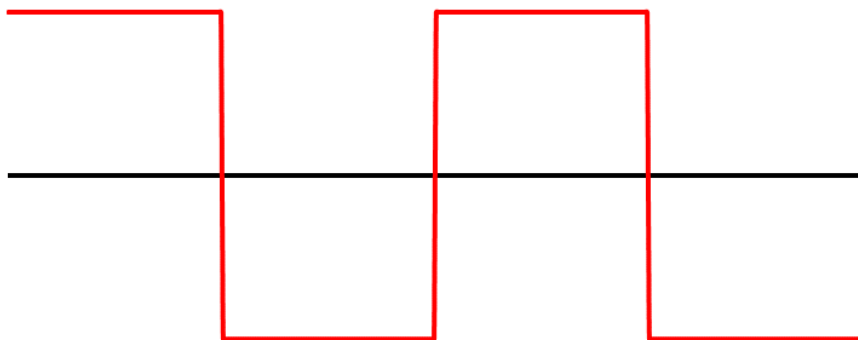


# Jean Baptiste Joseph Fourier (1768-1830)

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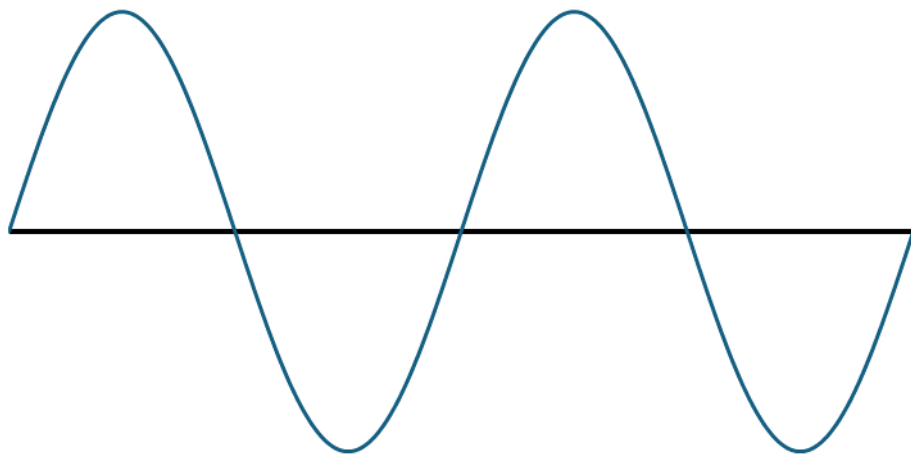
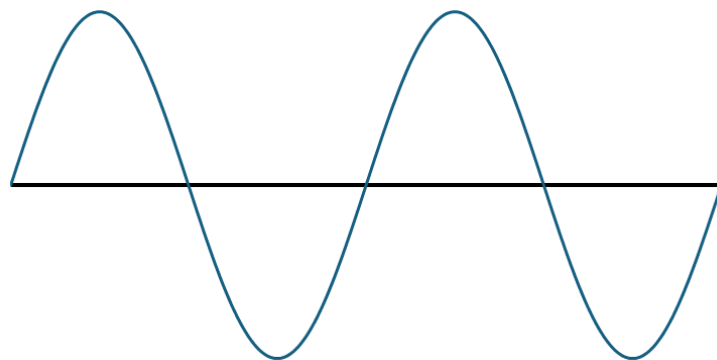
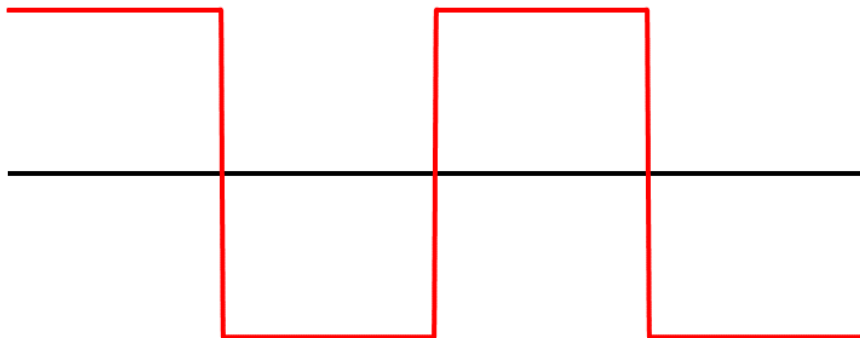
- Teve uma ideia maluca em 1807: qualquer função univariada pode ser reescrita como uma soma ponderada de senos e cossenos de diferentes frequências.
- Mas é essencialmente verdade - Série de Fourier!

