2} = \frac{1}{2}e^{i\pi/2} \\C_{-1} &= \frac{1+i}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}e^{i\pi/4} \\C_0 &= 1e^{i0} \\C_1 &= \frac{1-i}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}e^{-i\pi/4} \\C_2 &= -\frac{i}{2} = \frac{1}{2}e^{-i\pi/2}.\end{aligned}$$

- **Questão 6** (2.5 ponto) Calcule a série de Fourier da função $f(t) = |\cos(\pi t)|$.

Solução: Temos $T = 1$ e $w_n = 2\pi n$. Também

$$a_0 = 2 \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} |\cos(\pi t)| dt = 4 \int_0^{1/2} \cos(\pi t) dt = 4 \left[\frac{1}{\pi} \sin(\pi t) \right]_0^{1/2} = \frac{4}{\pi},$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= 2 \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} |\cos(\pi t)| \cos(2\pi n t) dt \\ &= 4 \int_0^{1/2} \cos(\pi t) \cos(2\pi n t) dt \\ &= 4 \int_0^{1/2} \frac{\cos(\pi(1+2n)t) + \cos(\pi(1-2n)t)}{2} dt \\ &= 2 \left[\frac{\sin(\pi(1+2n)t)}{\pi(1+2n)} + \frac{\sin(\pi(1-2n)t)}{\pi(1-2n)} \right]_0^{1/2} \\ &= 2 \left(\frac{\sin(\frac{\pi}{2}(1+2n))}{\pi(1+2n)} + \frac{\sin(\frac{\pi}{2}(1-2n))}{\pi(1-2n)} \right) \\ &= \frac{2(-1)^n}{\pi} \left(\frac{1}{(1+2n)} + \frac{1}{(1-2n)} \right) \\ &= \frac{2(-1)^n}{\pi} \frac{1-2n+1+2n}{1-4n^2} \\ &= \frac{2(-1)^n}{\pi} \frac{2}{1-4n^2} \\ &= \frac{4}{\pi} \frac{(-1)^n}{1-4n^2}. \end{aligned}$$

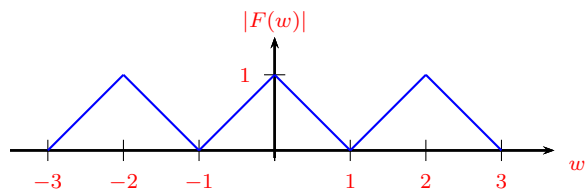
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$$b_n = 2 \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} |\cos(\pi t)| \sin(2\pi n t) dt = 0.$$

Logo,

$$f(t) = \frac{2}{\pi} + \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{1-4n^2} \cos(2\pi n t)$$

• **Questão 7** (2.5 pontos) Seja $f(t)$ uma função que possui transformada de Fourier $F(w) = \mathcal{F}\{f(t)\}$. O gráfico abaixo apresenta o diagrama de espectro de magnitudes de $F(w)$.



Esboce o diagrama de magnitudes de $g(t) = f'(t) \cos(3t)$ e $h(t) = \frac{d}{dt}(f(t) \cos(3t))$.

Solução: Seja $p(t) = f'(t)$ e $q(t) = f(t) \cos(3t)$. Então, temos $P(w) = iwF(w)$, $Q(w) = \frac{F(w+3) + F(w-3)}{2}$, $G(w) = \frac{P(w+3) + P(w-3)}{2}$ e $H(w) = iwQ(w)$. Os gráficos são os seguintes:

