1

KONTINUASJON EKSAMEN AUGUST 2013 LØSNINGS FORSLAG

Orngare 1:

Ux = vn

Aly = - NX

Der med er

vy = ex sing så

w = - ex con + n(x)

09

 $\alpha_{x} = -e^{x}(\alpha \alpha) - 3 \quad \alpha$

 $\alpha = -2 \times (\cos \alpha - 3 \times + h_1 \alpha_3)$

 $La A_{i}(x) = -3x \quad og \quad A_{2}(y) = 0$

 $O(4\times 100) = -2 \times (000 - 3 \times 100)$

 $8 = e^{x} \sin y + 3y + i(-e^{x} \cos y - 3x)$ = $-ie^{z} - i3z$ b) $u(x,y) = x^2 + ay^2$ så $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 4 + 0$ så u er 11616E harmonists og
der med san u ibste være realdelen
til en analytisk funksjon.

Orngare 2:

Vi har ligningen $3^{11} + 2 x_{3}^{1} - 3 x_{3} = 4(4 - 2)$ $3^{11} + 2 x_{3}^{1} - 3 x_{3} = 4(4 - 2)$ $3^{11} + 2 x_{3}^{1} - 3 x_{3} = 4(4 - 2)$

La Y = f(ay), da får vi ligningen

 $5^{2}Y - 500(0) - 00'(0) + 25Y - 200'(0)$ - 3Y = $\delta(u(t-2))$

som gir

 $(5^2 + 25 - 3) = \frac{2-25}{5}$

 $\lambda = \frac{2(v_5 + 92 - 3)}{8 - 52}$

Vi spriver

$$\frac{e^{-2\delta}}{s(\delta-1)(\delta+3)} = e^{-2\delta} \left(\frac{A}{\delta} + \frac{B}{\delta-1} + \frac{C}{\delta+3}\right)$$

$$0g \text{ finner}$$

$$A = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$B = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$C = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$5a \quad Y = -\frac{1}{3} \quad e^{-2\delta} + \frac{1}{4} \quad e^{-2\delta}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} \quad u(4-2) + \frac{1}{4} \quad e^{(4-2)+2} \quad u(4-2)$$

$$+\frac{1}{12} \quad e^{-3(4-2)} \quad u(4-2)$$

$$= \left(-\frac{1}{3} + \frac{e^2}{4} \quad e^{(4-2)} + \frac{e^{-6}}{12} \quad e^{-3(4-2)}\right) u(4-2)$$

Orogane 3:

$$\begin{cases}
\frac{2}{(z^2-1)} & = \frac{2^2-1}{(z^2-1)} & = \frac{2}{(z^2-1)} & = \frac{2$$

a) f har singulariteter i $Z_1 = 1$, $Z_2 = -1$ og alle numbter $Z_1 = 1$, $Z_2 = -1$ og alle numbter $Z_1 = 1$, $Z_2 = -1$ og alle numbter $Z_1 = 1$, $Z_2 = -1$ og alle numbter

Observer at $Z = 0 \pi = 0$ en en her bar singularitet siden $g(z) = \frac{e^{z} - 1}{(z-1)(z+1)} \frac{z}{z}$

Hvor $\frac{2^{z}-1}{z}$ er begrensel mar z=0og $\frac{\sin z}{z}$ går mot 1 når z marmer seg 0.

Residuen die gir de singuelære prendstene.

Z=1 en enbel tolog $\frac{Q'-1}{2 \sin 1} = \frac{Q-1}{2 \sin 1}$

 $Z_1 = -1$ en enhel pol $Q = \frac{Q^{-1} - 1}{2 \cdot 1} = \frac{-1 + \frac{1}{2}}{2 \cdot 1}$ Res $S_1 = \frac{Q^{-1} - 1}{(-1 - 1) \cdot 1} = \frac{-1 + \frac{1}{2}}{2 \cdot 1}$

 $Z = m\pi$, $m = \pm 1$, ± 2 ,

Observer a

$$f(z) = \frac{2^{z}-1}{z^{z}-1} = \frac{\alpha(z)}{\varphi(z)}$$

Z=nT er enble poler

for fog

Res $g(z) = \frac{n(m\pi)}{q'(m\pi)}$ $z=m\pi$

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

Orngare 4.

a) ger odde periodish med periode 2TT

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} x & 0 \le x \le \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \pi - x & 2 \le x \le \pi \end{cases}$$

Siden & er odde så er

$$g(x) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} l_m \sin(mx)$$

A von
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{2}{11} \int g(x) \sin(x) dx$$

$$Sa \quad lm = \frac{2}{\pi} \left[\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \sin(mx) dx + \int_{0}^{\pi} (\pi - x) \sin(mx) dx \right]$$

