Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro - IME - Depto. de Análise SEGUNDA PROVA DE CÁLCULO 4 - (turma 01)

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Questão 1 Ache uma série de Fourier em senos para a função $g(x) = \begin{cases} x & 0 \le x < 1 \\ 2 - x & 1 \le x < x \end{cases}$ Não esqueça de justificar a convergência

BOA SORTE!

(a1) Note que a extensão impor g de g é periódica, de periódo 4, continva em J-2; 2], eom g' cont. por partes logo, pelo Teo. de Conv. de Fourier, temos que SF[g](x)= g(x), VXEIR. Agora, am=0, Vm >0

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

$$\int_{0}^{1} x \operatorname{Sen} \left(\frac{n \pi x}{2} \right) dx = -\frac{2x}{n \pi} \cos \left(\frac{n \pi x}{2} \right) \Big|_{0}^{1} + \frac{2}{n \pi} \int_{0}^{1} \cos \left(\frac{n \pi x}{2} \right) dx \Big|_{0}^{2} + \frac{4}{n^{2} \pi^{2}} \operatorname{Sen} \left(\frac{n \pi x}{2} \right) \Big|_{0}^{2}$$

$$= -\frac{2}{n \pi} \cos \left(\frac{n \pi x}{2} \right) + \frac{4}{n^{2} \pi^{2}} \operatorname{Sen} \left(\frac{n \pi x}{2} \right) \Big|_{0}^{2}$$

$$= -\frac{2}{n \pi} \cos \left(\frac{n \pi x}{2} \right) dx = -\frac{4}{n \pi} \cos \left(\frac{n \pi x}{2} \right) \Big|_{1}^{2} = -\frac{4}{n \pi} \cos \left(\frac{n \pi x}{2} \right) + \frac{4}{n \pi} \cos \left(\frac{n \pi x}{2} \right) \Big|_{1}^{2}$$

$$\int_{1}^{2} 2 \operatorname{Sen} \left(\frac{n \pi x}{2} \right) dx = -\frac{4}{n \pi} \cos \left(\frac{n \pi x}{2} \right) \Big|_{1}^{2} = -\frac{4}{n \pi} \cos \left(\frac{n \pi x}{2} \right) \Big|_{1}^{2} =$$

$$= \frac{4}{n \pi} \cos \left(\frac{n \pi x}{2} \right) dx = \frac{2x}{n \pi} \cos \left(\frac{n \pi x}{2} \right) \Big|_{1}^{2} - \frac{4}{n \pi^{2} \pi^{2}} \operatorname{Sen} \left(\frac{n \pi x}{2} \right) \Big|_{1}^{2} =$$

$$= \frac{4}{n \pi} \cos \left(\frac{n \pi x}{2} \right) + \frac{4}{n \pi^{2} \pi^{2}} \operatorname{Sen} \left(\frac{n \pi x}{2} \right) \Big|_{1}^{2} =$$

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$$= \frac{4}{n \pi} \cos \left(\frac{n \pi x}{2} \right) + \frac{4}{n \pi} \operatorname{Sen} \left(\frac{n \pi x}{2} \right) \Big|_{1}^{2} =$$

$$= \frac{8}{n \pi} \operatorname{Sen} \left(\frac{n \pi x}{2} \right) + \frac{4}{n \pi} \operatorname{Sen} \left(\frac{n \pi x}{2} \right) \Big|_{1}^{2} =$$

$$= \frac{8}{n \pi} \operatorname{Sen} \left(\frac{n \pi x}{2} \right) + \frac{4}{n \pi} \operatorname{Sen} \left(\frac{n \pi x}{2} \right) \Big|_{1}^{2} =$$

Assim, p/
$$0 \le x \le 2$$
,

 $g(x) = \frac{S}{x} = \frac{S}{x^2 \pi^2} \cdot \frac{Sen(\frac{n\pi}{x})}{Sen(\frac{n\pi}{x})} \cdot \frac{Sen(\frac{n\pi}{x})}{2}$

(Q2) | $uxx = utt, \quad 0 < x < 2, \quad t > 0$
 $u(0,t) = 0 = u(2,t), \quad t > 0$
 $u(x,0) = 0, \quad \forall 0 \le x \le 2$
 $u(x,0) = g(x), \quad 0 \le x \le 2$
 $u(x,t) = F(x) \cdot G(t)$
 $uxx = utt = \Rightarrow F'(x) \cdot G(t) = F(x) \cdot G'(t) \Rightarrow F'(x) = \frac{G'(t)}{G(t)} = \lambda, \quad \lambda \cdot cte = \lambda$
 $\Rightarrow F''(x) - \lambda F(x) = 0 \quad e \quad G''(x) - \lambda G(t) = 0$
 $u(0,t) = 0 \Rightarrow F(0) \cdot G(t) = 0 \Rightarrow F(0) = 0$
 $u(x,0) = 0 \Rightarrow F(x) \cdot G(0) = 0 \Rightarrow F(0) = 0$

(A) $\int F''(x) - \lambda F(x) = 0$
 $\int F(0) = 0 \Rightarrow F(x) \cdot G(0) = 0 \Rightarrow F(x) = 0$
 $\int F(0) = 0 \Rightarrow F(x) \cdot G(0) = 0 \Rightarrow F(x) = 0$
 $\int F(0) = 0 \Rightarrow F(x) \cdot G(0) = 0 \Rightarrow F(x) = 0$
 $\int F(0) = 0 \Rightarrow A + B = 0 \Rightarrow B = A \Rightarrow F(x) = 2A \cdot Senh(\sqrt{3}x)$
 $\int F(2) = 0 \Rightarrow A \Rightarrow F(x) \Rightarrow A \Rightarrow F(x$

Problema (b):

$$r^2 + \frac{m^2 \pi^2}{4} = 0 \Rightarrow r = \pm \frac{m \pi}{3} i \Rightarrow G(t) = A \cos \left(\frac{m \pi}{2}t\right) + B \sin \left(\frac{m \pi t}{2}\right)$$

$$6(0) = 0 \Rightarrow A = 0 \Rightarrow Gm(t) = Sem \left(\frac{m \pi t}{2}\right)$$

Assim,

$$\frac{(u(x,t) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} c_m sem(\frac{m\pi x}{2}) sem(\frac{m\pi t}{2})}{Dodo inicial sohre a veloc.:}$$

$$u_{t} = \underset{n=1}{\overset{\infty}{\sum}} G_{n} \underbrace{m_{T}} \operatorname{sen} \left(\underbrace{m_{T} \times}_{2} \right) G_{n} \left(\underbrace{m_{T} \times}_{2} \right) \Rightarrow u_{t} (x, 0) = \underset{n=1}{\overset{\infty}{\sum}} G_{n} \underbrace{m_{T}} \operatorname{sen} \left(\underbrace{m_{T} \times}_{2} \right) = g(x) = \underset{n=1}{\overset{\infty}{\sum}} \operatorname{sen} \left(\underbrace{m_{T} \times}_{2} \right) \operatorname{sen} \left(\underbrace{m_{T} \times}_{2} \right)$$