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Profesor(a): Jorge Iván Grupo: \_\_\_\_\_ Fecha: \_\_\_\_\_ Duración: 1.5 horas

1. Aplique separación de variables para resolver el problema mixto con valores en la frontera

$$\nabla^2(x, y) = 0 \text{ para } 0 < x < a, 0 < y < b$$

$$u(x, 0) = 0, u(x, b) = f(x) \text{ para } 0 \leq x \leq a$$

$$u(0, y) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(a, y) = 0 \text{ para } 0 \leq y \leq b$$

$$u(x, 0) = X(x)Y(0) = 0$$

$$Y(0) = 0$$

$$u(a, y) = X(a)Y(y) = 0$$

$$X(a) = 0$$

47

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(a, y) = X'(a)Y(y) = 0$$

$$X'(a) = 0$$

$$X'(a) = 0$$

Supongamos una solución de la forma  $u(x, y) = X(x)Y(y)$

$$\nabla^2(x, y) = X''Y + XY'' = 0$$

$$\textcircled{1} X'' + \lambda X = 0$$

$$\frac{X''}{X} = -\frac{Y''}{Y} = -\lambda$$

$$X(0) = 0, X'(a) = 0$$

$$\textcircled{2} Y'' - \lambda Y = 0$$

$$Y(0) = 0$$

Para  $\textcircled{1} \rightarrow \lambda \leq 0$  no conduce a nada.  $\lambda > 0 \rightarrow \lambda = \alpha^2 \Rightarrow X'' + \alpha^2 X = 0$

$$X(x) = a \cos(\alpha x) + b \sin(\alpha x)$$

$$X(0) = a = 0 \rightarrow X(x) = b \sin(\alpha x) \rightarrow \frac{dX(x)}{dx} = b \cos(\alpha x) \rightarrow X'(a) = b \cos(\alpha a) = 0$$

$$\alpha a = \frac{(2n-1)\pi}{2} \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{(2n-1)\pi}{2a} \rightarrow X(x) = b \sin\left(\frac{(2n-1)\pi x}{2a}\right)$$

Para  $\textcircled{2} \rightarrow \lambda > 0: \lambda > 0 \rightarrow \lambda = \alpha^2. Y'' - \alpha^2 Y = 0$  con  $\alpha = \frac{(2n-1)\pi}{2a}$

$$Y'' - \frac{(2n-1)^2 \pi^2}{4a^2} Y = 0 \rightarrow Y(y) = c e^{\frac{(2n-1)\pi y}{2a}} + d e^{-\frac{(2n-1)\pi y}{2a}}$$

$$Y(0) = c + d = 0 \rightarrow d = -c. Y(y) = c \left( e^{\frac{(2n-1)\pi y}{2a}} - e^{-\frac{(2n-1)\pi y}{2a}} \right) = c \sinh\left(\frac{(2n-1)\pi y}{2a}\right)$$

$$u_n(x, y) = b_n \sin\left(\frac{(2n-1)\pi x}{2a}\right) \sinh\left(\frac{(2n-1)\pi y}{2a}\right)$$

Que son soluciones que satisfacen la ecuación de Laplace. Para satisfacer la condición  $u(x, b) = f(x)$ , consideremos (por principio de superposición) la solución

$$u(x, y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin\left(\frac{(2n-1)\pi x}{2a}\right) \sinh\left(\frac{(2n-1)\pi y}{2a}\right)$$

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$$u(x, b) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin\left(\frac{(2n-1)\pi x}{2a}\right) \sinh\left(\frac{(2n-1)\pi b}{2a}\right) = f(x)$$

Desarrollo en serie de Fourier en seno para  $f(x)$  en  $[0, a]$ , en términos impares.

luego,

$$\sinh\left(\frac{(2n-1)\pi b}{2a}\right) b_n = \frac{2}{a} \int_0^a f(\xi) \sin\left(\frac{(2n-1)\pi \xi}{a}\right) d\xi$$

$$u(x, y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{2}{a} \int_0^a f(\xi) \sin\left(\frac{(2n-1)\pi \xi}{a}\right) d\xi \right) \sin\left(\frac{(2n-1)\pi x}{2a}\right) \sinh\left(\frac{(2n-1)\pi y}{2a}\right)$$

2. Resolver el problema de  $\nabla^2 u(x, y) = 0$  para  $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$  para  $u(x, y) = x^2 - y^2$  para  $x$

