

Traduza os textos abaixo:

Texto 1

Given a set $\{a_0, \dots, a_n\}$ of points of \mathbb{R}^n , this set is said to be geometrically independent if for any (real) scalars t_i , the equations

$$\sum_{i=0}^n t_i = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \sum_{i=0}^n t_i a_i = 0,$$

imply that $t_0 = t_1 = \dots = t_n = 0$. It is clear that a one-point set is always geometrically independent. Simple algebra shows that in general $\{a_0, \dots, a_n\}$ is geometrically independent if and only if the vectors $a_1 - a_0, a_2 - a_0, \dots, a_n - a_0$ are linearly independent in the sense of ordinary linear algebra. Thus two distinct points in \mathbb{R}^n form a geometrically independent set, as do three non-collinear points, four non-coplanar points, and so on. Given a geometrically independent set of points $\{a_0, \dots, a_n\}$, we define the n-plane P spanned by these points to consist of all points $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ such that

$$\sum_{i=0}^n t_i a_i$$

for some scalars t_i with $\sum t_i = 1$. Since the a_i are geometrically independent, the t_i are uniquely determined by x . An affine transformation T of \mathbb{R}^n is a map that is a composition of translations (i.e., maps of the form $T(x) = x + p$ for fixed p), and non-singular linear transformations. If T is an affine transformation, it is immediate from the definitions that T preserves geometrically independent sets, and that T carries the plane P spanned by a_0, \dots, a_n onto the plane spanned by Ta_0, \dots, Ta_n .

Texto 2 Killer Sudoku Rules: Place numbers from 1 to 9 in the 9×9 grid. All cells in the grid must be filled up. Each row, column and marked 3×3 region of the grid must contain all the numbers 1 through 9 and no number can appear twice in the same row, column or 3×3 region. The grid cells can be a part of a cage, with an indicated sum. This indicated sum must be equal to the final sum of all numbers placed in the cells of that cage.

Texto 3

In this section we present the definition and some properties of the Caputo fractional derivatives. Definition: Let $[a, b]$ be a finite interval of the real line \mathbb{R} and $\alpha \geq 0$ a real number. If $n - 1 \leq \alpha < n$ and the function $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ has n continuous bounded derivatives in the classic sense, then the Caputo fractional derivative $(D^\alpha f)$ of order α is defined on $[a, b]$ by

$$(D^\alpha f)(s) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha - n)} \int_{a^s}^s (s - t)^{n-\alpha-1} f^{(n)}(t) dt,$$

where Γ is the well known gamma function.

From this definition we can easily prove D^α is a linear operator. The exponential law $D^\alpha D^\beta = D^{\alpha+\beta}$ is not true for any $\alpha > 0$ and $\beta > 0$. If J^α is the fractional Riemann-Liouville integral operator then

the Fundamental Calculus Theorem versions for the fractional derivatives and integrals are

$$(D^\alpha J^\alpha f)(s) = f(s) \quad \text{and} \quad (J^\alpha D^\alpha f)(s) = f(s) - \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(s-a)^k}{k!} f^{(k)}(a).$$

Tradução Texto 1

Given a set $\{a_0, \dots, a_n\}$ of points of \mathbb{R}^n , this set is said to be geometrically independent if for any (real) scalars t_i , the equations

$$\sum_{i=0}^n t_i = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \sum_{i=0}^n t_i a_i = 0,$$

imply that $t_0 = t_1 = \dots = t_n = 0$. Dado um conjunto $\{a_0, \dots, a_n\}$ de pontos de \mathbb{R}^n , este conjunto é dito ser geometricamente independente se para quaisquer escalares (reais) t_i , as equações

$$\sum_{i=0}^n t_i = 0 \quad \text{e} \quad \sum_{i=0}^n t_i a_i = 0,$$

implicam que $t_0 = t_1 = \dots = t_n = 0$.

It is clear that a one-point set is always geometrically independent. É claro que um conjunto de um ponto é sempre geometricamente independente.

Simple algebra shows that in general $\{a_0, \dots, a_n\}$ is geometrically independent if and only if the vectors $a_1 - a_0, a_2 - a_0, \dots, a_n - a_0$ are linearly independent in the sense of ordinary linear algebra. A álgebra simples mostra que em geral $\{a_0, \dots, a_n\}$ é geometricamente independente se e somente se os vetores $a_1 - a_0, a_2 - a_0, \dots, a_n - a_0$ são linearmente independentes no sentido da álgebra linear ordinária.

Thus two distinct points in \mathbb{R}^n form a geometrically independent set, as do three non-collinear points, four non-coplanar points, and so on. Assim, dois pontos distintos em \mathbb{R}^n formam um conjunto geometricamente independente, assim como três pontos não colineares, quatro pontos não coplanares e assim por diante.

