$$\frac{1}{a} = \frac{1}{2+5t^3}$$
, $\frac{1}{2+5t^3}$

Equação linear de 1º ordem $a(t) = \frac{2}{t} \longrightarrow A(t) = 2 \log t = \log t^{2}$ Multipliando a equação pelo fator integrante e $\log t^{2} = t^{2}$ (400)

ven:
$$(t^3y)' = \frac{t^3}{2+5t^3} = \frac{1}{15} \log (2+5t^3) + c$$

(=)
$$y = \frac{1}{15t^2} log(2+5t^3) + \frac{c}{t^2}, CeR$$
(+>0)

(=)
$$\lambda = 2$$
 V $\lambda = -\frac{1}{2}$

: A solução geral da equação homogénea e y HH) = C1 e + C2 e + C3 e C1, C2 e R.

Procure-se una soluções particular de forma ypt+)= a e + b.

Substituindo ma equação, vem

Assim,
$$\begin{cases} a(1-\frac{3}{2}-1) = 3 \\ -b = 2 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} a = -1 \\ b = -2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow y_p(t) = -e^{t} - 2$$

: A solução genal do
$$EDO$$
 of $y(t) = -e^t - \lambda + c_1 e^{\lambda t} + c_2 e^{-t} \lambda$, $c_3, c_4 \in \mathbb{R}$

Para sin at $\neq 0$ (=) at $\neq kT$ (=) $t \neq \frac{kT}{a}$, $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, a equação equivale a $y' = -y^2 \frac{\cos at}{\sin at}$

Post T.E. M., a solução do PVI numa se anula, a portanto:
$$-y'y'^{-2} = \frac{\cos 2t}{\sin 2t} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{y} = \frac{\log|\sin 2t|}{a} + C$$

(a) $y(t) = \frac{2}{\log|\sin 2t| + 2C}$

Como $y(\frac{T}{u}) = -\frac{1}{4}$, tem-se $\frac{2}{0+2C} = -\frac{1}{4} \Leftrightarrow C = -4$

.: A solução do PVI a $y(t) = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1$

$$= -\left[\frac{2(a+3)}{5\pi}\cos\left(\frac{5\pi y}{a}\right)\right]_{0}^{2} + \int_{0}^{2} \frac{3\pi}{5\pi}\cos\left(\frac{5\pi y}{a}\right)dn$$

$$= \frac{16}{5\pi} + \left[\frac{4}{25\pi}\sin\left(\frac{5\pi y}{a}\right)\right]_{0}^{2} + \frac{16}{5\pi}$$
(b) So existisso tal g , entropolar identified de Parsual $\|g\|^{2} = L\left(\frac{ao^{2}}{a} + \sum_{n\geq 1} a_{n}^{2} + b_{n}^{2}\right) = 2\sum_{n\geq 1} \frac{1}{m}$, a postanto a serie $\sum_{n\geq 1} \frac{1}{m}$ serie convergente, a serie immediately.

4. (a) Substituted $u(n,y) = X(h)Y(y)$ me agree $\frac{3u}{2n^{2}} + \frac{3u}{2n^{2}} = 0$, where $X''(n)Y(y) + X(n)Y''(y) = 0 = \sum_{n\geq 1} \frac{X'(n)}{X(n)} = \frac{Y'(y)}{Y(y)}$ para to do $0 = 0$ (a), $y \in [0,b]$. Assim, exists $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ talget $\frac{X''}{X} = -\frac{Y''}{Y} = \lambda$ (b) $X'' - \frac{1}{A} \times 0$ (c) $X'' - \frac{1}{A} \times 0$ (d) $X'' - \frac{m^{2}}{b^{2}} \times 0$ (e) $X'' - \frac{m^{2}}{b^{2}} \times 0$ (for $X'' + \frac{1}{a} \times \frac{1}{a}$

(b)
$$g(z) = \frac{e^{iz}}{(z+2i)^{4}} = \frac{e^{i(z+2i-2i)}}{(z+2i)^{4}} = \frac{e^{2}e^{i(z+2i)}}{(z+2i)^{4}} = \frac{e^{2}e^{i(z+2i)}}{(z+2i)^{4}} = \frac{e^{2}e^{i(z+2i)}}{(z+2i)^{4}}$$

$$= \sum_{m \geq 0} \frac{e^{2} i^{m} (2+2i)^{m-4}}{m!} para |2+2i| > 0.$$

Res
$$(g_1-2i) = a_1 = \frac{e^2i}{3!} = -\frac{i}{6}$$

A função integranda o holomorfa em singularida des no interior de 8 sos o e 7.
U integral é dado por

