

## 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,

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

Substituímos,

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

obtendo,

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

em que  $\lambda$  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,

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

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

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

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,

$$u(x, 0) = A_0 x + B_0 + \sum_{i=1} (A_i \operatorname{sen} \omega_i x + B_i \cos \omega_i x) = \varphi(x),$$

$$u(0, t) = B_0 + \sum_{i=1} B_i e^{-\lambda_i^2 t} = 0,$$

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

Satisfazemos as condições acima escolhendo,

$$B_i = 0, \quad i = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$A_0 = 0,$$

$$\omega_i = i\pi/L, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots$$

Com isso temos,

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

A condição para  $\varphi$  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  $\varphi$  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.

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,

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

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,

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

$$u(x, t) = \frac{2}{L} \sum_{i=1} \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x/L) e^{-\kappa(i\pi/L)^2 t} \int_0^L u_0 \operatorname{sen} (i\pi x'/L) dx',$$

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

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,

$$u(x, t) = A_0x + B_0 + \sum_{i=1} (A_i \text{sen } \omega_i x + B_i \cos \omega_i x) e^{-\lambda_i^2 t},$$

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

$$u(x, 0) = A_0x + B_0 + \sum_{i=1} (A_i \text{sen } \omega_i x + B_i \cos \omega_i x) = \text{sen } x,$$

$$u(0, t) = B_0 + \sum_{i=1} B_i e^{-\lambda_i^2 t} = 0,$$

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

Satisfazemos as condições acima escolhendo,

$$B_i = 0, \quad i = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$A_0 = 0,$$

$$\omega_i = i, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots$$

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,

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

$$u(0, t) = B_0 + \sum_{i=1} B_i e^{-\lambda_i^2 t} = 0 ,$$

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

Satisfazemos as condições acima escolhendo,

$$B_i = 0, \quad i = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$A_0 = 0 ,$$

$$\omega_i = i\pi/L, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots$$

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  $A = 100$ ,  $B = 0$ ,

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

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  $\kappa t$  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,

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

A solução  $u$  é então,

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

Calculando as duas últimas integrais obtemos (ver apêndice),

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

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

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

A expansão de  $\varphi$  em séries de Fourier de senos é,

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

Usando a expansão acima e as séries de Fourier,

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

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,

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

Se  $\varphi = 0$ ,

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

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,

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

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,*

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

*Temos,*

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

Substituindo na equação diferencial temos,

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

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

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

Vimos que a solução dessa equação é

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

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  $f_i(t')$ ,

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

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,

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

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  $u$ ,

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

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,

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

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

Temos,

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

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

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  $\varphi$  é então,

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

e para  $u$  e  $f$  temos,

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

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

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

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

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,

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

logo,

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

Obtemos então,



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

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,

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

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,

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

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  $t_0 = 0$ ),

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

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

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

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,

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

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

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

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,

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

com a função de Green definida por,

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

e  $f$  dada por,

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

A solução  $u$  é portanto,

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

Podemos calcular algumas das integrais acima. Obtemos,

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

Vamos verificar que a solução acima está correta. Temos,

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

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

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

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,

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

Substituindo as séries acima,

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

A segunda linha é a expansão 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,

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

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,

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

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,

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

Substituindo as duas últimas séries acima,

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

A segunda linha é a expansão 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  $u$ ,

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

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

*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,

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

A solução  $u$  é portanto,

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

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  $u$ ,

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

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

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,



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

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),

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

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

obtemos,

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

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

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,

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

Substituindo a última integral (ver apêndice),

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

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),

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

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

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

Substituindo as séries acima (ver apêndice),

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



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

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

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

Substituindo as séries acima (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,

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

Calculando a integral na quarta linha (ver apêndice),

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

Vamos verificar 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,*

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

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,

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

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,

$$u(x, t) = A_0x + B_0 + \sum_{i=1} (A_i \operatorname{sen} \omega_i x + B_i \cos \omega_i x) e^{-\lambda_i^2 t},$$

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

$$u_x(0, t) = A_0 + \sum_{i=1} \omega_i A_i e^{-\lambda_i^2 t} = 0,$$

$$u(L, t) = A_0L + B_0 + \sum_{i=1} (A_i \operatorname{sen} \omega_i L + B_i \cos \omega_i L) e^{-\lambda_i^2 t} = 0,$$

$$u(x, 0) = A_0x + B_0 + \sum_{i=1} (A_i \operatorname{sen} \omega_i x + B_i \cos \omega_i x) = \varphi(x).$$

Satisfazemos as condições acima escolhendo,

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

$$B_0 = 0,$$

$$\omega_i = (2i - 1) \frac{\pi}{2L}, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots$$

Com isso temos,

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

A condição para  $\varphi$  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  $\varphi$  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,

