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Resolvage de Exame de 23/01/2018 (AM3-CD3)
 1.(a) y'+ (mint-1)y = 6t sint, y(11) = 311.
   A EDO el linear de 15 orden; Browne-se um fator integrante: com
   alt = rint - 1 , Alt = - cost - log t é une princitée de c(t), pare
    too. Un fe de integrente mo
      e^{A(t)} = e^{-\cos t} \cdot \frac{1}{t} \quad (4 > 0).
   Multiplicando c eq. dode por e Alti obtem-se
       (ye st 1) = 6 x. sint. 1 = cost
   Istagrando en ambos os lodos,
        y = cost 1 = 6 = cost + C = y = 6 t + C e . t (+so),
   Com (I y(11) = 311, vem
        311 = 611 + C e T (=) 3-6 = C e (=) C = -3e
   logo, a notico pretendido é
        y = 6t - 3e t e^{-3t} (2 - e^{-1+\cos t}), em 30, to E.
(b) (a) y'= 16-y2. O domínio deste +DO é IR2.
    Camo 16-y2=(4-y)(4+y), y=4 e y=-4 res ndo coes em 12
    de EDO dede (são os portes de equilíbrio).
    Pare volvicées distirtas y, pelo TEU tem-se que y(+)=4 e
    y(+)=-4, ++ (une vet que os gréficos de notución mos se cuntery)
    Assim, pare y + ±4, veru
(1)=) I les Not dos Gef Indet, promem-n constants
A, B tais que
                       A + B = 1 (=) A(4+8) + B(4-4) = 1
                                           y=4 8 A=1 60 A=1/8
Obtem-& entes
                                           7=-4 8B=16B=1/2
      y' [ 1 + 1 ] = 8 (g)
   (=)-log |4-4| + log |4+4| = 8++C (CER)
    (=) log |4+4 | = 8 x + C <=> \frac{4+4}{4-4} = \text{Xe}, com K= te (\( \in \text{Risof} \))
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Explicitando ague a notras y=y(t); 4+4= Ke (4-4) (=) (1+Ke)y=4(Ke-1)60 (=) y = 4 (ke⁸⁺-1) em intervelos I ande 1+ Ke⁸⁺ +0, Assim pare alon dan volucies y=y (y=-y en IR, fare $K \in O$ S(-K)têm-se as notocores dedos por $y = \frac{4(ke^{-1})}{1 + ke^{8t}}$ em 1R se k > 0em 1 - o, $-\frac{1}{8} \log(-k)[$ em $]-\frac{1}{8} \log(-k)$, to [ne K<0. (c) $2xy^2 - 2xy + (2x^2y + 2y - x^2)y = 0$ 0 domínio da €DO é IR². Cemo a EDO é exacta (de fado du -du), prouve-s un botonial I pokncial De de (4,0). $\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial y} = 2 n^2 y + 2y - u^2 \quad (2)$ Derivado (1) en orden a y e ignalando a (2), vem que $2x^{2}y - x^{2} + 4(y) = 2x^{2}y + 2y - x^{2}$ so $4(y) = 2y (-34(y) = y^{2} + c$. € (x/y) = x²y² - x²y + y² e' mm potencial de (4,0) en 12² e en nolvoir de EDO 4+1 =0 not dodos ve forme implicite por , c ansterte (3) $\chi^2 y^2 - \chi^2 y + y^2 = C$ em (3) vem que Can c C. I y(0)=-1, sustituindo e offices pretendide é 1=c; logo, ne fine implicit, dede p^{8x} $x^2y^2 - x^2y + y^2 = 1$ Como se trête de une eq. de grav 2 em y, failments Se explicite y: $(x^{2}+1)y^{2}-x^{2}y-1=0 \iff y=\frac{x^{2}+1}{2(1+x^{2})}=\frac{x^{2}+1(x^{2}+2)^{2}}{2(1+x^{2})}=\frac{x^{2}+1(x^{2}+2)}$