 $= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[-\frac{1}{\pi} \times \text{signs}(m \times) + \frac{1}{\pi^2} \text{sin}(m \times) \right]$

$$+(-\frac{1}{m})\pi\cos(mx) + \frac{1}{m}x\cos(mx) - \frac{1}{m^2}\sin(mx)$$

Non men odde
$$m = 2j+1$$
 $2j+1 = \frac{2}{11} \left[\frac{2}{(2j+1)^2} (-1)^{j} + 2j+1 \right]$
 $2j+1 = (-1)^{j} \frac{4}{11} (2j+1)^2$

Non m en et eine tall m = 2h $\frac{2}{h} = \frac{2}{h} \left[-\frac{1}{2h} \frac{T}{2}(-1)^{h} - \frac{1}{2h} T + \frac{1}{2h} T \right]$

$$= \pi \left[2h + \frac{\pi}{2h} \pi (-1)h - \frac{\pi}{2h} \frac{\pi}{2} (-1)h \right]$$

$$= 0$$

$$g(x) = \sum_{\delta=0}^{\infty} \frac{4}{\pi} (-1)^{\delta} \frac{1}{(2j+1)^2} \text{ Dim}((2j+1)^{\delta} x)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = 5 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$$

$$u(0, 1) = 0$$
 $u(\pi, 1) = 0$
 $u(x, 0) = f(x)$

Vi ginner la minger av 1 youn

um = Fm(x) Gm(+)

Hoon

Vi etser 03 går

$$6m = 2 - \lambda^2 n^4$$

eller
$$-5m^2t$$

$$6m(t) = 2$$

$$F_m(x) = A_m \cos(mx) + B_m \sin(mx)$$

Vi så løs ninger på Jamen

$$u(x,l) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} l^{-5n^2l} (\Delta_m(\omega(mx) + B_m \sin(nx)))$$
 $u(0,l) = 0$ og $u(\pi,l) = 0$

gin al $\Delta_m = 0$ for able m
 $u(x,l) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} l^{-5n^2l} B_n \sin(mx)$
 $u(x,l) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} l^{-5n^2l} B_n \sin(mx)$

Siden

 $u(x,0) = g(x)$ følger

det al

 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n \sin(nx) = f(x)$
 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n \sin(nx) = f(x)$

 $L(x, \lambda) = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{4}{\pi} (-1)^{j} \frac{1}{(2j+1)^{2}} 2 \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{4}{(-1)^{j}} \frac{1}{(2j+1)^{2}} 2 \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2j+1)^{2}} \frac{1}{(2$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x+3}{x^4+1} dx$$

bonnergerer. Med andre ord om $\lim_{x \to \infty} \int \frac{x + x}{x^4 + 1} dx \qquad \text{og}$ $\lim_{x \to \infty} \int \frac{x + 3}{x^4 + 1} dx \qquad \text{ehsis lever}.$ $\lim_{\delta\to\infty}\int\frac{x+3}{x^4+1}\,dx$

$$\int \frac{x+3}{x^{4}+1} dx = \int \frac{x+3}{x^{4}+1} dx + \int \frac{x+3}{x^{4}+1} dx$$

lim
$$\int \frac{X+3}{X+1} dX$$
 elssis lever.

Non
$$x > 0$$
 so en $\left| \frac{x+3}{x4+1} \right| \leq \frac{x+3}{x4}$

$$= \frac{1}{x^3} + \frac{3}{x^4} \quad og$$

lem
$$\int (\frac{1}{x^3} + \frac{3}{x^4}) dx$$
 elssisterer sa

$$\frac{1}{2}$$
 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}$

Tilsnarence
$$gan$$
.
$$\int_{X^{4}+1}^{X+3} dx$$

$$\int_{X^{4}+1}^{X+3} dx = \int_{X^{4}+1}^{X+3} dx + \int_{X^{4}+1}^{X+3} dx$$

$$a$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} x+3 \\ x^{4}+1 \end{vmatrix} \leq \frac{1x_{1}+3}{x_{4}} = -\frac{1}{x_{3}} + \frac{3}{x_{4}} \text{ oragin}$$

$$x < 0 = 0$$

$$\lim_{\alpha \to -\infty} \int_{\alpha}^{1} (-\frac{1}{x_{3}} + \frac{3}{x_{4}}) dx \quad \text{whisteen } 0$$

$$\lim_{\alpha \to -\infty} \int_{\alpha}^{1} \frac{1}{x_{4}+1} dx \quad \text{whisteen } 0$$

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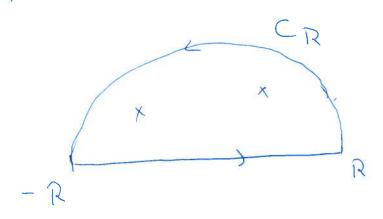
$$\lim_{\alpha \to -\infty} \int_{\alpha}^{1} \frac{1}{x_{4}+1} dx = \frac{1}{x_{4}+1} dx$$

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La $T_R = [-R,R] \cup C_R$ hoon

CR en gill rea $Z(x) = Re^{ix}$ $0 \le x \le T$



Non Render Da

er $\int \frac{Z+3}{Z^4+1} dz = d\pi i \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} Res \frac{Z+3}{Z^4+1}$ $Z_j = r$ i del pre halv plan.