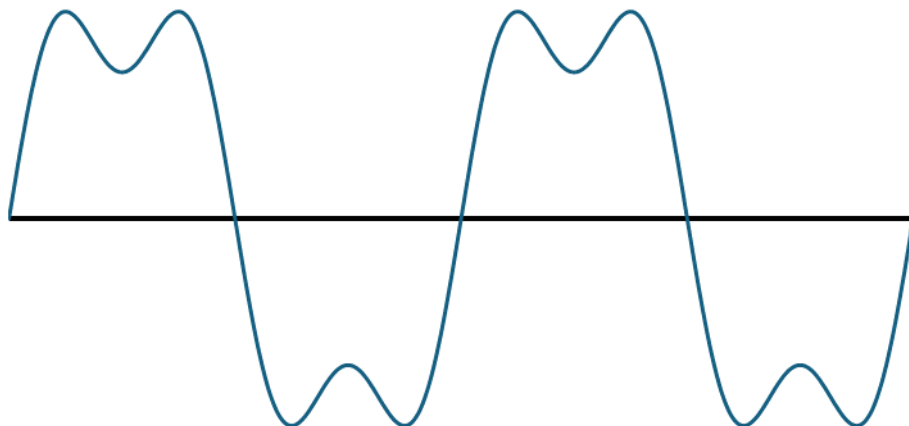
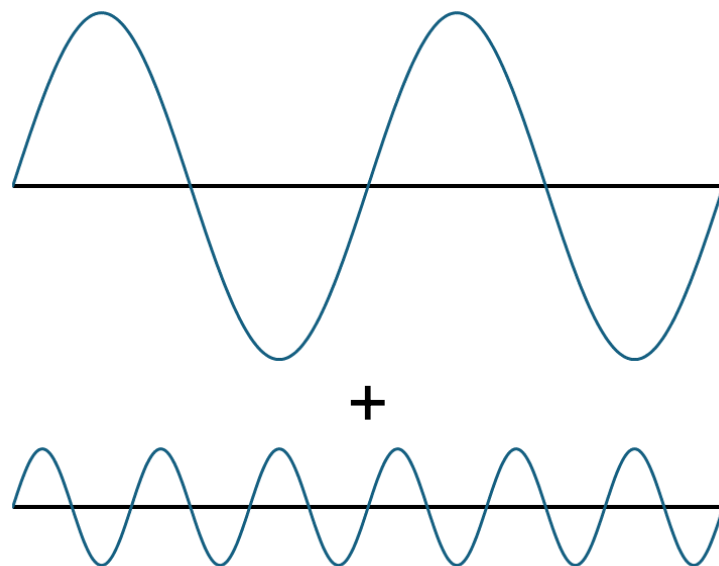
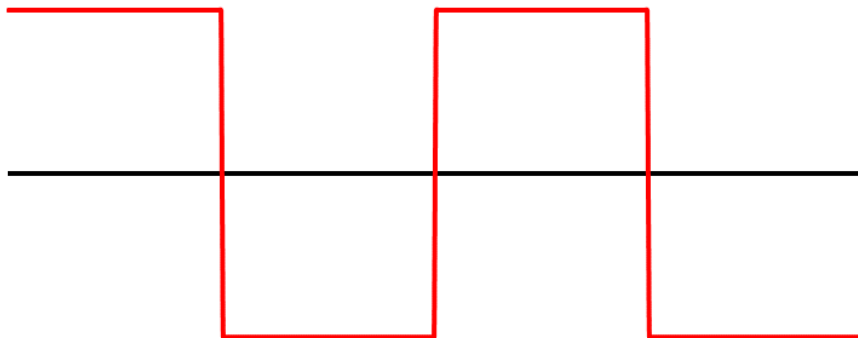


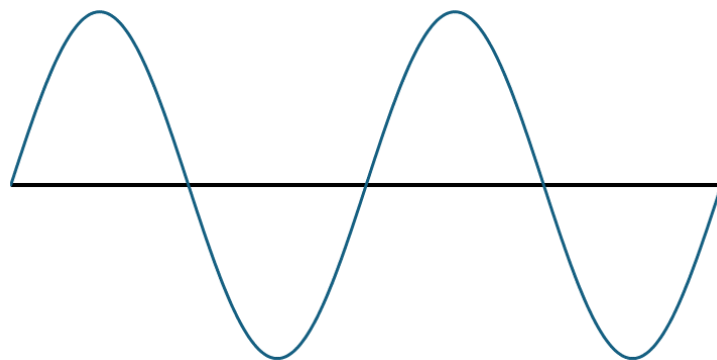
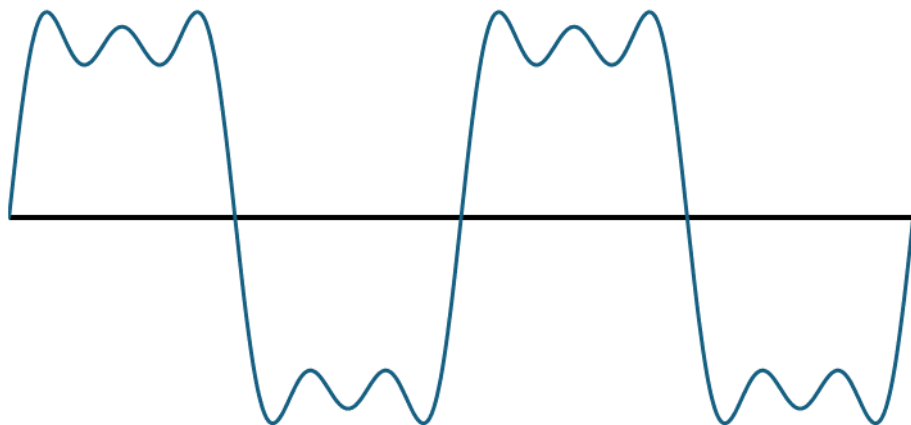
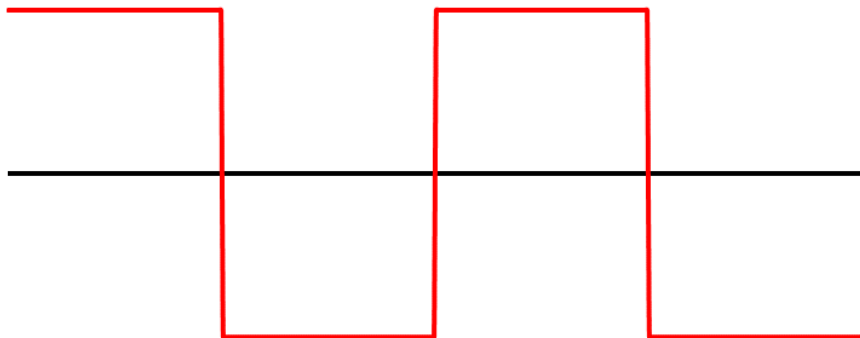


$$A * \text{sen}(\omega t + \varphi)$$

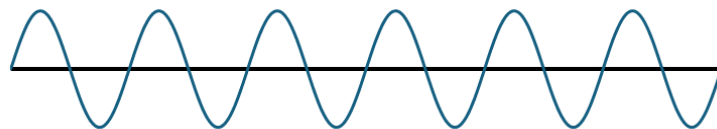
Basta adicionar quantidade suficiente para conseguir qualquer sinal ( $f(x)$ ) que se queira!



