

6 - A equação do calor em coordenadas cartesianas

A equação da condução do calor é,

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \kappa \nabla^2 u. \quad (1)$$

Substituindo $u(\mathbf{r}, t) = F(\mathbf{r})T(t)$,

$$\begin{aligned} FT' &= \kappa T \nabla^2 F, \\ \frac{T'}{T} &= \kappa \frac{\nabla^2 F}{F} = -\lambda^2. \end{aligned}$$

Obtemos assim a equação para T ,

$$T' + \lambda^2 T = 0, \quad (2)$$

com solução,

$$T(t) = Ce^{-\lambda^2 t}. \quad (3)$$

A equação para F fica,

$$\nabla^2 F + k^2 F = 0, \quad (4)$$

com,

$$k^2 = \frac{\lambda^2}{\kappa}. \quad (5)$$

1 Considerando $u(x, t)$

Em uma dimensão, em coordenadas cartesianas, a equação do calor fica,

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \kappa \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}, \quad (6)$$

Substituimos,

$$u(x, t) = T(t)X(x), \quad (7)$$

obtendo,

$$\begin{aligned} T'X &= \kappa TX'', \\ \frac{T'}{T} &= \kappa \frac{X''}{X} = -\lambda^2, \end{aligned}$$

em que λ é uma constante. A equação para T fica,

$$T' + \lambda^2 T = 0, \quad (8)$$

e a função T é,

$$T(t) = Ce^{-\lambda^2 t}. \quad (9)$$

A equação para X é,

$$X'' + \omega^2 X = 0, \quad (10)$$

com $\omega^2 = \lambda^2/\kappa$. A função X é assim,

$$X(x) = A \operatorname{sen} \omega x + B \cos \omega x. \quad (11)$$

A solução geral é portanto, usando o princípio de superposição,

$$u(x, t) = \sum_{i=1} (A_i \operatorname{sen} \omega_i x + B_i \cos \omega_i x) e^{-\lambda_i^2 t}. \quad (12)$$

Se $\lambda = 0$ a solução é,

$$T = \text{constante}, \quad X(x) = Ax + B, \quad (13)$$

logo,

$$u(x, t) = Ax + B. \quad (14)$$

Vemos que esse caso corresponde ao caso estacionário.

2 Problemas

1. Encontrar a solução contínua na região fechada (Tijonov [12], p. 227; Churchill [13], p. 104, probl. 1),

$$0 \leq x \leq L, \quad 0 \leq t \leq T,$$

da equação do calor homogênea,

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

$$0 < x < L, \quad 0 < t \leq T,$$

que satisfaz a condição inicial,

$$u(x, 0) = \varphi(x), \quad 0 \leq x \leq L,$$

e as condições de contorno homogêneas,

$$u(0, t) = u(L, t) = 0, \quad 0 \leq t \leq T.$$

A solução é,

$$u(x, t) = A_0 x + B_0 + \sum_{i=1} (A_i \operatorname{sen} \omega_i x + B_i \cos \omega_i x) e^{-\lambda_i^2 t},$$

com $\omega_i^2 = \lambda_i^2 / \kappa$. As condições de contorno e inicial nos dão as equações,

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, 0) &= A_0 x + B_0 + \sum_{i=1} (A_i \operatorname{sen} \omega_i x + B_i \cos \omega_i x) = \varphi(x), \\ u(0, t) &= B_0 + \sum_{i=1} B_i e^{-\lambda_i^2 t} = 0, \\ u(L, t) &= A_0 L + B_0 + \sum_{i=1} (A_i \operatorname{sen} \omega_i L + B_i \cos \omega_i L) e^{-\lambda_i^2 t} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Satisfazemos as condições acima escolhendo,

$$\begin{aligned} B_i &= 0, \quad i = 0, 1, 2, \dots \\ A_0 &= 0, \\ \omega_i &= i\pi/L, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots \end{aligned}$$

Com isso temos,

$$\lambda_i^2 = \kappa \omega_i^2 = \kappa (i\pi/L)^2.$$

A condição para φ fica então,

$$\sum_{i=1} A_i \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x/L) = \varphi(x).$$

Uma série de Fourier de senos para uma função f é,

$$f(x) = \sum_{j=1} b_j \operatorname{sen} (j\pi x/L) ,$$

$$b_j = \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L f(x') \operatorname{sen} (j\pi x'/L) dx' .$$

Comparando com a série para φ obtemos,

$$A_i = \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L \varphi(x') \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x'/L) dx' ,$$

$$\varphi(x) = \frac{2}{L} \sum_{i=1} \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x/L) \int_0^L \varphi(x') \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x'/L) dx' .$$

A solução u é então,

$$u(x, t) = \frac{2}{L} \sum_{i=1} \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x/L) e^{-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t} \int_0^L \varphi(x') \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x'/L) dx' .$$

Se $\varphi = 0$, a solução é identicamente nula.

Vamos verificar que a solução acima satisfaz de fato a equação do calor. Temos,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} &= -\frac{2}{L} \sum_{i=1} \kappa \left(\frac{i\pi}{L} \right)^2 \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x/L) e^{-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t} \int_0^L \varphi(x') \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x'/L) dx' , \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} &= \frac{2}{L} \sum_{i=1} \frac{i\pi}{L} \cos (i\pi x/L) e^{-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t} \int_0^L \varphi(x') \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x'/L) dx' , \\ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} &= -\frac{2}{L} \sum_{i=1} \left(\frac{i\pi}{L} \right)^2 \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x/L) e^{-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t} \int_0^L \varphi(x') \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x'/L) dx' . \end{aligned}$$

Portanto,

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

como deve ser.

Podemos escrever a solução de outra forma. Fazemos,

$$u(x, t) = \int_0^L G(x, x'; t) \varphi(x') dx' ,$$

com a função de Green definida por,

$$G(x, x'; t) = \frac{2}{L} \sum_{i=1} e^{-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t} \text{sen}(i\pi x/L) \text{sen}(i\pi x'/L).$$

2. Considere o problema anterior com $\varphi(x) = u_0 = \text{constante}$. Notemos que nesse caso temos condições iniciais descontínuas (Tijonov [12], p. 234; Churchill [13], p. 104, probl. 2).

Fazendo $\varphi(x) = u_0$ no problema anterior, a solução fica,

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, t) &= \frac{2}{L} \sum_{i=1} \text{sen}(i\pi x/L) e^{-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t} \int_0^L \varphi(x') \text{sen}(i\pi x'/L) dx', \\ u(x, t) &= \frac{2}{L} \sum_{i=1} \text{sen}(i\pi x/L) e^{-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t} \int_0^L u_0 \text{sen}(i\pi x'/L) dx', \\ u(x, t) &= \frac{2u_0}{L} \sum_{i=1} \text{sen}(i\pi x/L) e^{-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t} \int_0^L \text{sen}(i\pi x'/L) dx'. \end{aligned}$$

Usando a integral,

$$\int_0^a \text{sen}(i\pi \xi/a) d\xi = \begin{cases} \frac{2a}{i\pi}, & i \text{ ímpar}, \\ 0, & i \text{ par}, \end{cases}$$

obtemos,

$$u(x, t) = \frac{2u_0}{L} \sum_{i=1} \text{sen}[(2i-1)\pi x/L] e^{-(2i-1)^2 \pi^2 \kappa t/L^2} \frac{2L}{(2i-1)\pi},$$

ou,

$$u(x, t) = \frac{4u_0}{\pi} \sum_{i=1} \frac{\text{sen}[(2i-1)\pi x/L]}{2i-1} e^{-(2i-1)^2 \pi^2 \kappa t/L^2}.$$

3. Considere uma barra em $0 < x < \pi$, com condições de contorno homogêneas e condição inicial $\varphi(x) = \text{sen } x$. Calcule $u(x, t)$ (Churchill [13], p. 104, probl. 3).

A solução é,

$$u(x, t) = A_0 x + B_0 + \sum_{i=1} (A_i \text{sen } \omega_i x + B_i \cos \omega_i x) e^{-\lambda_i^2 t},$$

com $\omega_i^2 = \lambda_i^2/\kappa$. As condições de contorno e inicial nos dão as equações,

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, 0) &= A_0 x + B_0 + \sum_{i=1} (A_i \operatorname{sen} \omega_i x + B_i \cos \omega_i x) = \operatorname{sen} x, \\ u(0, t) &= B_0 + \sum_{i=1} B_i e^{-\lambda_i^2 t} = 0, \\ u(\pi, t) &= A_0 \pi + B_0 + \sum_{i=1} (A_i \operatorname{sen} \omega_i \pi + B_i \cos \omega_i \pi) e^{-\lambda_i^2 t} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Satisfazemos as condições acima escolhendo,

$$\begin{aligned} B_i &= 0, \quad i = 0, 1, 2, \dots \\ A_0 &= 0, \\ \omega_i &= i, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots \end{aligned}$$

Com isso a condição inicial fica,

$$u(x, 0) = \sum_{i=1} A_i \operatorname{sen} \omega_i x = \operatorname{sen} x,$$

o que nos dá,

$$A_1 = 1, \quad A_i = 0, \quad i = 2, 3, \dots$$

A solução é então,

$$u(x, t) = A_1 \operatorname{sen} (\omega_1 x) e^{-\lambda_1^2 t} = \operatorname{sen} x e^{-\kappa t},$$

pois $\lambda_1^2 = \kappa \omega_1^2 = \kappa$.

4. Considere uma barra em $0 < x < L$ com condições de contorno homogêneas e condição inicial descontínua, (Churchill [13], p. 104, probl. 4, com $B = 0$),

$$u(x, 0) = \begin{cases} A, & 0 < x < L/2, \\ B, & L/2 < x < L. \end{cases}$$

A solução é,

$$u(x, t) = A_0 x + B_0 + \sum_{i=1} (A_i \operatorname{sen} \omega_i x + B_i \cos \omega_i x) e^{-\lambda_i^2 t},$$

com $\omega_i^2 = \lambda_i^2/\kappa$. As condições de contorno e inicial nos dão as equações,

$$\begin{aligned}
u(x, 0) &= A_0 x + B_0 + \sum_{i=1} (A_i \operatorname{sen} \omega_i x + B_i \cos \omega_i x) = \begin{cases} A, & 0 < x < L/2, \\ B, & L/2 < x < L. \end{cases}, \\
u(0, t) &= B_0 + \sum_{i=1} B_i e^{-\lambda_i^2 t} = 0, \\
u(L, t) &= A_0 L + B_0 + \sum_{i=1} (A_i \operatorname{sen} \omega_i L + B_i \cos \omega_i L) e^{-\lambda_i^2 t} = 0.
\end{aligned}$$

Satisfazemos as condições acima escolhendo,

$$\begin{aligned}
B_i &= 0, \quad i = 0, 1, 2, \dots \\
A_0 &= 0, \\
\omega_i &= i\pi/L, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots
\end{aligned}$$

A condição inicial fica assim,

$$u(x, 0) = \sum_{i=1} A_i \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x/L) = \begin{cases} A, & 0 < x < L/2, \\ B, & L/2 < x < L. \end{cases}.$$

Multiplicando por $\operatorname{sen} (j\pi x/L)$ e integrando em x ,

$$\begin{aligned}
&\sum_{i=1} A_i \int_0^L \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x/L) \operatorname{sen} (j\pi x/L) dx = \\
&= A \int_0^{L/2} \operatorname{sen} (j\pi x/L) dx + B \int_{L/2}^L \operatorname{sen} (j\pi x/L) dx.
\end{aligned}$$

Usando os resultados,

$$\int_0^L \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x/L) \operatorname{sen} (j\pi x/L) dx = \begin{cases} 0, & i \neq j, \\ L/2, & i = j. \end{cases}$$

$$\int_0^{L/2} \operatorname{sen} (j\pi x/L) dx = \frac{1 - \cos(j\pi/2)}{j\pi/L},$$

$$\int_{L/2}^L \operatorname{sen} (j\pi x/L) dx = \frac{\cos(j\pi/2) - \cos(j\pi)}{j\pi/L},$$

obtemos,

$$A_j \frac{L}{2} = A \frac{1 - \cos(j\pi/2)}{j\pi/L} + B \frac{\cos(j\pi/2) - \cos(j\pi)}{j\pi/L}.$$

Os coeficientes A_j são portanto,

$$A_j = 2A \frac{1 - \cos(j\pi/2)}{j\pi} + 2B \frac{\cos(j\pi/2) - \cos(j\pi)}{j\pi}.$$

Usando $2 \operatorname{sen}^2 x = 1 - \cos 2x$ no primeiro termo do lado direito,

$$A_j = 2A \frac{2 \operatorname{sen}^2(j\pi/4)}{j\pi} + 2B \frac{\cos(j\pi/2) - \cos(j\pi)}{j\pi}.$$

A solução é portanto,

$$u(x, t) = \sum_{i=1} \left[4A \frac{\operatorname{sen}^2(i\pi/4)}{i\pi} + 2B \frac{\cos(i\pi/2) - \cos(i\pi)}{i\pi} \right] \operatorname{sen}(i\pi x/L) e^{-i^2 \pi^2 \kappa t / L^2},$$

5. Duas barras de ferro de 20 cm, uma a temperatura 100°C e a outra a temperatura 0°C, são colocadas em contato, e as faces externas são mantidas a 0°C. Sendo $\kappa = 0,15$ (unidades CGS), calcule a temperatura 10 min após as barras terem sido colocadas em contato, na face comum e em pontos a 10 cm dela (37°C, 33°C, 19°C; Churchill [13], p. 105, probl. 5).

Usando o resultado do problema anterior obtemos, com $A = 100$, $B = 0$,

$$\begin{aligned} u(10, 600) &= 25,838 + 6,9097 + 0,10146 + \dots \cong 32,849^\circ C, \\ u(20, 600) &= 36,541 + \dots \cong 36,541^\circ C, \\ u(30, 600) &= 25,838 - 6,9097 + 0,10146 + \dots \cong 19,03^\circ C. \end{aligned}$$

Escrevemos apenas os termos significativos, os restantes são desprezíveis.

6. Se as barras do problema anterior são de concreto, com $\kappa = 0,005$ (unidades CGS), em quanto tempo teremos as mesmas temperaturas nos mesmos pontos? (Churchill [13], p. 105, probl. 6).

Usando $\kappa = 0,005$ (unidades CGS), teremos as mesmas temperaturas nos mesmos pontos se o produto κt for o mesmo. Assim,

$$\kappa_1 t_1 = \kappa_2 t_2,$$

logo,

$$t_2 = \frac{\kappa_1 t_1}{\kappa_2} = \frac{0,15 \times 600}{0,005} = 18000 \text{ s} = 300 \text{ min} = 5 \text{ h}.$$

7. Encontrar a solução da equação do calor homogênea (Tijonov [12], p. 245),

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

no intervalo $(0, L)$, que satisfaz a condição inicial,

$$u(x, 0) = \varphi(x), \quad 0 \leq x \leq L,$$

e as condições de contorno não-homogêneas constantes,

$$u(0, t) = u_1, \quad u(L, t) = u_2.$$

Escrevemos a solução como uma soma da solução para o caso estacionário e da solução dependente do tempo. Fazemos a solução estacionária satisfazer as condições de contorno não homogêneas,

$$u(x, t) = v(x, t) + u_1 + \frac{x}{L}(u_2 - u_1).$$

As condições de contorno e inicial nos dão,

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, 0) &= v(x, 0) + u_1 + \frac{x}{L}(u_2 - u_1) = \varphi(x), \\ u(0, t) &= v(0, t) + u_1 = u_1, \\ u(L, t) &= v(L, t) + u_2 = u_2. \end{aligned}$$

As condições para v ficam,

$$\begin{aligned} v(x, 0) &= \varphi(x) - u_1 - \frac{x}{L}(u_2 - u_1), \\ v(0, t) &= 0, \\ v(L, t) &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

A solução para v é dada no problema 1,

$$\begin{aligned} v(x, t) &= \frac{2}{L} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x/L) e^{-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t} \times \\ &\times \int_0^L \left[\varphi(x') - u_1 - \frac{x'}{L}(u_2 - u_1) \right] \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x'/L) dx'. \end{aligned}$$

A solução u é então,

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, t) &= u_1 + \frac{x}{L}(u_2 - u_1) + v(x, t), \\ &= u_1 + \frac{x}{L}(u_2 - u_1) + \frac{2}{L} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \operatorname{sen}(i\pi x/L) e^{-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t} \times \\ &\quad \times \int_0^L \left[\varphi(x') - u_1 - \frac{x'}{L}(u_2 - u_1) \right] \operatorname{sen}(i\pi x'/L) dx'. \end{aligned}$$

Calculando as duas últimas integrais obtemos (ver apêndice),

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, t) &= u_1 + \frac{x}{L}(u_2 - u_1) + \\ &\quad + \frac{2}{L} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \operatorname{sen}(i\pi x/L) e^{-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t} \int_0^L \varphi(x') \operatorname{sen}(i\pi x'/L) dx' \\ &\quad - \frac{4u_1}{\pi} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{\operatorname{sen}[(2i-1)\pi x/L]}{2i-1} e^{-\kappa[(2i-1)\pi/L]^2 t} \\ &\quad - \frac{2(u_2 - u_1)}{\pi} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \operatorname{sen}(i\pi x/L) e^{-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t} \frac{(-1)^{i-1}}{i}. \end{aligned}$$

Vamos verificar se a função acima é a solução correta. As condições de contorno e inicial nos dão,

$$\begin{aligned} u(0, t) &= u_1, \\ u(L, t) &= u_2, \\ u(x, 0) &= u_1 + \frac{x}{L}(u_2 - u_1) + \\ &\quad + \frac{2}{L} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \operatorname{sen}(i\pi x/L) \int_0^L \varphi(x') \operatorname{sen}(i\pi x'/L) dx' \\ &\quad - \frac{4u_1}{\pi} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{\operatorname{sen}[(2i-1)\pi x/L]}{2i-1} \\ &\quad - \frac{2(u_2 - u_1)}{\pi} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \operatorname{sen}(i\pi x/L) \frac{(-1)^{i-1}}{i}. \end{aligned}$$

A expansão de φ em séries de Fourier de senos é,

$$\varphi(x) = \frac{2}{L} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \operatorname{sen}(i\pi x/L) \int_0^L \varphi(x') \operatorname{sen}(i\pi x'/L) dx'.$$

Usando a expansão acima e as séries de Fourier,

$$x = \frac{2L}{\pi} \sum_{i=1} \frac{\text{sen}(i\pi x/L)}{i} (-1)^{i+1},$$

$$1 = \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{i=1} \frac{\text{sen}[(2i-1)\pi x/L]}{2i-1},$$

a condição inicial fica,

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, 0) &= u_1 + \frac{x}{L}(u_2 - u_1) + \\ &\quad + \varphi(x) \\ &\quad - u_1 \\ &\quad - (u_2 - u_1) \frac{x}{L}, \\ &= \varphi(x), \end{aligned}$$

como esperado. Calculando agora as derivadas de u , verificamos que,

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

que é a equação do calor homogênea.