donde se dedut que $y = \frac{x^2 + (x^2 + 2)}{2(1 + x^2)} = \frac{2x^2 + 2}{2(1 + x^2)} = 1$ (o que mcs sodister a C.I.y(o)=-1) $y = \frac{\chi^2 - (\chi^2 + 2)}{2(1 + \chi^2)} = -\frac{2}{2(1 + \chi^2)} = -\frac{1}{1 + \chi^2} = \frac{1}{1 + \chi^2} = \frac{1}{1 + \chi^2}$ nolocal pretendido e' y = - 1 x EIR. 2. n' = An, $n = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ Prouve un-se os vol. pp. de A: |A-XI|=|1-1 = (1-1)+4 (3) (a) (x-1)=-4 (a) x-1= ±2i (b) x=1±2i. Com l= 1+2i poure-in um setter pp associado: $AV = \lambda V$ $(4 V = [V_1] \neq 0$ $\{V_1 - V_2 = (1 + 2i)V_1 \in Y_2 = 2iV_1 \in Y_1 - V_2 = (1 + 2i)V_2 = ($ Por exemplo, v= [-i] & um vector pp. amociado a), pelo que noblem une not complexe de de jor $e^{(1+2i)T}V = e^{t} e^{2it} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2i \end{bmatrix} = e^{t} (\cos(2t) + i \sin(2t)) \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2i \end{bmatrix}$ $= e^{t} \left[\cos (2t) \right] + i e^{t} \left[\frac{2 \sin (2t)}{-2 \cos (2t)} \right]$ $= \left[\frac{1}{2 \sin (2t)} \right] + i e^{t} \left[\frac{2 \sin (2t)}{-2 \cos (2t)} \right]$ $= \left[\frac{1}{2 \sin (2t)} \right] + i e^{t} \left[\frac{2 \sin (2t)}{-2 \cos (2t)} \right]$ $= \left[\frac{1}{2 \sin (2t)} \right] + i e^{t} \left[\frac{2 \sin (2t)}{-2 \cos (2t)} \right]$ $= \left[\frac{1}{2 \sin (2t)} \right] + i e^{t} \left[\frac{2 \sin (2t)}{-2 \cos (2t)} \right]$ $= \left[\frac{1}{2 \sin (2t)} \right] + i e^{t} \left[\frac{2 \sin (2t)}{-2 \cos (2t)} \right]$ $= \left[\frac{1}{2 \sin (2t)} \right] + i e^{t} \left[\frac{2 \sin (2t)}{-2 \cos (2t)} \right]$ $= \left[\frac{1}{2 \sin (2t)} \right] + i e^{t} \left[\frac{2 \sin (2t)}{-2 \cos (2t)} \right]$ $= \left[\frac{1}{2 \sin (2t)} \right] + i e^{t} \left[\frac{2 \sin (2t)}{-2 \cos (2t)} \right]$ $= \left[\frac{1}{2 \sin (2t)} \right] + i e^{t} \left[\frac{2 \sin (2t)}{-2 \cos (2t)} \right]$ $= \left[\frac{1}{2 \sin (2t)} \right] + i e^{t} \left[\frac{2 \sin (2t)}{-2 \cos (2t)} \right]$ $= \left[\frac{1}{2 \sin (2t)} \right] + i e^{t} \left[\frac{2 \sin (2t)}{-2 \cos (2t)} \right]$ $= \left[\frac{1}{2 \sin (2t)} \right] + i e^{t} \left[\frac{2 \sin (2t)}{-2 \cos (2t)} \right]$ $= \left[\frac{1}{2 \sin (2t)} \right] + i e^{t} \left[\frac{2 \sin (2t)}{-2 \cos (2t)} \right]$ $= \left[\frac{1}{2 \sin (2t)} \right] + i e^{t} \left[\frac{2 \sin (2t)}{-2 \cos (2t)} \right]$ $= \left[\frac{1}{2 \sin (2t)} \right] + i e^{t} \left[\frac{2 \sin (2t)}{-2 \cos (2t)} \right]$ $= \left[\frac{1}{2 \sin (2t)} \right] + i e^{t} \left[\frac{2 \sin (2t)}{-2 \cos (2t)} \right]$ $= \left[\frac{1}{2 \sin (2t)} \right] + i e^{t} \left[\frac{2 \sin (2t)}{-2 \cos (2t)} \right]$ $= \left[\frac{1}{2 \sin (2t)} \right] + i e^{t} \left[\frac{2 \sin (2t)}{-2 \cos (2t)} \right]$ $= \left[\frac{1}{2 \sin (2t)} \right] + i e^{t} \left[\frac{2 \sin (2t)}{-2 \cos (2t)} \right]$ $= \left[\frac{1}{2 \sin (2t)} \right] + i e^{t} \left[\frac{2 \sin (2t)}{-2 \cos (2t)} \right]$ $= \left[\frac{1}{2 \sin (2t)} \right] + i e^{t} \left[\frac{2 \sin (2t)}{-2 \cos (2t)} \right]$ $= \left[\frac{1}{2 \sin (2t)} \right] + i e^{t} \left[\frac{2 \sin (2t)}{-2 \cos (2t)} \right]$ $= \left[\frac{1}{2 \sin (2t)} \right] + i e^{t} \left[\frac{2 \sin (2t)}{-2 \cos (2t)} \right]$ $= \left[\frac{1}{2 \sin (2t)} \right] + i e^{t} \left[\frac{2 \sin (2t)}{-2 \cos (2t)} \right]$ $= \left[\frac{1}{2 \sin (2t)} \right] + i e^{t} \left[\frac{2 \sin (2t)}{-2 \cos (2t)} \right]$ $= \left[\frac{1}{2 \sin (2t)} \right] + i e^{t} \left[\frac{2 \sin (2t)}{-2 \cos (2t)} \right]$ $= \left[\frac{1}{2 \sin (2t)} \right] + i e^{t} \left[\frac{1}{2 \sin (2t)} \right]$ $= \left[\frac{1}{2 \sin (2t)} \right] + i e^{t} \left[\frac{1}{2 \sin (2t)} \right]$ $= \left[\frac{1}{2 \sin (2t)} \right] + i e^{t} \left[\frac{1}{2 \sin (2t)} \right]$ $= \left[\frac{1}{2 \sin (2t)} \right]$ $= \left[\frac{1}{2 \sin (2t)} \right] + i e^{t} \left[\frac{1}{2 \sin (2t)} \right]$ $= \left[\frac{1}{2 \sin (2t)} \right] + i e^{t} \left[\frac{1}{2 \sin (2t)} \right]$ $= \left[\frac{1}{2 \sin$ m.f.s. e de de por XH)= $\int e^{t} \cos(2t)$ $e^{t} \sin(2t)$ $e^{t} \left[\sin(2t)\right]$ $-2e^{t} \cos(2t)$ 3 (a) pl 3. 1+f=1+2x em J-11, 11 [, 1+f'é 211-puisdico. 0 seu gréfico en J-371,311[é de do chaixo: -3π 2π $-\pi$ π π π π π π π

