1. (1,5 pontos) Calcule a série de Fourier gerada por f(x) e desenhe o gráfico da função para a qual a série converge no intervalo  $[-3\pi, 3\pi]$ :

$$f(x) = x$$
 para  $x \in (-\pi, \pi)$ ,  $f(x + 2\pi) = f(x)$ .

2. (1,5 pontos) Uma barra de ferro ( $\alpha^2 = 0, 12 \,\mathrm{cm}^2/s$ ) com 10 cm é aquecida uniformemente até 200 °C. Após isso, suas extremidades são submetidas a 0 °C constante. Estime a temperatura no centro da barra após 10 segundos usando apenas os dois primeiros termos não-nulos da solução

$$u(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n e^{-(n\pi\alpha/L)^2 t} \operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right).$$

3. Considere o problema de valores de contorno abaixo.

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - u = 0 & (0 < x < 1, \ t > 0), \\ u(0,t) = 0, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} (1,t) = \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \ \ (t > 0) \end{cases}$$

- (a) (1. ponto) Obtenha a solução estacionária v(x) do problema.
- (b) (1 ponto) Separe as variáveis com u(x,t) = X(x)T(t). Escreva as equações diferenciais e condições de contorno para X(x) e T(t), sem resolvê-las.

Fourier 
$$\begin{cases} f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[ a_n \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) + b_n \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) \right] \\ a_0 = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^{L} f(x) \, dx \\ a_n = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^{L} f(x) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) \, dx \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots) \\ b_n = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^{L} f(x) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) \, dx \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \int x \cos(kx) \, dx = \frac{x}{k} \sin(kx) + \frac{1}{k^2} \cos(kx) + C \\ \int x \sin(kx) \, dx = -\frac{x}{k} \cos(kx) + \frac{1}{k^2} \sin(kx) + C \\ \int x^2 \cos(kx) \, dx = \frac{2x}{k^2} \cos(kx) + \left(\frac{x^2}{k} - \frac{2}{k^3}\right) \sin(kx) + C \\ \int x^2 \sin(kx) \, dx = \frac{2x}{k^2} \sin(kx) + \left(-\frac{x^2}{k} + \frac{2}{k^3}\right) \cos(kx) + C \end{cases}$$

EDC - 39 PROVA EM GRUPO ON NO 11 (8)

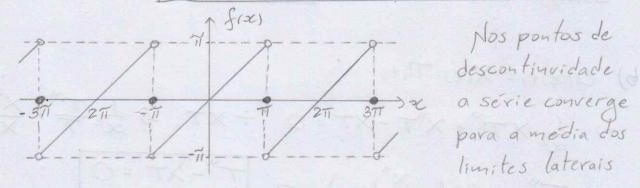
(1) 
$$f(x) = x$$
,  $oce(-\pi,\pi)$ ,  $f(oc+2\pi) = foc$  periodo  $z\pi \Rightarrow L=\pi$ 

$$b_{n} = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} x \operatorname{sen}(nx) dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \left[ -\frac{x}{n} \cos(nx) + \frac{1}{n^{2}} \operatorname{sen}(nx) \right]_{0}^{\pi}$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \left[ -\frac{\pi}{n} \cos(n\pi) + \frac{1}{n^{2}} \operatorname{sen}(n\pi) + 0 \right] = -\frac{2}{n} \cos(n\pi) = \frac{2}{n} \left( -1 \right)^{n+1}$$

série de Fourier: 
$$\int_{N=1}^{\infty} \frac{2(-1)^{n+1}}{n} \operatorname{sen}(n\alpha)$$

$$= 2 \operatorname{sen} \alpha - \operatorname{sen}(2\alpha) + \frac{2}{3} \operatorname{sen}(3\alpha) - \dots$$



limites laterais

(2) ferro 
$$\alpha^2 = 0.12 \text{ cm}^2/s$$
,  $L = 10 \text{ cm}$ ,  $u(\infty, 0) = 200$  (0xxx10)  
 $u(0,t) = u(10,t) = 0$  ( $\forall t > 0$ )

$$b_{n} = \frac{Z}{10} \int_{0}^{10} zoo sen(\frac{n\pi x}{10}) dx = 40 \left[ -\frac{10}{n\pi} cos(\frac{n\pi x}{10}) \right]_{0}^{10}$$

$$= -\frac{400}{n\pi} \left[ cos(\frac{n\pi}{10}) - 1 \right] = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{in par} \\ \frac{800}{n\pi} & \text{in impar} \\ \end{cases} \quad \text{in impar} \quad \text{in impar}$$

$$2(x,t) = \frac{800}{\pi} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2k+1} e^{-(2k+1)^2 \frac{\pi^2 0,12}{300} t} sen \left[ (2k+1) \frac{\pi x}{300} \right]$$

$$U(5,10) = \frac{800}{\pi} \sum_{K=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2K+1} e^{-(2K+1)^2} 0,012\pi^2 \sin \left( (2K+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{800}{\pi} e^{-0,012\pi^2} - \frac{800}{3\pi} e^{-8(0,012\pi^2)} + \dots$$

3 
$$\left\{ \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - u = 0 \right\} = 0$$
 (0(\alpha(x), t>0)

a) solução estacionária U(x)

) solução estacionária 
$$U(x)$$
 $\frac{1}{\alpha^2} \cdot 0 + b^2 - v = 0 \Rightarrow v^2 - v = 0 \Rightarrow r^2 - v = 0 \Rightarrow r = \pm 1$ 
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 $\frac{1}{\alpha^2} \cdot 0 + b^2$ 

b) 
$$U(x,t) = X(x) \cdot T(t)$$

$$= \int_{\infty}^{\infty} XT'' + X''T - XT = 0 + XT = \int_{\infty}^{\infty} \frac{T}{T} + \frac{X''}{X} - 1 = 0$$

$$= \int_{\infty}^{\infty} \frac{T}{T} = x^{2} \left(1 - \frac{X''}{X}\right) = \lambda \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} T' - \lambda T = 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

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condigoes de contorno  

$$u(0,t) = X(0)T(t) = 0 \quad \forall t \Rightarrow X(0) = 0$$
  
 $u(0,t) = X(1)T(t) = 0 \quad \forall t \Rightarrow X(1) = 0$