Podemos escrever a solução em termos da função de Green definida no problema 1,

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, t) &= u_1 + \frac{x}{L}(u_2 - u_1) + v(x, t), \\ &= u_1 + \frac{x}{L}(u_2 - u_1) \\ &\quad + \int_0^L G(x, x'; t) \left[\varphi(x') - u_1 - \frac{x'}{L}(u_2 - u_1) \right] dx', \end{aligned}$$

com,

$$G(x, x'; t) = \frac{2}{L} \sum_{i=1} e^{-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t} \text{sen}(i\pi x/L) \text{sen}(i\pi x'/L).$$

Se $\varphi = 0$,

$$\begin{aligned}
u(x, t) = & u_1 + \frac{x}{L}(u_2 - u_1) + \\
& - \frac{4u_1}{\pi} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{\operatorname{sen} [(2i-1)\pi x/L]}{2i-1} e^{-\kappa[(2i-1)\pi/L]^2 t} \\
& - \frac{2(u_2 - u_1)}{\pi} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x/L) e^{-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t} \frac{(-1)^{i-1}}{i}.
\end{aligned}$$

8. Considere o problema anterior com $L = \pi$, $u_1 = 0$, $u_2 = A$ (Churchill [13], p. 108).

Usando o resultado do problema anterior obtemos,

$$\begin{aligned}
u(x, t) = & \frac{x}{\pi} A + \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \operatorname{sen} (ix) e^{-\kappa i^2 t} \times \\
& \times \int_0^{\pi} \left[\varphi(x') - \frac{x'}{\pi} A \right] \operatorname{sen} (ix') dx', \\
= & \frac{x}{\pi} A + \\
& + \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \operatorname{sen} (ix) e^{-\kappa i^2 t} \int_0^{\pi} \varphi(x') \operatorname{sen} (ix') dx' \\
& + \frac{2A}{\pi} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \operatorname{sen} (ix) e^{-\kappa i^2 t} \frac{(-1)^i}{i}.
\end{aligned}$$

9. Consideremos agora a equação do calor não-homogênea (Tijonov [12], p. 241),

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \kappa \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + f(x, t),$$

no segmento,

$$0 < x < l, \quad t > 0,$$

com a condição inicial,

$$u(x, 0) = 0, \quad 0 \leq x \leq l,$$

e as condições de contorno homogêneas,

$$u(0, t) = 0, \quad u(l, t) = 0, \quad t \geq 0.$$

Expandimos u e f em séries de Fourier de senos,

$$u(x, t) = \sum_{i=1}^L u_i(t) \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x/L),$$

$$f(x, t) = \sum_{i=1}^L f_i(t) \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x/L).$$

Temos,

$$u_i(t) = \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L u(x', t) \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x'/L) dx',$$

$$f_i(t) = \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L f(x', t) \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x'/L) dx'.$$

Substituindo na equação diferencial temos,

$$\sum_{i=1} \dot{u}_i(t) \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x/L) =$$

$$= -\kappa \sum_{i=1} (i\pi/L)^2 u_i(t) \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x/L) + \sum_{i=1} f_i(t) \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x/L).$$

Da relação acima obtemos uma equação diferencial linear, de primeira ordem, não homogênea, para $u_i(t)$,

$$\dot{u}_i(t) + \kappa(i\pi/L)^2 u_i(t) = f_i(t).$$

A solução dessa equação é (cap. 22),

$$u_i(t) = e^{-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t} \int_0^t f_i(t') e^{\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t'} dt',$$

ou,

$$u_i(t) = \int_0^t f_i(t') e^{-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 (t-t')} dt'.$$

Notemos que $u_i(0) = 0$, logo $u(x, 0) = 0$, como deve ser. A solução u é então,

$$u(x, t) = \sum_{i=1} \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x/L) \int_0^t f_i(t') e^{-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 (t-t')} dt'.$$

Substituindo $f_i(t')$,

$$u(x, t) = \sum_{i=1} \text{sen} (i\pi x/L) \int_0^t e^{-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2(t-t')} \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L f(x', t') \text{sen} (i\pi x'/L) dx' dt' .$$

Escrevemos a solução na forma,

$$u(x, t) = \int_0^t \int_0^L G(x, x', t - t') f(x', t') dx' dt' ,$$

com a função de Green definida por,

$$G(x, x', t - t') = \frac{2}{L} \sum_{i=1} e^{-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2(t-t')} \text{sen} (i\pi x/L) \text{sen} (i\pi x'/L) .$$

Lembremos que a solução mais geral da equação do calor não homogênea é a solução acima, mais uma solução da equação do calor homogênea. Como temos $\varphi = 0$ agora, a solução homogênea é identicamente nula.

Vamos verificar a solução acima. As condições de contorno e inicial nos dão,

$$\begin{aligned} u(0, t) &= 0 , \\ u(L, t) &= 0 , \\ u(x, 0) &= 0 , \end{aligned}$$

como esperado. Calculando agora as derivadas de u ,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - \kappa \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} &= \\ &= -\kappa \sum_{i=1} (i\pi/L)^2 \text{sen} (i\pi x/L) \int_0^t e^{-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2(t-t')} \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L f(x', t') \text{sen} (i\pi x'/L) dx' dt' \\ &+ \sum_{i=1} \text{sen} (i\pi x/L) \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L f(x', t) \text{sen} (i\pi x'/L) dx' \\ &+ \kappa \sum_{i=1} (i\pi/L)^2 \text{sen} (i\pi x/L) \int_0^t e^{-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2(t-t')} \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L f(x', t') \text{sen} (i\pi x'/L) dx' dt' , \\ &= \sum_{i=1} \text{sen} (i\pi x/L) \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L f(x', t) \text{sen} (i\pi x'/L) dx' , \\ &= f(x, t) . \end{aligned}$$

A última expressão é a expansão de $f(x, t)$.

10. Considere o problema anterior, isto é, a equação do calor não homogênea, com condição inicial não nula, $u(x, 0) = \varphi(x)$,

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \kappa \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + f(x, t),$$

no segmento,

$$0 < x < l, \quad t > 0,$$

com a condição inicial,

$$u(x, 0) = \varphi(x), \quad 0 \leq x \leq l,$$

e as condições de contorno homogêneas,

$$u(0, t) = 0, \quad u(l, t) = 0, \quad t \geq 0.$$

Expandimos u e f em séries de Fourier de senos,

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, t) &= \sum_{i=1} u_i(t) \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x/L), \\ f(x, t) &= \sum_{i=1} f_i(t) \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x/L). \end{aligned}$$

Temos,

$$\begin{aligned} u_i(t) &= \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L u(x', t) \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x'/L) dx', \\ f_i(t) &= \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L f(x', t) \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x'/L) dx'. \end{aligned}$$

A condição inicial nos dá,

$$u(x, 0) = \sum_{i=1} u_i(0) \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x/L) = \varphi(x),$$

com,

$$u_i(0) = \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L u(x', 0) \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x'/L) dx' = \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L \varphi(x') \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x'/L) dx'.$$

A expansão para φ é então,

$$\varphi(x) = \sum_{i=1} \text{sen} (i\pi x/L) \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L \varphi(x') \text{sen} (i\pi x'/L) dx' ,$$

e para u e f temos,

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, t) &= \sum_{i=1} \text{sen} (i\pi x/L) \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L u(x', t) \text{sen} (i\pi x'/L) dx' , \\ f(x, t) &= \sum_{i=1} \text{sen} (i\pi x/L) \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L f(x', t) \text{sen} (i\pi x'/L) dx' . \end{aligned}$$

Substituindo as séries para u e f (com os coeficientes $u_i(t)$, $f_i(t)$ explicitamente) na equação diferencial temos,

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1} \dot{u}_i(t) \text{sen} (i\pi x/L) &= \\ &= -\kappa \sum_{i=1} (i\pi/L)^2 u_i(t) \text{sen} (i\pi x/L) + \sum_{i=1} f_i(t) \text{sen} (i\pi x/L) . \end{aligned}$$

Da relação acima obtemos uma equação diferencial linear, de primeira ordem, não homogênea, para $u_i(t)$,

$$\dot{u}_i(t) + \kappa(i\pi/L)^2 u_i(t) = f_i(t) ,$$

como no problema anterior. Agora, no entanto, temos $u_i(0) \neq 0$. A solução dessa equação é

$$u_i(t) = \exp \left[-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 \int^t dt' \right] \left\{ \int^t \exp \left[\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 \int^s dt' \right] f_i(s) ds + c_i \right\} ,$$

ou,

$$u_i(t) = \exp \left[-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t \right] \left\{ \int^t \exp \left[\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 s \right] f_i(s) ds + c_i \right\} .$$

A condição inicial nos dá,

$$\begin{aligned} u_i(0) &= \int^{t=0} \exp \left[\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 s \right] f_i(s) ds + c_i , \\ &= \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L \varphi(x') \text{sen} (i\pi x'/L) dx' , \end{aligned}$$

logo,

$$\begin{aligned} c_i &= - \int_{t=0} \exp [\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 s] f_i(s) ds \\ &\quad + \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L \varphi(x') \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x'/L) dx' . \end{aligned}$$

Obtemos então,

$$\begin{aligned} u_i(t) &= \exp [-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t] \left\{ \int_0^t \exp [\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 s] f_i(s) ds \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \int_{t=0} \exp [\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 s] f_i(s) ds \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L \varphi(x') \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x'/L) dx' \right\} , \\ &= \exp [-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t] \left\{ \int_0^t \exp [\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 s] f_i(s) ds \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L \varphi(x') \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x'/L) dx' \right\} . \end{aligned}$$

A solução u é então,

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, t) &= \sum_{i=1} u_i(t) \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x/L) , \\ &= \sum_{i=1} \exp [-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t] \left\{ \int_0^t \exp [\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 s] f_i(s) ds \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L \varphi(x') \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x'/L) dx' \right\} \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x/L) . \end{aligned}$$

Substituindo $f_i(s)$,

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, t) &= \sum_{i=1} \exp [-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t] \times \\ &\quad \times \left\{ \int_0^t \exp [\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t'] \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L f(x', t') \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x'/L) dx' dt' \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L \varphi(x') \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x'/L) dx' \right\} \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x/L) , \end{aligned}$$

em que trocamos s por t' . Vamos verificar que a função acima é de fato solução da equação diferencial dada. Temos,

$$\begin{aligned} u(0, t) &= 0, \\ u(L, t) &= 0, \\ u(x, 0) &= \frac{2}{L} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sin(i\pi x/L) \int_0^L \varphi(x') \sin(i\pi x'/L) dx', \\ &= \varphi(x), \end{aligned}$$

como esperado. A última relação é a expansão de $\varphi(x)$. As condições de contorno e inicial são portanto satisfeitas. Calculando as derivadas de u obtemos,

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - \kappa \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \\
& = -\kappa \sum_{i=1} (i\pi/L)^2 \exp [-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t] \times \\
& \times \left\{ \int_0^t \exp [\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t'] \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L f(x', t') \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x'/L) dx' dt' \right. \\
& \left. + \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L \varphi(x') \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x'/L) dx' \right\} \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x/L) \\
& + \sum_{i=1} \exp [-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t] \times \\
& \times \left\{ \exp [\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t] \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L f(x', t) \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x'/L) dx' \right\} \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x/L) \\
& + \kappa \sum_{i=1} (i\pi/L)^2 \exp [-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t] \times \\
& \times \left\{ \int_0^t \exp [\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t'] \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L f(x', t') \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x'/L) dx' dt' \right. \\
& \left. + \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L \varphi(x') \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x'/L) dx' \right\} \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x/L), \\
& = \sum_{i=1} \exp [-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t] \times \\
& \times \left\{ \exp [\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t] \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L f(x', t) \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x'/L) dx' \right\} \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x/L), \\
& = \sum_{i=1} \left\{ \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L f(x', t) \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x'/L) dx' \right\} \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x/L), \\
& = f(x, t),
\end{aligned}$$

como esperado. A última relação é a expansão em série de $f(x, t)$.

Escrevemos a solução na forma,

$$\begin{aligned}
u(x, t) &= \sum_{i=1} \exp [-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t] \times \\
&\times \left\{ \int_0^t \exp [\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t'] \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L f(x', t') \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x'/L) dx' dt' \right. \\
&+ \int_0^t \exp [\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t'] \delta(t') \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L \varphi(x') \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x'/L) dx' dt' \left. \right\} \times \\
&\times \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x/L),
\end{aligned}$$

ou,

$$u(x, t) = \int_0^t \int_0^L G(x, x', t - t') [f(x', t') + \delta(t') \varphi(x')] dx' dt' ,$$

com a função de Green definida como no problema anterior,

$$G(x, x', t - t') = \frac{2}{L} \sum_{i=1} e^{-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2(t-t')} \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x'/L) \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x/L) .$$

11. A função $u(x, t)$ está determinada na região fechada (Tijonov [12], p. 218),

$$0 \leq x \leq L, \quad t_0 \leq t \leq T ,$$

e satisfaz a equação do calor na região aberta,

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

$$0 < x < L, \quad t_0 < t .$$

As condições inicial e de fronteira são,

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, t_0) &= \varphi(x) , \\ u(0, t) &= \mu_1(t) , \\ u(L, t) &= \mu_2(t) , \end{aligned}$$

que satisfazem as condições de conjunção,

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(0) &= \mu_1(t_0) = u(0, t_0) , \\ \varphi(L) &= \mu_2(t_0) = u(L, t_0) . \end{aligned}$$

Escrevemos a solução como,

$$u(x, t) = U(x, t) + v(x, t) ,$$

com (Tijonov [12], p. 120),

$$U(x, t) = \mu_1(t) + \frac{x}{L} [\mu_2(t) - \mu_1(t)] .$$

A função U satisfaz as condições (fazendo $t_0 = 0$),

$$\begin{aligned} U(x, 0) &= \mu_1(0) + \frac{x}{L}[\mu_2(0) - \mu_1(0)] , \\ U(0, t) &= \mu_1(t) , \\ U(L, t) &= \mu_2(t) . \end{aligned}$$

As condições de contorno para u ficam,

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, 0) &= \mu_1(0) + \frac{x}{L}[\mu_2(0) - \mu_1(0)] + v(x, 0) = \varphi(x) , \\ u(0, t) &= \mu_1(t) + v(0, t) = \mu_1(t) , \\ u(L, t) &= \mu_2(t) + v(L, t) = \mu_2(t) . \end{aligned}$$

Portanto, para v temos,

$$\begin{aligned} v(x, 0) &= \varphi(x) - \mu_1(0) - \frac{x}{L}[\mu_2(0) - \mu_1(0)] , \\ v(0, t) &= 0 , \\ v(L, t) &= 0 . \end{aligned}$$

Temos assim condições de contorno homogêneas para v . A equação diferencial fica,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} &= \kappa \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} , \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial t} &= \kappa \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \kappa \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial x^2} , \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + \mu_1'(t) + \frac{x}{L}[\mu_2'(t) - \mu_1'(t)] &= \kappa \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} . \end{aligned}$$

Obtemos então a equação para v ,

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} - \kappa \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} = -\mu_1'(t) - \frac{x}{L}[\mu_2'(t) - \mu_1'(t)] ,$$

que é a equação do calor não-homogênea, com condições de contorno homogêneas. Usando o resultado do problema anterior temos,

$$\begin{aligned} v(x, t) &= \int_0^t \int_0^L G(x, x', t - t') \{ f(x', t') \\ &\quad + \delta(t') \left[\varphi(x') - \mu_1(0) - \frac{x'}{L}[\mu_2(0) - \mu_1(0)] \right] \} dx' dt' , \end{aligned}$$

com a função de Green definida por,

$$G(x, x', t - t') = \frac{2}{L} \sum_{i=1} e^{-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2(t-t')} \operatorname{sen}(i\pi x/L) \operatorname{sen}(i\pi x'/L),$$

e f dada por,

$$f(x, t) = -\mu'_1(t) - \frac{x}{L}[\mu'_2(t) - \mu'_1(t)].$$

A solução u é portanto,

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, t) &= U(x, t) + v(x, t), \\ &= \mu_1(t) + \frac{x}{L}[\mu_2(t) - \mu_1(t)] \\ &\quad + \int_0^t \int_0^L G(x, x', t - t') \left\{ -\mu'_1(t') - \frac{x'}{L}[\mu'_2(t') - \mu'_1(t')] \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \delta(t') \left[\varphi(x') - \mu_1(0) - \frac{x'}{L}[\mu_2(0) - \mu_1(0)] \right] \right\} dx' dt', \\ &= \mu_1(t) + \frac{x}{L}[\mu_2(t) - \mu_1(t)] \\ &\quad + \int_0^t \int_0^L \frac{2}{L} \sum_{i=1} e^{-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2(t-t')} \operatorname{sen}(i\pi x/L) \operatorname{sen}(i\pi x'/L) \times \\ &\quad \times \left\{ -\mu'_1(t') - \frac{x'}{L}[\mu'_2(t') - \mu'_1(t')] \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \delta(t') \left[\varphi(x') - \mu_1(0) - \frac{x'}{L}[\mu_2(0) - \mu_1(0)] \right] \right\} dx' dt'. \end{aligned}$$

