

1 - 4	5	6	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 <math>w_n = \frac{2\pi n}{T}</math>, <math>T</math> é o período de <math>f(t)</math></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 <math>C_n = \frac{a_n - i b_n}{2}</math></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 <math>A(w) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) \cos(wt) dt</math> e <math>B(w) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) \sin(wt) dt</math></p>	$f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(w) e^{i w t} dw,$ <p>onde <math>F(w) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) e^{-i w t} dt</math></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.(A)** (0.8pt) A decomposição em série de Fourier de  $f(t) = \begin{cases} |t| \\ f(t+2) = f(t), \end{cases} \quad -1 \leq t < 1 \quad t \in \mathbb{R}$  produz

$$f(t) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{4}{\pi^2} \left( \cos(\pi t) + \frac{1}{3^2} \cos(3\pi t) + \frac{1}{5^2} \cos(5\pi t) + \frac{1}{7^2} \cos(7\pi t) + \frac{1}{9^2} \cos(9\pi t) + \dots \right), \quad t \in \mathbb{R}$$

O equacionamento de  $f' \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) = 1$  implica:

( )  $1 + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{9} + \dots = \frac{\pi}{4}$

( )  $1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{9} + \dots = \frac{\pi}{4}$

( )  $1 + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{9} + \dots = \frac{\pi^2}{4}$

( )  $1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{9} + \dots = \frac{\pi^2}{4}$

( ) nenhuma das alternativas anteriores

**Questão 1.(B)** (1.6pt) 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.

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

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

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

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

( ) nenhuma das anteriores

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

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

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

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

( ) nenhuma das anteriores

**Questão 2.** (0.8pt) Considere  $f(t) = te^{-|t|}$ . Sobre a transformada de Fourier  $F(w)$  de  $f(t)$ , é correto:

( )  $F(w) = \frac{-4iw}{(1+w^2)^2}$

( )  $F(w) = \frac{-2iw}{(1+w^2)^2}$

( )  $F(w) = \frac{-2w}{(1+w^2)^2}$

( )  $F(w) = \frac{1-w^2}{(1+w^2)^2}$

( ) nenhuma das alternativas anteriores

**Questão 3.** (1.6pt) Resolva o seguinte problema de difusão de calor:  $\begin{cases} 4u_t(x,t) - u_{xx}(x,t) = 0 \\ u(x,0) = \delta(x-1) \end{cases}$

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

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

( )  $U(k,t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi t}} e^{-k^2 t/4}$

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

( )  $U(k,t) = \frac{e^{-ik}}{2\sqrt{\pi t}} e^{-k^2 t/4}$

( ) nenhuma das alternativas anteriores

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

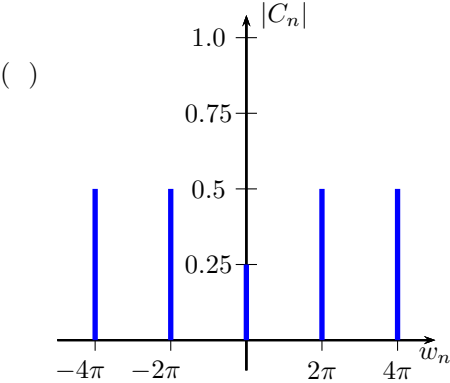
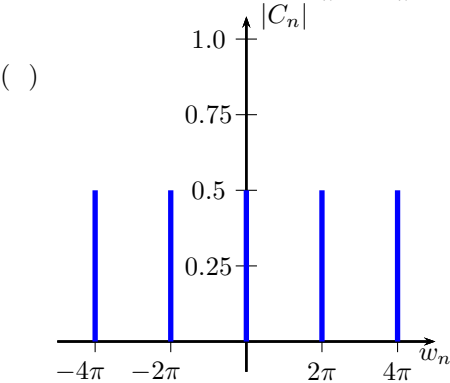
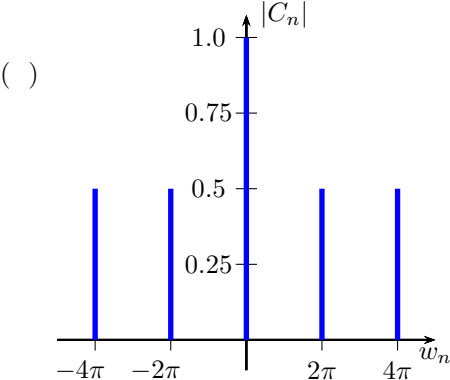
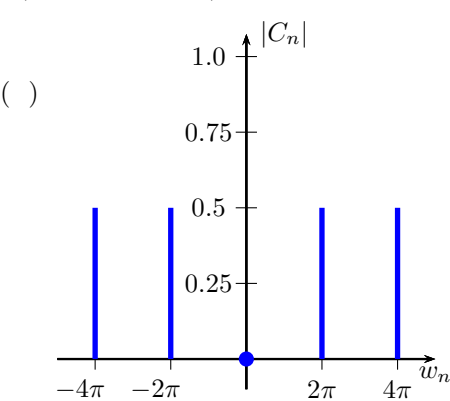
( )  $u(x,t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi t}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{t}}$

