

Review of Engineering Mathematics Clarkson University

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- Special Functions
- Differential Equations
- Fourier Series and Transforms
- Probability and Random Processes
- Linear System Analysis

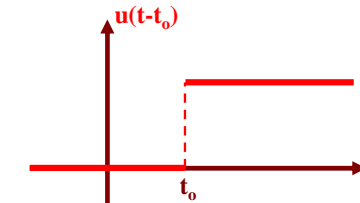
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Special Functions Clarkson University

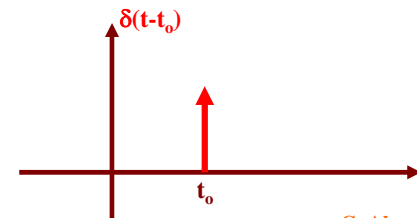
Unit Step Function

$$u(t - t_0) = \begin{cases} 1 & t \geq t_0 \\ 0 & t < t_0 \end{cases}$$



Dirac Delta Function

$$\delta(t - t_0) = \frac{du(t - t_0)}{dt}$$



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Properties of Delta Function Clarkson University

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t - t_0) dt = \int_{t_0 - \epsilon}^{t_0 + \epsilon} \delta(t - t_0) dt = 1$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) \delta(t - t_0) dt = \int_{t_0 - \epsilon}^{t_0 + \epsilon} f(t) \delta(t - t_0) dt = f(t_0)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^t f(t_1) \delta(t_1 - t_0) dt_1 = f(t_0) u(t - t_0)$$

$$\delta[a(t - t_0)] = \frac{1}{|a|} \delta(t - t_0)$$

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Special Functions Clarkson University

Error Function

$$\text{erf}(x) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt$$

$$\text{erfc}(x) = 1 - \text{erf}(x) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_x^{\infty} e^{-t^2} dt$$

$$\text{erf}(0) = 0 = \text{erfc}(\infty)$$

$$\text{erf}(-x) = -\text{erf}(x)$$

Exponential Integrals

$$E_i(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x \frac{e^t}{t} dt$$

$$E_n(x) = \int_1^{\infty} \frac{e^{-xt}}{t} dt$$

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Fourier Transforms

Fourier Integral Representation

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{i\omega(x-x')} f(x') dx' d\omega$$

Fourier Transform (Exponential)

$$\bar{f}(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-i\omega x'} f(x') dx'$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{i\omega x} \bar{f}(\omega) d\omega$$

Fourier Transform of Derivatives

$$\mathfrak{F} \left\{ \frac{df}{dx} \right\} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-i\omega x} \frac{df(x)}{dx} dx = i\omega \bar{f}(\omega)$$

$$\mathfrak{F} \left\{ \frac{d^2 f}{dx^2} \right\} = -\omega^2 \bar{f}(\omega)$$

$$\mathfrak{F} \left\{ \frac{d^n f}{dx^n} \right\} = (i\omega)^n \bar{f}(\omega)$$

Example

$$\frac{d^2 f}{dx^2} + a \frac{df}{dx} + bf = \delta(x - x_0)$$

$$-\infty < x < +\infty$$

Taking Fourier Transform

$$-\omega^2 \bar{f}(\omega) + ai\omega \bar{f}(\omega) + b\bar{f}(\omega) = e^{-i\omega x_0}$$

$$\bar{f}(\omega) = \frac{e^{-i\omega x_0}}{b - \omega^2 + ia\omega}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{i\omega(x-x_0)}}{b - \omega^2 + ia\omega} d\omega$$