Podemos calcular algumas das integrais acima. Obtemos,

$$\begin{aligned}
u(x, t) &= \mu_1(t) + \frac{x}{L}[\mu_2(t) - \mu_1(t)] \\
&\quad - \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{i=1} \frac{\text{sen} [(2i-1)\pi x/L]}{2i-1} \int_0^t e^{-\kappa[(2i-1)\pi/L]^2(t-t')} \mu_1'(t') dt' \\
&\quad - \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{i=1} \frac{\text{sen} (i\pi x/L)}{i} (-1)^{i+1} \int_0^t e^{-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2(t-t')} [\mu_2'(t') - \mu_1'(t')] dt' \\
&\quad + \frac{2}{L} \sum_{i=1} e^{-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t} \text{sen} (i\pi x/L) \int_0^L \varphi(x') \text{sen} (i\pi x'/L) dx' \\
&\quad - \frac{4}{\pi} \mu_1(0) \sum_{i=1} \frac{\text{sen} [(2i-1)\pi x/L]}{2i-1} e^{-\kappa[(2i-1)\pi/L]^2 t} \\
&\quad - \frac{2}{\pi} [\mu_2(0) - \mu_1(0)] \sum_{i=1} e^{-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t} \frac{\text{sen} (i\pi x/L)}{i} (-1)^{i+1}.
\end{aligned}$$

Vamos verificar que a solução acima está correta. Temos,

$$\begin{aligned}
u(0, t) &= \mu_1(t), \\
u(L, t) &= \mu_2(t), \\
u(x, 0) &= \mu_1(0) + \frac{x}{L}[\mu_2(0) - \mu_1(0)] \\
&\quad + \frac{2}{L} \sum_{i=1} \text{sen} (i\pi x/L) \int_0^L \varphi(x') \text{sen} (i\pi x'/L) dx' \\
&\quad - \frac{4}{\pi} \mu_1(0) \sum_{i=1} \frac{\text{sen} [(2i-1)\pi x/L]}{2i-1} \\
&\quad - \frac{2}{\pi} [\mu_2(0) - \mu_1(0)] \sum_{i=1} \frac{\text{sen} (i\pi x/L)}{i} (-1)^{i+1}.
\end{aligned}$$

As condições em $x = 0$ e $x = L$ são satisfeitas. Para a condição inicial usamos os resultados,

$$\begin{aligned}
\varphi(x) &= \frac{2}{L} \sum_{i=1} \text{sen} (i\pi x/L) \int_0^L \varphi(x') \text{sen} (i\pi x'/L) dx', \\
x &= \frac{2L}{\pi} \sum_{i=1} \frac{\text{sen} (i\pi x/L)}{i} (-1)^{i+1}, \\
1 &= \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{i=1} \frac{\text{sen} [(2i-1)\pi x/L]}{2i-1}.
\end{aligned}$$

Portanto,

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, 0) &= \mu_1(0) + \frac{x}{L}[\mu_2(0) - \mu_1(0)] \\ &\quad + \varphi(x) - \mu_1(0) - \frac{x}{L}[\mu_2(0) - \mu_1(0)], \\ &= \varphi(x), \end{aligned}$$

como esperado. Vamos verificar agora que u de fato satisfaz a equação do calor homogênea. Calculando as derivadas obtemos, após alguns cancelamentos,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - \kappa \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} &= \mu_1'(t) + \frac{x}{L}[\mu_2'(t) - \mu_1'(t)] \\ &\quad - \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{\text{sen}[(2i-1)\pi x/L]}{2i-1} \mu_1'(t) \\ &\quad - \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{\text{sen}(i\pi x/L)}{i} (-1)^{i+1} [\mu_2'(t) - \mu_1'(t)]. \end{aligned}$$

Substituindo as séries acima,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - \kappa \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} &= \mu_1'(t) + \frac{x}{L}[\mu_2'(t) - \mu_1'(t)] \\ &\quad - \mu_1'(t) \\ &\quad - \frac{x}{L}[\mu_2'(t) - \mu_1'(t)] = 0, \end{aligned}$$

como deve ser.

12. Considere a equação do calor não homogênea,

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \kappa \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + f(x, t),$$

no intervalo,

$$0 < x < l, \quad t > 0,$$

com a condição inicial,

$$u(x, 0) = \varphi(x), \quad 0 \leq x \leq l,$$

e as condições de contorno não homogêneas constantes,

$$u(0, t) = u_1, \quad u(l, t) = u_2, \quad t \geq 0.$$

Como no problema anterior, escrevemos a solução na forma,

$$u(x, t) = U(x, t) + v(x, t),$$

com,

$$U(x, t) = U(x) = u_1 + \frac{x}{L}(u_2 - u_1).$$

Notemos que U não depende do tempo. A função U satisfaz as condições,

$$U(x, 0) = u_1 + \frac{x}{L}(u_2 - u_1),$$

$$U(0, t) = u_1,$$

$$U(L, t) = u_2.$$

As condições de contorno para u ficam,

$$u(x, 0) = u_1 + \frac{x}{L}(u_2 - u_1) + v(x, 0) = \varphi(x),$$

$$u(0, t) = u_1 + v(0, t) = u_1,$$

$$u(L, t) = u_2 + v(L, t) = u_2.$$

Portanto, para v temos,

$$v(x, 0) = \varphi(x) - u_1 - \frac{x}{L}(u_2 - u_1),$$

$$v(0, t) = 0,$$

$$v(L, t) = 0.$$

Temos assim condições de contorno homogêneas para v . A equação diferencial fica,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} &= \kappa \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + f(x, t), \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial t} &= \kappa \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \kappa \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial x^2} + f(x, t), \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} &= \kappa \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + f(x, t). \end{aligned}$$

Obtemos então a equação do calor não homogênea para v , com condições de contorno homogêneas. A solução é (problema 10),

$$\begin{aligned} v(x, t) &= \sum_{i=1} \exp [-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t] \times \\ &\times \left\{ \int_0^t \exp [\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t'] \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L f(x', t') \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x'/L) dx' dt' \right. \\ &\left. + \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L \left[\varphi(x') - u_1 - \frac{x'}{L}(u_2 - u_1) \right] \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x'/L) dx' \right\} \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x/L). \end{aligned}$$

A solução u é portanto,

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, t) &= U(x, t) + v(x, t), \\ &= u_1 + \frac{x}{L}[u_2 - u_1] \\ &+ \sum_{i=1} \exp [-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t] \times \\ &\times \left\{ \int_0^t \exp [\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t'] \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L f(x', t') \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x'/L) dx' dt' \right. \\ &\left. + \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L \left[\varphi(x') - u_1 - \frac{x'}{L}(u_2 - u_1) \right] \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x'/L) dx' \right\} \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x/L). \end{aligned}$$

Vamos verificar que a solução acima está correta. As condições de contorno são,

$$\begin{aligned} u(0, t) &= u_1, \\ u(L, t) &= u_2, \end{aligned}$$

como esperado. A condição inicial nos dá,

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, 0) &= u_1 + \frac{x}{L}[u_2 - u_1] \\ &+ \sum_{i=1} \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x/L) \times \\ &\times \left\{ \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L \left[\varphi(x') - u_1 - \frac{x'}{L}(u_2 - u_1) \right] \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x'/L) dx' \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

Calculando as duas últimas integrais,

$$\begin{aligned}
u(x, 0) &= u_1 + \frac{x}{L}[u_2 - u_1] \\
&+ \frac{2}{L} \sum_{i=1} \operatorname{sen}(i\pi x/L) \int_0^L \varphi(x') \operatorname{sen}(i\pi x'/L) dx' \\
&- \frac{4}{\pi} u_1 \sum_{i=1} \frac{\operatorname{sen}[(2i-1)\pi x/L]}{2i-1} \\
&- \frac{2}{\pi} [u_2 - u_1] \sum_{i=1} \frac{\operatorname{sen}(i\pi x/L)}{i} (-1)^{i+1}.
\end{aligned}$$

Substituindo as séries acima,

$$\begin{aligned}
u(x, 0) &= u_1 + \frac{x}{L}[u_2 - u_1] \\
&+ \frac{2}{L} \sum_{i=1} \operatorname{sen}(i\pi x/L) \int_0^L \varphi(x') \operatorname{sen}(i\pi x'/L) dx' \\
&- u_1 \\
&- \frac{x}{L}(u_2 - u_1).
\end{aligned}$$

A segunda linha é a expansão de $\varphi(x)$, logo,

$$\begin{aligned}
u(x, 0) &= u_1 + \frac{x}{L}(u_2 - u_1) \\
&+ \varphi(x) \\
&- u_1 \\
&- \frac{x}{L}(u_2 - u_1) = \varphi(x),
\end{aligned}$$

como esperado.

Vamos verificar agora que u satisfaz a equação diferencial dada. Calculando as derivadas de u temos,

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - \kappa \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \\
& = -\kappa \sum_{i=1} (i\pi/L)^2 \exp [-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t] \times \\
& \times \left\{ \int_0^t \exp [\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t'] \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L f(x', t') \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x'/L) dx' dt' \right. \\
& + \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L \left[\varphi(x') - u_1 - \frac{x'}{L}(u_2 - u_1) \right] \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x'/L) dx' \left. \right\} \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x/L) \\
& + \sum_{i=1} \exp [-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t] \times \\
& \times \left\{ \exp [\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t] \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L f(x', t) \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x'/L) dx' \right\} \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x/L) \\
& - \kappa \sum_{i=1} (i\pi/L)^2 \exp [-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t] \times \\
& \times \left\{ \int_0^t \exp [\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t'] \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L f(x', t') \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x'/L) dx' dt' \right. \\
& + \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L \left[\varphi(x') - u_1 - \frac{x'}{L}(u_2 - u_1) \right] \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x'/L) dx' \left. \right\} \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x/L), \\
& = \sum_{i=1} \exp [-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t] \times \\
& \times \left\{ \exp [\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t] \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L f(x', t) \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x'/L) dx' \right\} \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x/L), \\
& = \frac{2}{L} \sum_{i=1} \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x/L) \int_0^L f(x', t) \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x'/L) dx'.
\end{aligned}$$

A expressão acima é a expansão de $f(x, t)$, logo,

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - \kappa \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = f(x, t),$$

como esperado.

Podemos reescrever u calculando explicitamente as duas últimas integrais na expressão para u . Obtemos,

$$\begin{aligned}
u(x, t) &= u_1 + \frac{x}{L}(u_2 - u_1) \\
&+ \sum_{i=1} e^{-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t} \text{sen}(i\pi x/L) \times \\
&\times \int_0^t e^{\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t'} \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L f(x', t') \text{sen}(i\pi x'/L) dx' dt' \\
&+ \sum_{i=1} e^{-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t} \text{sen}(i\pi x/L) \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L \varphi(x') \text{sen}(i\pi x'/L) dx' \\
&- \frac{4}{\pi} u_1 \sum_{i=1} e^{-\kappa[(2i-1)\pi/L]^2 t} \frac{\text{sen}[(2i-1)\pi x/L]}{2i-1} \\
&- \frac{2}{\pi} (u_2 - u_1) \sum_{i=1} e^{-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t} \frac{\text{sen}(i\pi x/L)}{i} (-1)^{i+1}.
\end{aligned}$$

Vamos verificar que a forma acima está correta. Temos,

$$\begin{aligned}
u(0, t) &= u_1, \\
u(L, t) &= u_2,
\end{aligned}$$

como esperado. A condição inicial é,

$$\begin{aligned}
u(x, 0) &= u_1 + \frac{x}{L}(u_2 - u_1) \\
&+ \sum_{i=1} \text{sen}(i\pi x/L) \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L \varphi(x') \text{sen}(i\pi x'/L) dx' \\
&- \frac{4}{\pi} u_1 \sum_{i=1} \frac{\text{sen}[(2i-1)\pi x/L]}{2i-1} \\
&- \frac{2}{\pi} (u_2 - u_1) \sum_{i=1} \frac{\text{sen}(i\pi x/L)}{i} (-1)^{i+1}.
\end{aligned}$$

Substituindo as duas últimas séries acima,

$$\begin{aligned}
u(x, 0) &= u_1 + \frac{x}{L}(u_2 - u_1) \\
&+ \sum_{i=1} \text{sen}(i\pi x/L) \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L \varphi(x') \text{sen}(i\pi x'/L) dx' \\
&- u_1 \\
&- \frac{x}{L}(u_2 - u_1).
\end{aligned}$$

A segunda linha é a expansão em série de $\varphi(x)$, logo,

$$u(x, 0) = \varphi(x),$$

como esperado. Vamos verificar agora se u satisfaz a equação diferencial dada. Calculando as derivadas de u ,

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - \kappa \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \\ & = -\kappa \sum_{i=1} (i\pi/L)^2 e^{-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t} \text{sen}(i\pi x/L) \times \\ & \times \int_0^t e^{\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t'} \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L f(x', t') \text{sen}(i\pi x'/L) dx' dt' \\ & + \sum_{i=1} e^{-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t} \text{sen}(i\pi x/L) \times \\ & \times e^{\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t} \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L f(x', t) \text{sen}(i\pi x'/L) dx' \\ & - \kappa \sum_{i=1} (i\pi/L)^2 e^{-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t} \text{sen}(i\pi x/L) \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L \varphi(x') \text{sen}(i\pi x'/L) dx' \\ & - \kappa \frac{4}{\pi} u_1 \sum_{i=1} [(2i-1)\pi/L]^2 e^{-\kappa[(2i-1)\pi/L]^2 t} \frac{\text{sen}[(2i-1)\pi x/L]}{2i-1} \\ & - \kappa \frac{2}{\pi} (u_2 - u_1) \sum_{i=1} (i\pi/L)^2 e^{-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t} \frac{\text{sen}(i\pi x/L)}{i} (-1)^{i+1} \\ & + \kappa \sum_{i=1} (i\pi/L)^2 e^{-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t} \text{sen}(i\pi x/L) \times \\ & \times \int_0^t e^{\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t'} \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L f(x', t') \text{sen}(i\pi x'/L) dx' dt' \\ & + \kappa \sum_{i=1} (i\pi/L)^2 e^{-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t} \text{sen}(i\pi x/L) \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L \varphi(x') \text{sen}(i\pi x'/L) dx' \\ & + \kappa \frac{4}{\pi} u_1 \sum_{i=1} [(2i-1)\pi/L]^2 e^{-\kappa[(2i-1)\pi/L]^2 t} \frac{\text{sen}[(2i-1)\pi x/L]}{2i-1} \\ & + \kappa \frac{2}{\pi} (u_2 - u_1) \sum_{i=1} (i\pi/L)^2 e^{-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t} \frac{\text{sen}(i\pi x/L)}{i} (-1)^{i+1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \sum_{i=1} e^{-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t} \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x/L) \times \\
&\times e^{\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t} \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L f(x', t) \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x'/L) dx' , \\
&= \frac{2}{L} \sum_{i=1} \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x/L) \int_0^L f(x', t) \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x'/L) dx' , \\
&= f(x, t) .
\end{aligned}$$

Portanto,

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - \kappa \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = f(x, t) ,$$

como deve ser.

Em termos de função de Green temos,

$$\begin{aligned}
u(x, t) &= u_1 + \frac{x}{L}[u_2 - u_1] \\
&+ \sum_{i=1} \exp[-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t] \operatorname{sen}(i\pi x/L) \times \\
&\times \left\{ \int_0^t \exp[\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t'] \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L f(x', t') \operatorname{sen}(i\pi x'/L) dx' dt' \right. \\
&+ \left. \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L \left[\varphi(x') - u_1 - \frac{x'}{L}(u_2 - u_1) \right] \operatorname{sen}(i\pi x'/L) dx' \right\}, \\
&= u_1 + \frac{x}{L}[u_2 - u_1] \\
&+ \sum_{i=1} \exp[-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t] \operatorname{sen}(i\pi x/L) \times \\
&\times \left\{ \int_0^t \exp[\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t'] \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L f(x', t') \operatorname{sen}(i\pi x'/L) dx' dt' \right. \\
&+ \left. \int_0^t \exp[\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t'] \delta(t') \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L \left[\varphi(x') - u_1 - \frac{x'}{L}(u_2 - u_1) \right] \right. \\
&\quad \left. \operatorname{sen}(i\pi x'/L) dx' dt' \right\}, \\
&= u_1 + \frac{x}{L}[u_2 - u_1] \\
&+ \sum_{i=1} \operatorname{sen}(i\pi x/L) \times \\
&\times \int_0^t \exp[-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 (t - t')] \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L \{f(x', t') \\
&+ \delta(t') \left[\varphi(x') - u_1 - \frac{x'}{L}(u_2 - u_1) \right]\} \operatorname{sen}(i\pi x'/L) dx' dt',
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= u_1 + \frac{x}{L}[u_2 - u_1] \\
&\quad + \int_0^t \int_0^L \frac{2}{L} \sum_{i=1} e^{-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2(t-t')} \operatorname{sen}(i\pi x/L) \operatorname{sen}(i\pi x'/L) \times \\
&\quad \times \left\{ f(x', t') + \delta(t') \left[\varphi(x') - u_1 - \frac{x'}{L}(u_2 - u_1) \right] \right\} dx' dt' , \\
&= u_1 + \frac{x}{L}[u_2 - u_1] \\
&\quad + \int_0^t \int_0^L G(x, x'; t - t') \times \\
&\quad \times \left\{ f(x', t') + \delta(t') \left[\varphi(x') - u_1 - \frac{x'}{L}(u_2 - u_1) \right] \right\} dx' dt' ,
\end{aligned}$$

com a função de Green,

$$G(x, x'; t - t') = \frac{2}{L} \sum_{i=1} e^{-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2(t-t')} \operatorname{sen}(i\pi x/L) \operatorname{sen}(i\pi x'/L) .$$

13. Considere o problema anterior com condição inicial nula, isto é, a equação do calor não homogênea com condições de contorno constantes e $\varphi(x) = 0$,

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \kappa \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + f(x, t) ,$$

no intervalo,

$$0 < x < L , \quad t > 0 ,$$

com a condição inicial,

$$u(x, 0) = 0 , \quad 0 \leq x \leq L ,$$

e as condições de contorno não homogêneas constantes,

$$u(0, t) = u_1 , \quad u(L, t) = u_2 , \quad t \geq 0 .$$

Fazendo $\varphi = 0$ no problema anterior temos,

$$\begin{aligned}
u(x, t) &= u_1 + \frac{x}{L}[u_2 - u_1] \\
&+ \sum_{i=1} \exp[-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t] \times \\
&\times \left\{ \int_0^t \exp[\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t'] \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L f(x', t') \operatorname{sen}(i\pi x'/L) dx' dt' \right. \\
&\left. + \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L \left[-u_1 - \frac{x'}{L}(u_2 - u_1) \right] \operatorname{sen}(i\pi x'/L) dx' \right\} \operatorname{sen}(i\pi x/L).
\end{aligned}$$

