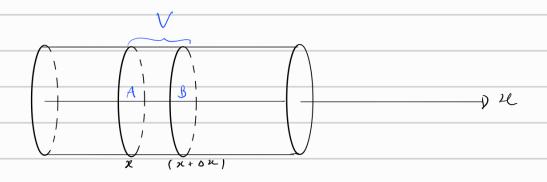
INTRODUÇÃO: MODELO PARA O FLUXO DE CALOR.



 $u\left(\text{Imperature}\right)$ $u_{A}(x,t)$; $u_{B}(x+\delta x,t)$

1. CONDUÇÃO DE CALOR: K(R) = Ko. JR

CONDUTIUIDADE TÉRMICA DO MATERIAL

∂. DIREÇÃO DO FLUXO DE CALOR: + -> -

3. CAPACIDADE DE CALOR ESPECÍFICA: C = C(x)

H=H(n) - QUANTIDADE DE CALOR QUE FLUI DA ESQUERDA PARA DIREITA

$$H(x) = - K(x) \cdot \alpha \cdot \Delta t \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} (x, t)$$
 (A)

 $H(R+DR) = -K(R+DR).a.Dt. \frac{\partial M}{\partial R}(R+DR, +)$ (B)

* CQUAÇÃO UNIDIMENSIONAL DO FLUXO DE CALOR

$$\frac{\partial u(x,t)}{\partial t} = \frac{\beta \cdot \partial^2 u(x,t)}{\partial x^2} (x,t) + P(x,t) , \quad \beta = \frac{K}{c \cdot \rho}$$

$$u(x,0) = f(n)$$
, $0 < x < L$

$\int (x) dx$

P=Q

* LAPLACIANO:

$$\triangle \cap (x',\lambda) = \frac{\lambda n}{\lambda n(n',\lambda)} + \frac{\beta \lambda}{\lambda n(n',\lambda)}$$

$$\frac{\partial u(x,t)}{\partial t} = \beta \frac{\partial^{2} u(x,t)}{\partial x^{2}}, \quad 0 < x < L \qquad t > 0$$

(8)
$$u(0,+) = u(1,+) = 0$$
, $+>0$

$$(9) \quad u(x,0) = f(x) \quad 0 < x < L$$

A MÉTODO DA SEPARAÇÃO DE VARIÁVEIS * Exemplo: $\nabla^2 u = 0$ $u(x,t) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} u_m(x,t)$ $u_m(x,t) = \chi_m(x) \cdot T_m(t)$ $\nabla^{2} M = 0 = 0 \quad \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x^{2}} \times \tau + \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial t^{2}} \times \tau = 0 \qquad \frac{1}{X} \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x^{2}} \times = -\frac{1}{T} \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial t^{2}} T$ X" = T" = X * CONDIÇÕES DE CONTORNO: V(0,t) = 0 V(0,t) = 0 $V(\alpha,t) = V_0$ V (x,0)=0 V (x, b) = 0 V=X(n) T(t) $V(\alpha,+) = X(\alpha), T(+) = V_0$ V(x,0)=x(n). T(0)=0 Eq. CARACTERÍSTICA: n² ~ > = 0 $\mathcal{L}(\lambda z \circ) = \frac{1}{N} \times (N) = A \operatorname{Nemh}(\sqrt{\lambda} n) + \operatorname{Bonh}(\sqrt{\lambda} n)$ ×(0)=0=A.0+B, = 0 $\chi(x) = A \operatorname{Nenh}(\sqrt{\lambda} x)$ T"+ >7 = 0 $n^2 - \lambda = 0 \Rightarrow n = + j\sqrt{\lambda} \qquad \lambda > 0$ [(+)= Ko. ren (VE+) + K, -cop (VE+) T (0) = K0.0 + K1.1=0 = K1=0

$$T(b) = 0 = K_0, \text{Rm}(\sqrt{\lambda}b) \Rightarrow \sqrt{\lambda}. b = m.\Pi \Rightarrow \lambda = \left(\frac{m.\Pi}{b}\right)$$

$$U_m(x,t) = X_m.T_m = K_m.\text{Rm}h\left(\frac{m.\overline{t}}{b}.x\right).\text{Ren}\left(\frac{m.\overline{t}}{b}.t\right)$$

$$P/n = a, U_m(a,t) = V_0 = K_m.\text{Rm}h\left(\frac{m.\overline{t}}{b}.x\right).\text{Ren}\left(\frac{m.\overline{t}}{b}.t\right)$$

$$M = 1, \lambda, \lambda...$$

$$U(x, t) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} K_m \cdot renh\left(\frac{m \tilde{l} \cdot x}{b}\right) \cdot Nen\left(\frac{m \tilde{l} \cdot t}{b}\right)$$

Le Vo à uma combinação lima de:

$$V_0 = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sum$$

Série de faurrier: (Some de remor)
$$f(t) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} C_m \cdot \text{run}\left(\frac{m^{11}}{L} \cdot t\right) \left(\frac{2}{m} \cdot \frac{2}{L}\right) \int_{0}^{L} f(t) \cdot \text{run}\left(\frac{m^{11}}{L} \cdot t\right) dt$$

$$(n = K_n \cdot N_m h(\frac{n \tilde{n} \cdot \alpha}{b}) = \frac{2}{b} \cdot \int_0^b V_o \cdot N_m(\frac{n \tilde{n}}{b} \cdot t) dt$$

$$K_{m} = \frac{2}{b \cdot \text{New h}\left(\frac{m \cdot \tilde{n}}{b}\right)} \cdot \int_{0}^{b} V_{0} \cdot \text{New h}\left(\frac{m \cdot \tilde{n}}{b} \cdot t\right) dt$$