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

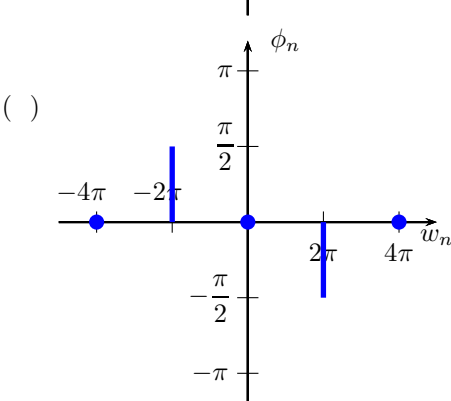
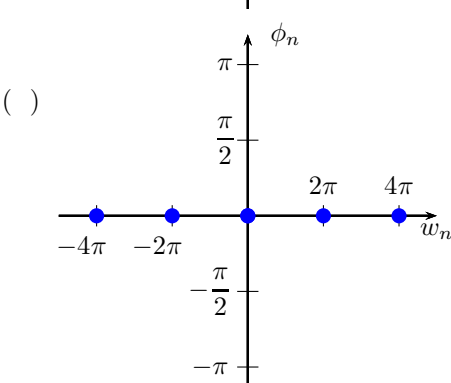
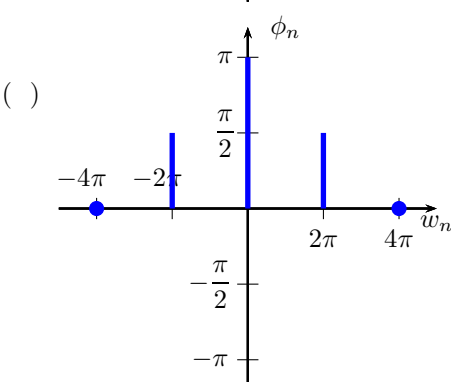
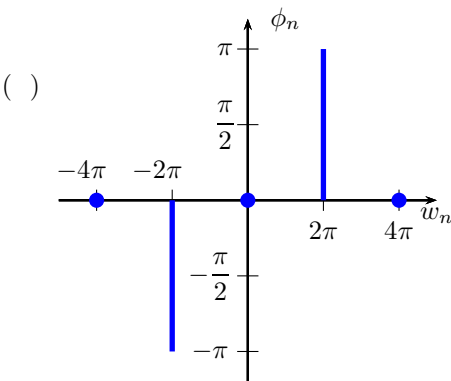
( )  $u(x,t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi t}} e^{-\frac{(x+1)^2}{t}}$

( ) nenhuma das alternativas anteriores

**Questão 4.** (1.2pt) Considere a função  $f(t) = \cos(4\pi t) + 2\sin^2(\pi t)$ . Sobre o diagrama de espectro de módulo (primeira coluna) e diagrama de espectro de fase, estão corretos:



( ) nenhuma das alternativas anteriores



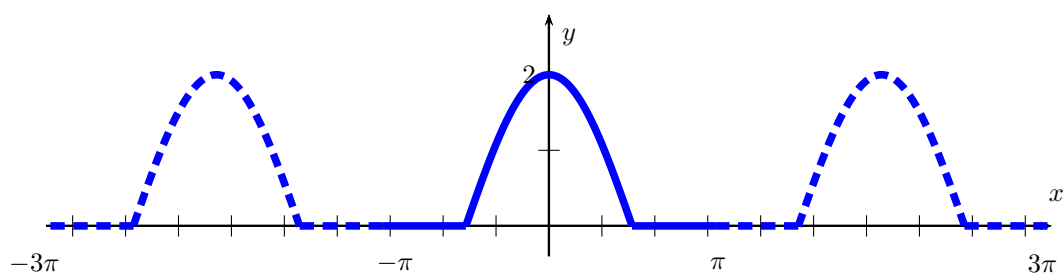
( ) nenhuma das alternativas anteriores

**Questão 5.(A)** (1.0pt) Obtenha os coeficientes  $\{a_n\}$ ,  $\{b_n\}$  da série de Fourier da função periódica

$$g(x) = 2 \sin^3(x) + 3 \cos(2x)$$

**Questão 5.(B)** (1.0pt) Considerando os coeficientes  $\{a_n\}, \{b_n\}$  da série de Fourier da função periódica

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2 \cos(x) & , x \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}) \\ 0 & , x \in [-\pi, -\frac{\pi}{2}] \cup [\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi) \\ f(x + 2\pi) & , x \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases} \quad \text{representada na figura abaixo}$$



preencha com os valores numéricos:

$a_0$	$a_1$	$a_2$	$a_3$	$a_4$	$b_1$	$b_2$	$b_3$

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

**Questão 6** Considere o problema

$$\begin{cases} u_t + 2u_x = -u, \text{ para todos } x \in \mathbb{R}, t > 0 \\ u(x, 0) = f(x), x \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$$

**6A.**(0.8pt) Obtenha a transformada de Fourier  $F(\cdot)$  de  $f(x) = e^{-|x|}, x \in \mathbb{R}$

**6B.**(1.2pt) Encontre a solução  $u(x, t)$  (e a respectiva transformada de Fourier  $U(\cdot, t)$ ) do problema do enunciado para  $f(x)$  conforme definida em **6A**.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

**Bom Trabalho.**