Usando a expressão explícita, mas menos compacta, temos,

$$\begin{aligned}
u(x, t) &= u_1 + \frac{x}{L}(u_2 - u_1) \\
&+ \sum_{i=1} e^{-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t} \operatorname{sen}(i\pi x/L) \times \\
&\times \int_0^t e^{\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t'} \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L f(x', t') \operatorname{sen}(i\pi x'/L) dx' dt' \\
&- \frac{4}{\pi} u_1 \sum_{i=1} e^{-\kappa[(2i-1)\pi/L]^2 t} \frac{\operatorname{sen}[(2i-1)\pi x/L]}{2i-1} \\
&- \frac{2}{\pi} (u_2 - u_1) \sum_{i=1} e^{-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t} \frac{\operatorname{sen}(i\pi x/L)}{i} (-1)^{i+1}.
\end{aligned}$$

14. Considere a equação do calor não homogênea (Tijonov [12], p. 227),

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \kappa \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + f(x, t),$$

no intervalo,

$$0 < x < L, \quad t > 0,$$

com a condição inicial,

$$u(x, 0) = \varphi(x), \quad 0 \leq x \leq L,$$

e as condições de contorno não homogêneas,

$$u(0, t) = \mu_1(t), \quad u(L, t) = \mu_2(t), \quad t \geq 0.$$

Escrevemos a solução como,

$$u(x, t) = U(x, t) + v(x, t) ,$$

com,

$$U(x, t) = \mu_1(t) + \frac{x}{L}[\mu_2(t) - \mu_1(t)] ,$$

analogamente ao problema 11. A função U satisfaz as condições,

$$U(x, 0) = \mu_1(0) + \frac{x}{L}[\mu_2(0) - \mu_1(0)] ,$$

$$U(0, t) = \mu_1(t) ,$$

$$U(L, t) = \mu_2(t) .$$

As condições de contorno para u ficam,

$$u(x, 0) = \mu_1(0) + \frac{x}{L}[\mu_2(0) - \mu_1(0)] + v(x, 0) = \varphi(x) ,$$

$$u(0, t) = \mu_1(t) + v(0, t) = \mu_1(t) ,$$

$$u(L, t) = \mu_2(t) + v(L, t) = \mu_2(t) .$$

Portanto, para v temos,

$$v(x, 0) = \varphi(x) - \mu_1(0) - \frac{x}{L}[\mu_2(0) - \mu_1(0)] ,$$

$$v(0, t) = 0 ,$$

$$v(L, t) = 0 .$$

Temos assim condições de contorno homogêneas para v . A equação diferencial fica,

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \kappa \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + f(x, t) ,$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial t} = \kappa \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \kappa \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial x^2} + f(x, t) ,$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + \mu_1'(t) + \frac{x}{L}[\mu_2'(t) - \mu_1'(t)] = \kappa \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + f(x, t) .$$

Obtemos então a equação para v ,

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} = \kappa \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + f(x, t) - \mu_1'(t) - \frac{x}{L}[\mu_2'(t) - \mu_1'(t)] ,$$

que é a equação do calor não-homogênea, com condições de contorno homogêneas e condição inicial não nula. Usando o resultado do problema 10 temos,

$$\begin{aligned}
v(x, t) &= \sum_{i=1} e^{-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t} \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x/L) \times \\
&\times \left\{ \int_0^t e^{\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t'} \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L \left[f(x', t') - \mu'_1(t') - \frac{x'}{L} [\mu'_2(t') - \mu'_1(t')] \right] \times \right. \\
&\times \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x'/L) dx' dt' \\
&\left. + \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L \left[\varphi(x') - \mu_1(0) - \frac{x'}{L} [\mu_2(0) - \mu_1(0)] \right] \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x'/L) dx' \right\} .
\end{aligned}$$

A solução u é portanto,

$$\begin{aligned}
u(x, t) &= U(x, t) + v(x, t) , \\
&= \mu_1(t) + \frac{x}{L} [\mu_2(t) - \mu_1(t)] \\
&+ \sum_{i=1} e^{-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t} \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x/L) \times \\
&\times \left\{ \int_0^t e^{\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t'} \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L \left[f(x', t') - \mu'_1(t') - \frac{x'}{L} [\mu'_2(t') - \mu'_1(t')] \right] \times \right. \\
&\times \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x'/L) dx' dt' \\
&\left. + \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L \left[\varphi(x') - \mu_1(0) - \frac{x'}{L} [\mu_2(0) - \mu_1(0)] \right] \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x'/L) dx' \right\} .
\end{aligned}$$

Vamos verificar que a solução acima está correta. As condições de contorno nos dão,

$$\begin{aligned}
u(0, t) &= \mu_1(t) , \\
u(L, t) &= \mu_2(t) ,
\end{aligned}$$

como esperado. A condição inicial nos dá,

$$\begin{aligned}
u(x, 0) &= \mu_1(0) + \frac{x}{L}[\mu_2(0) - \mu_1(0)] \\
&+ \sum_{i=1} \text{sen } (i\pi x/L) \times \\
&\times \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L \left[\varphi(x') - \mu_1(0) - \frac{x'}{L}[\mu_2(0) - \mu_1(0)] \right] \text{sen } (i\pi x'/L) dx', \\
&= \mu_1(0) + \frac{x}{L}[\mu_2(0) - \mu_1(0)] \\
&+ \sum_{i=1} \text{sen } (i\pi x/L) \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L \varphi(x') \text{sen } (i\pi x'/L) dx' \\
&- \sum_{i=1} \text{sen } (i\pi x/L) \frac{2}{L} \mu_1(0) \int_0^L \text{sen } (i\pi x'/L) dx' \\
&- \sum_{i=1} \text{sen } (i\pi x/L) \frac{2}{L^2} [\mu_2(0) - \mu_1(0)] \int_0^L x' \text{sen } (i\pi x'/L) dx'.
\end{aligned}$$

A segunda linha é a expansão de $\varphi(x)$. Calculando as duas últimas integrais vem,

$$\begin{aligned}
u(x, 0) &= \mu_1(0) + \frac{x}{L}[\mu_2(0) - \mu_1(0)] \\
&\quad + \varphi(x) \\
&\quad - \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \text{sen} [(2i-1)\pi x/L] \frac{2}{L} \mu_1(0) \frac{2L}{(2i-1)\pi} \\
&\quad - \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \text{sen} (i\pi x/L) \frac{2}{L^2} [\mu_2(0) - \mu_1(0)] \frac{L^2}{i\pi} (-1)^{i+1}, \\
&= \mu_1(0) + \frac{x}{L}[\mu_2(0) - \mu_1(0)] \\
&\quad + \varphi(x) \\
&\quad - \frac{4}{\pi} \mu_1(0) \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{\text{sen} [(2i-1)\pi x/L]}{2i-1} \\
&\quad - \frac{2}{\pi} [\mu_2(0) - \mu_1(0)] \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{\text{sen} (i\pi x/L)}{i} (-1)^{i+1}, \\
&= \mu_1(0) + \frac{x}{L}[\mu_2(0) - \mu_1(0)] \\
&\quad + \varphi(x) \\
&\quad - \mu_1(0) \\
&\quad - \frac{x}{L}[\mu_2(0) - \mu_1(0)] = \varphi(x),
\end{aligned}$$

como esperado. Vamos verificar agora que u satisfaz a equação diferencial dada. Calculando as derivadas de u ,

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - \kappa \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \\
& = \mu'_1(t) + \frac{x}{L} [\mu'_2(t) - \mu'_1(t)] \\
& - \kappa \sum_{i=1} (i\pi/L)^2 e^{-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t} \text{sen}(i\pi x/L) \times \\
& \times \left\{ \int_0^t e^{\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t'} \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L \left[f(x', t') - \mu'_1(t') - \frac{x'}{L} [\mu'_2(t') - \mu'_1(t')] \right] \times \right. \\
& \times \text{sen}(i\pi x'/L) dx' dt' \\
& + \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L \left[\varphi(x') - \mu_1(0) - \frac{x'}{L} [\mu_2(0) - \mu_1(0)] \right] \text{sen}(i\pi x'/L) dx' \Big\} \\
& + \sum_{i=1} e^{-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t} \text{sen}(i\pi x/L) \times \\
& \times e^{\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t} \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L \left[f(x', t) - \mu'_1(t) - \frac{x'}{L} [\mu'_2(t) - \mu'_1(t)] \right] \text{sen}(i\pi x'/L) dx' \\
& + \kappa (i\pi/L)^2 \sum_{i=1} e^{-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t} \text{sen}(i\pi x/L) \times \\
& \times \left\{ \int_0^t e^{\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t'} \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L \left[f(x', t') - \mu'_1(t') - \frac{x'}{L} [\mu'_2(t') - \mu'_1(t')] \right] \times \right. \\
& \times \text{sen}(i\pi x'/L) dx' dt' \\
& + \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L \left[\varphi(x') - \mu_1(0) - \frac{x'}{L} [\mu_2(0) - \mu_1(0)] \right] \text{sen}(i\pi x'/L) dx' \Big\} ,
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \mu'_1(t) + \frac{x}{L}[\mu'_2(t) - \mu'_1(t)] \\
&+ \sum_{i=1} \text{sen}(i\pi x/L) \times \\
&\times \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L \left[f(x', t) - \mu'_1(t) - \frac{x'}{L}[\mu'_2(t) - \mu'_1(t)] \right] \text{sen}(i\pi x'/L) dx', \\
&= \mu'_1(t) + \frac{x}{L}[\mu'_2(t) - \mu'_1(t)] \\
&+ \sum_{i=1} \text{sen}(i\pi x/L) \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L f(x', t) \text{sen}(i\pi x'/L) dx' \\
&- \mu'_1(t) \sum_{i=1} \text{sen}(i\pi x/L) \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L \text{sen}(i\pi x'/L) dx' \\
&- [\mu'_2(t) - \mu'_1(t)] \frac{1}{L} \sum_{i=1} \text{sen}(i\pi x/L) \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L x' \text{sen}(i\pi x'/L) dx'.
\end{aligned}$$

A segunda linha é a expansão de $f(x, t)$. Calculando as duas últimas integrais,

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - \kappa \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \\
& = \mu'_1(t) + \frac{x}{L} [\mu'_2(t) - \mu'_1(t)] \\
& + f(x, t) \\
& - \mu'_1(t) \sum_{i=1} \text{sen} [(2i-1)\pi x/L] \frac{2}{L} \frac{2L}{(2i-1)\pi} \\
& - [\mu'_2(t) - \mu'_1(t)] \frac{1}{L} \sum_{i=1} \text{sen} (i\pi x/L) \frac{2}{L} \frac{L^2}{i\pi} (-1)^{i+1}, \\
& = \mu'_1(t) + \frac{x}{L} [\mu'_2(t) - \mu'_1(t)] \\
& + f(x, t) \\
& - \mu'_1(t) \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{i=1} \frac{\text{sen} [(2i-1)\pi x/L]}{2i-1} \\
& - [\mu'_2(t) - \mu'_1(t)] \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{i=1} \frac{\text{sen} (i\pi x/L)}{i} (-1)^{i+1}, \\
& = \mu'_1(t) + \frac{x}{L} [\mu'_2(t) - \mu'_1(t)] \\
& + f(x, t) \\
& - \mu'_1(t) \\
& - [\mu'_2(t) - \mu'_1(t)] \frac{x}{L} = f(x, t),
\end{aligned}$$

como esperado. Usamos os resultados,

$$\begin{aligned}
f(x) &= \frac{2}{L} \sum_{i=1} \text{sen} (i\pi x/L) \int_0^L f(x') \text{sen} (i\pi x'/L) dx', \\
x &= \frac{2L}{\pi} \sum_{i=1} \frac{\text{sen} (i\pi x/L)}{i} (-1)^{i+1}, \\
1 &= \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{i=1} \frac{\text{sen} [(2i-1)\pi x/L]}{2i-1}.
\end{aligned}$$

Em termos de função de Green temos,

$$\begin{aligned}
u(x, t) &= \mu_1(t) + \frac{x}{L}[\mu_2(t) - \mu_1(t)] \\
&+ \sum_{i=1} e^{-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t} \text{sen}(i\pi x/L) \times \\
&\times \left\{ \int_0^t e^{\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t'} \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L \left[f(x', t') - \mu'_1(t') - \frac{x'}{L}[\mu'_2(t') - \mu'_1(t')] \right] \times \right. \\
&\times \text{sen}(i\pi x'/L) dx' dt' \\
&+ \left. \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L \left[\varphi(x') - \mu_1(0) - \frac{x'}{L}[\mu_2(0) - \mu_1(0)] \right] \text{sen}(i\pi x'/L) dx' \right\}, \\
&= \mu_1(t) + \frac{x}{L}[\mu_2(t) - \mu_1(t)] \\
&+ \sum_{i=1} e^{-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t} \text{sen}(i\pi x/L) \times \\
&\times \left\{ \int_0^t e^{\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t'} \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L \left[f(x', t') - \mu'_1(t') - \frac{x'}{L}[\mu'_2(t') - \mu'_1(t')] \right] \times \right. \\
&\times \text{sen}(i\pi x'/L) dx' dt' \\
&+ \left. \int_0^t e^{\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t'} \delta(t') \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L \left[\varphi(x') - \mu_1(0) - \frac{x'}{L}[\mu_2(0) - \mu_1(0)] \right] \times \right. \\
&\times \text{sen}(i\pi x'/L) dx' dt' \left. \right\}, \\
&= \mu_1(t) + \frac{x}{L}[\mu_2(t) - \mu_1(t)] \\
&+ \int_0^t \int_0^L \frac{2}{L} \sum_{i=1} e^{-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 (t-t')} \text{sen}(i\pi x/L) \text{sen}(i\pi x'/L) \times \\
&\times \left\{ \left[f(x', t') - \mu'_1(t') - \frac{x'}{L}[\mu'_2(t') - \mu'_1(t')] \right] \times \right. \\
&+ \left. \delta(t') \left[\varphi(x') - \mu_1(0) - \frac{x'}{L}[\mu_2(0) - \mu_1(0)] \right] \right\} dx' dt', \\
&= \mu_1(t) + \frac{x}{L}[\mu_2(t) - \mu_1(t)] \\
&+ \int_0^t \int_0^L G(x, x', t - t') \times \\
&\times \left\{ \left[f(x', t') - \mu'_1(t') - \frac{x'}{L}[\mu'_2(t') - \mu'_1(t')] \right] \times \right. \\
&+ \left. \delta(t') \left[\varphi(x') - \mu_1(0) - \frac{x'}{L}[\mu_2(0) - \mu_1(0)] \right] \right\} dx' dt',
\end{aligned}$$

com a função de Green,

$$G(x, x', t - t') = \frac{2}{L} \sum_{i=1} e^{-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2(t-t')} \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x/L) \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x'/L).$$

Vamos escrever a solução de forma um pouco mais simples. Usando (ver apêndice),

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^L \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x/L) dx &= \begin{cases} \frac{2L}{i\pi}, & i \text{ ímpar}, \\ 0, & i \text{ par}, \end{cases} \\ \int_0^L x \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x/L) dx &= \frac{L^2}{i\pi} (-1)^{i+1}, \end{aligned}$$

obtemos,

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, t) &= \mu_1(t) + \frac{x}{L} [\mu_2(t) - \mu_1(t)] \\ &\quad + \sum_{i=1} e^{-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t} \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x/L) \times \\ &\quad \times \left\{ \int_0^t e^{\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t'} \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L \left[f(x', t') - \mu'_1(t') - \frac{x'}{L} [\mu'_2(t') - \mu'_1(t')] \right] \times \right. \\ &\quad \times \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x'/L) dx' dt' \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L \left[\varphi(x') - \mu_1(0) - \frac{x'}{L} [\mu_2(0) - \mu_1(0)] \right] \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x'/L) dx' \right\}, \\ &= \mu_1(t) + \frac{x}{L} [\mu_2(t) - \mu_1(t)] \\ &\quad + \sum_{i=1} e^{-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t} \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x/L) \times \\ &\quad \times \left\{ \int_0^t e^{\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t'} \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L \left[f(x', t') - \mu'_1(t') - \frac{x'}{L} [\mu'_2(t') - \mu'_1(t')] \right] \times \right. \\ &\quad \times \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x'/L) dx' dt' \\ &\quad + \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L \varphi(x') \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x'/L) dx' \\ &\quad - \mu_1(0) \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x'/L) dx' \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{1}{L} [\mu_2(0) - \mu_1(0)] \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L x' \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x'/L) dx' \right\}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
u(x, t) &= \mu_1(t) + \frac{x}{L} [\mu_2(t) - \mu_1(t)] \\
&+ \sum_{i=1} e^{-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t} \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x/L) \times \\
&\times \int_0^t e^{\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t'} \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L \left[f(x', t') - \mu'_1(t') - \frac{x'}{L} [\mu'_2(t') - \mu'_1(t')] \right] \times \\
&\times \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x'/L) dx' dt' \\
&+ \sum_{i=1} e^{-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t} \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x/L) \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L \varphi(x') \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x'/L) dx' \\
&- \sum_{i=1} e^{-\kappa[(2i-1)\pi/L]^2 t} \operatorname{sen} [(2i-1)\pi x/L] \mu_1(0) \frac{2}{L} \frac{2L}{(2i-1)\pi} \\
&- \sum_{i=1} e^{-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t} \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x/L) \frac{1}{L} [\mu_2(0) - \mu_1(0)] \frac{2}{L} \frac{L^2}{i\pi} (-1)^{i+1}, \\
&= \mu_1(t) + \frac{x}{L} [\mu_2(t) - \mu_1(t)] \\
&+ \sum_{i=1} e^{-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t} \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x/L) \times \\
&\times \int_0^t e^{\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t'} \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L \left[f(x', t') - \mu'_1(t') - \frac{x'}{L} [\mu'_2(t') - \mu'_1(t')] \right] \times \\
&\times \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x'/L) dx' dt' \\
&+ \sum_{i=1} e^{-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t} \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x/L) \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L \varphi(x') \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x'/L) dx' \\
&- \frac{4}{\pi} \mu_1(0) \sum_{i=1} e^{-\kappa[(2i-1)\pi/L]^2 t} \frac{\operatorname{sen} [(2i-1)\pi x/L]}{(2i-1)} \\
&- \frac{2}{\pi} [\mu_2(0) - \mu_1(0)] \sum_{i=1} e^{-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t} \frac{\operatorname{sen} (i\pi x/L)}{i} (-1)^{i+1}.
\end{aligned}$$

