Problemas de condição de contorno - CORDA: pontos fixos no contorno -eq. Schnödingen: $\psi(\pm 1) = 0$ - modos Normais: $\frac{\partial^2}{\partial v^2} y(x) = \lambda y(x)$ Abordagem numérica: diferenças finitas Derivada Discreta $x_{in} - x_i = \Delta x$ Derivada p/ frente: y! = yi+1 - yi Derivada p/ Tras: y' = y' - y'-1 Derivada simétrica: y = y +1 - y -1

Série de Taylor

$$f(z) = \int_{z} \int_{z$$

$$+\frac{\Delta \chi^{2}}{2} \left[\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial \Delta \chi^{2}} y(\chi + \Delta \chi) \right] + \mathcal{O}(\Delta \chi^{3})$$

* RegRA DA (ADe:a:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \Delta x} y(x + \Delta x) = \frac{\partial z}{\partial \Delta x} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} y(z) = y'(x)$$
 $\frac{\partial}{\partial \Delta x} x = 0$
 $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} = 0$
 $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} = 0$

Assim:

$$y(x+\Delta x) \approx y(x) + \Delta x y'(x) + \frac{\Delta x^2}{2} y''(x) + O(\Delta x^3)$$

$$y(x-\Delta x) \approx y(x) - \Delta x y'(x) + \frac{\Delta x^2}{2} y''(x) + O(\Delta x^3)$$

$$\frac{y'(x) = y(x+\Delta x) - y(x) - \sigma(\Delta x^2)}{\Delta x}$$

$$y'(x) = y(x+\Delta x) - y(x) + \theta(\Delta x)$$

$$\Delta x$$

Derivada simétrica

$$y'(x) = \frac{y(x+\Delta x) - y(x-\Delta x)}{2\Delta x} + O(\Delta x^{2})$$

$$\frac{y^{(1)}(x) = y(x+\Delta x) - 2y(x) + y(x-\Delta x)}{\Delta x^{2}} + \mathcal{O}(\Delta x^{2})$$

$$y_i^{11} = y_{i+1} - 2y_i + y_{i-1} + o(\Delta x^2)$$

$$\Delta x^2$$

FOR MA MATRICIAL cond. contorno

X-1 X0 X1 X2 --- XN-1 XN

COND. CONTORNO: CAIXA fechada

$$y(XN) = y_N = 0$$

$$y(X_{-1}) = y_{-1} = 0$$
FORMA MATRICIAL

$$i = 0 : y_0^{11} = y_1 - 2y_0 + y_{-1} = y_{1} - 2y_0$$

$$\Delta x^2 \qquad \Delta x^2$$

$$i = 1 : y_1^{11} = y_2 - 2y_1 + y_0$$

$$\Delta x^2$$

$$i = N-2 : y_{N-2}^{11} = y_{N-1} - 2y_{N-2} + y_{N-3}$$

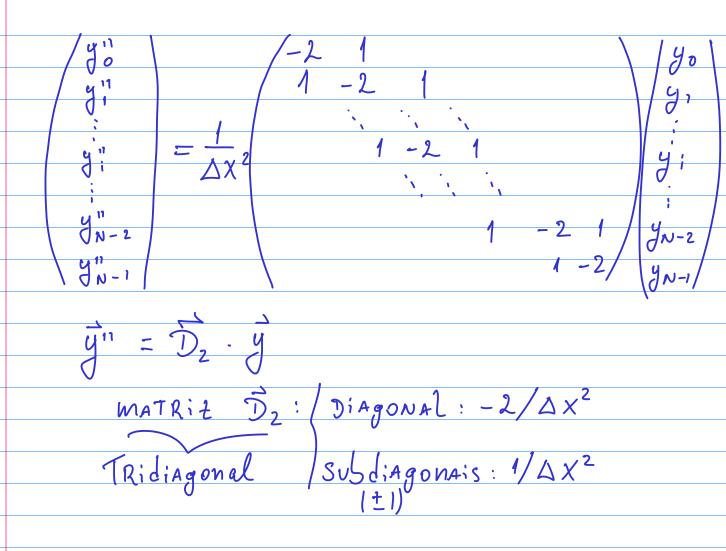
$$\Delta x^2$$

$$i = N-1 : y_{N-1}^{11} = y_{N-1} - 2y_{N-1} + y_{N-2}$$

$$\Delta x^2$$

$$i = N-1 : y_{N-1}^{11} = y_{N-1} - 2y_{N-1} + y_{N-2}$$

$$\Delta x^2$$



$$\frac{d^2}{dx^2} y(x,t) = \frac{1}{v^2} \frac{d^2}{dt^2} y(x,t)$$

$$y(x,t) = y(x) e^{i\omega t}$$

$$\frac{d^2}{dx^2}y(x) = -\frac{w^2}{v^2}y(x)$$

$$-\frac{d^2}{dx^2}y(x) = \lambda y(x), \quad \lambda = \frac{\omega^2}{v^2}$$

5 modos normais: Wn, yn(x)

solução geral:

$$y(x,t) = \sum_{n} c_n e y_n(x)$$

$$y(x,0) = \sum_{n} C_n y_n(x) : cond. initial$$

