Exame 2018/19

(1) Valores Proprios 
$$\Rightarrow$$
 Creck - Nicolson

$$\begin{cases}
\frac{dz}{dt} = -\frac{5}{2}y \\
\frac{dz}{dt} = iz + (-3-2i)y
\end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\frac{5}{2} \\ i & -3-2i \end{bmatrix}$$
Para determinar on valore proprios  $\lambda$  de matrix  $A$ 

of necessario resolver:  $|A - \lambda - 1| = 0$ 

$$|A - \frac{5}{2}| = 0$$

$$|A - \frac{5}{2}| = 0$$

$$|A - \frac{5}{2}| = 0$$
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(a) 
$$\lambda = -1 - i + \frac{1}{2}$$
 (b)  $\lambda = -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{2}$ ;  $\lambda = -\frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2}$ 

- Perz que os métodos sejem estéveis, os pontos Pe=h (-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2})

  e Ps=h (-\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}) têm de ester dentro de sue cone

  de estebilidade. Mercando um ponto de exemplo, h=2,

  podemos ver que este je não se encontre dentro de região

  de estebilidade de nenhum dos métodos. Desenhando uma

  linha lesde o centro do gráfico eté este ponto exemplo,

  podemos observar que para h muito pequeno, todos os

  metodos são estáveis.

  Com isto, podemos diser que, os metodos são condicionalmente

  estáveis.
  - $P_{1x} = -\frac{h}{2} > -2, 49 \lor -\frac{h}{2} \angle 0 \Leftrightarrow h_{1x} \in [0; 5, 58]$   $P_{2x} = -\frac{3h}{2} > -2, 49 \lor -\frac{3h}{2} \angle 0 \Leftrightarrow h_{2x} \in [0; 1, 86]$

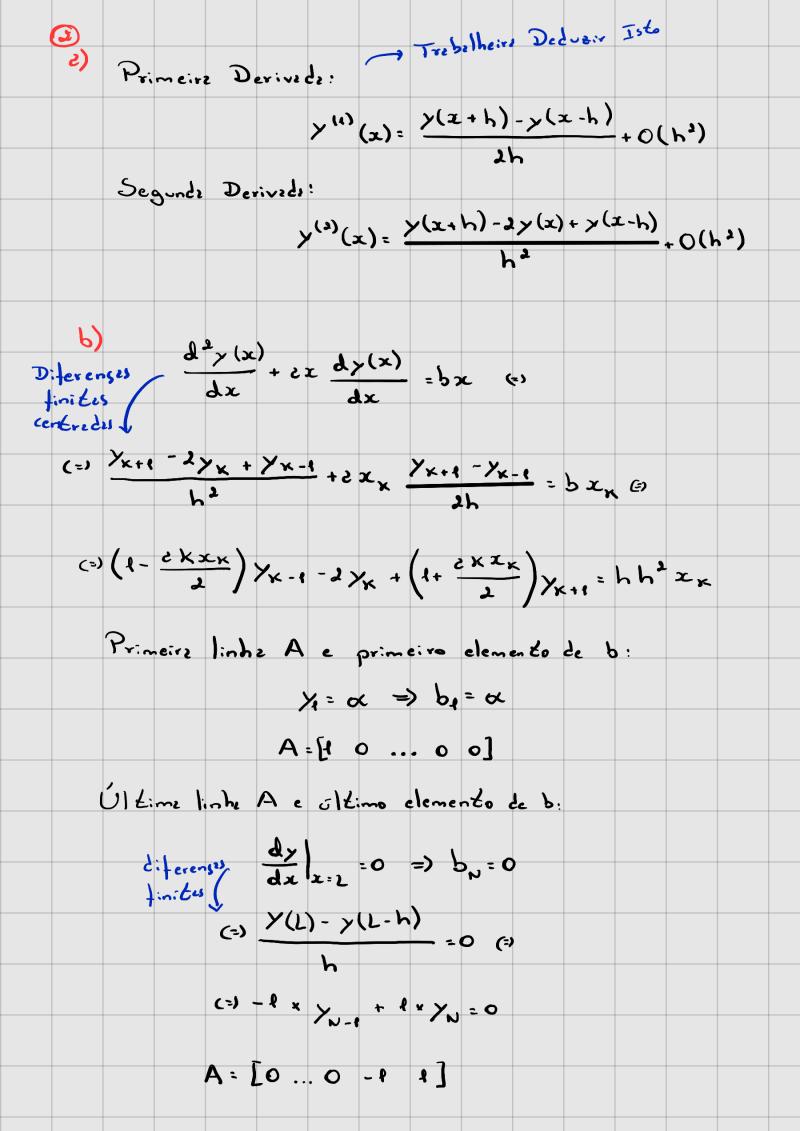
$$P_{1y} = -\frac{3h}{2} > -2.83 \ V - \frac{3h}{2} < 2.83 \ (=) \ h_{1y} \in [-1.88; 1.88]$$

