UFRGS – INSTITUTO DE MATEMÁTICA E ESTATÍSTICA Departamento de Matemática Pura e Aplicada MAT01168 - Turma C - 2022/1 Prova da área IIA

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.
- $\bullet\,$ Justifique todo procedimento usado.
- Indique identidades matemáticas usadas, em especial, itens da tabela.
- Use notação matemática consistente.

Identidades:	
$\operatorname{sen}(x) = \frac{e^{ix} - e^{-ix}}{2i}$	$\cos(x) = \frac{e^{ix} + e^{-ix}}{2}$
$\operatorname{senh}(x) = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$	$\cosh(x) = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$
$(a+b)^n = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \binom{n}{j} a^{n-j}$	$-jb^j$, $\binom{n}{j} = \frac{n!}{j!(n-j)!}$
$\operatorname{sen}(x+y) = \operatorname{sen}(x)$	$\cos(y) + \sin(y)\cos(x)$
$\cos(x+y) = \cos(x)$	$\cos(y) - \sin(x)\sin(y)$

Propriedades:

1	Linearidade	$\mathcal{L}\left\{\alpha f(t) + \beta g(t)\right\} = \alpha \mathcal{L}\left\{f(t)\right\} + \beta \mathcal{L}\left\{g(t)\right\}$
2	Transformada da derivada	$\mathcal{L}\left\{f'(t)\right\} = s\mathcal{L}\left\{f(t)\right\} - f(0)$ $\mathcal{L}\left\{f''(t)\right\} = s^2\mathcal{L}\left\{f(t)\right\} - sf(0) - f'(0)$
3	Deslocamento no eixo s	$\mathcal{L}\left\{e^{at}f(t)\right\} = F(s-a)$
4	Deslocamento no eixo t	$\mathcal{L}\left\{u(t-a)f(t-a)\right\} = e^{-as}F(s)$ $\mathcal{L}\left\{u(t-a)\right\} = \frac{e^{-as}}{s}$
5	Transformada da integral	$\mathcal{L}\left\{\int_0^t f(\tau)d\tau\right\} = \frac{F(s)}{s}$
6	Filtragem da Delta de Dirac	$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t)\delta(t-a)dt = f(a)$
7	Transformada da Delta de Dirac	$\mathcal{L}\left\{\delta(t-a)\right\} = e^{-as}$
8	Teorema da Convolução	$\mathcal{L}\left\{(f*g)(t)\right\} = F(s)G(s),$ onde $(f*g)(t) = \int_0^t f(\tau)g(t-\tau)d\tau$
9	Transformada de funções periódicas	$\mathcal{L}\left\{f(t)\right\} = \frac{1}{1 - e^{-sT}} \int_0^T e^{-s\tau} f(\tau) d\tau$
10	Derivada da transformada	$\mathcal{L}\left\{tf(t)\right\} = -\frac{dF(s)}{ds}$
11	Integral da transformada	$\mathcal{L}\left\{\frac{f(t)}{t}\right\} = \int_{s}^{\infty} F(\hat{s})\hat{s}$

	į	Séries:
		$\frac{1}{1-x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n = 1 + x + x^2 + x^3 \cdots, -1 < x < 1$
		$\frac{x}{(1-x)^2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nx^n = x + 2x^2 + 3x^3 + \dots, -1 < x < 1$
-		$e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots, -\infty < x < \infty$
		$\ln(1+x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1}, -1 < x < 1$
-		$\arctan(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1}, -1 < x < 1$
		$sen(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!}, -\infty < x < \infty$
		$\cos(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!}, -\infty < x < \infty$
		$senh(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!}, -\infty < x < \infty$
		$\cosh(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!}, -\infty < x < \infty$
		$(1+x)^m = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{m(m-1)\cdots(m-n+1)}{n!} x^n,$
		$-1 < x < 1, m \neq 0, 1, 2, \dots$

Integrais:

