Exame 3024/32

(1) c) 
$$\left( U_{1}(K+1) : U_{1}(K) - \lambda_{1} U_{1}(K) .h \right)$$
 $\left( U_{1}(K+1) : U_{2}(K) + h \left( -\lambda_{2} U_{2}(K) + \lambda_{1} U_{1}(K) \right) \right)$ 
 $\left( U_{3}(K+1) : U_{3}(K) + h \left( -\lambda_{2} U_{3}(K) + \lambda_{2} U_{3}(K) \right) \right)$ 
 $\left( U_{1}(K+1) : U_{1}(K) + h \left( -\lambda_{2} U_{1}(K+1) + \lambda_{3} U_{1}(K+1) \right) \right)$ 
 $\left( U_{3}(K+1) : U_{3}(K) + h \left( -\lambda_{2} U_{3}(K+1) + \lambda_{3} U_{2}(K+1) \right) \right)$ 
 $\left( U_{3}(K+1) : U_{3}(K) + h \left( -\lambda_{3} U_{3}(K+1) + \lambda_{3} U_{2}(K+1) \right) \right)$ 
 $\left( U_{3}(K+1) : U_{3}(K) + h \left( -\lambda_{3} U_{3}(K+1) + \lambda_{3} U_{3}(K+1) \right) \right)$ 
 $\left( U_{4}(K+1) \left( -\lambda_{1} h \right) + U_{3}(K+1) \left( 1 + \lambda_{2} h \right) = U_{4}(K) \right)$ 
 $\left( U_{4}(K+1) \left( -\lambda_{3} h \right) + U_{3}(K+1) \left( 1 + \lambda_{3} h \right) = U_{4}(K) \right)$ 
 $\left( U_{4}(K+1) \left( -\lambda_{3} h \right) + U_{3}(K+1) \left( 1 + \lambda_{3} h \right) = U_{4}(K) \right)$ 
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 $\left( U_{4}(K+1) \left( -\lambda_{3} h \right) + U_{3}(K+1) \left( 1 + \lambda_{3} h \right) = U_{4}(K) \right)$ 
 $\left( U_{4}(K+1) \left( -\lambda_{3} h \right) + U_{3}(K+1) \left( 1 + \lambda_{3} h \right) = U_{4}(K) \right)$ 
 $\left( U_{4}(K+1) \left( -\lambda_{3} h \right) + U_{3}(K+1) \left( 1 + \lambda_{3} h \right) = U_{4}(K) \right)$ 
 $\left( U_{4}(K+1) \left( -\lambda_{3} h \right) + U_{3}(K+1) \left( 1 + \lambda_{3} h \right) = U_{4}(K) \right)$ 
 $\left( U_{4}(K+1) \left( -\lambda_{3} h \right) + U_{3}(K+1) \left( 1 + \lambda_{3} h \right) = U_{4}(K) \right)$ 
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 $\left( U_{4}(K+1) \left( -\lambda_{3} h \right) + U_{4}(K+1) \left( 1 + \lambda_{3} h \right) = U_{4}(K) \right)$ 
 $\left( U_{4}(K+1) \left( U_{4}(K+1) \left( U_{4}(K+1) \right) + U_{4}(K+1) \left( U_{4}(K+1) \right) \right)$ 
 $\left( U_{4}(K+1) \left( U_{4}(K+1) \left( U_{4}(K+1) \right) + U_{4}(K+1) \left( U_{4}(K+1) \left( U_{4}(K+1) \right) \right) \right)$ 
 $\left( U_{4}(K+1) \left( U_{4}(K+1) \left( U_{4}(K+1) \right) + U_{4}(K+1) \left( U_{4}(K+1) \left( U_{4}(K+1) \right) \right) \right)$ 
 $\left( U_{4}(K+1) \left( U_{4}(K+1) \left( U_{4}(K+1) \right) + U_{4}(K+1) \left( U_{4}(K+1) \left( U_{4}(K+1) \right) \right) \right)$ 
 $\left( U_{4}(K+1) \left( U_{4}(K+1) \left( U_{4}(K+1) \left( U_{4}(K+1) \right) + U_{4}(K+1) \left( U_{4}(K+1) \left( U_{4}(K+1) \right) \right) \right) \right)$ 
 $\left( U_{4}(K+1) \left( U_{$ 

>> b= [N,(K); N, (K); N3(K)];	
>> 20x = linsolve (A,b);	
>> Ne(k+4)= sux (4);	
>> N2 (K+1)= 20 x (2);	
» N3 (X+1) = 20x (3);	
» en ¿	
Neste caso, uma vet que estamos perante uma EDO linear	
poderie-mo, utilizer quelquer um destes métodos:	
• Euler	
· Euler - Cromer	
· Euler - Implicato	
· Crack-Nicholson	
*Runge - Kuttz	
b) Neste caso, temos uma equação parabólica, para resolver	
Poderizmos utilizza o método de Euler. Primeiro uszriemos	
diferenças finites para as derivadas referentes a uma das variaveis	
in de pendentes, convertendo 2 PDE nom sistema de ODEs.	
2 10 10 2.3CE 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	
C) Método des diferenses finites.	
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de ume jungée desconhecide em orden e dues ou meis verièveis independentes. b) Peri x < -1. 0 4(x)=0, umi vez que, o potencial ten de perz infinito. Pers x > 1, 0 4(x) & 0, ums vez que, o potencial irá romenter repidemente com o comento de x, tendendo para in in to c)  $x \in ]-2$ ;  $\{[\tilde{e} bestente èdequido, pois o potenciel não$ tende para on dentre des tes casos. Este intervilo teris de ser sumentido, caso o potencial não crescesse tão abruptamente em função de x como d) Userie o algoritmo de Numerov. Numerov progressivo èté i metede des meus indices de x c Numerou regressive pere e outre metede. Deste mode consequivis mos resolver l equesti  $\frac{d^{2} \Psi(x)}{dx^{2}} + \Psi(x) 2(E(x) - V(x)) = 0$