$$P_{3y} = -\frac{h}{2} > -3.23 \lor -\frac{h}{2} < 3.23 \leftarrow h_{3y} \in [-5.66; 5.66]$$

Deste modo: h= 1,86

$$\left(z = x + \frac{h}{2} \left(-\frac{5}{2}\right) - \frac{5}{2}\right)$$

Lettree de 
$$\begin{cases} x_{k+1} + \frac{1}{2} \left( i x_k + y_k (-3 - 2 \cdot ) + i x_{k+1} + y_{k+1} (-1 - 3 \cdot ) \right) \\ x_{k+1} + \frac{1}{2} \left( i x_k + y_k (-3 - 2 \cdot ) + i x_{k+1} + y_{k+1} (-1 - 3 \cdot ) \right) \\ x_{k+1} + \frac{5h}{4} y_{k+1} = x_k - \frac{5h}{4} y_k \\ -\frac{h}{4} i x_{k+1} + \frac{h(3 + 2 \cdot )}{4} y_{k+1} + y_{k+1} + \frac{h(-3 - 3 \cdot )}{4} y_k \\ -\frac{h}{4} i x_{k+1} + y_{k+1} = x_k - \frac{5h}{4} y_k \\ -\frac{h}{4} i x_{k+1} + y_{k+1} \left( \ell + h + h \cdot \right) = \frac{h}{4} i x_k + y_k \left( \ell - h - h \cdot \right) \\ -\frac{h}{4} i x_{k+1} + y_{k+1} \left( \ell + h + h \cdot \right) = \frac{h}{4} i x_k + y_k \left( \ell - h - h \cdot \right) \\ -\frac{h}{4} i x_{k+1} + y_{k+1} \left( \ell + h + h \cdot \right) = \frac{h}{4} i x_k + y_k \left( \ell - h - h \cdot \right) \\ -\frac{h}{4} i x_{k+1} + y_{k+1} \left( \ell + h + h \cdot \right) = \frac{h}{4} i x_k + y_k \left( \ell - h - h \cdot \right) \\ -\frac{h}{4} i x_{k+1} + y_{k+1} \left( \ell + h + h \cdot \right) = \frac{h}{4} i x_k + y_k \left( \ell - h - h \cdot \right) \\ -\frac{h}{4} i x_{k+1} + y_{k+1} \left( \ell + h + h \cdot \right) = \frac{h}{4} i x_k + y_k \left( \ell - h - h \cdot \right) \\ -\frac{h}{4} i x_{k+1} + y_{k+1} \left( \ell + h + h \cdot \right) = \frac{h}{4} i x_k + y_k \left( \ell - h - h \cdot \right) \\ -\frac{h}{4} i x_{k+1} + y_{k+1} \left( \ell + h + h \cdot \right) = \frac{h}{4} i x_k + y_k \left( \ell - h - h \cdot \right) \\ -\frac{h}{4} i x_{k+1} + y_{k+1} \left( \ell + h + h \cdot \right) = \frac{h}{4} i x_k + y_k \left( \ell - h - h \cdot \right) \\ -\frac{h}{4} i x_{k+1} + y_k \left( \ell + h + h \cdot \right) = \frac{h}{4} i x_k + y_k \left( \ell - h - h \cdot \right) \\ -\frac{h}{4} i x_k + y_k \left( \ell + h + h \cdot \right) = \frac{h}{4} i x_k + y_k \left( \ell - h - h \cdot \right) \\ -\frac{h}{4} i x_k + y_k \left( \ell - h - h \cdot \right) = \frac{h}{4} i x_k + y_k \left( \ell - h - h \cdot \right) \\ -\frac{h}{4} i x_k + y_k \left( \ell - h - h \cdot \right) + y_k \left( \ell - h - h \cdot \right) \\ -\frac{h}{4} i x_k + y_k \left( \ell - h - h \cdot \right) + y_k \left( \ell - h - h \cdot$$



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