Funções especiais:

runções especiais.	
Função Gamma	$\Gamma(k) = \int_0^\infty x^{k-1} e^{-x} dx$
Propriedade da Função Gamma	$\Gamma(k+1) = k\Gamma(k), k > 0$ $\Gamma(n+1) = n!, n \in \mathbb{N}$
Função de Bessel modificada de ordem ν	$I_{\nu}(x) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m!\Gamma(m+\nu+1)} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2m+\nu}$
Função de Bessel de ordem 0	$J_0(x) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m}{m!^2} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2m}$
Integral seno	$\operatorname{Si}(t) = \int_0^t \frac{\operatorname{sen}(x)}{x} dx$

$$\int xe^{\lambda x} dx = \frac{e^{\lambda x}}{\lambda^2} (\lambda x - 1) + C$$

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

$$\int x^n e^{\lambda x} dx = \frac{1}{\lambda} x^n e^{\lambda x} - \frac{n}{\lambda} \int x^{n-1} e^{\lambda x} dx + C$$

$$\int x \cos(\lambda x) dx = \frac{\cos(\lambda x) + \lambda x \sin(\lambda x)}{\lambda^2} + C$$

$$\int x \sin(\lambda x) dx = \frac{\sin(\lambda x) - \lambda x \cos(\lambda x)}{\lambda^2} + C$$

$$\int e^{\lambda x} \sin(wx) dx = \frac{e^{\lambda x} (\lambda \sin(wx) - w \cos(wx))}{\lambda^2 + w^2}$$

Tabela	de	transformadas	de	Laplace:

Tabel	$F(s) = \mathcal{L}\{f(t)\}$	$f(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{F(s)\}$
1	$F(s) = \mathcal{L}\{f(t)\}\$ $\frac{1}{s}$	1
2	$\frac{1}{s^2}$	t
3	$\frac{1}{s^n}$, $(n = 1, 2, 3,)$	$\frac{t^{n-1}}{(n-1)!}$
4	1	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi t}}$
5	$\frac{1}{s^{\frac{3}{2}}},$	$2\sqrt{\frac{t}{\pi}}$
6	$\frac{1}{s^k}, \qquad (k > 0)$	$\frac{t^{k-1}}{\Gamma(k)}$
7	$\frac{1}{s-a}$ 1	e^{at}
8	$\frac{1}{(s-a)^2}$	te^{at}
9	$\frac{1}{(s-a)^n}$, $(n=1,2,3)$	$\frac{1}{(n-1)!}t^{n-1}e^{at}$
10	$\frac{1}{(s-a)^k}, \qquad (k>0)$	$\frac{1}{\Gamma(k)}t^{k-1}e^{at}$
11	$\frac{1}{(s-a)(s-b)}, \qquad (a \neq b)$	$\frac{1}{a-b}\left(e^{at}-e^{bt}\right)$
12	$\frac{s}{(s-a)(s-b)}, \qquad (a \neq b)$	$\frac{1}{a-b}\left(ae^{at}-be^{bt}\right)$
13	1	$\frac{1}{w}\operatorname{sen}(wt)$
14	$\frac{s^2 + w^2}{s}$ $\frac{s}{s^2 + w^2}$	$\cos(wt)$
15	$\frac{1}{s^2 - a^2}$	$\frac{1}{a}\operatorname{senh}(at)$
16	$\frac{s}{s^2 - a^2}$	$\cosh(at)$
17	$\frac{1}{(s-a)^2 + w^2}$	$\frac{1}{w}e^{at}\operatorname{sen}(wt)$
18	$\frac{s-a}{(s-a)^2 + w^2}$	$e^{at}\cos(wt)$
19	$\frac{1}{s(s^2+w^2)}$	$\frac{1}{w^2}(1-\cos(wt))$
20	$\frac{1}{s^2(s^2+w^2)}$	$\frac{1}{w^3}(wt - \operatorname{sen}(wt))$
21	$\frac{1}{(s^2+w^2)^2}$	$\frac{1}{2w^3}(\operatorname{sen}(wt) - wt \cos(wt))$
22	$\frac{s}{(s^2+w^2)^2}$	$\frac{t}{2w}\operatorname{sen}(wt)$
23	$\frac{s}{(s^2 + w^2)^2}$ $\frac{s^2}{(s^2 + w^2)^2}$	$\frac{1}{2w}(\operatorname{sen}(wt) + wt \cos(wt))$
24	$\frac{s}{(s^2 + a^2)(s^2 + b^2)},$ $(a^2 \neq b^2)$	$\frac{1}{b^2 - a^2}(\cos(at) - \cos(bt))$
25	$\frac{1}{(s^4 + 4a^4)}$	$\frac{1}{4a^3}[\operatorname{sen}(at)\cosh(at) - \\ -\cos(at)\operatorname{senh}(at)]$
26	$\frac{s}{(s^4 + 4a^4)}$	$\frac{1}{2a^2}\operatorname{sen}(at)\operatorname{senh}(at))$
27	$\frac{1}{(s^4 - a^4)}$	$\frac{1}{2a^3}(\operatorname{senh}(at) - \operatorname{sen}(at))$
28	$\frac{s}{(s^4 - a^4)}$	$\frac{1}{2a^2}(\cosh(at) - \cos(at))$

