TEA013 Matemática Aplicada II
Curso de Engenharia Ambiental
Departamento de Engenharia Ambiental, UFPF
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Declaro que segui o código de ética do Curso de Engenharia Ambiental ao realizar esta prova

NOME: GABARITO Assinatura: _____

1 [20] Dada a equação diferencial

Prof. Nelson Luís Dias

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} = D \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} - k\phi,$$

onde D>0 e k>0, a sua discretização com um esquema de diferenças finitas totalmente implícito, progressivo no tempo e centrado no espaço, produz uma equação geral do tipo

$$A\phi_{i-1}^{n+1}+B\phi_{i}^{n+1}+C\phi_{i-1}^{n+1}=\phi_{i}^{n},$$

onde como sempre ϕ_i^n é a aproximação em grade de $\phi(i\Delta x, n\Delta t)$. Obtenha A, B e C em função dos parâmetros adimensionais

Fo =
$$\frac{D\Delta t}{\Delta x^2}$$
,
Kt = $k\Delta t$.

SOLUÇÃO DA QUESTÃO

$$\frac{\phi_{i}^{n+1} - \phi_{i}^{n}}{\Delta t} = D \frac{\phi_{i+1}^{n+1} - 2\phi_{i}^{n} + \phi_{i-1}^{n+1}}{\Delta x^{2}} - k\phi_{i}^{n}$$

$$\phi_{i}^{n+1} - \phi_{i}^{n} = \frac{D\delta t}{\Delta x^{2}} \left(\phi_{i+1}^{n+1} - 2\phi_{i}^{n} + \phi_{i-1}^{n+1}\right) - (k\Delta t)\phi_{i}^{n+1}$$

$$\phi_{i}^{n+1} - \phi_{i}^{n} = \operatorname{Fo}\left(\phi_{i+1}^{n+1} - 2\phi_{i}^{n} + \phi_{i-1}^{n+1}\right) - \operatorname{Kt}\phi_{i}^{n+1}$$

$$\phi_{i}^{n+1} - \operatorname{Fo}\left(\phi_{i+1}^{n+1} - 2\phi_{i}^{n} + \phi_{i-1}^{n+1}\right) + \operatorname{Kt}\phi_{i}^{n+1} = \phi_{i}^{n}$$

$$-\operatorname{Fo}\phi_{i-1}^{n+1} + (1 + 2\operatorname{Fo} + \operatorname{Kt})\phi_{i}^{n+1} - \operatorname{Fo}\phi_{i+1}^{n+1} = \phi_{i}^{n} \implies$$

$$A = -\operatorname{Fo},$$

$$B = (1 + 2\operatorname{Fo} + \operatorname{Kt}),$$

$$C = -\operatorname{Fo} \blacksquare$$

$$[A] = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1+i \\ 1-i & 2 \end{bmatrix},$$

- a) [5] Sem fazer nenhum cálculo, o que você pode dizer sobre seus autovalores e autovetores?
- b) [5] Calcule os autovalores. Confirme sua resposta sobre (a).
- c) [10] Calcule os autovetores. Confirme, com cálculos, sua resposta sobre (b).

SOLUÇÃO DA QUESTÃO

a) [A] é auto-adjunta; logo, os autovalores são reais, e os autovetores são ortogonais.

b) e c) Com Maxima,

b) Os autovalores são

$$\lambda_i = 2 - \sqrt{2},$$

$$\lambda_{ii} = 2 + \sqrt{2}.$$

c) Os autovetores são

$$\mathbf{v}^{i} = \left(1, \frac{-\sqrt{2} + i\sqrt{2}}{2}\right),$$

$$\mathbf{v}^{ii} = \left(1, \frac{\sqrt{2} - i\sqrt{2}}{2}\right).$$

Os autovalores são reais, de fato. Os autovetores são ortogonais:

$$\begin{split} \left\langle \boldsymbol{v}^{\mathrm{i}}, \boldsymbol{v}^{\mathrm{ii}} \right\rangle &= [\boldsymbol{v}_{1}^{\mathrm{i}}]^{*} \boldsymbol{v}_{1}^{\mathrm{ii}} + [\boldsymbol{v}_{2}^{\mathrm{i}}]^{*} \boldsymbol{v}_{2}^{\mathrm{ii}} \\ &= 1 \times 1 + \left(\frac{-\sqrt{2} + \mathrm{i}\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^{*} \times \left(\frac{\sqrt{2} - \mathrm{i}\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) \\ &= 1 + \left(\frac{-\sqrt{2} - \mathrm{i}\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^{*} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2} - \mathrm{i}\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) \\ &= 1 + \frac{-2 + 2\mathrm{i} - 2\mathrm{i} + 2\mathrm{i}^{2}}{4} \\ &= 1 - \frac{4}{4} = 0 \quad \blacksquare \end{split}$$

