Calcul II-9.4-2016/17-2 tete-resolução

1. (a) Sout {e³ⁿ, ne³ⁿ} nor SFS, o metrol de variages de contentes
garante que he source soluças particular de forma G (a) e³ⁿ + Ce (a) ne³ⁿ
onle a forma G ((n) e⁻³ⁿ + C₁(n) x e =0
C((a) e C((a) solute)

in " required = (C1(n)(-3e-3n) + C2(n)(x(-3e-3n) + e-3n) = 1

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} C_1(n) = -C_1(n) \cdot n \\
+3 \cdot 2^{3n} C_1(n) \cdot n - 3 \cdot 2^{3n} C_1(n) \cdot n + C_1(n) \cdot 2^{-3n} = 2^{-3n}
\end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} C_1(n) = -n \\ C_2(n) = 1 \end{cases} \Leftarrow \begin{cases} C_1(n) = -\frac{n^2}{2} \\ C_2(n) = n \end{cases}$$

Obteve-se, ambor, $2y = -\frac{n^2 - 3n}{2 \cdot l} + x \cdot l^{-3}n$

Solução just: y=x2=3x+C1=3x+C2xe3, C,C2ER.

(b)
$$y'' + 6y' + 9y = e^{-3x}$$

Links 7.8,13,14 = 2.

 $\Rightarrow 3^{2}Y(5) - 3y(0) - y'(0) + 63Y(5) - 6y(6) + 9Y(5) = \frac{1}{5+3}$

$$(5)^2 + (5)^2 + (5)^2 = \frac{1}{5+3}$$

 $(6) Y(6) = \frac{1}{(6+3)^3}$

Links 1,829 Atabela $(3) = 1 - 1 \left\{ \frac{1}{(6+3)^3} \right\} (n)$

2. (a)
$$T_0^m \ln(1+n) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\ln(1+n))^{(k)}|_{x=0}}{k!} \frac{1}{k!}$$

$$= \ln(1+0) + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k-1}(h-1)!}{k!} \frac{1}{x^k} \frac{1$$

(b) Quereum determinant ment tal que

| (to hu (1+1)) | - hu (1+1) | < 10⁻¹.

Wrand a forma de forma de forma ment

Usand a forme de lagrange par o restr, que se in

 $\frac{\left| (-1)^{n} n! (n+3)^{-(n+1)} \right|}{(m+1)!} 1^{m+1} < \frac{1}{10}$

ond { E[0,1], on reja, que

 $\frac{1}{(m+1)(1+3)^{m+1}} < \frac{1}{10}.$

Com 1/45/m+1 deach pand 3 auch, with (1+5)m+1 < 1
pand 3 (0,1), logo or gerantirum que

$$\frac{1}{m+1} < \frac{1}{10}$$

enter também a disqualdot (1) sex verdedire.

Com 1 (10 0) m+1>10 () m>9,

bate comider n=10 para reguentir o pretendido.

3, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^{-n}}{n+1} (n+1)^{n}$.

(a) O centra i' -1.

 $\frac{\left|\frac{2}{m+1}\right|}{\left|\frac{2^{-(m+1)}}{m+2}\right|} = \frac{2^{m}}{2^{m} \cdot 2^{-1}} \cdot \frac{m+2}{m+1} \xrightarrow{m\to\infty} 2 = \mathbb{R} \cdot 1^{m} \cdot 2^{m}$

Le convergênce de vive de potences.

(6) Interest de conveyênce: JC-R, C+RL, =]-1-2,-1+2[, =]-3,1[.

n=-3: $\sum_{m+1}^{\infty} \frac{2^{-m}}{(-2)^m} = \sum_{m+1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m}{(-1)^m} = \sum_{m+1}^{\infty} \frac{2^{-m}}{(-1)^m} = \sum_{m+1}^{\infty} \frac{2^{-m}$

= \(\frac{(-1)^n}{m+1} : conrege, pel Cuterir

de Lebrit (nins alternade e ((-1)^m) dicusa com limite tur).

 $x = 1: \sum_{m \neq 1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m+1} = \sum_{m \neq 1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m+1} = \sum_{m \neq 1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m}: sala$

de Dirichlet d'organte

: Dominir d'avregince: [-3,1[.