15. Considere o problema 7 com $\varphi = u_0$ constante. isto é, resolva a equação do calor homogênea,

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

no intervalo $(0, L)$, com a condição inicial constante,

$$u(x, 0) = u_0, \quad 0 \leq x \leq L,$$

e as condições de contorno não-homogêneas constantes,

$$u(0, t) = u_1, \quad u(L, t) = u_2.$$

Usando o resultado do problema 7,

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, t) = & u_1 + \frac{x}{L}(u_2 - u_1) + \\ & + \frac{2}{L} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x/L) e^{-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t} u_0 \int_0^L \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x'/L) dx' \\ & - \frac{4u_1}{\pi} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{\operatorname{sen} [(2i-1)\pi x/L]}{2i-1} e^{-\kappa[(2i-1)\pi/L]^2 t} \\ & - \frac{2(u_2 - u_1)}{\pi} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x/L) e^{-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t} \frac{(-1)^{i-1}}{i}. \end{aligned}$$

Calculando a integral na segunda linha (ver apêndice),

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, t) = & u_1 + \frac{x}{L}(u_2 - u_1) + \\ & + \frac{4}{\pi}(u_0 - u_1) \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{\operatorname{sen} [(2i-1)\pi x/L]}{2i-1} e^{-\kappa[(2i-1)\pi/L]^2 t} \\ & - \frac{2(u_2 - u_1)}{\pi} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x/L) e^{-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t} \frac{(-1)^{i-1}}{i}. \end{aligned}$$

Podemos verificar que a função acima satisfaz a equação diferencial e as condições de contorno. Para a condição inicial temos,

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, 0) = & u_1 + \frac{x}{L}(u_2 - u_1) + \\ & + \frac{4}{\pi}(u_0 - u_1) \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{\operatorname{sen} [(2i-1)\pi x/L]}{2i-1} \\ & - \frac{2(u_2 - u_1)}{\pi} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x/L) \frac{(-1)^{i-1}}{i}. \end{aligned}$$

Substituindo as séries acima (ver apêndice),

$$\begin{aligned}
u(x, 0) &= u_1 + \frac{x}{L}(u_2 - u_1) + \\
&\quad + (u_0 - u_1) \\
&\quad - \frac{(u_2 - u_1)}{L}x, \\
&= u_0,
\end{aligned}$$

como esperado.

16. Considere o problema 10 com $\varphi = u_0$ constante, isto é,

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \kappa \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + f(x, t),$$

no segmento,

$$0 < x < L, \quad t > 0,$$

com a condição inicial,

$$u(x, 0) = u_0, \quad 0 \leq x \leq L,$$

e as condições de contorno homogêneas,

$$u(0, t) = 0, \quad u(L, t) = 0, \quad t \geq 0.$$

Usando o resultado do problema 10, temos,

$$\begin{aligned}
u(x, t) &= \sum_{i=1} e^{-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t} \times \\
&\times \left\{ \int_0^t e^{\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t'} \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L f(x', t') \operatorname{sen}(i\pi x'/L) dx' dt' \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \frac{2}{L} u_0 \int_0^L \operatorname{sen}(i\pi x'/L) dx' \right\} \operatorname{sen}(i\pi x/L).
\end{aligned}$$

Substituindo a última integral (ver apêndice),

$$\begin{aligned}
u(x, t) &= \sum_{i=1} e^{-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t} \operatorname{sen}(i\pi x/L) \times \\
&\times \int_0^t e^{\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t'} \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L f(x', t') \operatorname{sen}(i\pi x'/L) dx' dt' \\
&+ \frac{4}{\pi} u_0 \sum_{i=1} e^{-\kappa[(2i-1)\pi/L]^2 t} \frac{\operatorname{sen}[(2i-1)\pi x/L]}{2i-1}.
\end{aligned}$$

Vemos que a solução acima satisfaz as condições de contorno. A condição inicial nos dá,

$$u(x, 0) = \frac{4}{\pi} u_0 \sum_{i=1} \frac{\text{sen} [(2i - 1)\pi x/L]}{2i - 1}.$$

Substituindo a série acima (ver apêndice),

$$u(x, 0) = u_0,$$

como esperado. Calculando agora as derivadas de u temos,

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - \kappa \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \\ & = -\kappa \sum_{i=1} (i\pi/L)^2 e^{-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t} \text{sen} (i\pi x/L) \times \\ & \times \int_0^t e^{\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t'} \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L f(x', t') \text{sen} (i\pi x'/L) dx' dt' \\ & + \sum_{i=1} e^{-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t} \text{sen} (i\pi x/L) \times \\ & \times e^{\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t} \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L f(x', t) \text{sen} (i\pi x'/L) dx' \\ & - \kappa \frac{4}{\pi} u_0 \sum_{i=1} [(2i - 1)\pi/L]^2 e^{-\kappa[(2i-1)\pi/L]^2 t} \frac{\text{sen} [(2i - 1)\pi x/L]}{2i - 1} \\ & + \kappa \sum_{i=1} (i\pi/L)^2 e^{-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t} \text{sen} (i\pi x/L) \times \\ & \times \int_0^t e^{\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t'} \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L f(x', t') \text{sen} (i\pi x'/L) dx' dt' \\ & + \kappa \frac{4}{\pi} u_0 \sum_{i=1} [(2i - 1)\pi/L]^2 e^{-\kappa[(2i-1)\pi/L]^2 t} \frac{\text{sen} [(2i - 1)\pi x/L]}{2i - 1}, \\ & = \sum_{i=1} \text{sen} (i\pi x/L) \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L f(x', t) \text{sen} (i\pi x'/L) dx'. \end{aligned}$$

A expressão acima é a expansão de f , logo,

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - \kappa \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = f(x, t),$$

como esperado.

17. Consideremos o problema 11 com $\varphi = u_0$ constante, isto é, a equação do calor na região aberta,

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

no intervalo,

$$0 \leq x \leq L, \quad t_0 \leq t \leq T,$$

$$0 < x < L, \quad t_0 < t.$$

As condições inicial e de fronteira são,

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, t_0) &= u_0, \\ u(0, t) &= \mu_1(t), \\ u(L, t) &= \mu_2(t). \end{aligned}$$

Usando o resultado do problema 11 temos,

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, t) &= \mu_1(t) + \frac{x}{L} [\mu_2(t) - \mu_1(t)] \\ &\quad - \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{\text{sen} [(2i-1)\pi x/L]}{2i-1} \int_0^t e^{-\kappa[(2i-1)\pi/L]^2(t-t')} \mu_1'(t') dt' \\ &\quad - \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{\text{sen} (i\pi x/L)}{i} (-1)^{i+1} \int_0^t e^{-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2(t-t')} [\mu_2'(t') - \mu_1'(t')] dt' \\ &\quad + \frac{2}{L} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} e^{-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t} \text{sen} (i\pi x/L) u_0 \int_0^L \text{sen} (i\pi x'/L) dx' \\ &\quad - \frac{4}{\pi} \mu_1(0) \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{\text{sen} [(2i-1)\pi x/L]}{2i-1} e^{-\kappa[(2i-1)\pi/L]^2 t} \\ &\quad - \frac{2}{\pi} [\mu_2(0) - \mu_1(0)] \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} e^{-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t} \frac{\text{sen} (i\pi x/L)}{i} (-1)^{i+1}. \end{aligned}$$

Calculando a integral na quarta linha (ver apêndice),

$$\begin{aligned}
u(x, t) = & \mu_1(t) + \frac{x}{L} [\mu_2(t) - \mu_1(t)] \\
& - \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{i=1} \frac{\text{sen} [(2i-1)\pi x/L]}{2i-1} \int_0^t e^{-\kappa[(2i-1)\pi/L]^2(t-t')} \mu_1'(t') dt' \\
& - \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{i=1} \frac{\text{sen} (i\pi x/L)}{i} (-1)^{i+1} \int_0^t e^{-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2(t-t')} [\mu_2'(t') - \mu_1'(t')] dt' \\
& + \frac{4}{\pi} u_0 \sum_{i=1} e^{-\kappa[(2i-1)\pi/L]^2 t} \frac{\text{sen} [(2i-1)\pi x/L]}{2i-1} \\
& - \frac{4}{\pi} \mu_1(0) \sum_{i=1} \frac{\text{sen} [(2i-1)\pi x/L]}{2i-1} e^{-\kappa[(2i-1)\pi/L]^2 t} \\
& - \frac{2}{\pi} [\mu_2(0) - \mu_1(0)] \sum_{i=1} e^{-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t} \frac{\text{sen} (i\pi x/L)}{i} (-1)^{i+1}.
\end{aligned}$$

Vamos verificar a solução acima. As condições de contorno e inicial nos dão,

$$\begin{aligned}
u(0, t) &= \mu_1(t), \\
u(L, t) &= \mu_2(t), \\
u(x, 0) &= \mu_1(0) + \frac{x}{L} [\mu_2(0) - \mu_1(0)] \\
&+ \frac{4}{\pi} u_0 \sum_{i=1} \frac{\text{sen} [(2i-1)\pi x/L]}{2i-1} \\
&- \frac{4}{\pi} \mu_1(0) \sum_{i=1} \frac{\text{sen} [(2i-1)\pi x/L]}{2i-1} \\
&- \frac{2}{\pi} [\mu_2(0) - \mu_1(0)] \sum_{i=1} \frac{\text{sen} (i\pi x/L)}{i} (-1)^{i+1}.
\end{aligned}$$

Substituindo as séries acima (ver apêndice),

$$\begin{aligned}
u(x, 0) &= \mu_1(0) + \frac{x}{L} [\mu_2(0) - \mu_1(0)] \\
&+ u_0 \\
&- \mu_1(0) \\
&- \frac{x}{L} [\mu_2(0) - \mu_1(0)], \\
&= u_0,
\end{aligned}$$

como esperado. Vamos verificar agora que u satisfaz a equação diferencial. Temos,

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - \kappa \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \\
& = \mu'_1(t) + \frac{x}{L} [\mu'_2(t) - \mu'_1(t)] \\
& + \kappa \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{i=1} [(2i-1)\pi/L]^2 \frac{\text{sen} [(2i-1)\pi x/L]}{2i-1} \int_0^t e^{-\kappa[(2i-1)\pi/L]^2(t-t')} \mu'_1(t') dt' \\
& - \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{i=1} \frac{\text{sen} [(2i-1)\pi x/L]}{2i-1} \mu'_1(t) \\
& + \kappa \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{i=1} (i\pi/L)^2 \frac{\text{sen} (i\pi x/L)}{i} (-1)^{i+1} \int_0^t e^{(t-t')} [\mu'_2(t') - \mu'_1(t')] dt' \\
& - \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{i=1} \frac{\text{sen} (i\pi x/L)}{i} (-1)^{i+1} [\mu'_2(t) - \mu'_1(t)] \\
& - \kappa \frac{4}{\pi} u_0 \sum_{i=1} [(2i-1)\pi/L]^2 e^{-\kappa[(2i-1)\pi/L]^2 t} \frac{\text{sen} [(2i-1)\pi x/L]}{2i-1} \\
& + \kappa \frac{4}{\pi} \mu_1(0) \sum_{i=1} [(2i-1)\pi/L]^2 \frac{\text{sen} [(2i-1)\pi x/L]}{2i-1} e^{-\kappa[(2i-1)\pi/L]^2 t} \\
& + \kappa \frac{2}{\pi} [\mu_2(0) - \mu_1(0)] \sum_{i=1} (i\pi/L)^2 e^{-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t} \frac{\text{sen} (i\pi x/L)}{i} (-1)^{i+1} \\
& - \kappa \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{i=1} [(2i-1)\pi/L]^2 \frac{\text{sen} [(2i-1)\pi x/L]}{2i-1} \int_0^t e^{-\kappa[(2i-1)\pi/L]^2(t-t')} \mu'_1(t') dt' \\
& - \kappa \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{i=1} (i\pi/L)^2 \frac{\text{sen} (i\pi x/L)}{i} (-1)^{i+1} \int_0^t e^{-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2(t-t')} [\mu'_2(t') - \mu'_1(t')] dt' \\
& + \kappa \frac{4}{\pi} u_0 \sum_{i=1} [(2i-1)\pi/L]^2 e^{-\kappa[(2i-1)\pi/L]^2 t} \frac{\text{sen} [(2i-1)\pi x/L]}{2i-1} \\
& - \kappa \frac{4}{\pi} \mu_1(0) \sum_{i=1} [(2i-1)\pi/L]^2 \frac{\text{sen} [(2i-1)\pi x/L]}{2i-1} e^{-\kappa[(2i-1)\pi/L]^2 t} \\
& - \kappa \frac{2}{\pi} [\mu_2(0) - \mu_1(0)] \sum_{i=1} (i\pi/L)^2 e^{-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t} \frac{\text{sen} (i\pi x/L)}{i} (-1)^{i+1}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \mu'_1(t) + \frac{x}{L}[\mu'_2(t) - \mu'_1(t)] \\
&\quad - \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{i=1} \frac{\text{sen} [(2i-1)\pi x/L]}{2i-1} \mu'_1(t) \\
&\quad - \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{i=1} \frac{\text{sen} (i\pi x/L)}{i} (-1)^{i+1} [\mu'_2(t) - \mu'_1(t)].
\end{aligned}$$

Substituindo as séries acima (ver apêndice),

$$\begin{aligned}
&\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - \kappa \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \\
&= \mu'_1(t) + \frac{x}{L}[\mu'_2(t) - \mu'_1(t)] \\
&\quad - \mu'_1(t) \\
&\quad - \frac{x}{L}[\mu'_2(t) - \mu'_1(t)] = 0,
\end{aligned}$$

como esperado.

18. Considere o problema 12 com $\varphi = u_0$ constante, isto é, a equação do calor não homogênea,

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \kappa \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + f(x, t),$$

no intervalo,

$$0 < x < L, \quad t > 0,$$

com a condição inicial,

$$u(x, 0) = u_0, \quad 0 \leq x \leq L,$$

e as condições de contorno não homogêneas constantes,

$$u(0, t) = u_1, \quad u(l, t) = u_2, \quad t \geq 0.$$

Usando o resultado do problema 12,

$$\begin{aligned}
u(x, t) &= u_1 + \frac{x}{L}(u_2 - u_1) \\
&+ \sum_{i=1} e^{-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t} \operatorname{sen}(i\pi x/L) \times \\
&\times \int_0^t e^{\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t'} \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L f(x', t') \operatorname{sen}(i\pi x'/L) dx' dt' \\
&+ \sum_{i=1} e^{-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t} \operatorname{sen}(i\pi x/L) \frac{2}{L} u_0 \int_0^L \operatorname{sen}(i\pi x'/L) dx' \\
&- \frac{4}{\pi} u_1 \sum_{i=1} e^{-\kappa[(2i-1)\pi/L]^2 t} \frac{\operatorname{sen}[(2i-1)\pi x/L]}{2i-1} \\
&- \frac{2}{\pi} (u_2 - u_1) \sum_{i=1} e^{-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t} \frac{\operatorname{sen}(i\pi x/L)}{i} (-1)^{i+1}.
\end{aligned}$$

Calculando a integral na quarta linha (ver apêndice),

$$\begin{aligned}
u(x, t) &= u_1 + \frac{x}{L}(u_2 - u_1) \\
&+ \sum_{i=1} e^{-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t} \operatorname{sen}(i\pi x/L) \times \\
&\times \int_0^t e^{\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t'} \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L f(x', t') \operatorname{sen}(i\pi x'/L) dx' dt' \\
&+ \frac{4}{\pi} u_0 \sum_{i=1} e^{-\kappa[(2i-1)\pi/L]^2 t} \frac{\operatorname{sen}[(2i-1)\pi x/L]}{2i-1} \\
&- \frac{4}{\pi} u_1 \sum_{i=1} e^{-\kappa[(2i-1)\pi/L]^2 t} \frac{\operatorname{sen}[(2i-1)\pi x/L]}{2i-1} \\
&- \frac{2}{\pi} (u_2 - u_1) \sum_{i=1} e^{-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t} \frac{\operatorname{sen}(i\pi x/L)}{i} (-1)^{i+1}.
\end{aligned}$$

Vamos verificar a solução acima. As condições de contorno e inicial nos dão,

$$\begin{aligned}
u(0, t) &= u_1, \\
u(L, t) &= u_2, \\
u(x, 0) &= u_1 + \frac{x}{L}(u_2 - u_1) \\
&\quad + \frac{4}{\pi} u_0 \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{\text{sen} [(2i - 1)\pi x/L]}{2i - 1} \\
&\quad - \frac{4}{\pi} u_1 \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{\text{sen} [(2i - 1)\pi x/L]}{2i - 1} \\
&\quad - \frac{2}{\pi} (u_2 - u_1) \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{\text{sen} (i\pi x/L)}{i} (-1)^{i+1}.
\end{aligned}$$

Substituindo as séries acima (ver apêndice),

$$\begin{aligned}
u(x, 0) &= u_1 + \frac{x}{L}(u_2 - u_1) \\
&\quad + u_0 \\
&\quad - u_1 \\
&\quad - \frac{x}{L}(u_2 - u_1) = u_0,
\end{aligned}$$

como esperado. Verificando agora a equação diferencial temos,

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - \kappa \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \\
& = -\kappa \sum_{i=1} (i\pi/L)^2 e^{-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t} \text{sen}(i\pi x/L) \times \\
& \times \int_0^t e^{\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t'} \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L f(x', t') \text{sen}(i\pi x'/L) dx' dt' \\
& + \sum_{i=1} e^{-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t} \text{sen}(i\pi x/L) \times \\
& \times e^{\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t} \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L f(x', t) \text{sen}(i\pi x'/L) dx' \\
& - \kappa \frac{4}{\pi} u_0 \sum_{i=1} [(2i-1)\pi/L]^2 e^{-\kappa[(2i-1)\pi/L]^2 t} \frac{\text{sen}[(2i-1)\pi x/L]}{2i-1} \\
& + \kappa \frac{4}{\pi} u_1 \sum_{i=1} [(2i-1)\pi/L]^2 e^{-\kappa[(2i-1)\pi/L]^2 t} \frac{\text{sen}[(2i-1)\pi x/L]}{2i-1} \\
& + \kappa \frac{2}{\pi} (u_2 - u_1) \sum_{i=1} (i\pi/L)^2 e^t \frac{\text{sen}(i\pi x/L)}{i} (-1)^{i+1} \\
& + \kappa \sum_{i=1} (i\pi/L)^2 e^{-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t} \text{sen}(i\pi x/L) \times \\
& \times \int_0^t e^{\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t'} \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L f(x', t') \text{sen}(i\pi x'/L) dx' dt' \\
& + \kappa \frac{4}{\pi} u_0 \sum_{i=1} [(2i-1)\pi/L]^2 e^{-\kappa[(2i-1)\pi/L]^2 t} \frac{\text{sen}[(2i-1)\pi x/L]}{2i-1} \\
& - \kappa \frac{4}{\pi} u_1 \sum_{i=1} [(2i-1)\pi/L]^2 e^{-\kappa[(2i-1)\pi/L]^2 t} \frac{\text{sen}[(2i-1)\pi x/L]}{2i-1} \\
& - \kappa \frac{2}{\pi} (u_2 - u_1) \sum_{i=1} (i\pi/L)^2 e^{-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t} \frac{\text{sen}(i\pi x/L)}{i} (-1)^{i+1}, \\
& = \sum_{i=1} e^{-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t} \text{sen}(i\pi x/L) e^{\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t} \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L f(x', t) \text{sen}(i\pi x'/L) dx', \\
& = \sum_{i=1} \text{sen}(i\pi x/L) \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L f(x', t) \text{sen}(i\pi x'/L) dx', \\
& = f(x, t),
\end{aligned}$$

como esperado.