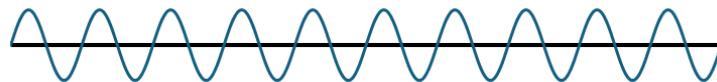


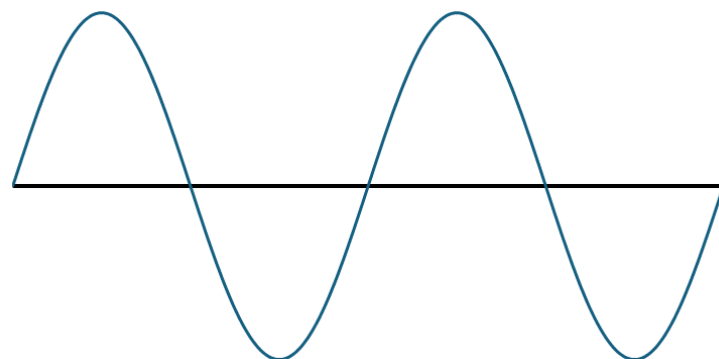
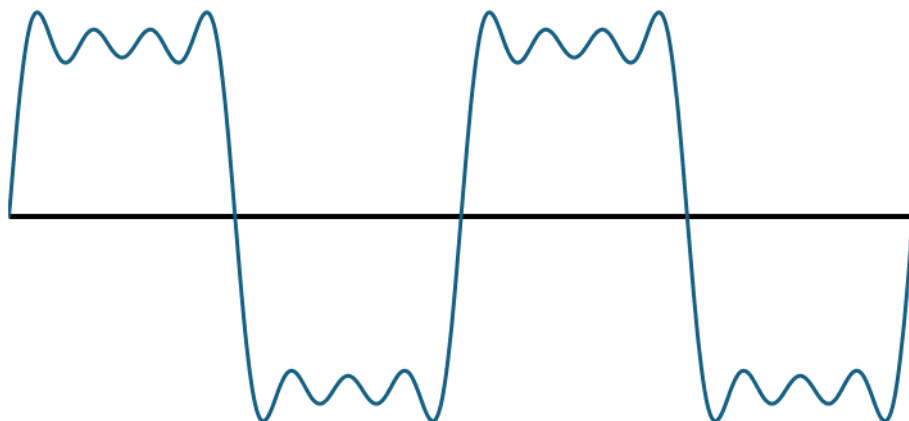
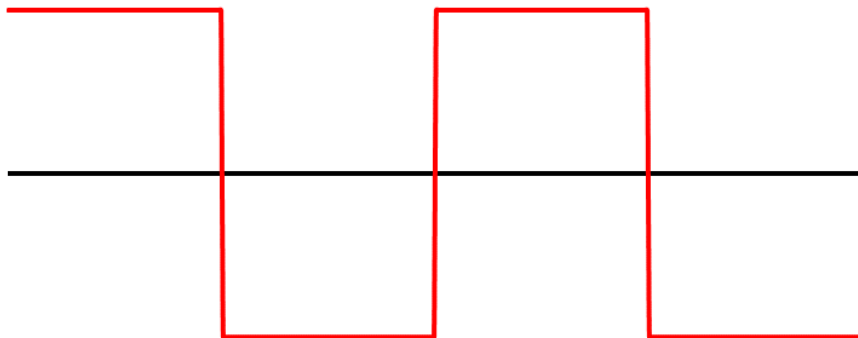


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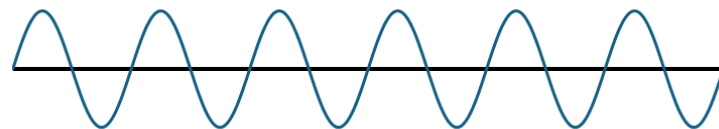


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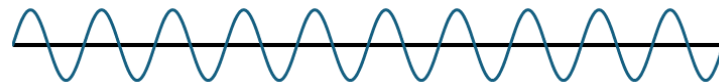




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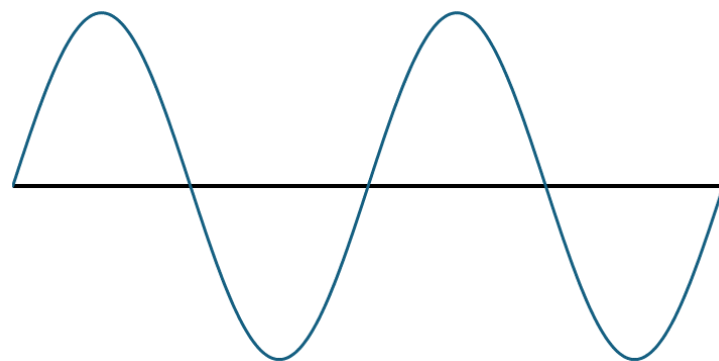
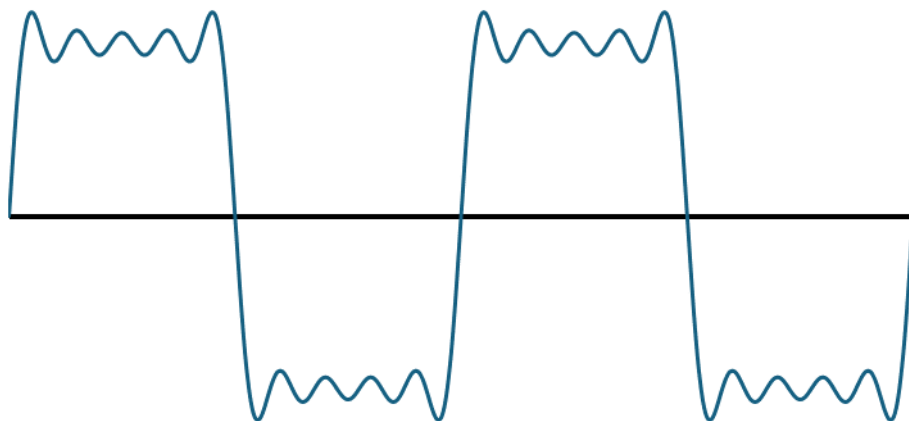
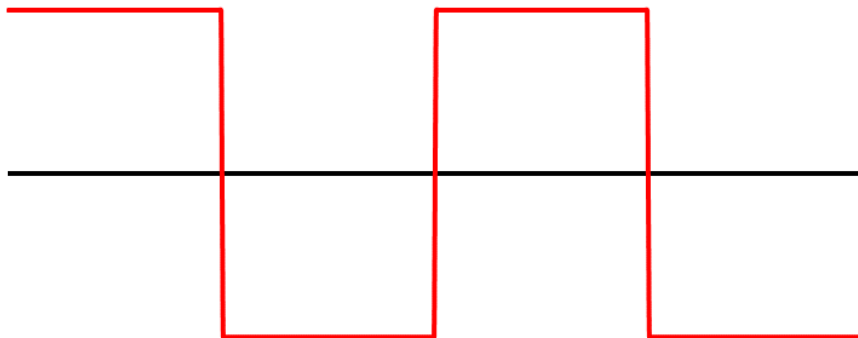