		15-(22
	$F(s) = \mathcal{L}\{f(t)\}$	$f(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{F(s)\}$
29	$\sqrt{s-a} - \sqrt{s-b}$	$\frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi t^3}}(e^{bt} - e^{at})$
30	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{s+a}\sqrt{s+b}}$	$e^{\frac{-(a+b)t}{2}}I_0\left(\frac{a-b}{2}t\right)$
31	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{s^2 + a^2}}$	$J_0(at)$
32	$\frac{s}{(s-a)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi t}}e^{at}(1+2at)$
33	$\frac{1}{(s^2 - a^2)^k}, \qquad (k > 0)$	$\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{\Gamma(k)} \left(\frac{t}{2a}\right)^{k-\frac{1}{2}} I_{k-\frac{1}{2}}(at)$
34	$\frac{1}{s}e^{-\frac{k}{s}}, \qquad (k>0)$	$J_0(2\sqrt{kt})$
35	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{s}}e^{-rac{k}{s}}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi t}}\cos(2\sqrt{kt})$
36	$\frac{1}{s^{\frac{3}{2}}}e^{\frac{k}{s}}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi t}} \operatorname{senh}(2\sqrt{kt})$
37	$e^{-k\sqrt{s}}, \qquad (k>0)$	$\frac{k}{2\sqrt{\pi t^3}}e^{-\frac{k^2}{4t}}$
38	$\frac{1}{s}\ln(s)$	$-\ln(t) - \gamma, \qquad (\gamma \approx 0, 5772)$
39	$\ln\left(\frac{s-a}{s-b}\right)$	$\frac{1}{t}\left(e^{bt} - e^{at}\right)$
40	$\ln\left(\frac{s^2+w^2}{s^2}\right)$	$\frac{2}{t}\left(1-\cos(wt)\right)$
41	$\ln\left(\frac{s^2 - a^2}{s^2}\right)$	$\frac{2}{t}\left(1-\cosh(at)\right)$
42	$\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{w}{s}\right)$	$\frac{1}{t}\operatorname{sen}(wt)$
43	$\frac{1}{s}\cot^{-1}(s)$	$\mathrm{Si}\left(t ight)$
44	$\frac{1}{s}\tanh\left(\frac{as}{2}\right)$	Onda quadrada $f(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < t < a \\ -1, & a < t < 2a \end{cases}$ $f(t+2a) = f(t), t > 0$
45	$\frac{1}{as^2}\tanh\left(\frac{as}{2}\right)$	Onda triangular $f(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{t}{a}, & 0 < t < a \\ -\frac{t}{a} + 2, & a < t < 2a \end{cases}$ $f(t+2a) = f(t), t > 0$
46	$\frac{w}{(s^2+w^2)\left(1-e^{-\frac{\pi}{w}s}\right)}$	Retificador de meia onda $f(t) = \begin{cases} sen(wt), & 0 < t < \frac{\pi}{w} \\ 0, & \frac{\pi}{w} < t < \frac{2\pi}{w} \end{cases}$ $f\left(t + \frac{2\pi}{w}\right) = f(t), t > 0$
47	$\frac{w}{s^2 + w^2} \coth\left(\frac{\pi s}{2w}\right)$	Retificador de onda completa $f(t) = \operatorname{sen}(wt) $
48	$\frac{1}{as^2} - \frac{e^{-as}}{s\left(1 - e^{-as}\right)}$	Onda dente de serra $f(t) = \frac{t}{a}, \qquad 0 < t < a$ $f(t) = f(t-a), t > a$