Sendo S(x) a some de série acturier de f' tem-se $S(-15\pi) = S(\pi) = f(\pi) + f(\pi) = 0$ $S(\frac{511}{2}) = S(2\pi + \frac{11}{2}) = S(\frac{11}{2}) = P(\frac{11}{2}) = \frac{1}{12}$ 14) Usando a identidade de Parseval. $CO = \frac{5}{2}$ $\|f\|^2 = \int_{-1}^{11} x^2 dx = T\left(\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{ao^2}{2} + \frac{ao^2}{2} + \frac{ao^2}{2}\right)$ (can $a_{m} = \frac{4(-1)}{4}$ $||f||^2 = 2 \int_0^{\pi} x^4 dx = \frac{2}{5} \pi^5$ (1) (bm20): $e^{-\frac{1}{11}\left(\frac{G_0^2}{2} + \sum_{n \geq 1} G_n^2\right)} = \frac{1}{11}\left[\frac{4\pi^4}{2\cdot 9} + \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{16}{n^4}\right] (2).$ (=) $\frac{1}{45} = \frac{11}{8} \left(\frac{9-5}{45} \right) = \frac{11}{8} \cdot \frac{4}{45} = \frac{11}{90}$ 4. (a) C; (b) B; (c) B. 5. (a) A fe. P(2) = log (2+i) e' 22+9=0 holomonse em C 1(\{\alpha-i: \times (7 7 = ±3; (Note-se que Z+i vão pode partemier Como a conve o doda abeito n'uplesmente canexo ande f é holomonte, polo Ceuchy tem-& que Sf(+)d+=0. (m) f(7)=3 et +1 e' holomonse en (1)-ivijievzy esté aubos no interior de cure, pois | +i \(\frac{1}{2} - 1 \) = \(\frac{2}{1} + 1 = \(\frac{1}{3} \) < 2 = reio de circumferêncie \(\frac{1}{3} \)