3 [20] Encontre a função de Green da equação diferencial ordinária

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\phi}{\mathrm{d}x} + \mathrm{sen}(x)\phi(x) = f(x); \qquad \phi(0) = \phi_0.$$

SOLUÇÃO DA QUESTÃO:

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\phi}{\mathrm{d}\xi} + \mathrm{sen}(\xi)\phi(\xi) = f(\xi)$$

$$G(x,\xi)\frac{\mathrm{d}\phi}{\mathrm{d}\xi} + G(x,\xi)\,\mathrm{sen}(\xi)\phi(\xi) = G(x,\xi)f(\xi)$$

$$\int_0^\infty G(x,\xi)\frac{\mathrm{d}\phi}{\mathrm{d}\xi}\,\mathrm{d}\xi + \int_0^\infty G(x,\xi)\,\mathrm{sen}(\xi)\phi(\xi)\,\mathrm{d}\xi = \int_0^\infty G(x,\xi)f(\xi)\,\mathrm{d}\xi$$

$$G(x,\xi)\phi(\xi)\Big|_0^\infty - \int_0^\infty \phi(\xi)\frac{\mathrm{d}G}{\mathrm{d}\xi}\,\mathrm{d}\xi + \int_0^\infty G(x,\xi)\,\mathrm{sen}(\xi)\phi(\xi)\,\mathrm{d}\xi = \int_0^\infty G(x,\xi)f(\xi)\,\mathrm{d}\xi$$

$$\underbrace{G(x,\infty)}_{=0}\phi(\infty) - G(x,0)\phi_0 + \int_0^\infty \phi(\xi)\underbrace{\left[-\frac{\mathrm{d}G}{\mathrm{d}\xi} + G(x,\xi)\,\mathrm{sen}(\xi)\right]}_{=\delta(\xi-x)}\,\mathrm{d}\xi = \int_0^\infty G(x,\xi)f(\xi)\,\mathrm{d}\xi.$$

Resolvamos, portanto

$$-\frac{\mathrm{d}G}{\mathrm{d}\xi} + G(x,\xi)\operatorname{sen}(\xi) = \delta(\xi - x); \qquad G(x,\infty) = 0:$$

$$G(x,\xi) = u(x,\xi)v(x,\xi);$$

$$-\left[u\frac{\mathrm{d}v}{\mathrm{d}\xi} + v\frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}\xi}\right] + uv \operatorname{sen}(\xi) = \delta(\xi - x);$$

$$u\left[-\frac{\mathrm{d}v}{\mathrm{d}\xi} + v \operatorname{sen}(\xi)\right] - v\frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}\xi} = \delta(\xi - x);$$

$$-\frac{\mathrm{d}v}{\mathrm{d}\xi} + v \operatorname{sen}(\xi) = 0;$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}v}{\mathrm{d}\xi} = v(x,\xi) \operatorname{sen}(\xi);$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}v}{v(x,\xi)} = \operatorname{sen}(\xi)\mathrm{d}\xi;$$

$$\int_0^\xi \frac{\mathrm{d}v}{v} = \int_0^\xi \operatorname{sen}(\eta)\,\mathrm{d}\eta$$

$$\ln \frac{v(x,\xi)}{v(x,0)} = -\cos(\eta)\Big|_0^\xi = 1 - \cos(\xi)$$

$$\frac{v(x,\xi)}{v(x,0)} = \exp\left[1 - \cos(\xi)\right]$$

$$v(x,\xi) = v(x,0) \exp\left[1 - \cos(\xi)\right].$$

Obtemos agora u:

$$-v\frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}\xi} = \delta(\xi - x);$$

$$-v(x,0) \exp\left[1 - \cos(\xi)\right] \frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}\xi} = \delta(\xi - x)$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}\xi} = -\frac{1}{v(x,0)} \exp\left[-(1 - \cos(\xi))\right] \delta(\xi - x)$$

$$u(x,\xi) = u(x,0) - \frac{1}{v(x,0)} \int_{\eta=0}^{\xi} \exp\left[-(1 - \cos(\eta))\right] \delta(\eta - x) \,\mathrm{d}\eta$$