19. Considere o problema 14 com $\varphi = u_0$ constante, isto é, a equação do

calor não homogênea,

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \kappa \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + f(x, t),$$

no intervalo,

$$0 < x < L, \quad t > 0,$$

com a condição inicial,

$$u(x, 0) = u_0, \quad 0 \leq x \leq L,$$

e as condições de contorno não homogêneas,

$$u(0, t) = \mu_1(t), \quad u(L, t) = \mu_2(t), \quad t \geq 0.$$

Do problema 14 temos,

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, t) = & \mu_1(t) + \frac{x}{L} [\mu_2(t) - \mu_1(t)] \\ & + \sum_{i=1} e^{-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t} \text{sen}(i\pi x/L) \times \\ & \times \int_0^t e^{\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t'} \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L \left[f(x', t') - \mu_1'(t') - \frac{x'}{L} [\mu_2'(t') - \mu_1'(t')] \right] \times \\ & \times \text{sen}(i\pi x'/L) dx' dt' \\ & + \sum_{i=1} e^{-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t} \text{sen}(i\pi x/L) \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L \varphi(x') \text{sen}(i\pi x'/L) dx' \\ & - \frac{4}{\pi} \mu_1(0) \sum_{i=1} e^{-\kappa[(2i-1)\pi/L]^2 t} \frac{\text{sen}[(2i-1)\pi x/L]}{(2i-1)} \\ & - \frac{2}{\pi} [\mu_2(0) - \mu_1(0)] \sum_{i=1} e^{-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t} \frac{\text{sen}(i\pi x/L)}{i} (-1)^{i+1}. \end{aligned}$$

Substituindo $\varphi(x) = u_0 = \text{constante}$,

$$\begin{aligned}
u(x, t) &= \mu_1(t) + \frac{x}{L}[\mu_2(t) - \mu_1(t)] \\
&+ \sum_{i=1} e^{-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t} \operatorname{sen}(i\pi x/L) \times \\
&\times \int_0^t e^{\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t'} \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L \left[f(x', t') - \mu'_1(t') - \frac{x'}{L}[\mu'_2(t') - \mu'_1(t')] \right] \times \\
&\times \operatorname{sen}(i\pi x'/L) dx' dt' \\
&+ \sum_{i=1} e^{-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t} \operatorname{sen}(i\pi x/L) \frac{2}{L} u_0 \int_0^L \operatorname{sen}(i\pi x'/L) dx' \\
&- \frac{4}{\pi} \mu_1(0) \sum_{i=1} e^{-\kappa[(2i-1)\pi/L]^2 t} \frac{\operatorname{sen}[(2i-1)\pi x/L]}{(2i-1)} \\
&- \frac{2}{\pi} [\mu_2(0) - \mu_1(0)] \sum_{i=1} e^{-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t} \frac{\operatorname{sen}(i\pi x/L)}{i} (-1)^{i+1}, \\
&= \mu_1(t) + \frac{x}{L}[\mu_2(t) - \mu_1(t)] \\
&+ \sum_{i=1} e^{-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t} \operatorname{sen}(i\pi x/L) \times \\
&\times \int_0^t e^{\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t'} \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L \left[f(x', t') - \mu'_1(t') - \frac{x'}{L}[\mu'_2(t') - \mu'_1(t')] \right] \times \\
&\times \operatorname{sen}(i\pi x'/L) dx' dt' \\
&+ \frac{4}{\pi} [u_0 - \mu_1(0)] \sum_{i=1} e^{-\kappa[(2i-1)\pi/L]^2 t} \frac{\operatorname{sen}[(2i-1)\pi x/L]}{2i-1} \\
&- \frac{2}{\pi} [\mu_2(0) - \mu_1(0)] \sum_{i=1} e^{-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t} \frac{\operatorname{sen}(i\pi x/L)}{i} (-1)^{i+1}.
\end{aligned}$$

20. Resolva a equação do calor,

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

no intervalo,

$$0 < x < L, \quad t > 0,$$

com as condições de contorno homogêneas (barra isolada em $x = 0$),

$$u_x(0, t) = u(L, t) = 0,$$

e a condição inicial,

$$u(x, 0) = \varphi(x).$$

A solução é,

$$u(x, t) = A_0 x + B_0 + \sum_{i=1} (A_i \operatorname{sen} \omega_i x + B_i \cos \omega_i x) e^{-\lambda_i^2 t},$$

com $\omega_i^2 = \lambda_i^2 / \kappa$. As condições de contorno e inicial nos dão as equações,

$$\begin{aligned} u_x(0, t) &= A_0 + \sum_{i=1} \omega_i A_i e^{-\lambda_i^2 t} = 0, \\ u(L, t) &= A_0 L + B_0 + \sum_{i=1} (A_i \operatorname{sen} \omega_i L + B_i \cos \omega_i L) e^{-\lambda_i^2 t} = 0, \\ u(x, 0) &= A_0 x + B_0 + \sum_{i=1} (A_i \operatorname{sen} \omega_i x + B_i \cos \omega_i x) = \varphi(x). \end{aligned}$$

Satisfazemos as condições acima escolhendo,

$$\begin{aligned} A_i &= 0, \quad i = 0, 1, 2, \dots \\ B_0 &= 0, \\ \omega_i &= (2i - 1) \frac{\pi}{2L}, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots \end{aligned}$$

Com isso temos,

$$\lambda_i^2 = \kappa \omega_i^2 = \kappa (2i - 1)^2 \frac{\pi^2}{4L^2}.$$

A condição para φ fica então,

$$\sum_{i=1} B_i \cos[(2i - 1)\pi x / 2L] = \varphi(x).$$

Multiplicando a expressão acima por $\cos[(2j - 1)\pi x / 2L]$ e integrando em x (ver apêndice),

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{i=1} B_i \int_0^L \cos[(2i-1)\pi x/2L] \cos[(2j-1)\pi x/2L] dx = \\
& = \int_0^L \varphi(x) \cos[(2j-1)\pi x/2L] dx, \\
& B_j \frac{L}{2} = \int_0^L \varphi(x) \cos[(2j-1)\pi x/2L] dx, \\
& B_j = \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L \varphi(x) \cos[(2j-1)\pi x/2L] dx.
\end{aligned}$$

A expansão para φ é então,

$$\varphi(x) = \sum_{i=1} \cos[(2i-1)\pi x/2L] \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L \varphi(x') \cos[(2i-1)\pi x'/2L] dx'.$$

A solução é portanto,

$$\begin{aligned}
u(x, t) &= \sum_{i=1} e^{-\kappa(2i-1)^2\pi^2 t/4L^2} \cos[(2i-1)\pi x/2L] \times \\
&\times \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L \varphi(x') \cos[(2i-1)\pi x'/2L] dx'.
\end{aligned}$$

Podemos escrever a solução de outra forma. Fazemos,

$$u(x, t) = \int_0^L G(x, x'; t) \varphi(x') dx',$$

com a função de Green definida por,

$$\begin{aligned}
G(x, x'; t) &= \sum_{i=1} e^{-\kappa(2i-1)^2\pi^2 t/4L^2} \cos[(2i-1)\pi x/2L] \times \\
&\times \frac{2}{L} \cos[(2i-1)\pi x'/2L].
\end{aligned}$$

21. Considere o problema anterior com $\varphi = u_0$ constante, isto é,

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

no intervalo,

$$0 < x < L, \quad t > 0,$$

com as condições de contorno homogêneas (barra isolada em $x = 0$),

$$u_x(0, t) = u(L, t) = 0,$$

e a condição inicial,

$$u(x, 0) = u_0.$$

22. Considere a equação do calor,

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

no intervalo,

$$0 < x < L, \quad t > 0,$$

com as condições de contorno homogêneas (barra isolada em $x = L$),

$$u(0, t) = u_x(L, t) = 0,$$

e a condição inicial,

$$u(x, 0) = \varphi(x).$$

23. Considere o problema anterior com $\varphi = u_0$ constante, isto é,

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

no intervalo,

$$0 < x < L, \quad t > 0,$$

com as condições de contorno homogêneas (barra isolada em $x = L$),

$$u(0, t) = u_x(L, t) = 0,$$

e a condição inicial,

$$u(x, 0) = u_0.$$

24. Considere a equação do calor,

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

no intervalo,

$$0 < x < L, \quad t > 0,$$

com as condições de contorno homogêneas (barra isolada em $x = 0$ e $x = L$),

$$u_x(0, t) = u_x(L, t) = 0,$$

e a condição inicial,

$$u(x, 0) = \varphi(x).$$

25. Considere o problema anterior com $\varphi = u_0$ constante, isto é,

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

no intervalo,

$$0 < x < L, \quad t > 0,$$

com as condições de contorno homogêneas (barra isolada em $x = 0$ e $x = L$),

$$u_x(0, t) = u_x(L, t) = 0,$$

e a condição inicial,

$$u(x, 0) = u_0.$$

26. Resolva a equação do calor não homogênea,

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \kappa \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + f(x, t),$$

no intervalo,

$$0 < x < L, \quad t > 0,$$

com as condições de contorno homogêneas (barra isolada em $x = 0$),

$$u_x(0, t) = u(L, t) = 0,$$

e a condição inicial,

$$u(x, 0) = \varphi(x).$$

27. Considere o problema anterior com $\varphi = u_0$ constante, isto é,

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \kappa \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + f(x, t),$$

no intervalo,

$$0 < x < L, \quad t > 0,$$

com as condições de contorno homogêneas (barra isolada em $x = 0$),

$$u_x(0, t) = u(L, t) = 0,$$

e a condição inicial,

$$u(x, 0) = u_0.$$

28. Considere a equação do calor,

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \kappa \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + f(x, t),$$

no intervalo,

$$0 < x < L, \quad t > 0,$$

com as condições de contorno homogêneas (barra isolada em $x = L$),

$$u(0, t) = u_x(L, t) = 0,$$

e a condição inicial,

$$u(x, 0) = \varphi(x).$$

29. Considere o problema anterior com $\varphi = u_0$ constante, isto é,

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \kappa \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + f(x, t),$$

no intervalo,

$$0 < x < L, \quad t > 0,$$

com as condições de contorno homogêneas (barra isolada em $x = L$),

$$u(0, t) = u_x(L, t) = 0,$$

e a condição inicial,

$$u(x, 0) = u_0 .$$

30. Considere a equação do calor,

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \kappa \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + f(x, t) ,$$

no intervalo,

$$0 < x < L , \quad t > 0 ,$$

com as condições de contorno homogêneas (barra isolada em $x = 0$ e $x = L$),

$$u_x(0, t) = u_x(L, t) = 0 ,$$

e a condição inicial,

$$u(x, 0) = \varphi(x) .$$

31. Considere o problema anterior com $\varphi = u_0$ constante, isto é,

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \kappa \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + f(x, t) ,$$

no intervalo,

$$0 < x < L , \quad t > 0 ,$$

com as condições de contorno homogêneas (barra isolada em $x = 0$ e $x = L$),

$$u_x(0, t) = u_x(L, t) = 0 ,$$

e a condição inicial,

$$u(x, 0) = u_0 .$$

32. Considere a equação diferencial,

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \kappa \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \alpha^2 u ,$$

no intervalo $0 < x < L, t > 0$, com condições de contorno homogêneas,

$$u(0, t) = u(L, t) = 0 ,$$

e condição inicial,

$$u(x, 0) = \varphi(x) .$$

33. Considere o problema anterior com $\varphi = u_0$ constante.
 34. Considere o problema 32 com $u(0, t) = u_1$, $u(L, t) = u_2$.
 35. Considere o problema anterior com $\varphi = u_0$ constante.
 36. Considere o problema 32 com $u(0, t) = \mu_1(t)$, $u(L, t) = \mu_2(t)$.
 37. Considere o problema anterior com $\varphi = u_0$ constante.
 38. Considere os problemas 32-37 com $-\alpha^2$ em lugar de $+\alpha^2$.
 39. Uma barra de comprimento L possui a superfície isolada, incluindo as extremidades. A temperatura inicial é $u(x, 0) = f(x)$. Calcule $u(x, t)$ (Spiegel [7], probl. 2.27).
 40. Uma barra de comprimento L com superfície isolada e extremidades em $x = 0$ e $x = L$, possui temperatura inicial $f(x)$ ($u_x(0, t) = u_x(L, t) = 0$). Calcule $u(x, t)$ (Churchill [13] p. 111).
 41. Resolva o problema (Spiegel [7], probl. 2.51; Churchill [13], p. 109),

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

com,

$$0 < x < \pi, \quad t > 0, \quad u_x(0, t) = u_x(\pi, t) = 0, \quad u(x, 0) = f(x).$$

42. Resolva o problema (Spiegel [7], probl. 1.12),

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

com,

$$0 < x < \pi, \quad t > 0, \quad u(0, t) = u(\pi, t) = 0, \quad u(x, 0) = \sin 2x.$$

Mostre que se $u(x, 0) = \sin x$ a solução é $u(x, t) = e^{-\kappa t} \sin x$ (Churchill [13], p. 104).

43. Resolva o problema (Spiegel [7], probl. 1.23),

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

com,

$$0 < x < 3, \quad t > 0, \quad u(0, t) = u(3, t) = 0, \\ u(x, 0) = 5 \sin 4\pi x - 3 \sin 8\pi x + 2 \sin 10\pi x, \quad |u(x, t)| < M.$$

44. Resolva o problema (Spiegel [7], probl. 1.25),

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

com,

$$0 < x < 3, \quad t > 0, \quad u(0, t) = u(3, t) = 0, \quad u(x, 0) = f(x), \quad |u(x, t)| < M.$$

45. Resolva a equação (Spiegel [7], probl. 1.43(c)),

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = 4 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}, \quad 0 \leq x \leq \pi,$$

com,

$$u(0, t) = u(\pi, t) = 0, \quad u(x, 0) = 2 \operatorname{sen} 3x - 4 \operatorname{sen} 5x.$$

46. Resolva a equação (Spiegel [7], probl. 1.43(d)),

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}, \quad 0 \leq x \leq 2,$$

com,

$$u_x(0, t) = u(2, t) = 0, \quad u(x, 0) = 8 \cos(3\pi x/4) - 6 \cos(9\pi x/4).$$

47. Resolva a equação (Spiegel [7], probl. 1.43(g)),

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}, \quad 0 \leq x \leq 4,$$

com,

$$u(0, t) = u(4, t) = 0, \quad u(x, 0) = 6 \operatorname{sen}(\pi x/2) + 3 \operatorname{sen}(\pi x).$$

48. Resolva o problema (Spiegel [7], probl. 1.45),

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

com,

$$\begin{aligned} 0 < x < 3, \quad t > 0, \\ u(0, t) &= u(3, t) = 0, \\ u(x, 0) &= 2 \operatorname{sen} \pi x - \operatorname{sen} 4\pi x, \\ |u(x, t)| &< M. \end{aligned}$$

49. Considere o problema 3 com as condições $u_x(0, t) = 0$, $u(3, t) = 0$, $u(x, 0) = f(x)$, expandindo $f(x)$ em uma série de cossenos (Spiegel [7], probl. 1.47).

50. Considere o problema 2 com temperatura inicial 25°C (Spiegel [7], probl. 2.25).

51. Resolva o problema (Spiegel [7], probl. 2.26),

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

com,

$$0 < x < 3, \quad t > 0, \quad u(0, t) = 10, \quad u(3, t) = 40, \quad u(x, 0) = 25, \quad |u(x, t)| < M.$$

52. Resolva o problema (Spiegel [7], probl. 2.50),

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

com,

$$0 < x < 4, \quad t > 0, \quad u(0, t) = u(4, t) = 0, \quad u(x, 0) = 25x.$$

53. Resolva o problema anterior com $u(0, t) = u_1$, $u(L, t) = u_2$, $u(x, 0) = 0$ (Spiegel [7] probl. 2.63).

54. Resolva o problema 14 com $u(0, t) = u_1$, $u(L, t) = u_2$, $u(x, 0) = h(x)$ (Spiegel [7], probl. 2.64). Considere o caso particular $u_1 = u_2 = 0$ (Tijonov [12], p.524).