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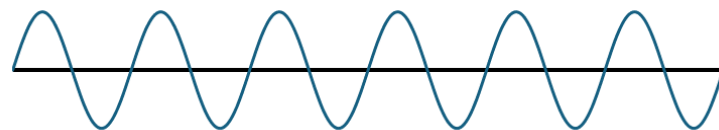


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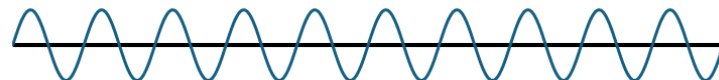




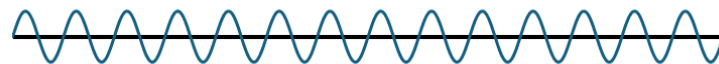
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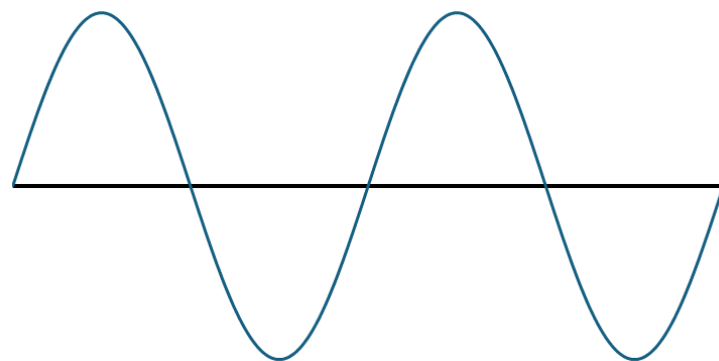
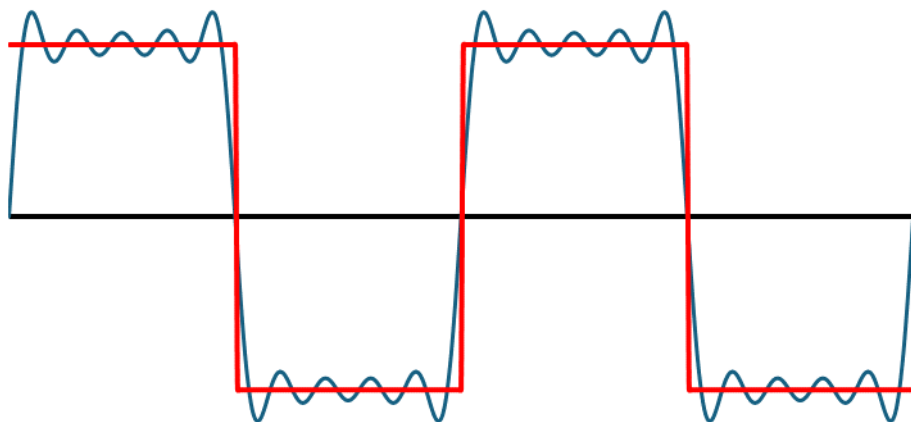
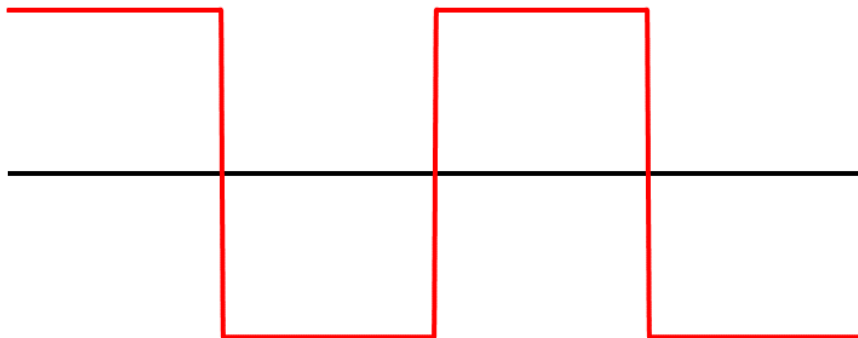


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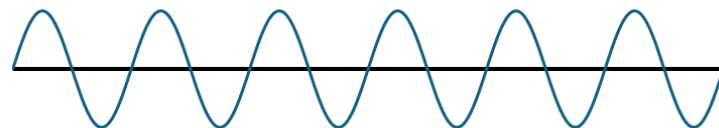


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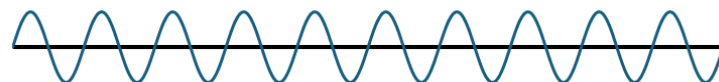