$$= u(x,0) - \frac{H(\xi - x)}{v(x,0)} \exp\left[-(1 - \cos(x))\right];$$

A função de Green, portanto, é

$$\begin{split} G(x,\xi) &= u(x,\xi)v(x,\xi) \\ &= \left\{ u(x,0) - \frac{H(\xi-x)}{v(x,0)} \exp\left[-(1-\cos(x))\right] \right\} v(x,0) \exp\left[1-\cos(\xi)\right] \\ &= u(x,0)v(x,0) - H(\xi-x) \exp\left[-1+\cos(x) + 1 - \cos(\xi)\right] \\ &= G(x,0) \exp[1-\cos(\xi)] - H(\xi-x) \exp\left[-1+\cos(x) + (1-\cos(\xi))\right]; \\ &= \left\{ G(x,0) - H(\xi-x) \exp[-(1-\cos(x))\right] \right\} \exp[1-\cos(\xi)] \end{split}$$

aplicando a condição de contorno no infinito,

$$G(x, \infty) = 0 \implies$$

$$0 = [G(x, 0) - \exp[-(1 - \cos(x))]] \exp[1 - \cos(\infty)] \implies G(x, 0) = \exp[-(1 - \cos(x))].$$

Finalmente,

$$G(x,\xi) = [1 - H(\xi - x)] \exp[-(1 - \cos(x))] \exp[1 - \cos(\xi)]$$

= $[1 - H(\xi - x)] \exp[\cos(x) - \cos(\xi)] \blacksquare$

4 [20] Usando obrigatoriamente o método das características, resolva

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = x^{1/2}, \qquad u(x,0) = f(x).$$

SOLUÇÃO DA QUESTÃO: Sejam

$$x = X(s),$$

$$T = T(s),$$

$$u(x,t) = u(X(s),T(s)) = U(s);$$

$$\frac{dU}{ds} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}\frac{dT}{ds} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\frac{dX}{ds}; \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{dT}{ds} = 1 \Rightarrow T(s) = T(0) + s;$$

$$\frac{dX}{ds} = X(s) \Rightarrow X(s) = X(0)e^{s}.$$

A EDO em U(s) será

$$\frac{dU}{ds} = X^{1/2}(s)$$

$$= [X(0)e^{s}]^{1/2}$$

$$= (X(0))^{1/2}e^{s/2} \implies$$

$$U(s) - U(0) = 2(X(0))^{1/2}[e^{s/2} - 1].$$

Mas s = t, e:

$$X = X(0)e^{s};$$

 $X(0) = Xe^{-s} = xe^{-t};$
 $u(x, 0) = u(X(0), 0) = U(0) = f(X(0)).$

Portanto,

$$U(s) = f(X(0)) + 2(X(0))^{1/2} [e^{s/2} - 1];$$

$$u(x,t) = f(xe^{-t}) + 2(xe^{-t})^{1/2} [e^{t/2} - 1] \blacksquare$$

5 [20] Encontre os autovalores e as autofunções do problema de Sturm-Liouville

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 y}{\mathrm{d}x^2} + \lambda y = 0,$$

$$y(0) = y'(1) = 0.$$

SOLUÇÃO DA QUESTÃO:

Discuta os valores de λ :

$$\lambda=-k^2<0:$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - k^2y = 0;$$

$$r^2 - k^2 = 0;$$

$$r = \pm k;$$

$$y(x) = A\cosh(kx) + B\operatorname{senh}(kx);$$

$$y'(x) = A\operatorname{senh}(kx) + B\cosh(kx).$$

$$y(0) = 0 \implies A\cosh(0) + B\operatorname{senh}(0) = 0,$$

$$A = 0.$$

$$y'(1) = 0 \implies B\cosh(1) = 0,$$

$$B = 0.$$

Portanto não há autovalores para esse caso.

 $\lambda = 0$:

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 0;$$

$$y(x) = Ax + B.$$

$$y(0) = 0 \implies B = 0.$$

$$y'(1) = 0 \implies A = 0.$$

Portanto não há autovalores para esse caso. $\lambda = k^2 > 0$:

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + k^2y = 0;$$

$$r^2 + k^2 = 0;$$

$$r = \pm i\sqrt{k};$$

$$y(x) = A\cos(kx) + B\sin(kx).$$

$$y'(x) = -A\sin(kx) + B\cos(kx)$$

$$y(0) = 0 \implies A = 0.$$

$$y'(1) = B\cos(k) = 0 \implies$$

$$\cos(k) = 0 \implies$$

$$k_n = \frac{\pi}{2} + n\pi = \frac{2n+1}{2}\pi, \qquad n = 0, 1, \dots$$

Portanto os autovalores e as autofunções são

$$\lambda_n = \left[\frac{2n+1}{2}\pi\right]^2, \qquad n = 0, 1, \dots$$

$$y_n(x) = \operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{(2n+1)\pi x}{2}\right), \qquad n = 0, 1, \dots$$