55. Resolva o problema (Spiegel [7], probl. 2.69 com $u_1 = u_2 = 0$),

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \kappa \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \beta e^{-\gamma x},$$

com,

$$0 < x < L, \quad t > 0, \quad u(0, t) = u_1, \quad u(L, t) = u_2, \quad u(x, 0) = f(x), \quad |u(x, t)| < M.$$

56. Resolva o problema anterior com $\beta e^{-\gamma x}$ substituído por $u_0 \sin \alpha x$ (Spiegel [7], probl. 2.70).

57. Uma barra condutora com extremidades em $x = 0$ e $x = L$ possui temperatura zero em $x = 0$, e em $x = L$ irradia em um meio a temperatura zero. A superfície é isolada e a temperatura inicial é $f(x)$. Calcule $u(x, t)$ (Spiegel [7], probl. 3.13).

58. Mostre que o problema de valores de contorno,

$$g(x)\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[K(x)\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right] + h(x)u, \quad 0 < x < L, \quad t > 0,$$

$$u(t, 0) = u(t, L) = 0, \quad u(0, x) = f(x), \quad |u(t, x)| < M,$$

é um problema de Sturm-Liouville. Calcule $u(t, x)$ (Spiegel [7], probl. 3.14).

59. Considere o problema 18 com condições de contorno $u_x(t, 0) = h_1 u(t, 0)$, $u_x(t, L) = h_2 u(t, L)$ (Spiegel [7], probl. 3.37).

60. Resolva o problema de valores de contorno (Spiegel [7], probl. 3.40),

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \kappa \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}, \quad 0 < x < L, \quad t > 0,$$

$$u(0, t) = u_x(L, t) = 0, \quad u(x, 0) = f(x), \quad |u(x, t)| < M.$$

61. Resolva o problema de valores de contorno (Spiegel [7], probl. 3.43),

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \kappa \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}, \quad 0 < x < L, \quad t > 0,$$

$$u_x(0, t) = hu(0, t), \quad u_x(L, t) = -hu(L, t), \quad u(x, 0) = f(x).$$

62. Mostre que a equação (Tijonov [12], p. 220),

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} = \kappa \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \beta \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \gamma v,$$

se reduz à equação do calor,

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

após a transformação de variáveis,

$$v = e^{\mu x + \lambda t} u, \quad \mu = -\frac{\beta}{2\kappa}, \quad \lambda = \gamma - \frac{\beta^2}{4\kappa}.$$

63. Uma barra semi-infinita ($x \geq 0$) com superfície isolada possui temperatura inicial $u(x, 0) = f(x)$. Uma temperatura $u(0, t) = g(t)$ é aplicada na extremidade $x = 0$ e mantida. Calcule $u(x, t)$.

64. Considere o problema anterior com $u(0, t) = g(t) = 0$ (Spiegel [7], problemas 5.16 e 5.17).

65. Considere o problema 27 com $u(x, 0) = f(x) = u_0$ constante (Spiegel [7], probl. 5.18).

66. Use a transformada de Fourier para resolver o problema de valores de contorno (Spiegel [7], probl. 5.22; Tijonov [12], p. 248),

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \kappa \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}, \quad u(x, 0) = f(x), \quad |u(x, t)| < M,$$

com $-\infty < x < \infty, t > 0$.

67. Uma barra infinita com superfície isolada possui temperatura inicial dada por,

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} u_0, & |x| < a, \\ 0, & |x| > a. \end{cases}$$

Calcule $u(x, t)$ (Spiegel [7], probl. 5.42).

68. Um sólido semi-infinito ($x > 0$) possui temperatura inicial dada por $f(x) = u_0 e^{-bx^2}$. Se a face em $x = 0$ é isolada, calcule $u(x, t)$ (Spiegel [7], probl. 5.43).

69. Considere o problema anterior com $u(0, t) = u_1, u(L, t) = u_2, u(x, 0) = 0$.

70. Considere o problema 33 com $u(0, t) = u_1, u(L, t) = u_2, u(x, 0) = h(x)$.

71. Considere o problema 33 com $u(0, t) = u(L, t) = 0, u(x, 0) = h(x)$ (Tijonov [12], p. 524).

72. Se as barras do problema anterior são de concreto com $\kappa = 0,005$ (unidades CGS), quanto tempo após o contato as temperaturas nos mesmos pontos serão as mesmas? (5 h; Churchill [13], p. 105).

73. Calcule a temperatura $u(x, t)$ em uma barra com temperatura inicial $\varphi(x)$, e as faces em $x = 0$ e $x = \pi$ termicamente isoladas (Churchill [13], p. 109),

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \kappa \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}, \quad 0 < x < \pi,$$

$$\frac{\partial u(0, t)}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u(\pi, t)}{\partial x} = 0, \quad u(x, 0) = \varphi(x).$$

74. Considere agora o problema com a face em $x = 0$ a temperatura zero, a face em $x = \pi$ isolada, e temperatura inicial $\varphi(x)$ (Churchill [13], p. 109).

75. Suponhamos um fio radiante com diâmetro pequeno o suficiente para que a temperatura em qualquer seção reta seja constante. A superfície lateral é exposta a temperatura zero, e ganha ou perde calor de acordo com a lei de Newton (Churchill [13], p. 110),

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \kappa \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - hu, \quad 0 < x < \pi.$$

(a) Calcule u se as condições de contorno são,

$$u(0, t) = u(\pi, t) = 0, \quad u(x, 0) = \varphi(x).$$

(b) Calcule u se as condições de contorno são,

$$\frac{\partial u(0, t)}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u(\pi, t)}{\partial x} = 0, \quad u(x, 0) = \varphi(x).$$

76. Considere uma barra com a face em $x = 0$ a temperatura zero, a face em $x = L$ isolada, e temperatura inicial $\varphi(x)$. Calcule $u(x, t)$ (Churchill [13], p. 111).

77. Considere o problema 25 com $0 < x < \pi$, $u(0, t) = u(\pi, t) = 0$, $u(x, 0) = f(x)$. Considere o caso particular $f(x) = \alpha x(\pi - x)/2\kappa$ (Churchill [13], p. 111).

78. Considere o problema anterior com a extremidade $x = \pi$ isolada.

79. Um fio irradia calor para a vizinhança a temperatura zero. Em $x = 0$ temos $u = 0$, e em $x = \pi$ temos $u = A$. A temperatura inicial é zero. Calcule $u(x, t)$ (Churchill [13], p. 112).

80. Uma barra possui a face em $x = 0$ a temperatura zero, e a face em $x = \pi$ apresenta fluxo de calor constante, $u_x(\pi, t) = A$. Calcule u se a temperatura inicial é zero (Churchill [13], p. 112).

81. Resolva o problema de valores de contorno (Spiegel [7] probl. 3.39),

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} &= \kappa \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}, \quad 0 < x < L, \quad t > 0, \\ u_x(0, t) &= -h_1[u(0, t) - u_0], \quad u_x(L, t) = -h_2[u(L, t) - u_0], \quad u(x, 0) = \varphi(x). \end{aligned}$$

82. Resolva o problema de valores de contorno,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} &= \kappa \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}, \quad 0 < x < L, \quad t > 0, \\ u_x(0, t) &= \mu_1(t), \quad u_x(L, t) = \mu_2(t), \quad u(x, 0) = \varphi(x). \end{aligned}$$

83. Resolva o problema de valores de contorno,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} &= \kappa \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}, \quad 0 < x < L, \quad t > 0, \\ u(0, t) &= \mu_1(t), \quad u_x(L, t) = \mu_2(t), \quad u(x, 0) = \varphi(x). \end{aligned}$$

84. Resolva o problema de valores de contorno,

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} &= \kappa \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}, \quad 0 < x < L, \quad t > 0, \\ u_x(0, t) &= \mu_1(t), \quad u(L, t) = \mu_2(t), \quad u(x, 0) = \varphi(x).\end{aligned}$$

85. Resolva o problema de valores de contorno,

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} &= \kappa \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + f(x, t), \quad 0 < x < L, \quad t > 0, \\ u_x(0, t) &= \mu_1(t), \quad u_x(L, t) = \mu_2(t), \quad u(x, 0) = \varphi(x).\end{aligned}$$

86. Resolva o problema de valores de contorno,

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} &= \kappa \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + f(x, t), \quad 0 < x < L, \quad t > 0, \\ u(0, t) &= \mu_1(t), \quad u_x(L, t) = \mu_2(t), \quad u(x, 0) = \varphi(x).\end{aligned}$$

87. Resolva o problema de valores de contorno,

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} &= \kappa \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + f(x, t), \quad 0 < x < L, \quad t > 0, \\ u_x(0, t) &= \mu_1(t), \quad u(L, t) = \mu_2(t), \quad u(x, 0) = \varphi(x).\end{aligned}$$

88. Resolva o problema de valores de contorno (Spiegel [7] probl. 1.27 com $\mu_1(t) = T_1$, $\mu_2(t) = T_2$),

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} &= \kappa \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - \beta(u - u_0), \quad 0 < x < L, \quad t > 0, \\ u(0, t) &= \mu_1(t), \quad u(L, t) = \mu_2(t), \quad u(x, 0) = \varphi(x).\end{aligned}$$

89. Resolva o problema anterior se (Spiegel [7] probl. 1.28), as extremidades em $x = 0$ e $x = L$ são isoladas, isto é,

$$u_x(0, t) = 0, \quad u_x(L, t) = 0;$$

90. Calcule a temperatura $u(x, t)$ em uma barra se,

(a) as extremidades em $x = 0$ e $x = L$ irradiam para o meio de acordo com a lei de Newton do resfriamento, isto é,

$$u_x(0, t) = B[u(0, t) - u_0], \quad u_x(L, t) = -B[u(L, t) - u_0].$$

(b) as extremidades em $x = 0$ e $x = L$ irradiam para o meio de acordo com a lei de Newton do resfriamento, isto é (Tijonov [12], p. 214),

$$u_x(0, t) = B[u(0, t) - \theta(t)], \quad u_x(L, t) = -B[u(L, t) - \theta(t)].$$

(c) as extremidades em $x = 0$ e $x = L$ irradiam para o meio de acordo com a lei de Stefan-Boltzmann, isto é (Tijonov [12], p. 217),

$$u_x(0, t) = \sigma[u^4(0, t) - \theta^4(0, t)], \quad u_x(L, t) = \sigma[u^4(L, t) - \theta^4(L, t)].$$

3 Considerando $u(x, y, t)$

A equação da condução do calor em duas dimensões, em coordenadas cartesianas, é,

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \kappa \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right). \quad (15)$$

Substituimos,

$$u(x, y, t) = T(t)X(x)Y(y), \quad (16)$$

obtendo,

$$\begin{aligned} T'XY &= \kappa(TX''Y + TXY''), \\ \frac{T'}{T} &= \kappa \frac{X''}{X} + \kappa \frac{Y''}{Y} = -\lambda^2, \end{aligned}$$

em que λ é uma constante. A equação para T fica,

$$T' + \lambda^2 T = 0, \quad (17)$$

e a função T é,

$$T(t) = Ce^{-\lambda^2 t}. \quad (18)$$

Considerando a função X temos,

$$\begin{aligned}\kappa \frac{X''}{X} + \kappa \frac{Y''}{Y} &= -\lambda^2, \\ \frac{X''}{X} &= -\frac{\lambda^2}{\kappa} - \frac{Y''}{Y} = -\omega^2,\end{aligned}$$

logo,

$$X'' + \omega^2 X = 0. \quad (19)$$

A função X é assim,

$$X(x) = A \operatorname{sen} \omega x + B \cos \omega x. \quad (20)$$

Para Y temos a equação,

$$-\frac{\lambda^2}{\kappa} - \frac{Y''}{Y} = -\omega^2, \quad (21)$$

ou,

$$Y'' + \left(\frac{\lambda^2}{\kappa} - \omega^2 \right) Y = 0. \quad (22)$$

A função Y é,

$$\begin{aligned}Y(y) &= D \operatorname{sen} \alpha y + E \cos \alpha y, \quad \alpha^2 = \frac{\lambda^2}{\kappa} - \omega^2 > 0, \\ Y(y) &= F \operatorname{senh} \alpha y + G \cosh \alpha y, \quad \alpha^2 = \omega^2 - \frac{\lambda^2}{\kappa} > 0.\end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

A solução geral é portanto, usando o princípio de superposição,

$$\begin{aligned}u(x, y, t) &= \sum_{ij} e^{-\lambda_i^2 t} (A \operatorname{sen} \omega_j x + B \cos \omega_j x) \times \\ &\quad \times (D \operatorname{sen} \alpha_{ij} y + E \cos \alpha_{ij} y),\end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha_{ij}^2 &= \frac{\lambda_i^2}{\kappa} - \omega_j^2 > 0, \\ u(x, y, t) &= \sum_{ij} e^{-\lambda_i^2 t} (A \operatorname{sen} \omega_j x + B \cos \omega_j x) \times \\ &\quad \times (D \operatorname{senh} \alpha_{ij} y + E \cosh \alpha_{ij} y), \\ \alpha_{ij}^2 &= \omega_j^2 - \frac{\lambda_i^2}{\kappa} > 0.\end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

Podemos escrever a solução de outra forma. Escrevemos,

$$\frac{X''}{X} = -\frac{\lambda^2}{\kappa} - \frac{Y''}{Y} = +\omega^2, \quad (26)$$

A equação para X fica agora,

$$X'' - \omega^2 X = 0, \quad (27)$$

com solução,

$$X(x) = A \sinh \omega x + B \cosh \omega x. \quad (28)$$

A equação para Y fica,

$$-\frac{\lambda^2}{\kappa} - \frac{Y''}{Y} = +\omega^2, \quad (29)$$

ou,

$$\frac{Y''}{Y} = -\omega^2 - \frac{\lambda^2}{\kappa}. \quad (30)$$

A função Y é então,

$$\begin{aligned} Y(y) &= D \sin \alpha y + E \cos \alpha y, \\ \alpha^2 &= \omega^2 + \frac{\lambda^2}{\kappa}. \end{aligned} \quad (31)$$

A solução é assim,

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, y, t) &= \sum_{ij} e^{-\lambda_i^2 t} (A \sinh \omega_j x + B \cosh \omega_j x) \times \\ &\times (D \sin \alpha_{ij} y + E \cos \alpha_{ij} y), \end{aligned} \quad (32)$$

$$\alpha_{ij}^2 = \frac{\lambda_i^2}{\kappa} + \omega_j^2 > 0, \quad (33)$$

4 Problemas

1. Uma placa retangular de lados a e b possui faces isoladas com lados a 0° . Se a temperatura inicial é $f(x, y)$, calcule $u(x, y, t)$ (Spiegel [7], probl. 2.29, com $a = b = 1$).

2. Suponha que a placa do problema anterior possua a face em $y = b$ na temperatura u_1 . Calcule $u(x, y, t)$ (Spiegel [7], probl. 2.30, com $a = b = 1$, para o caso estacionário).

3. Suponha que a placa do problema 1 possua a face em $y = b$ na temperatura $f(x)$. Calcule $u(x, y, t)$ (Spiegel [7], probl. 2.56, com $a = b = 1$, para o caso estacionário).

4. Suponha agora que a placa do problema 1 possua as faces nas temperaturas u_1, u_2, u_3, u_4 . Calcule $u(x, y, t)$ (Spiegel [7], probl. 2.31, com $a = b = 1$, para o caso estacionário).

5. Suponha agora que a placa do problema 1 possua as faces nas temperaturas $f(x)$ em $y = 0$, $g(x)$ em $y = b$, $h(y)$ em $x = 0$, $v(y)$ em $x = a$. Calcule $u(x, y, t)$ (Spiegel [7], probl. 2.57, com $a = b = 1$, para o caso estacionário).

6. Uma placa semi-infinita de largura a possui dois lados paralelos mantidos a temperatura 0, e o lado em $y = 0$ a temperatura constante u_0 . Calcule $u(x, y, t)$ (Spiegel [7], probl. 2.58, para o caso estacionário).

7. Considere o problema anterior com os três lados a temperaturas u_0 em $y = 0$, u_1 em $x = 0$ e u_2 em $x = a$.

8. Considere o problema 6 com os três lados a temperaturas $f(x)$ em $y = 0$, $g(y)$ em $x = 0$ e $h(y)$ em $x = a$.

9. Resolva o problema de valores de contorno,

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} &= \kappa \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right), \quad 0 < x < a, \quad 0 < y < b, \quad t > 0, \\ u(0, y, t) &= \mu_1(y, t), \quad u(a, y, t) = \mu_2(y, t), \\ u(x, 0, t) &= \nu_1(x, t), \quad u(x, b, t) = \nu_2(x, t), \\ u(x, y, 0) &= \varphi(x).\end{aligned}$$

10. Resolva o problema 9 com a condição em $y = 0$ dada por,

$$u_x(x, 0, t) = \nu_1(x, t).$$

11. Resolva o problema 9 com a condição em $y = 0$ dada por,

$$u_x(x, 0, t) = -h_1[u(x, 0, t) - u_0].$$

12. Resolva o problema,

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \kappa \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right) + f(x, y),$$

com,

$$\begin{aligned}
0 < x < a, \quad 0 < y < b, \quad t > 0, \\
u(0, y, t) &= \mu_1(y, t), \quad u(a, y, t) = \mu_2(y, t), \\
u(x, 0, t) &= \nu_1(x, t), \quad u(x, b, t) = \nu_2(x, t), \\
u(x, y, 0) &= \varphi(x).
\end{aligned}$$

13. Resolva o problema 12 com $f = +\alpha^2$.
14. Resolva o problema 12 com $f = -\alpha^2$.
15. Resolva o problema,

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \kappa \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right) + \alpha^2 u + f(x, y),$$

com α constante e as condições do problema 12.

16. Resolva o problema 15 com $-\alpha^2$ em lugar de $+\alpha^2$.
17. Uma placa infinita no plano xy possui temperatura inicial $f(x, y)$. Calcule $u(x, y, t)$.
18. Uma placa infinita de largura a no plano xy possui dois lados paralelos mantidos a temperatura 0, em $x = 0$, e o lado em $x = a$ a temperatura constante u_1 . Calcule $u(x, y, t)$.
19. Considere o problema anterior com a temperatura u_0 em $x = 0$ e u_1 em $x = a$.
20. Considere o problema 18 com a temperaturas $f(y)$ em $x = 0$ e $g(y)$ em $x = a$.
21. Considere o problema 12 com f também dependendo do tempo.
22. Considere o problema 15 com f também dependendo do tempo.