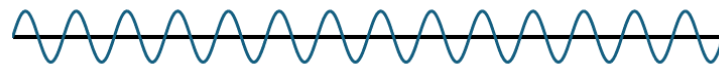
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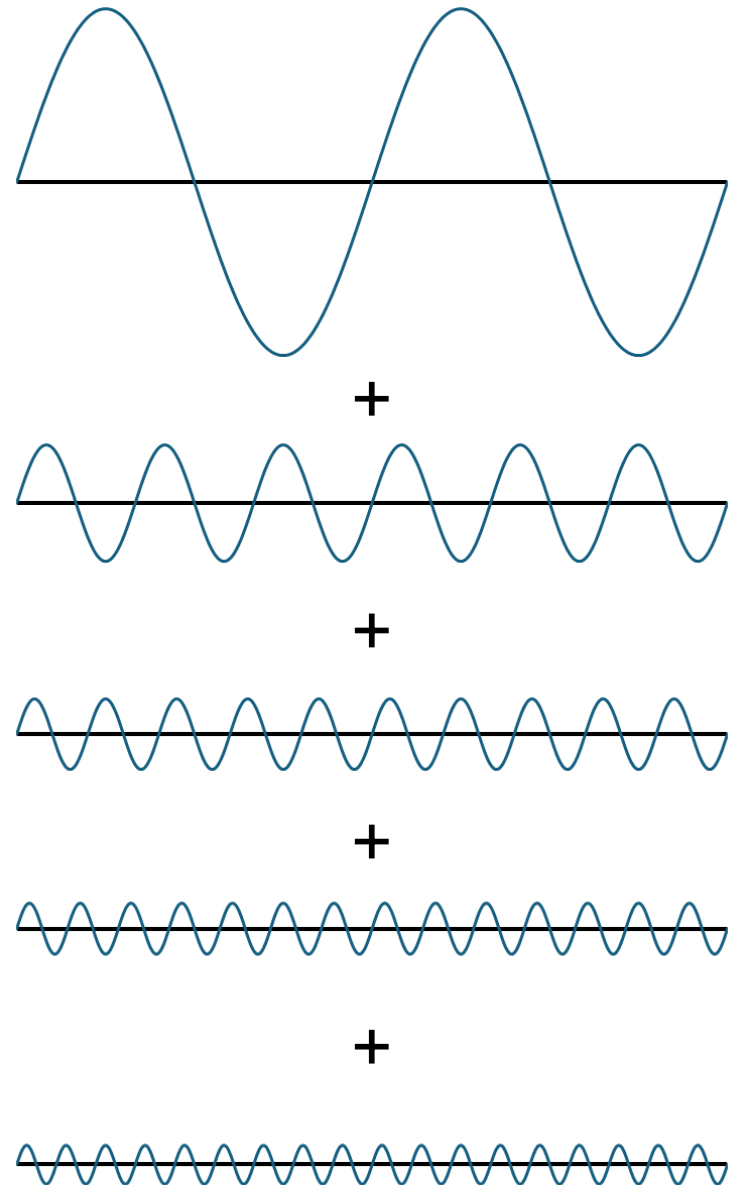
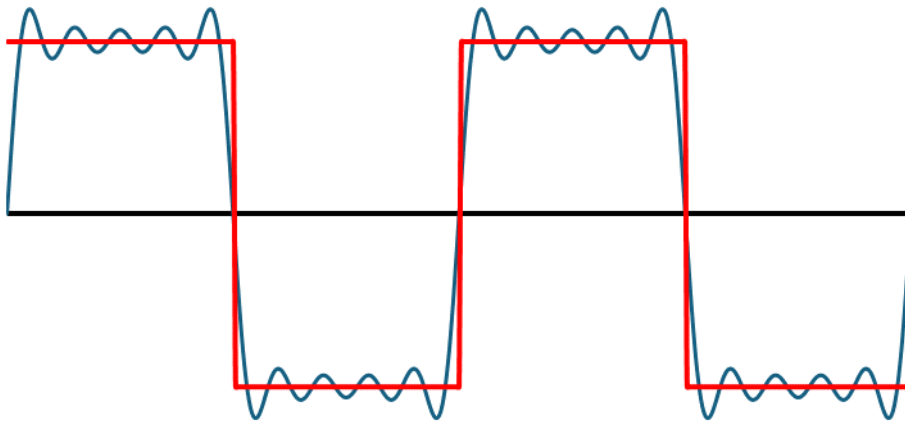