• Questão 1 Considere
$$y(t)$$
 tal que $\begin{cases} y' + 3y = 6, & t > 0 \\ y(0) = 1 \end{cases}$ e sua transformada de Laplace $Y(s)$.

()
$$Y(s) = \frac{6}{s(s+3)}$$

()
$$Y(s) = \frac{s-6}{s(s+3)}$$

()
$$Y(s) = \frac{s+6}{s(s+3)}$$

$$(\)\ Y(s) = \frac{6}{s+3}$$

()
$$y(t) = 2 - 2e^{-3t}$$

$$(\)\ y(t) = 6e^{-3t}$$

()
$$y(t) = 2 - 3e^{-3t}$$

É correto:
$$(0.8pt)$$

() $y(t) = 2 - e^{-3t}$
() $y(t) = 2 - 2e^{-3t}$
() $y(t) = 6e^{-3t}$
() $y(t) = 2 - 3e^{-3t}$
() nenhuma das anteriores

• Questão 2 Considere y(t) tal que $\begin{cases} y' + 2y = e^t, & t > 0 \\ y(0) = 2 \end{cases}$ e sua transformada de Laplace Y(s).

()
$$Y(s) = \frac{2s-1}{(s+2)(s-1)}$$

()
$$Y(s) = \frac{1}{(s+2)(s-1)}$$

()
$$Y(s) = \frac{3-2s}{(s+2)(s-1)}$$

()
$$Y(s) = \frac{2s+3}{(s+2)(s+1)}$$

É correto:
$$(0.8pt)$$

$$() y(t) = \frac{7}{3}e^{-2t} - \frac{1}{3}e^{t}$$

$$() y(t) = -\frac{1}{3}e^{-2t} + \frac{1}{3}e^{t}$$

$$() y(t) = -\frac{7}{3}e^{-2t} + \frac{1}{3}e^{t}$$

$$() y(t) = e^{-2t} + e^{-t}$$

$$() nenhuma das anteriores$$

$$(\)\ y(t) = -\frac{1}{3}e^{-2t} + \frac{1}{3}e^{t}$$

()
$$y(t) = -\frac{7}{3}e^{-2t} + \frac{1}{3}e^{t}$$

()
$$u(t) = e^{-2t} + e^{-t}$$

• Questão 3 Seja
$$y(t)$$
 tal que
$$\begin{cases} y'' + 3y' + 2y = 2e^{-t}, & t > 0 \\ y(0) = 1, y'(0) = -1 \end{cases}$$
 e sua transformada de Laplace $Y(s)$.