5 Considerando $u(x, y, z, t)$

A equação da condução do calor em duas dimensões, em coordenadas cartesianas, é,

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \kappa \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \right). \quad (34)$$

Substituimos,

$$u(x, y, z, t) = T(t)X(x)Y(y)Z(z), \quad (35)$$

obtendo,

$$T'XYZ = \kappa(TX''YZ + TXY''Z + TXYZ''),$$

$$\frac{T'}{T} = \kappa \frac{X''}{X} + \kappa \frac{Y''}{Y} + \kappa \frac{Z''}{Z} = -\lambda^2,$$

em que λ é uma constante. A equação para T fica, como antes,

$$T' + \lambda^2 T = 0, \quad (36)$$

e a função T é,

$$T(t) = Ce^{-\lambda^2 t}. \quad (37)$$

Considerando a função X temos,

$$\kappa \frac{X''}{X} + \kappa \frac{Y''}{Y} + \kappa \frac{Z''}{Z} = -\lambda^2,$$

$$\frac{X''}{X} = -\frac{\lambda^2}{\kappa} - \frac{Y''}{Y} - \frac{Z''}{Z} = -\omega^2,$$

logo,

$$X'' + \omega^2 X = 0. \quad (38)$$

A função X é assim,

$$X(x) = A \operatorname{sen} \omega x + B \cos \omega x. \quad (39)$$

Para Y temos a equação,

$$-\frac{\lambda^2}{\kappa} - \frac{Y''}{Y} - \frac{Z''}{Z} = -\omega^2, \quad (40)$$

ou,

$$\frac{Y''}{Y} = -\frac{\lambda^2}{\kappa} + \omega^2 - \frac{Z''}{Z} = -\alpha^2. \quad (41)$$

Portanto,

$$Y'' + \alpha^2 Y = 0. \quad (42)$$

A função Y é então,

$$Y(y) = D \operatorname{sen} \alpha y + E \cos \alpha y. \quad (43)$$

A equação para Z é,

$$-\frac{\lambda^2}{\kappa} + \omega^2 - \frac{Z''}{Z} = -\alpha^2, \quad (44)$$

ou,

$$\frac{Z''}{Z} = \omega^2 + \alpha^2 - \frac{\lambda^2}{\kappa}. \quad (45)$$

A função Z é assim,

$$Z(z) = F \sen \beta z + G \cos \beta z, \quad (46)$$

$$\omega^2 + \alpha^2 - \frac{\lambda^2}{\kappa} = -\beta^2 < 0,$$

$$Z(z) = F \sinh \beta z + G \cosh \beta z, \quad (47)$$

$$\omega^2 + \alpha^2 - \frac{\lambda^2}{\kappa} = \beta^2 > 0. \quad (48)$$

A solução geral é portanto, usando o princípio de superposição,

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, y, t) = & \sum_{ijk} e^{-\lambda_i^2 t} (A \sen \omega_j x + B \cos \omega_j x) \times \\ & \times (D \sen \alpha_k y + E \cos \alpha_k y) \times \\ & \times (F \sen \beta_{ijk} z + G \cos \beta_{ijk} z), \end{aligned} \quad (49)$$

$$\omega_j^2 + \alpha_k^2 - \frac{\lambda_i^2}{\kappa} = -\beta_{ijk}^2 < 0,$$

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, y, t) = & \sum_{ijk} e^{-\lambda_i^2 t} (A \sen \omega_j x + B \cos \omega_j x) \times \\ & \times (D \sen \alpha_k y + E \cos \alpha_k y) \times \\ & \times (F \sinh \beta_{ijk} z + G \cosh \beta_{ijk} z), \end{aligned} \quad (50)$$

$$\omega_j^2 + \alpha_k^2 - \frac{\lambda_i^2}{\kappa} = \beta_{ijk}^2 > 0. \quad (51)$$

Se escrevemos a equação para Y como,

$$Y'' - \alpha^2 Y = 0, \quad (52)$$

temos,

$$Y(y) = D \sinh \alpha y + E \cosh \alpha y. \quad (53)$$

Nesse caso a equação para Z é,

$$-\frac{\lambda^2}{\kappa} + \omega^2 - \frac{Z''}{Z} = +\alpha^2, \quad (54)$$

ou,

$$\frac{Z''}{Z} = \omega^2 - \frac{\lambda^2}{\kappa} - \alpha^2. \quad (55)$$

A função Z é então,

$$Z(z) = F \sin \beta z + G \cos \beta z, \quad (56)$$

$$\omega^2 - \frac{\lambda^2}{\kappa} - \alpha^2 = -\beta^2 < 0,$$

$$Z(z) = F \sinh \beta z + G \cosh \beta z, \quad (57)$$

$$\omega^2 - \frac{\lambda^2}{\kappa} - \alpha^2 = \beta^2 > 0.$$

A solução é portanto,

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, y, z, t) = & \sum_{ijk} e^{-\lambda_i^2 t} (A \sin \omega_j x + B \cos \omega_j x) \times \\ & \times (D \sinh \alpha_k y + E \cosh \alpha_k y) \times \\ & \times (F \sin \beta_{ijk} z + G \cos \beta_{ijk} z), \end{aligned} \quad (58)$$

$$\omega_j^2 - \frac{\lambda_i^2}{\kappa} - \alpha_k^2 = -\beta_{ijk}^2 < 0,$$

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, y, z, t) = & \sum_{ijk} e^{-\lambda_i^2 t} (A \sin \omega_j x + B \cos \omega_j x) \times \\ & \times (D \sinh \alpha_k y + E \cosh \alpha_k y) \times \\ & \times (F \sinh \beta_{ijk} z + G \cosh \beta_{ijk} z), \end{aligned} \quad (59)$$

$$\omega_j^2 - \frac{\lambda_i^2}{\kappa} - \alpha_k^2 = \beta_{ijk}^2 > 0.$$

Podemos escrever a solução ainda de outra forma. Escrevemos,

$$\frac{X''}{X} = -\frac{\lambda^2}{\kappa} - \frac{Y''}{Y} - \frac{Z''}{Z} = +\omega^2, \quad (60)$$

ou,

$$X'' - \omega^2 X = 0. \quad (61)$$

A função X é assim,

$$X(x) = A \sinh \omega x + B \cosh \omega x. \quad (62)$$

Para Y temos,

$$-\frac{\lambda^2}{\kappa} - \frac{Y''}{Y} - \frac{Z''}{Z} = +\omega^2, \quad (63)$$

ou,

$$\frac{Y''}{Y} = -\omega^2 - \frac{\lambda^2}{\kappa} - \frac{Z''}{Z} = -\alpha^2. \quad (64)$$

A equação para Y é então,

$$Y'' + \alpha^2 Y = 0, \quad (65)$$

com solução,

$$Y(y) = D \sin \alpha y + E \cos \alpha y. \quad (66)$$

Para Z temos,

$$-\omega^2 - \frac{\lambda^2}{\kappa} - \frac{Z''}{Z} = -\alpha^2, \quad (67)$$

ou,

$$\frac{Z''}{Z} = -\frac{\lambda^2}{\kappa} - \omega^2 + \alpha^2. \quad (68)$$

A função Z é assim,

$$Z(z) = F \sinh \beta z + G \cosh \beta z, \quad (69)$$

$$-\frac{\lambda^2}{\kappa} - \omega^2 + \alpha^2 = +\beta^2 > 0,$$

$$Z(z) = F \sin \beta z + G \cos \beta z, \quad (70)$$

$$-\frac{\lambda^2}{\kappa} - \omega^2 + \alpha^2 = -\beta^2 < 0. \quad (71)$$

A solução é portanto,

$$\begin{aligned}
u(x, y, z, t) = & \sum_{ijk} e^{-\lambda_i^2 t} (A \sinh \omega_j x + B \cosh \omega_j x) \times \\
& \times (D \sin \alpha_k y + E \cos \alpha_k y) \times \\
& \times (F \sinh \beta_{ijk} z + G \cosh \beta_{ijk} z), \\
& -\frac{\lambda_i^2}{\kappa} - \omega_j^2 + \alpha_k^2 = +\beta_{ijk}^2 > 0,
\end{aligned} \tag{72}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
u(x, y, z, t) = & \sum_{ijk} e^{-\lambda_i^2 t} (A \sinh \omega_j x + B \cosh \omega_j x) \times \\
& \times (D \sin \alpha_k y + E \cos \alpha_k y) \times \\
& \times (F \sin \beta_{ijk} z + G \cos \beta_{ijk} z), \\
& -\frac{\lambda_i^2}{\kappa} - \omega_j^2 + \alpha_k^2 = -\beta_{ijk}^2 < 0.
\end{aligned} \tag{73}$$

Se a equação para Y é,

$$Y'' - \alpha^2 Y = 0, \tag{74}$$

a solução Y fica,

$$Y(y) = D \sinh \alpha y + E \cosh \alpha y. \tag{75}$$

Nesse caso a equação para Z é,

$$-\omega^2 - \frac{\lambda^2}{\kappa} - \frac{Z''}{Z} = +\alpha^2, \tag{76}$$

ou,

$$\frac{Z''}{Z} = -\alpha^2 - \omega^2 - \frac{\lambda^2}{\kappa}. \tag{77}$$

Portanto,

$$\begin{aligned}
Z(z) = & F \sin \beta z + G \cos \beta z, \\
& \alpha^2 + \omega^2 + \frac{\lambda^2}{\kappa} = \beta^2 > 0.
\end{aligned} \tag{78}$$

A solução é então,

$$\begin{aligned}
u(x, y, z, t) = & \sum_{ijk} e^{-\lambda_i^2 t} (A \sinh \omega_j x + B \cosh \omega_j x) \times \\
& \times (D \sinh \alpha_k y + E \cosh \alpha_k y) \times \\
& \times (F \sinh \beta_{ijk} z + G \cosh \beta_{ijk} z), \\
& \alpha_k^2 + \omega_j^2 + \frac{\lambda_i^2}{\kappa} = \beta_{ijk}^2 > 0.
\end{aligned} \tag{79}$$

6 Problemas

1. Considere um paralelepípedo retangular de arestas a , b , c com arestas sobre os eixos coordenados e um dos vértices na origem. A face em $z = 0$ está na temperatura $f(x, y)$. Calcule $u(x, y, z, t)$. A temperatura inicial é $h(x, y, z)$ (Spiegel [7], 2.74 com $a = b = c = 1$; probl. 2.75 para o caso estacionário; 2.72 com $a = b = c = 1$, para o caso estacionário). Considere o caso particular com f e h constantes.

2. Considere o problema anterior com temperaturas especificadas nas outras faces também (Spiegel [7], probl. 2.73, com $a = b = c = 1$, para o caso estacionário). Considere o caso particular com temperaturas constantes nas faces.

3. Resolva o problema,

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \kappa \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \right),$$

com,

$$\begin{aligned}
0 < x < a, \quad 0 < y < b, \quad 0 < z < c, \quad t > 0, \\
u(x, y, z, 0) &= \varphi(x, y, z), \\
u(0, y, z, t) &= \mu_1(y, z, t), \quad u(a, y, z, t) = \mu_2(y, z, t), \\
u(x, 0, z, t) &= \nu_1(x, z, t), \quad u(x, b, z, t) = \nu_2(x, z, t), \\
u(x, y, 0, t) &= \eta_1(x, y, t), \quad u(x, y, c, t) = \eta_2(x, y, t).
\end{aligned}$$

4. Resolva o problema 3 com a condição em $x = 0$ dada por,

$$u_x(0, y, z, t) = \mu_1(y, z, t)$$

5. Resolva o problema 3 com a condição em $x = 0$ dada por,

$$u_x(0, y, z, t) = -h_1[u(0, y, z, t) - u_0].$$

6. Resolva o problema,

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \kappa \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \right) + f(x, y, z),$$

com as condições do problema 3.

7. Considere o problema 6 com $f = +\alpha^2$ constante.

8. Considere o problema 6 com $f = -\alpha^2$ constante.

9. Resolva o problema,

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \kappa \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \right) + \alpha^2 u,$$

com α constante e as condições do problema 3.

10. Resolva o problema 9 com $-\alpha^2$ em lugar de $+\alpha^2$.

11. Resolva o problema,

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \kappa \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \right) + \alpha^2 u + f(x, y, z),$$

com as condições do problema 3 e α constante.

12. Considere o problema anterior com $-\alpha^2$ em lugar de $+\alpha^2$.

13. Considere o problema 6 com f dependendo do tempo.

14. Considere o problema 11 com f dependendo do tempo.

15. Resolva o problema (Tijonov [12], p. 513),

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \kappa \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \right),$$

com,

$$\begin{aligned} -\infty < x, y, z < +\infty, \quad t > 0, \\ u(x, y, z, 0) &= \varphi(x, y, z). \end{aligned}$$

7 Apêndice

1. Série de Fourier

$$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} [a_m \cos(m\pi x/L) + b_m \sin(m\pi x/L)],$$

$$\frac{a_0}{2} = \frac{1}{2L} \int_{-L}^L f(x) dx,$$

$$a_m = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^L f(x) \cos(m\pi x/L) dx,$$

$$b_m = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^L f(x) \sin(m\pi x/L) dx, \quad m = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

2. Série de Fourier de senos

$$f(z) = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} b_j \sin(j\pi z/L),$$

$$b_j = \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L f(x) \sin(j\pi x/L) dx.$$

3. Série de Fourier de cosenos

$$f(z) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} a_j \cos(j\pi z/L),$$

$$a_j = \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L f(x) \cos(j\pi x/L) dx.$$

4. Série de Fourier dupla

$$f(x, y) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_{mn} \sin \frac{m\pi x}{L_1} \sin \frac{n\pi y}{L_2},$$

$$B_{mn} = \frac{4}{L_1 L_2} \int_0^{L_1} \int_0^{L_2} f(x, y) \sin \frac{m\pi x}{L_1} \sin \frac{n\pi y}{L_2} dx dy.$$

5. Série de Fourier tripla

$$f(x, y, z) = \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_{lmn} \sin \frac{l\pi x}{L_1} \sin \frac{m\pi y}{L_2} \sin \frac{n\pi z}{L_3},$$

$$B_{lmn} = \frac{8}{L_1 L_2 L_3} \int_0^{L_1} \int_0^{L_2} \int_0^{L_3} f(x, y, z) \sin \frac{l\pi x}{L_1} \sin \frac{m\pi y}{L_2} \sin \frac{n\pi z}{L_3} dx dy dz.$$

6.

$$\int_0^a \text{sen}(i\pi\xi/a) d\xi = \begin{cases} \frac{2a}{i\pi}, & i \text{ ímpar}, \\ 0, & i \text{ par}. \end{cases}$$

7.

$$\int \cos ax \cos bx \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\text{sen}(a+b)x}{a+b} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\text{sen}(a-b)x}{a-b},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-L}^L \cos(i\pi x/L) \cos(j\pi x/L) \, dx &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{\text{sen}[(i+j)\pi x/L]}{(i+j)\pi/L} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\text{sen}[(i-j)\pi x/L]}{(i-j)\pi/L} \Bigg|_{-L}^L, \\ &= \begin{cases} 0, & i \neq j, \\ L, & i = j, \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^L \cos(i\pi x/L) \cos(j\pi x/L) \, dx &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{\text{sen}[(i+j)\pi x/L]}{(i+j)\pi/L} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\text{sen}[(i-j)\pi x/L]}{(i-j)\pi/L} \Bigg|_0^L, \\ &= \begin{cases} 0, & i \neq j, \\ L/2, & i = j. \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

8.

$$\int \text{sen} ax \text{sen} bx \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\text{sen}(a-b)x}{a-b} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\text{sen}(a+b)x}{a+b},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-L}^L \text{sen}(i\pi x/L) \text{sen}(j\pi x/L) \, dx &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{\text{sen}[(i-j)\pi x/L]}{(i-j)\pi/L} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\text{sen}[(i+j)\pi x/L]}{(i+j)\pi/L} \Bigg|_{-L}^L, \\ &= \begin{cases} 0, & i \neq j, \\ L, & i = j, \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^L \text{sen}(i\pi x/L) \text{sen}(j\pi x/L) \, dx &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{\text{sen}[(i-j)\pi x/L]}{(i-j)\pi/L} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\text{sen}[(i+j)\pi x/L]}{(i+j)\pi/L} \Bigg|_0^L, \\ &= \begin{cases} 0, & i \neq j, \\ L/2, & i = j. \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

9.

$$\int \operatorname{sen} ax \cos bx \, dx = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\cos(a+b)x}{a+b} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\cos(a-b)x}{a-b}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-L}^L \operatorname{sen}(i\pi x/L) \cos(j\pi x/L) \, dx &= -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\cos[(i+j)\pi x/L]}{(i+j)\pi/L} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\cos[(i-j)\pi x/L]}{(i-j)\pi/L} \Bigg|_{-L}^L, \\ &= 0, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^L \operatorname{sen}(i\pi x/L) \cos(j\pi x/L) \, dx &= -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\cos[(i+j)\pi x/L]}{(i+j)\pi/L} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\cos[(i-j)\pi x/L]}{(i-j)\pi/L} \Bigg|_0^L, \\ &= \begin{cases} \frac{1 - (-1)^{i+j}}{2(i+j)\pi/L} + \frac{1 - (-1)^{i-j}}{2(i-j)\pi/L}, & i \neq j, \\ 0, & i = j. \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

10.

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^L x \operatorname{sen}(i\pi x/L) \, dx &= \begin{cases} +\frac{L^2}{i\pi^2}, & i \text{ ímpar}, \\ -\frac{L^2}{i\pi}, & i \text{ par}, \end{cases} \\ &= \frac{L^2}{i\pi} (-1)^{i+1}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\int x \operatorname{sen} ax \, dx = \frac{\operatorname{sen} ax}{a^2} - \frac{x \cos ax}{a}.$$

11.

$$x = \frac{2L}{\pi} \sum_{i=1} \frac{\operatorname{sen}(i\pi x/L)}{i} (-1)^{i+1}, \quad 0 < x < L.$$

12.

$$1 = \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{i=1} \frac{\operatorname{sen}[(2i-1)\pi x/L]}{2i-1}, \quad 0 < x < L.$$

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