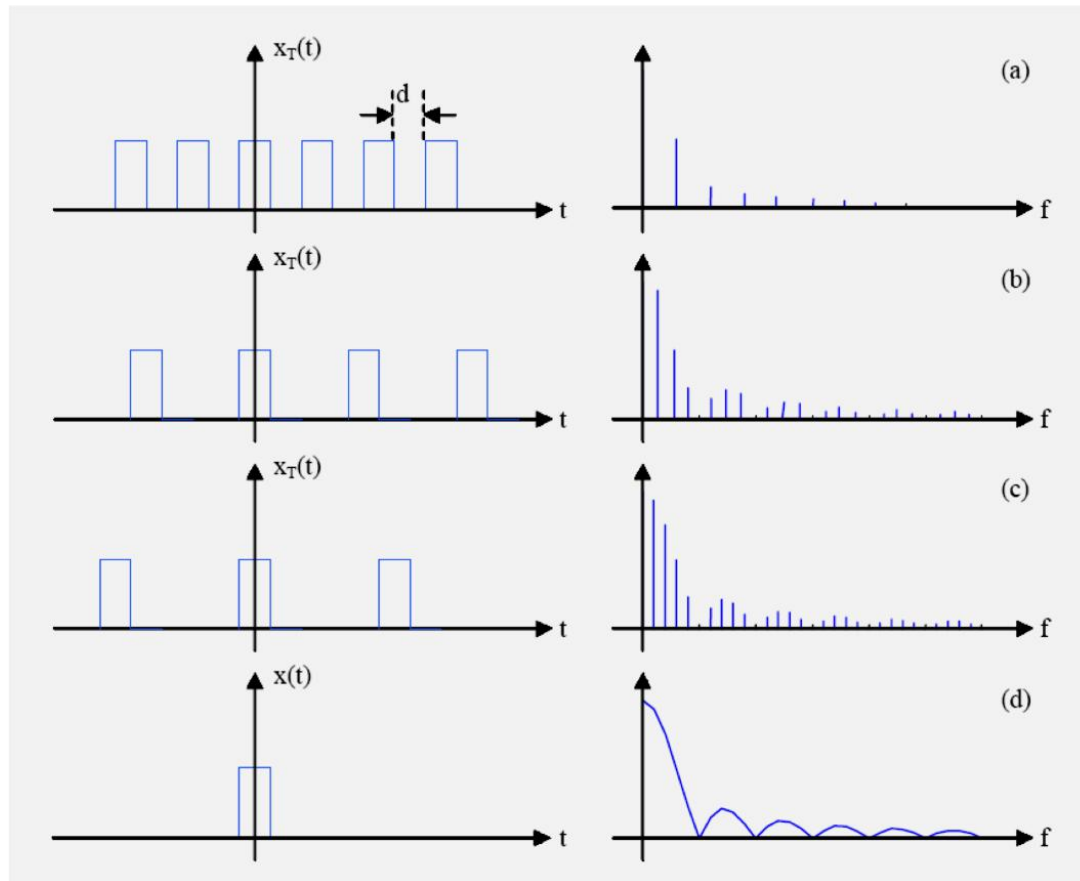
# Série de Fourier

$$f(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n e^{i \frac{2\pi n}{T} t}$$

$$c_n = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} f(t) e^{-i \frac{2\pi n}{T} t} dt, n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$$



# Transformada de Fourier



- A TF nada mais é do que a Série de Fourier no limite em que a frequência fundamental ( $f_0$ ) vai a zero;

# Transformada de Fourier

- Para funções não-periódicas, considera-se o limite para quando a frequência fundamental ( $f_0$ ) vai a zero;
- A medida que  $f_0$  diminui, o espaçamento entre os períodos da função no domínio do tempo aumentam;
- Consequentemente, o espaçamento entre os harmônicos da série de Fourier diminui, tendendo à zero (função contínua no domínio da frequência - integral);

# Transformada de Fourier



- Seja  $f(t)$  uma função contínua de uma variável real  $t$ ;
- A Transformada de Fourier de  $f(t)$  é definida por:

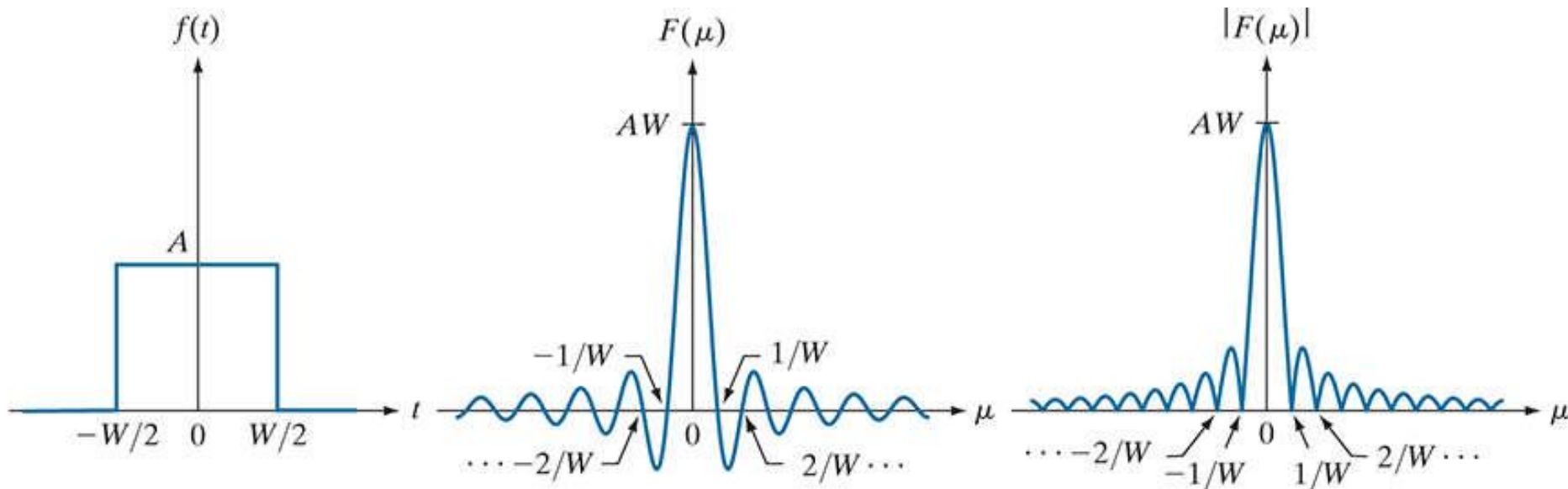
$$\mathfrak{F}\{f(t)\} = F(u) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t)e^{-i2\pi ut} dt$$

- A Transformada Inversa de Fourier de  $F(u)$  é definida por:

