MA-311-Cálculo III

3ª Prova

2

- 1. (1.5 pontos)
 - (a) (1.0) Encontre o intervalo de convergência da série $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n \ 3^n} (x+2)^n$. Não esqueça de testar os extremos do intervalo, se for o caso.
 - (b) (0.5) Encontre uma representação em série de potências em torno de x=0 da função $f(x)=\int_0^x e^{-t^2}\ dt.$
- 2. (2.0 pontos) Resolva a equação diferencial

$$(4-x^2)y'' + 2y = 0$$
 $y(0) = 2$ $y'(0) = 3$

através de uma série de potências em torno do ponto x=0. Encontre a relação de recorrência e as duas soluções linearmente independentes indicando o termo geral de cada solução.

- 3. (2.0 pontos) Considere a equação diferencial $2x^2y'' + 3xy' + (2x^2 1)y = 0$. Responda as seguintes questões:
 - (a) Escreva a forma geral da solução em séries de potências em torno do ponto x=2.
 - (b) Qual é o raio mínimo de convergência da série de potências em (a)?
 - (c) Escreva a forma geral da solução em série de Frobenius em torno do ponto x = 0.
 - (d) Qual é o raio mínimo de convergência da série de Frobenius em (c)?
- $4.\ (2.5\ pontos)$
 - (a) (1.5) Encontre a série de Fourier de cosenos da extensão par da função

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x & 0 \le x < 1, \\ 0 & 1 < x < 2 \end{cases}$$

- (b) (1.0) Utilize a parte (a) para encontrar a soma de $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{(\pi k)^2}\right) (1 \cos k\pi)$. Justifique via o teorema de convergência de Fourier em x = 1. (Dica: Considere o coeficiente de Fourier a_n no caso par n = 2k e no caso ímpar n = 2k + 1)
- (2.0 pontos) Resolva o seguinte problema usando o método de separação de variáveis justificando detalhadamente TODA a análise:

$$\begin{cases}
-2tu_x = 3x^2u_t \\
u(x,0) = -e^{2x^3} + 2e^{-x^3}.
\end{cases}$$

1b)
$$e^{x} = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{m}}{m!} + xeR$$

$$e^{-t^{2}} = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{m}}{m!} + xeR$$

$$f(x) = \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-t^{2}} dt = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{m}}{m!} \int_{0}^{x} t^{2m} dt$$

$$= \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \left[\frac{(-1)^{m}}{m!} t^{2m+1} \right]_{t=0}^{t=x} = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{m}}{m!} x^{2m+1}$$

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3a)
$$P(x) = 2x^2$$
, $P(2) \neq 0 \Rightarrow x = 2 \neq y$ parties $y(x) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} a_m (x-2)^m$

0,5

0,5

b) $x_1 = 2$ s' pambo ordinário $x_2 = 0$ s' o unico pamba simpular da squação. $\pi = |x_2 - x_1| = |0 - 2| = 2$ s' o nais munimo da solução.

C)
$$P(x) = \lambda x^{\lambda}$$
, $Q(x) = 3x$, $R(x) = \lambda x^{\lambda} - 1$
 $P(0) = 0 \implies x = 0 \text{ is pointo singular}$
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 $P_2 = \text{rais da sinis de Taylor de } \frac{R(x)}{P(x)} x^2 = x^2 - \frac{1}{2}$ em torno de x = 0.

$$P_1 = + \infty, \quad P_2 = + \infty$$

$$P_1 = + \infty, \quad P_3 = + \infty \quad \text{is now minum.}$$

b_m=0,+ m7,1 pois a extenção de f é uma função par $a_0 = \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L f(x) dx = \int_0^2 f(x) dx = \int_0^L x dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_0^L = \frac{L}{2}$ my, $\alpha_{m} = \frac{2}{L} \int_{0}^{L} f(x) \cos\left(\frac{m\tilde{n}x}{L}\right) dx = \int_{0}^{L} x \cos\left(\frac{m\tilde{n}x}{2}\right) dx$ $x \cos x \left(\frac{m\pi x}{2}\right) dx = \frac{2x}{m\pi} \sin \left(\frac{m\pi x}{2}\right) + \frac{4}{m^2 \pi^2} \cos x \left(\frac{m\pi x}{2}\right)$ $\alpha_{m} = \frac{2}{m\pi} \text{ Alm}\left(\frac{m\pi}{2}\right) + \frac{4}{m^{2}\pi^{2}} \left(\cos\left(\frac{m\pi}{2}\right) - 1\right)$ Ci revie de Faurier e dada por $\frac{1}{4} + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{2}{m i} Nem \left(\frac{m i}{2} \right) + \frac{4}{m^2 i} \left(co_2 \left(\frac{m i}{2} \right) - 1 \right) \right] co_2 \left(\frac{m i}{2} \right)$ 45) O Teorema de Fourier diz que a série de Fourier de f(x) x = 1 combinge pana $\frac{1}{2}(f(1+) + f(1-)) = \frac{1}{2}(0+1) = \frac{1}{2}$ m = 2k+1, $x = 1 \Rightarrow cos(m\pi x) = cos(k\pi+1/2) = 0, <math>\forall k \neq 0$ $\text{New}\left(\frac{m\overline{1}}{2}\right) = \text{New}\left(k\overline{1}\right) = 0$, $\text{Roz}\left(\frac{m\overline{1}}{2}\right) = \text{Roz}\left(k\overline{1}\right) = (-1)^k$ $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(k\pi)^2} (\cos k\pi - 1) \cos k\pi = \frac{1}{4} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 - \cos k\pi}{(\pi k)^2}$ $\frac{1}{H} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(k\pi)^2} (1 - \cos k\pi)$

5) (a)
$$\mu(x_1t) = \chi(x_1, T)t$$
 $\mu_x = \chi' \cdot T$, $\mu_t = \chi \cdot T'$

(b) $\Rightarrow -2t \chi' \cdot T = 3x^2 \chi \cdot T' \Rightarrow \frac{\chi'}{3x^2 \chi} = -\frac{T'}{2tT}, \forall x_1t$

Enths with the control of the following x'
 $\frac{\chi'}{3x^2 \chi} = -\frac{T'}{2tT} = \sigma + \chi_1 + t$

(1) $\chi' - 3x^2 \sigma \chi = 0$
 $\frac{\chi'}{3x^2 \chi} = 3x^2 \sigma \Rightarrow \ln \chi = \int 3x^2 \sigma dx = x^3 \sigma + C_1$
 $\chi = C_2 e^{\sigma x^3}$
 $\chi' = 3x^2 \sigma \Rightarrow \ln \chi = \int -2t \sigma dt = -t^2 \sigma + C_2$
 $\chi = C_2 e^{\sigma x^3}$
 $\chi = C_3 e^{\sigma x^3}$
 $\chi = C_4 e^{\sigma x^3}$
 $\chi =$