$$(\)\ Y(s) = \frac{2}{(s+1)^2(s+2)}$$

()
$$Y(s) = \frac{1}{s+1} + \frac{2}{(s+1)^2(s+2)}$$

()
$$Y(s) = \frac{2-s}{(s+1)(s+2)} + \frac{2}{(s+1)^2(s+2)}$$

$$() Y(s) = \frac{2}{(s+1)^2(s+2)}$$

$$() Y(s) = \frac{1}{s+1} + \frac{2}{(s+1)^2(s+2)}$$

$$() Y(s) = \frac{1}{s+1} + \frac{2}{(s+1)^2(s+2)}$$

$$() Y(s) = \frac{2-s}{(s+1)(s+2)} + \frac{2}{(s+1)^2(s+2)}$$

$$() Y(s) = \frac{4+s}{(s+1)(s+2)} + \frac{2}{(s-1)(s+1)(s+2)}$$

$$() Y(s) = \frac{4+s}{(s+1)(s+2)} + \frac{2}{(s-1)(s+1)(s+2)}$$

$$() Y(s) = \frac{4+s}{(s+1)(s+2)} + \frac{2}{(s-1)(s+1)(s+2)}$$

$$() Y(s) = -2e^{-t} + 2te^{-t} + 2e^{-2t}$$

$$() Y(s) = -e^{-t} + 2te^{-t} + 2e^{-2t}$$

$$() Y(s) = -e^{-t} + 2te^{-t} + 2e^{-2t}$$

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$$() Y(s) = -e^{-t} + 2te^{-t} + 2e^{-t}$$

$$() Y(s) = -e^{-t} + 2te^{-t} + 2e^{-t}$$

$$() Y$$

$$() y(t) = -2e^{-t} + 2te^{-t} + 2e^{-2t}$$

()
$$y(t) = 3e^{-t} - 4e^{-2t} + 2te^{-t}$$

$$y(t) = 2e^{-t} - \frac{4}{3}e^{-2t} + 3e^{-t}$$

$$u(t) = -e^{-t} + 2te^{-t} + 2e^{-2t}$$

respectivas transformadas de Laplace $F(s)$, $H(s)$	$-e^{-3t}$, $h(t) = u(t-2)f(t)$, $g(t) = \delta(t-1)f(t)$, e as (s) e $G(s)$.		
É correto: (0.6pt) e^{-2s} e^{-3s}			
() $H(s) = \frac{e^{-2s}}{s+2} - \frac{e^{-3s}}{s+3}$	É correto: (0.6pt)		
() $H(s) = e^{-2s} \frac{e^{-4}}{s+2} - e^{-3s} \frac{e^{-6}}{s+3}$	() $G(s) = e^{-2} - e^{-3}$		
	$G(s) = e^{-2s} - e^{-3s}$		
() $H(s) = e^{-2s} \frac{e^{-4}}{s} - e^{-3s} \frac{e^{-6}}{s}$	() $G(s) = e^{-2} - e^{-3}$ () $G(s) = e^{-2s} - e^{-3s}$ () $G(s) = e^{-s-2} - e^{-s-3}$ () $G(s) = e^{s-2} - e^{s-3}$		
() $H(s) = -2\frac{e^{-2s}}{s+2} + 3\frac{e^{-3s}}{s+3}$	() $G(s) = e^{s-2} - e^{s-3}$		
5 2	() nenhuma das anteriores		
() nenhuma das anteriores • Overtão 5 (2.0 pentes) Pesselva a seguinte el	 		
• Questão 5 (2.0 pontos) Resolva a seguinte e	quação integro-diferenciai:		
$\int f''(t) + 2f'(t) + 2f(t)$	$1 + 4 \int_{0}^{t} f(\tau)d\tau = 1 - 3e^{-2t},$		
$\begin{cases} f(0) = 0, \\ f'(0) = 1. \end{cases}$	$1 + 4 \int_0^t f(\tau)d\tau = 1 - 3e^{-2t},$		
·			
-			

• Questão 6 Considere o seguinte problema de valor inicial: $\begin{cases} x'(t) &= -2x(t) + y(t), & t > 0 \\ y'(t) &= \alpha x(t) - 2y(t) \end{cases}$			
$ (y(t) = \alpha x(t) - 2y(t) $			
$\operatorname{com} x(0) = 0$ e $y(0) = 3$, onde α é uma constante real.			
(i)(1.0pt) Obtenha condições sobre α que correspondam ao tipos de amortecimento: sub-amortecido sub-amorteci			
criticamente amortecido e super-amortecido.			
(ii)(1.0pt) Ilustre cada um dos casos descritos na parte (i) escolhendo valores específicos para α e			
obtendo as respectivas soluções $x(t)$ e $y(t)$.			
Bom Trabalho			
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