Zi er singularitelene til Z+3 i del øvre halv plan.

. Observer al $Z^{4}+1=0=0$ $Z^{4}=-1=0$ $Z^{4}=-1=0$

Så or for spetere

$$Z_{0} = Q$$

Bare Zo og Z, ligger i det prie harrean. Så

$$\int \frac{Z+3}{Z+1} dz = \int \frac{Z+3}{(Z-Z_0)(Z-Z_1)(Z-Z_2)(Z-Z_3)} dz$$

$$\prod_{R}$$

for forå

$$\begin{cases} \cos \beta = \frac{Z_0 + 3}{(Z_0 - Z_1)(Z_0 - Z_2)(Z_0 - Z_3)} = \frac{Z_0 + 3}{(Z_0 - Z_1)(Z_0 - Z_2)(Z_0 - Z_3)} = \frac{Z_0 + 3}{(Z_0 - Z_1)(Z_0 - Z_2)(Z_0 - Z_3)} = \frac{Z_0 + 3}{(Z_0 - Z_1)(Z_0 - Z_2)(Z_0 - Z_3)} = \frac{Z_0 + 3}{(Z_0 - Z_1)(Z_0 - Z_2)(Z_0 - Z_3)} = \frac{Z_0 + 3}{(Z_0 - Z_1)(Z_0 - Z_2)(Z_0 - Z_3)} = \frac{Z_0 + 3}{(Z_0 - Z_1)(Z_0 - Z_2)(Z_0 - Z_3)} = \frac{Z_0 + 3}{(Z_0 - Z_1)(Z_0 - Z_2)(Z_0 - Z_3)} = \frac{Z_0 + 3}{(Z_0 - Z_1)(Z_0 - Z_2)(Z_0 - Z_3)} = \frac{Z_0 + 3}{(Z_0 - Z_1)(Z_0 - Z_2)(Z_0 - Z_3)} = \frac{Z_0 + 3}{(Z_0 - Z_1)(Z_0 - Z_2)(Z_0 - Z_3)} = \frac{Z_0 + 3}{(Z_0 - Z_1)(Z_0 - Z_2)(Z_0 - Z_3)} = \frac{Z_0 + 3}{(Z_0 - Z_1)(Z_0 - Z_2)(Z_0 - Z_3)} = \frac{Z_0 + 3}{(Z_0 - Z_1)(Z_0 - Z_2)(Z_0 - Z_3)} = \frac{Z_0 + 3}{(Z_0 - Z_1)(Z_0 - Z_2)(Z_0 - Z_3)} = \frac{Z_0 + 3}{(Z_0 - Z_1)(Z_0 - Z_2)(Z_0 - Z_3)} = \frac{Z_0 + 3}{(Z_0 - Z_1)(Z_0 - Z_2)(Z_0 - Z_3)} = \frac{Z_0 + 3}{(Z_0 - Z_0)(Z_0 - Z_1)(Z_0 - Z_3)} = \frac{Z_0 + 3}{(Z_0 - Z_0)(Z_0 - Z_1)(Z_0 - Z_3)} = \frac{Z_0 + 3}{(Z_0 - Z_0)(Z_0 - Z_0)(Z_0 - Z_0)} = \frac{Z_0 + 3}{(Z_0 - Z_0)(Z_0 - Z_0)(Z_0 - Z_0)} = \frac{Z_0 + 3}{(Z_0 - Z_0)(Z_0 - Z_0)(Z_0 - Z_0)} = \frac{Z_0 + 3}{(Z_0 - Z_0)(Z_0 - Z_0)(Z_0 - Z_0)} = \frac{Z_0 + 3}{(Z_0 - Z_0)(Z_0 - Z_0)(Z_0 - Z_0)} = \frac{Z_0 + 3}{(Z_0 - Z_0)(Z_0 - Z_0)(Z_0 - Z_0)} = \frac{Z_0 + 3}{(Z_0 -$$

$$= \frac{1}{2i} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac$$

Om Rer sor så er \\ \frac{2+3}{24+1} dz = \frac{312}{211}

STEG 3

Vi vie vise at lim $\int \frac{Z+3}{Z+1} dZ = 0$ $R \to \infty$ CR

Non ZECR så en 121=R

09 $\left|\frac{z+3}{z+1}\right| \leq \frac{|z|+3}{|z|+1} = \frac{R+3}{R^4-1}$

 $\left| \left(\frac{Z+3}{Z+1} dZ \right) \leq \frac{R+3}{R^{4-1}} TR \rightarrow 0$ CR

Fra delle går vi!

 $\lim_{R\to\infty} \int \frac{Z+3}{Z+1} dz = \frac{312}{2} \pi = \int_{X+1}^{\infty} \frac{x+3}{x+1} dx$