4.
$$f(n) := \begin{cases} x, -\pi < n < 0 \\ -\pi - x, 0 \le n \le \pi \end{cases}$$
 on $J - \pi, \pi$) is $2\pi - p$ in $2\pi - p$ in

(a)
$$\forall m \in \mathbb{N}$$
, $a_m = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) con(mn) dn =$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\int_{-\pi}^{0} x con(mn) dn + \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (-\pi) con(mn) dn \right)$$

integral
$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\int_{-\pi}^{0} x \, (x \, (n \, n) \, dn + \int_{0}^{\pi} (-\pi - n) \, (n \, n) \, dn \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\left[\frac{\sin(n \, n)}{m} . n \right]_{-\pi}^{0} - \int_{-\pi}^{0} \frac{\sin(n \, n)}{m} \, dn + \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{\sin(n \, n)}{m} \, dn \right)$$

$$+\left[\left(-t_{1}-x\right)\frac{\min(nx)}{n}\right]_{0}^{T}+\int_{0}^{T}\frac{\min(nx)}{n}dx$$

$$=\frac{1}{\pi}\left(0-\frac{1}{m}\left[-\frac{(n(mx))^{0}}{m}\right]^{-1}+0+\frac{1}{m}\left[-\frac{(n(mx))^{1}}{m}\right]^{1}\right)$$

$$=\frac{1}{\pi}\left(\frac{1}{m^2}\left(1-\omega_1(m(t))\right)-\frac{1}{m^2}\left(\omega_1(mt)-1\right)\right)$$

$$=\frac{1}{\pi}\left(\frac{1}{m^{2}}-\frac{1}{m^{2}}(-1)^{m}-\frac{1}{m^{2}}(-1)^{m}+\frac{1}{m^{2}}\right)$$

$$=\frac{2}{\pi m^2}\left(1-(-1)^m\right)=\begin{cases}0&\text{se }m\text{ par}\\\frac{4}{\pi m^2}&\text{se }n\text{ impar}\end{cases}$$

$$a_{0} = \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\int_{-\pi}^{0} x dx + \int_{0}^{\pi} -\pi - x dx \right) = \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\left[\frac{x^{2}}{2} \right]_{-\pi}^{0} + \left[-\pi x - \frac{x^{2}}{2} \right]_{0}^{\pi} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left(0 - \frac{\pi^{2}}{2} - \pi^{2} - \frac{\pi^{2}}{2} - 0 \right) = \frac{1}{\pi} \left(-2\pi^{2} \right) = -2\pi.$$

(b) A sine purmine de de para produ obter-re or partir de sense de Former de f ferende n=0 metz, pois cor 0=1 e sin 0=0.

Por outre land, come. Testens de Dividhletser explicabel (port a funça 271-peri. die f et recconducente (continuente) diferencibel), entre quand n=0 a refri de Fourier conveye para $\frac{1(0t)+f(0-)}{2}$, $=\frac{-11}{2}$.

Assim,

$$-\frac{\pi}{2} = -\pi + \frac{2}{5} \left(\frac{4}{\pi (2m-1)^2} \cdot \frac{(2m-1)\cdot 0}{(2m-1)\cdot 0} - \frac{2}{2m-1} \cdot \frac{min((2m-1)\cdot 0)}{(2m-1)\cdot 0} \right)$$

$$\frac{2}{4} \frac{4}{\pi (2m-1)^2} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{8} = \frac{\pi^2}{(2m-1)^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{8}.$$

5. [{\(\frac{1}{2}\)}\(\frac{1}{2}\):=\int_0 = \state \(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}\)\(\frac{1}\)\(\frac{1}\)\(\frac{1}\)\(\frac{1

moderate tology (\(\frac{1}{\text{TE}}(s) = \int_0 = st \frac{1}{\text{TE}} dt = him \int_0 = st \frac{1}{\text{TE}} dt + \(\text{form mounds} \)

of myseds.

of the state of the

the also

$$+\lim_{\delta \to \infty} \int_{0}^{\sqrt{5}} e^{-n^{2}} \frac{1}{2\pi} dn = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{\sqrt{5}} e^{-n^{2}} dn + \int_{0}^{\sqrt{5}} e^{-n^{2}} dn + \int_{0}^{2\pi} e^{-n^{2}} dn + \int_{0}^{2\pi} e^{-n^{2}} dn = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{$$