Transformado el problema  $\nabla^2 u(x, y) = 0 \rightarrow \nabla^2 u(x, y) = x^2 - y^2$



$$\nabla^2(r, \theta) = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2}$$

2. Resolver el problema de Dirichlet convirtiendo a coordenadas polares

$$\nabla^2(x, y) = 0 \text{ para } x^2 + y^2 < 4$$

$$u(x, y) = x^2 - y^2 \text{ para } x^2 + y^2 = 4$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = r^2$$

$$x = r \cos \theta$$

$$y = r \sin \theta$$

$$r < 2$$

$$-\pi < \theta < \pi$$



Transformando el problema a coordenadas polares:

$$\nabla^2(x, y) = 0 \rightarrow \nabla^2(r, \theta) = 0 \text{ para } r < 2$$

Sobre la frontera,  $r = 2$   
 $u(2, \theta) = f(\theta)$

$$u(x, y) = x^2 - y^2 \rightarrow u(r, \theta) = (r \cos \theta)^2 - (r \sin \theta)^2 = r^2 (\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta)$$

$$u(r, \theta) = r^2 \cos 2\theta, \text{ para } r^2 = 4 \rightarrow r = 2$$

$$u(2, \theta) = 4 \cos 2\theta$$

∴ El nuevo problema a resolver es

$$\nabla^2(r, \theta) = 0, \quad r < 2$$

$$u(2, \theta) = 4 \cos 2\theta$$

Se puede verificar que las funciones

$$\{r^n \sin(n\theta), r^n \cos(n\theta), 1\} \text{ con}$$

funciones armónicas en coordenadas polares, luego para cada  $n$

Se tiene una solución de la forma  $u_n(r, \theta) = r^n (a_n \cos(n\theta) + b_n \sin(n\theta))$

Para que se cumpla la ecuación de Laplace en coordenadas polares. Para que se cumpla la condición de frontera  $u(2, \theta) = 4 \cos 2\theta$

consideremos la solución

$$u(r, \theta) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} r^n (a_n \cos(n\theta) + b_n \sin(n\theta)) \quad (*)$$

$$u(2, \theta) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2^n (a_n \cos(n\theta) + b_n \sin(n\theta)) = 4 \cos 2\theta$$

Desarrollo en serie de Fourier de  $4 \cos 2\theta$  en  $[-\pi, \pi]$

$$\text{Luego, } a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} 4 \cos(2\xi) d\xi = \frac{4}{\pi} \left( \frac{\sin(2\xi)}{2} \right)_{-\pi}^{\pi} = 0$$

$$\cos(A+B) = \cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B$$

$$+ \cos(A-B)$$

$$+ \sin A \sin B$$

$$2^n a_n = \frac{4}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos(2\xi) \cos(n\xi) d\xi = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (\cos((n+2)\xi) + \cos((n-2)\xi)) d\xi$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \left[ \frac{\sin((n+2)\xi)}{n+2} + \frac{\sin((n-2)\xi)}{n-2} \right]_{-\pi}^{\pi} = \frac{4}{\pi} \left[ \frac{\sin((n+2)\pi)}{n+2} + \frac{\sin((n-2)\pi)}{n-2} \right]$$

$$= 0 \quad \forall n \neq 2$$

Inspira Crea Transforma

Vigilada Mineducación

este término es 0  $\forall n \neq 2$

$$2^n a_n = \frac{4 \left( \frac{\sin((n-2)\pi)}{n-2} \right)}{\pi} \Delta_n$$

tiene forma  $\frac{0}{0}$   
 $\Rightarrow$  L'Hôpital

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 2} \Delta_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sin((n-2)\pi)}{n-2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow 2} \left[ \frac{\sin(n\pi) \cos(2\pi) - \sin(2\pi) \cos(n\pi)}{n-2} \right]$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow 2} \left( \frac{\sin(n\pi)}{n-2} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow 2} \left( \frac{\pi \cos(n\pi)}{1} \right) = \pi$$

L'Hôpital

Luego,

$$a_n = \begin{cases} 0, & \forall n \neq 2 \\ \frac{4}{2^n}, & n=2 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 0, & n \neq 2 \\ 1, & n=2 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Para } b_n, 2^n b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos(2\xi) \sin(n\xi) d\xi = 0$$

porque es función impar.

Reemplazando en (\*),

$$u(r, \theta) = r^2 \cos(2\theta)$$

$$u(r, \theta) = \frac{L}{4} r^2 \cos 2\theta$$

Que es la solución al problema de Dirichlet en polares.