U integral à dade por
$$\left(\frac{2iz-5}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3iz/2}{2}, \frac{3iz/2}{2},$$

$$-3|=3$$

$$|z-3|=3$$

$$|z-3|=3$$

$$\int \frac{2iz-5}{z+2+i} dz + \int \frac{e^{3iz/2}-3}{\sin z} = \int \frac{e^{3iz/2}-3}{\sin z} dz + \int \frac{e^{3iz/2}-3}{\sin z} dz$$

$$|z-1|=3$$

$$|z-$$

$$= 2\pi i \left(\lim_{z \to 0} \frac{z}{4\pi z} \left(e^{3i\frac{z}{2}} \right) + \lim_{z \to 0} \frac{z - \pi}{4\pi z} \left(e^{3i\frac{z}{2}} \right) \right)$$

$$= 2\pi i \left(1 - 3 - \left(e^{3i\frac{z}{2}} \right) = 2\pi i \left(-2 + (i+3) \right) = -2\pi + 2\pi i$$

$$= 2\pi i \left(1-3-\left(e^{3/7/3}-3\right)\right)=2\pi i \left(-2+(i+3)\right)=-2\pi+2\pi i$$

$$7(a) z^{2}-4z+1=0 \implies z=\frac{4\pm\sqrt{16-4}}{2}=\frac{4\pm2\sqrt{3}}{2}=2\pm\sqrt{3}$$

7 (a)
$$z^2-4z+1=0$$
 (=) $z=\frac{4\pm\sqrt{16-4}}{2}=\frac{4\pm2\sqrt{3}}{2}=2\pm\sqrt{3}$.

Appears a singularidade $z-\sqrt{3}$ se encentra me interior de curro.

$$I = \int \frac{1}{(z-2-2\sqrt{3})} = \frac{1}{z-2+2\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{z-2+2\sqrt{$$

$$= 2\pi i \frac{1}{2 - \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{3}} = -\frac{\pi \sqrt{3}i}{\sqrt{3}} = -\frac{\pi \sqrt{3}i}{3}$$

$$z^{2}-4z+1=2z-(Rez-a)=(n+iy)^{2}-4(n+iy)+1-2(n+iy)(n-a)$$

 $(=) x^{2}-y^{2}+2ngi-4yn-4yi+1=2n^{2}-4yn+axyi-4y/i$

(c) Por definição, usando a parametrização
$$8(t) = e^{it}$$
, $t \in [0,27]$,
$$-\frac{\pi\sqrt{3}i}{3} = J = \int \frac{1}{t^3-42+1} dz = \int \frac{1}{2z(Rez-2)} dz = \int \frac{ie^{it}}{2z(Rez-2)} dt$$

$$|z|=1$$
alines (b) $|z|=1$

$$= i \int_{2(\cos t - 2)}^{2\pi} dt \implies J = \frac{2\pi\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

9. (a) Pelo Teorema de Cauchy para multiplemente conexos seguido da formula integral de Cauchy:

$$\int \frac{f(z)}{(z-a)(z-b)} dz = \int \frac{f(z)}{(z-a)(z-b)} dz + \int \frac{f(z)}{(z-a)(z-b)} dz$$

$$|z| = R$$

$$C_{z}(a)$$

=
$$2\pi i \frac{f(a)}{a-b} + 2\pi i \frac{f(b)}{b-a} = \frac{2\pi i}{a-b} (f(a)-f(b))$$

(b) Pela formula H-L e pela alinea (a),

$$\left| \frac{f(a) - f(b)}{a - b} \right| = \left| \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int \frac{f(z)}{(z - a)(z - b)} dz \right| \leq \frac{1}{2\pi} \left| \frac{\partial B(a)}{\partial R} \right| \max_{|z| = R} \frac{|f(z)|}{|z - a|(z - b)|}$$

$$|z| = R$$

$$\frac{2}{2\pi R} M \frac{1}{\min |1z-a|1z-b|} \leq \frac{R \cdot M}{R \cdot R} = \frac{4M}{R}$$

$$\frac{|z|=R}{|z|=R}$$