Pelo T. Couchy pare multiplamente lonexos, regulos de Fic, 3 $\int_{|z-1|=2}^{3} \frac{3e^{\frac{2^{2}+i}{2}}}{z^{2}+i} dz = \int_{|z-1|=2}^{3} \frac{3e^{\frac{2^{2}+i}{2}}}{z^{2}+\sqrt{2}i} dz + \int_{|z-1|=2}^{3} \frac{3e^{\frac{2^{2}+i}{2}}}{z^{2}+\sqrt{2}i} dz$ $(pare \in 50) \quad C_{\epsilon}(-iC_{\epsilon}) \quad C_{\epsilon}(iV_{\epsilon})$ $(\tilde{R}c) = 2\pi i \left\{ \frac{3e^{2} + i}{2 - \sqrt{2}i} \right\} + \left(\frac{3e^{2} + i}{3 + \sqrt{2}i} \right) = 2\pi i$ $= 2\pi i \left[\frac{3e^{2} + i}{2 - \sqrt{2}i} + \frac{3e^{2} + i}{2 \sqrt{2}i} \right] = 0.$ (iii) A fe. f(2)=23 cos (2i) dt é holomorfe en C1/04. Como a mugularidade o esté no interior de unve, pelo T. Residuos veun 5 f(z) dz = zTi Res (f,0). Como t=0 e une singularidade essencial, colunte-se a_1 atrevés de me rivie de louvent: de table, ten-se 2^{3} cos $\left|\frac{2i}{t}\right| = 2^{3} \left[1 - \left(\frac{2i}{t}\right)^{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2!} + \left(\frac{2i}{t}\right)^{4} \cdot \frac{1}{4!} + \cdots\right]$ $=\frac{2}{7}+27+\frac{24}{4!}\cdot\frac{1}{7}+\cdots$, pulo que $a_{-1}=\frac{24}{4\times3\times2}=\frac{2}{3}$ Logo Stylet = 211: 2 = 411 is 6. (a) A; (b) A; (c) A 7. (a) $f(z) = e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}} = e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}} [z + \pi - \pi] = e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}} = e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}$ ==i \(\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \pi \right) \right)^{\text{\ti}}}}}} \end{case}}} = \end{case}} } \end{case}} \end{case} \end{case}} \end{case}} \end{case} \end{case}} \end{case}} \end{case}} \taketa \text{\t $=-i\sum_{\substack{m\geq 0\\ 2^mm!}}\frac{i^m}{(2+i1)^m}=\sum_{\substack{m\geq 0\\ 2^mm!}}\frac{-i^{m+1}}{2^mm!}(2+i1)^m$ $1^2\in\mathbb{C}.$

(b) Em g(t) = (2-2/2) + tem-& & holomorfe em (1-40,24) = - (2-2/2)

l'odemos entro je afrancis sem remiso à tebele, que o nois and de anougenire de révie pedide é B_2(2)=\$7EC :0<|2-2/12/ $g(t) = \frac{1}{(z-2)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{(z-2)+2} = \frac{1}{(z-2)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1+(\frac{z-2}{2})} = \frac{1}{(z-2)^2} \cdot \frac{1$ $=\frac{1}{(2-2)^2}\cdot\frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{1-[-\frac{(2-2)}{2}]}{1-[-\frac{(2-2)}{2}]}$ (+e), de) $=\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2-2}\right)^{2}\cdot\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{m}=\frac{1}{2}\left(-1\right)^{m}\frac{1}{2^{m+1}}\left(\frac{1}{2-2}\right)^{m}=\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{m}=\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{m}$ [Pare determinar o and de communiar, poder-si-ic +6]
user a table, pris our (*) + a iguddede é vélide pare [w]= 12-2/2/ RZ \$2, i.e. pare 0<12-21<?. f = utiv hdum. 8.(a) Eq. de C-R. Son = Dy Se u e' constante vem que $\nabla u = 0 \Rightarrow \nabla v = 0 \Rightarrow v$ anstate.

Le u e' constante vem que $\nabla u = 0 \Rightarrow \nabla v = 0 \Rightarrow v$ anstate. Luer des constantes, obvicamente f=u+iv e' outants. (ii) & V=e cos v i constante, tense 7U=0, polo que $\begin{cases}
\frac{\partial U}{\partial n} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} e^{u} \cos v + e^{u} \frac{\partial v}{\partial n} \sin v = 0
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\frac{\partial U}{\partial n} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} e^{u} \cos v + e^{u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \cos v + e^{u} \frac{\partial u$ outro modo: $V = Ro \left(e^{f(z)}\right)$ | $F(z) = e^{f(z)}$ | holomonfe em D. Por (i) | F(2) = e utivit a til (anstate en C) =) en = ln a e v=b (mod 211). Har, vé antinva plo que teré de sen v constante.

(b) Ainde com $F(z) = e^{f(z)} |_{z=e}^{y} |_{z=e}^{y} |_{z=e}^{z} |_$