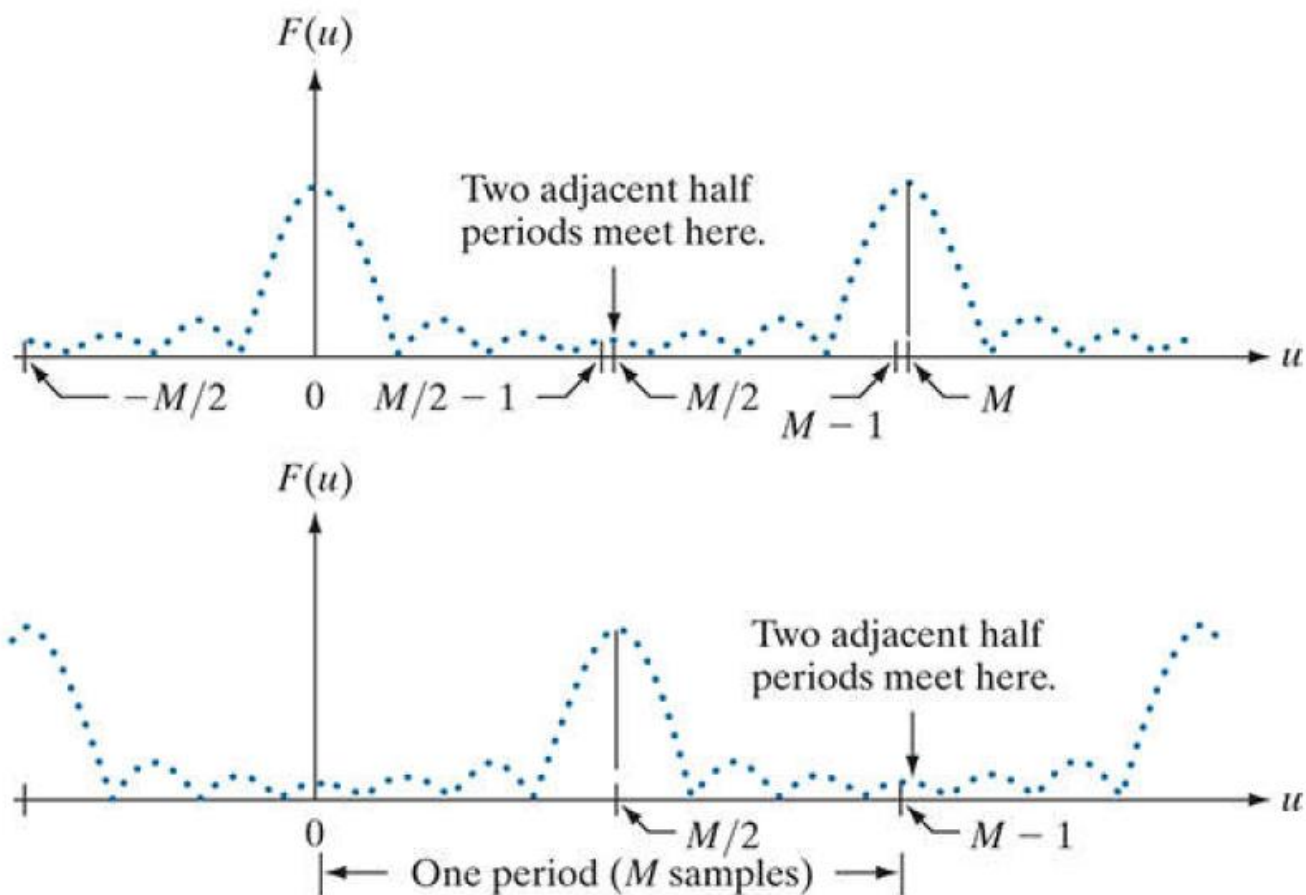
$$\mathfrak{F}^{-1}\{F(u)\} = f(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(u)e^{i2\pi ut} du$$

- A variável  $(u)$  é denominada variável de frequência.

# TF de uma função contínua simples



# Periodicidade da TF



Shift

# Transformada de Fourier



- Seja  $f(x, y)$  uma função contínua de duas variáveis real  $x$  e  $y$ ;
- A Transformada de Fourier de  $f(x, y)$  é definida por:

$$\mathfrak{F}\{f(x, y)\} = F(u, v) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, y) e^{-i2\pi(ux+vy)} dx dy$$

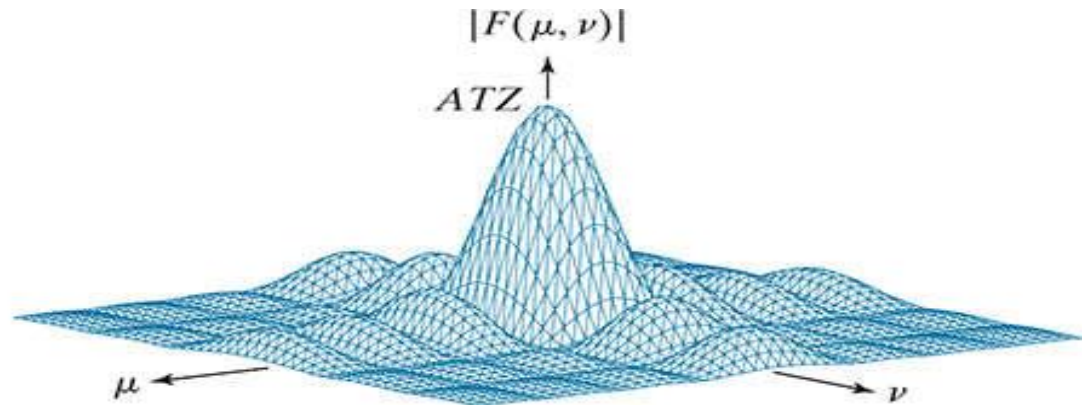
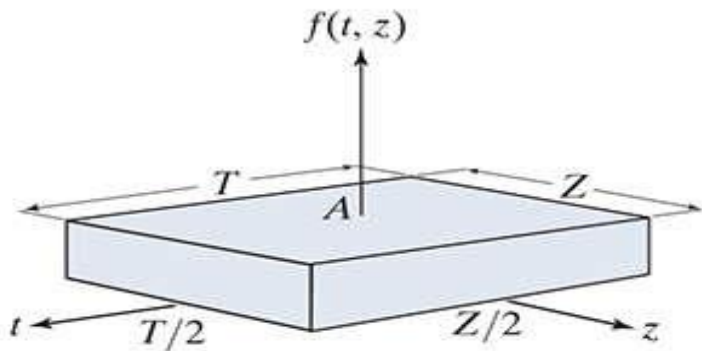
- A Transformada Inversa de Fourier de  $F(u, v)$  é definida por:

$$\mathfrak{F}^{-1}\{F(u, v)\} = f(x, y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(u, v) e^{i2\pi(ux+vy)} du dv$$

- As variáveis ( $u$  e  $v$ ) são denominadas variáveis de frequência.