Given a geometrically independent set of points $\{a_0, \dots, a_n\}$, we define the n-plane P spanned by these points to consist of all points $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ such that

$$\sum_{i=0}^n t_i a_i$$

for some scalars t_i with $\sum t_i = 1$. Dado um conjunto geometricamente independente de pontos $\{a_0, \dots, a_n\}$, definimos o n-plano P gerado por esses pontos para consistir em todos os pontos $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ tais que

$$\sum_{i=0}^n t_i a_i$$

para alguns escalares t_i com $\sum t_i = 1$.

Since the a_i are geometrically independent, the t_i are uniquely determined by x . Como os a_i são geometricamente independentes, os t_i são determinados exclusivamente por x .

An affine transformation T of \mathbb{R}^n is a map that is a composition of translations (i.e., maps of the form $T(x) = x + p$ for fixed p), and non-singular linear transformations. Uma transformação afim T de \mathbb{R}^n é uma aplicação que é uma composição de translações (ou seja, aplicações da forma $T(x) = x + p$ para p fixo) e transformações lineares não singulares.

If T is an affine transformation, it is immediate from the definitions that T preserves geometrically independent sets, and that T carries the plane P spanned by a_0, \dots, a_n onto the plane spanned by Ta_0, \dots, Ta_n . Se T é uma transformação afim, é imediato das definições que T preserva conjuntos geometricamente independentes, e que T carrega o plano P gerado por a_0, \dots, a_n no plano gerado por Ta_0, \dots, Ta_n .

tradução Texto 2

Killer Sudoku Rules: Place numbers from 1 to 9 in the 9×9 grid. Regras do Sudoku Assassino:
Coloque os números de 1 a 9 na grade 9×9

All cells in the grid must be filled up.Todas as células na grade devem ser preenchidas.

Each row, column and marked 3×3 region of the grid must contain all the numbers 1 through 9 and no number can appear twice in the same row, column or 3×3 region.Cada linha, coluna e região marcada 3×3 da grade deve conter todos os números de 1 a 9 e nenhum número pode aparecer duas vezes na mesma linha, coluna ou região 3×3 .

The grid cells can be a part of a cage, with an indicated sum.As células da grade podem ser parte de uma gaiola, com uma soma indicada.

This indicated sum must be equal to the final sum of all numbers placed in the cells of that cage.Esta soma indicada deve ser igual à soma final de todos os números colocados nas células daquela gaiola.

Tradução Texto 3

In this section we present the definition and some properties of the Caputo fractional derivatives.Nesta seção apresentamos a definição e algumas propriedades das derivadas fracionárias de Caputo.

Definition: Let $[a, b]$ be a finite interval of the real line \mathbb{R} and $\alpha \geq 0$ a real number. Definição:
Seja $[a, b]$ um intervalo finito da reta real \mathbb{R} e $\alpha \geq 0$ um número real.

If $n - 1 \leq \alpha < n$ and the function $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ has n continuous bounded derivatives in the classic sense, then the Caputo fractional derivative $(D^\alpha f)$ of order α is defined on $[a, b]$ by

$$(D^\alpha f)(s) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha - n)} \int_{a^s}^s (s - t)^{n-\alpha-1} f^{(n)}(t) dt,$$

where Γ is the well known gamma function. Se $n - 1 \leq \alpha < n$ e a função $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ tem n derivadas contínuas limitadas no sentido clássico, então a derivada fracionária de Caputo $(D^\alpha f)$ de ordem α é definida em $[a, b]$ por

$$(D^\alpha f)(s) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha - n)} \int_{a^s}^s (s - t)^{n-\alpha-1} f^{(n)}(t) dt,$$

onde Γ é a função gama bem conhecida.

From this definition we can easily prove D^α is a linear operator.A partir desta definição podemos facilmente provar que D^α é um operador linear.

The exponential law $D^\alpha D^\beta = D^{\alpha+\beta}$ is not true for any $\alpha > 0$ and $\beta > 0$.A lei exponencial $D^\alpha D^\beta = D^{\alpha+\beta}$ não é verdadeira para qualquer $\alpha > 0$ e $\beta > 0$

If J^α is the fractional Riemann-Liouville integral operator then the Fundamental Calculus Theorem versions for the fractional derivatives and integrals are

$$(D^\alpha J^\alpha f)(s) = f(s) \text{ and } (J^\alpha D^\alpha f)(s) = f(s) - \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(s-a)^k}{k!} f^{(k)a}.$$

Se J^α é o operador integral fracionário de Riemann-Liouville, então as versões do Teorema Fundamental do Cálculo para as derivadas fracionárias e integrais são

$$(D^\alpha J^\alpha f)(s) = f(s) \text{ e } (J^\alpha D^\alpha f)(s) = f(s) - \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(s-a)^k}{k!} f^{(k)a}.$$