En cartesianas:

$$u(r, \theta) = r^2 \cos(2\theta) = r^2 (2 \cos^2 \theta - 1)$$

$$= 2r^2 \cos^2 \theta - r^2$$

$$x = r \cos \theta$$

$$x^2 = r^2 \cos^2 \theta$$

$$\text{Luego, } u(x, y) = 2x^2 - (x^2 + y^2) = x^2 - y^2$$



3. Resolver el problema  $\nabla^2(x, y) = -h$  con  $h$  una constante positiva, para la banda

$0 < x < \pi$ ,  $y > 0$  y con valores en la frontera

$u(0, y) = 0$ ,  $u(\pi, y) = 0$  para  $y > 0$

$u(x, 0) = B \sin(x)$  para  $0 < x < \pi$

→ Por transformada finita en  $x$

$$\tilde{S}[f](n) = \int_0^\pi f(\xi) \delta \sin(n\xi) d\xi = \tilde{f}(n)$$

$$\nabla^2(x, y) = -h$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = -h$$

$$\tilde{S}_x \left[ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \right] + \tilde{S}_x \left[ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right] = \tilde{S}_x [-h]$$

$$\text{Sea } \tilde{S}_x [u(x, y)] = \tilde{u}_s(n, y)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Calculemos } \tilde{S}_x [-h] &= \int_0^\pi -h \delta \sin(n\xi) d\xi = -h \left( \frac{\cos(n\xi)}{n} \right)_0^\pi = -h \left( \frac{\cos(n\pi) - \cos(0)}{n} \right) \\ &= h \left( \frac{1 - (-1)^n}{n} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luego, } -n^2 \tilde{u}_s(n, y) - n^2 u(0, y) - n^2 (-1)^n u(\pi, y) + \frac{\partial^2 \tilde{u}_s(n, y)}{\partial y^2} &= h \left( \frac{1 - (-1)^n}{n} \right) \\ -n^2 \tilde{u}_s(n, y) + \frac{\partial^2 \tilde{u}_s(n, y)}{\partial y^2} &= h \left( \frac{1 - (-1)^n}{n} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Ecuación diferencial ordinaria en } y. \quad \frac{\partial^2 \tilde{u}_s(n, y)}{\partial y^2} - n^2 \tilde{u}_s(n, y) = h \left( \frac{1 - (-1)^n}{n} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sujeta a } u(x, 0) = B \sin(x) \rightarrow \tilde{u}_s(n, 0) &= \int_0^\pi B \sin(x) \delta \sin(nx) dx = \frac{B}{2} \int_0^\pi (\cos((n-1)x) - \cos((n+1)x)) dx \\ \tilde{u}_s(n, 0) &= \frac{B}{2} \left[ \frac{\sin((n-1)x)}{n-1} - \frac{\sin((n+1)x)}{n+1} \right]_0^\pi = \frac{B}{2} \left[ \frac{\sin((n-1)\pi)}{n-1} - \frac{\sin((n+1)\pi)}{n+1} \right] \\ \tilde{u}_s(n, 0) &= \frac{B}{2} \left( \frac{\sin((n-1)\pi)}{n-1} \right) = \begin{cases} 0, & n \neq 1 \\ B, & n = 1 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$1 = \lim_{n \rightarrow 1} \frac{B}{2} \left( \frac{\sin((n-1)\pi)}{n-1} \right) \stackrel{\text{L'Hôpital}}{=} \frac{B}{2} \left( \frac{\pi \cos((n-1)\pi)}{1} \right) = \frac{B\pi}{2}$$

$$\tilde{u}_s(n, 0) = \begin{cases} 0, & n \neq 1 \\ \frac{B\pi}{2}, & n = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 \tilde{u}_s(n, y)}{\partial y^2} - n^2 \tilde{u}_s(n, y) = h \left( \frac{1 - (-1)^n}{n} \right) \\ \tilde{u}_s(n, 0) = \begin{cases} 0, & n \neq 1 \\ \frac{B\pi}{2}, & n = 1 \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Sea } g(n) = \tilde{u}_s(n, 0)$$

Solución homogénea

$$\tilde{u}_{sh}(n,y) = ce^{ny} + de^{-ny}$$

Para que la solución sea acotada, se hace  $c=0$ , porque  $y > 0$ .

$$\tilde{u}_{sh}(n,y) = de^{-ny}$$

$$\tilde{u}_{sh}(n,0) = d = g(n) = \begin{cases} 0 & n \neq 1 \\ \frac{8\pi}{2}, & n=1 \end{cases}$$

Solución Particular: Se supone una solución particular constante, ya que el conjunto fundamental de soluciones es una constante.

$$\tilde{u}_p(n,y) = K \rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 \tilde{u}_p(n,y)}{\partial y^2} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \text{En la ec. diferencial: } 0 - n^2 K = h \frac{(1-(-1)^n)}{n^3}$$

la solución general es

$$\rightarrow K = -\frac{h(1-(-1)^n)}{n^3}$$

$$\tilde{u}(n,y) = \tilde{u}_{sh}(n,y) + \tilde{u}_p(n,y) = g(n)e^{-ny} - \frac{h(1-(-1)^n)}{n^3}$$

Aplicando transformada inversa:

$$u(x,y) = \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( g(n)e^{-ny} - \frac{h(1-(-1)^n)}{n^3} \right) \sin(nx)$$

$$\text{donde } g(n) = \begin{cases} 0, & n \neq 1 \\ \frac{8\pi}{2}, & n=1 \end{cases}$$