# TF de uma função contínua simples (2D)

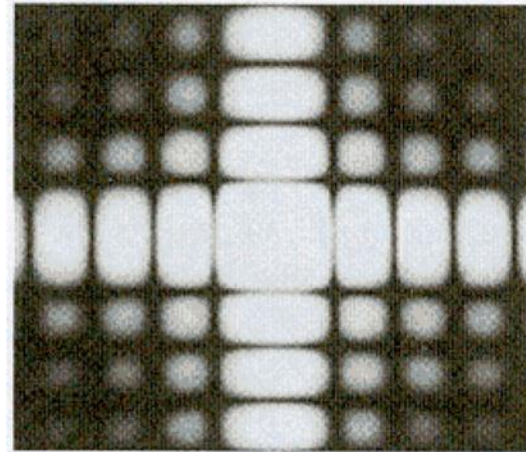
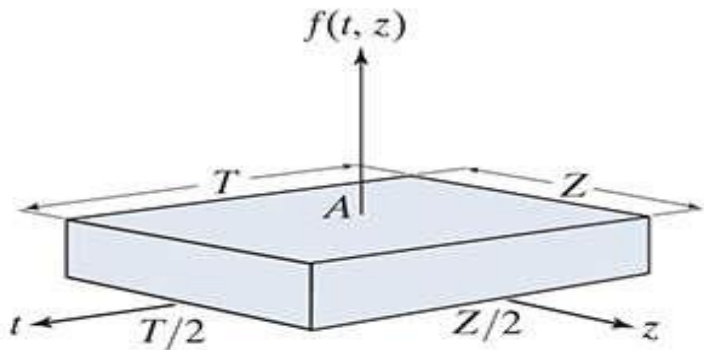
Espectro de Fourier





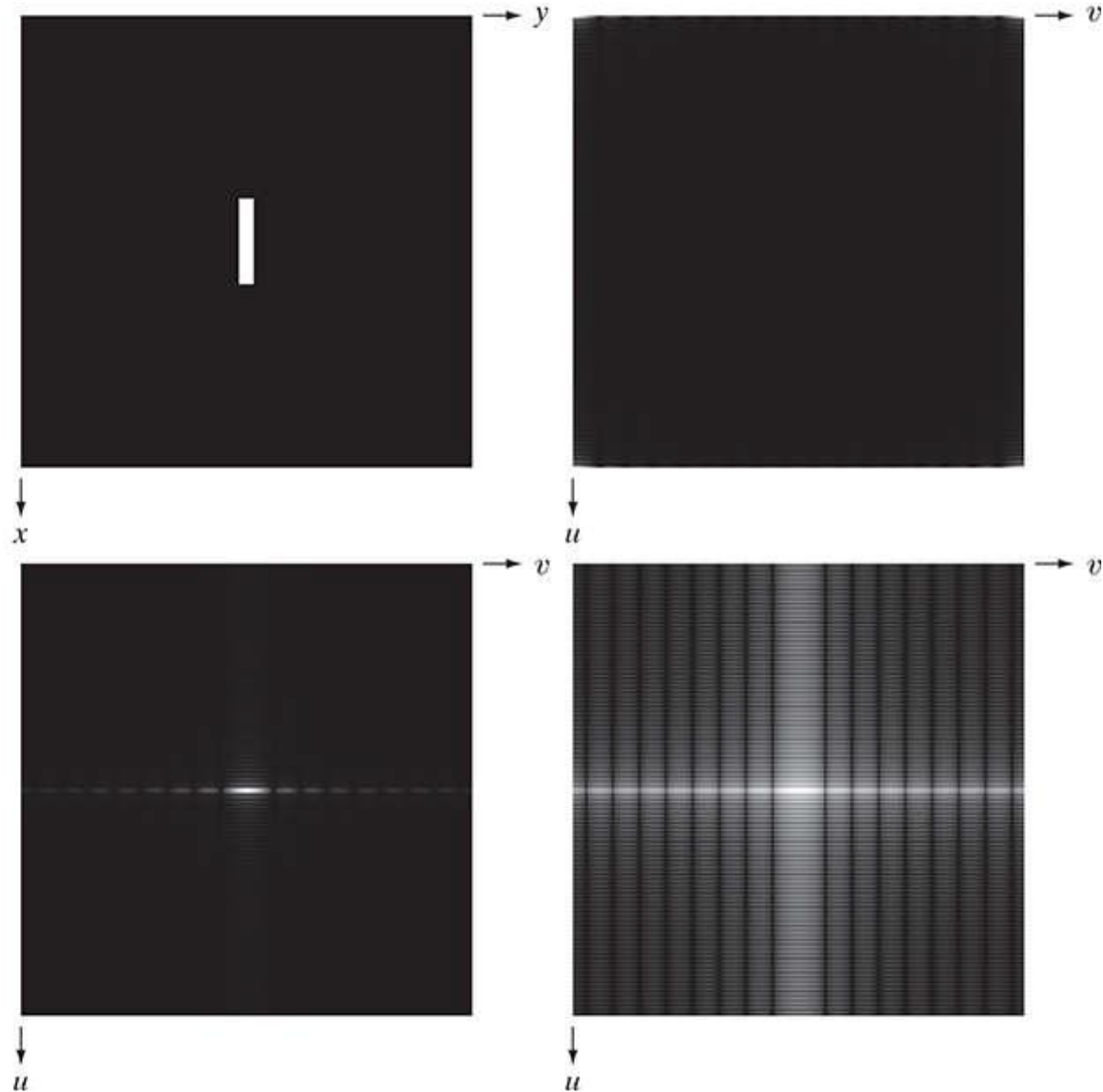
# TF de uma função contínua simples (2D)

Espectro como uma  
Imagem de Intensidades



# Espectro de um retângulo

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# Espectro de um retângulo

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