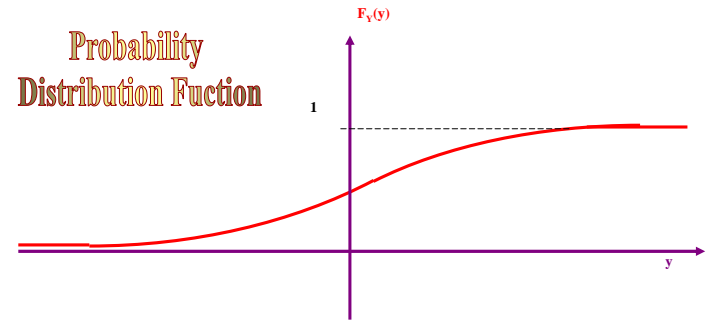
Table of Fourier Transform

$f(x)$	$\bar{f}(\omega)$
$f_1(x + x_0)$	$e^{i\omega x_0} \bar{f}_1(\omega)$
$\delta(x - x_0)$	$e^{-i\omega x_0}$
$e^{-\alpha x }$	$\frac{2\alpha}{\omega^2 + \alpha^2}$
$f_1(x) * f_2(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_1(\xi) f_2(x - \xi) d\xi$	$\bar{f}_1(\omega) \bar{f}_2(\omega)$
$\cos \omega_0 x$	$\pi [\delta(\omega - \omega_0) + \delta(\omega + \omega_0)]$
$e^{-\alpha x } \cos \beta x$	$\frac{2\alpha(\omega^2 + \alpha^2 + \beta^2)}{(\omega^2 - \beta^2 - \alpha^2)^2 + 4\alpha^2 \omega^2}$
$e^{-\alpha x } \left[\cos \beta x + \frac{\alpha}{\beta} \sin \beta x \right]$	$\frac{4\alpha(\alpha^2 + \beta^2)}{(\omega^2 - \beta^2 - \alpha^2)^2 + 4\alpha^2 \omega^2}$

Table of Fourier Transform

$f(x)$	$\bar{f}(\omega)$
$e^{-\alpha^2 x^2} \cos \beta x$	$\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2\alpha} \left[\exp\left\{-\frac{(\omega+\beta)^2}{4\alpha^2}\right\} + \exp\left\{-\frac{(\omega-\beta)^2}{4\alpha^2}\right\} \right]$
$e^{-\alpha^2 x^2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{\alpha} \exp\left\{-\frac{\omega^2}{4\alpha^2}\right\}$
$\frac{d^n}{dx^n} \delta(x)$	$(i\omega)^n$
$J_0(x)$	$\begin{cases} \frac{2}{\sqrt{1-\omega^2}} & \omega < 1 \\ 0 & \text{elsewhere} \end{cases}$

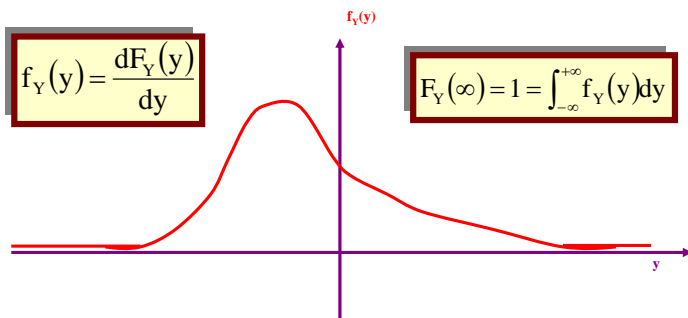
Probability and Random Processes



$$F_Y(y) = P\{Y \leq y\}$$

$$0 \leq F_Y(y) \leq 1$$

Probability Density Function



$$f_Y(y) = \frac{dF_Y(y)}{dy}$$

$$F_Y(\infty) = 1 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_Y(y) dy$$

$$P\{y_1 < Y \leq y_2\} = \int_{y_1}^{y_2} f_Y(y) dy = F_Y(y_2) - F_Y(y_1)$$

Probability and Random Processes

Expected Value

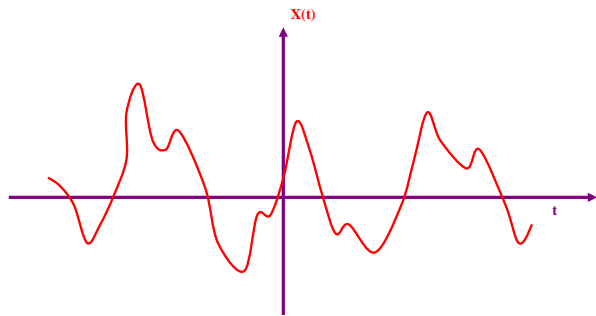
$$E\{Y\} = \bar{Y} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y f_Y(y) dy$$

$$E\{g(Y)\} = \overline{g(Y)} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(y) f_Y(y) dy$$

Variance

$$\sigma_Y^2 = E\{(Y - \bar{Y})^2\} = E\{Y^2\} - \bar{Y}^2$$

Stochastic Processes Clarkson University



$$E\{X(t)\} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xf_x(x, t)dx$$

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Stochastic Processes Clarkson University

Time Averaging $\Rightarrow \bar{X}(t) = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T X(t)dt \approx E\{X(t)\}$

Autocorrelation

$$R_{xx}(\tau) = E\{X(t+\tau)X(t)\} = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T X(t+\tau)X(t)dt$$

$$R_{xx}(0) = E\{X^2(t)\} = \overline{X^2(t)}$$

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Energy Spectrum Clarkson University

$$S_{xx}(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-i\omega\tau} R_{xx}(\tau) d\tau$$

$$R_{xx}(\tau) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{i\omega\tau} S_{xx}(\omega) d\omega$$

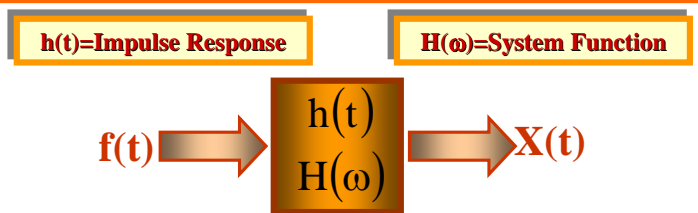
$$S_{xx}(\omega) = \frac{1}{T} |\tilde{X}(\omega)|^2$$

$$\tilde{X}(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-i\omega t} X(t) dt$$

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Linear Systems Analysis Clarkson University



$$X(t) = \int_0^t h(t-\tau)f(\tau)d\tau$$

$$H(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-i\omega t} h(t) dt$$

$$X(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(t-\tau)f(\tau)d\tau = h(t)*f(t)$$

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Linear Systems Analysis Clarkson University

Fourier Transform

$$\tilde{x}(\omega) = H(\omega)\tilde{f}(\omega)$$

$$S_{xx}(\omega) = \frac{1}{T}|\tilde{x}(\omega)|^2 = \frac{1}{T}|H(\omega)|^2|\tilde{f}(\omega)|^2 = |H(\omega)|^2 S_{ff}(\omega)$$

Spectral Relationship

$$S_{xx}(\omega) = |H(\omega)|^2 S_{ff}(\omega)$$

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Linear Systems Analysis - Impulse Response Clarkson University

$$\dot{x} + \alpha x = f(t) \implies h(t) = e^{-\alpha t}$$

$$\ddot{x} + 2\zeta\omega_0\dot{x} + \omega_0^2 x = f(t)$$

$$h(t) = \frac{1}{\omega_d} e^{-\zeta\omega_0 t} \sin \omega_d t \quad \omega_d = \omega_0 \sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}$$

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Numerical Solution of Differential Equations Clarkson University

$$\dot{x} + \alpha x = n(t)$$

Finite difference

$$\frac{x_{i+1} - x_i}{\Delta t} + \alpha x_{i+1} = n_i$$

$$x_{i+1} = \frac{1}{1 + \alpha\Delta t} x_i + \frac{\Delta t}{1 + \alpha\Delta t} n_i$$

$$x_i = x(t_i)$$

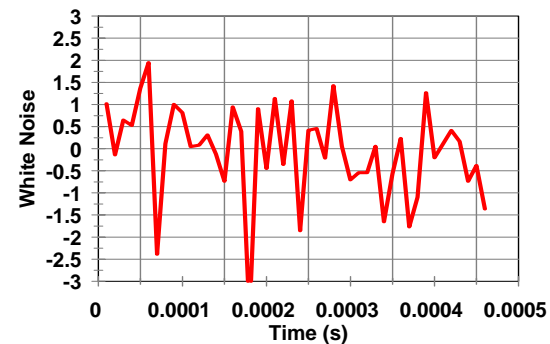
$$x_{i+1} = x_i + \Delta t n_i \quad \text{for } \alpha\Delta t \ll 1$$

$$x_{i+1} = \frac{1}{\alpha\Delta t} x_i + \frac{1}{\alpha} n_i \quad \text{for } \alpha\Delta t \gg 1$$

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White Noise Clarkson University



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