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

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,

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

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  $x = 0$ ),

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

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,

$$0 < x < \pi, \quad t > 0, \quad u(0, t) = u(\pi, t) = 0, \quad u(x, 0) = \text{sen } 2x.$$

Mostre que se  $u(x, 0) = \text{sen } x$  a solução é  $u(x, t) = e^{-\kappa t} \text{sen } x$  (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,

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

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  $\lambda$  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,

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

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,

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}u(x, y, t) &= \sum_{ij} e^{-\lambda_i^2 t} (A \operatorname{sen} \omega_j x + B \operatorname{cos} \omega_j x) \times \\ &\quad \times (D \operatorname{sen} \alpha_{ij} y + E \operatorname{cos} \alpha_{ij} y), \quad (24) \\ \alpha_{ij}^2 &= \frac{\lambda_i^2}{\kappa} - \omega_j^2 > 0,\end{aligned}$$

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

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,

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

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

Vamos considerar alguns problemas específicos.

1. A função  $u(x, y, t)$  está determinada na região fechada,

$$0 \leq x \leq a, \quad 0 \leq y \leq b, \quad t_0 \leq t \leq T,$$

e satisfaz a equação do calor na região aberta,

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

$$0 < x < a, \quad 0 < y < b, \quad t_0 < t.$$

As condições inicial e de fronteira são,

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, y, t_0) &= \varphi(x, y), \\ u(0, y, t) &= \mu_1(y, t), \quad u(a, y, t) = \mu_2(y, t), \\ u(x, 0, t) &= \nu_1(x, t), \quad u(x, b, t) = \nu_2(x, t). \end{aligned}$$

2. Encontrar a solução contínua na região fechada,

$$0 \leq x \leq a, \quad 0 \leq y \leq b, \quad t_0 \leq t \leq T,$$

da equação do calor homogênea,

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

$$0 < x < a, \quad 0 < y < b, \quad t_0 < t,$$

que satisfaz a condição inicial,

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

e as condições de contorno homogêneas,

$$u(0, y, t) = u(a, y, t) = u(x, 0, t) = u(x, b, t) = 0.$$

3. Encontrar a solução da equação do calor homogênea,

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

na região,

$$0 \leq x \leq a, \quad 0 \leq y \leq b, \quad t_0 \leq t \leq T,$$

que satisfaz a condição inicial,

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

e as condições de contorno não-homogêneas constantes,



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

4. A equação do calor não-homogênea é,

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

em que consideramos a região,

$$0 \leq x \leq a, \quad 0 \leq y \leq b, \quad t_0 \leq t \leq T,$$

com a condição inicial,

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

e as condições de contorno,

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

5. Consideremos agora a equação do calor não-homogênea,

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

na região,

$$0 \leq x \leq a, \quad 0 \leq y \leq b, \quad t_0 \leq t \leq T,$$

com a condição inicial,

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

e as condições de contorno homogêneas,

$$u(0, y, t) = u(a, y, t) = u(x, 0, t) = u(x, b, t) = 0.$$

## 4 Problemas

1. Uma placa retangular de lados  $a$  e  $b$  possui faces isoladas com lados a  $0^\circ$ . 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,

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

com  $\alpha$  constante e,

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

13. Resolva o problema 11 com  $-\alpha^2$  em lugar de  $+\alpha^2$ .

14. Resolva o problema,

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

com  $\alpha$  constante e,

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

15. Resolva o problema 13 com  $-\alpha^2$  em lugar de  $+\alpha^2$ .

16. Resolva o problema,

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

com,

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

17. Uma placa infinita no plano  $xy$  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  $x = a$ .

## 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,

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

em que  $\lambda$  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,

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

logo,

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

A função  $X$  é assim,

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

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,

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

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,

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

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

$$Z(z) = F \operatorname{senh} \beta z + G \operatorname{cosh} \beta z, \quad (47)$$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}
u(x, y, t) &= \sum_{ijk} e^{-\lambda_i^2 t} (A \operatorname{sen} \omega_j x + B \cos \omega_j x) \times \\
&\quad \times (D \operatorname{sen} \alpha_k y + E \cos \alpha_k y) \times \\
&\quad \times (F \operatorname{sen} \beta_{ijk} z + G \cos \beta_{ijk} z), \tag{49} \\
\omega_j^2 + \alpha_k^2 - \frac{\lambda_i^2}{\kappa} &= -\beta_{ijk}^2 < 0,
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
u(x, y, t) &= \sum_{ijk} e^{-\lambda_i^2 t} (A \operatorname{sen} \omega_j x + B \cos \omega_j x) \times \\
&\quad \times (D \operatorname{sen} \alpha_k y + E \cos \alpha_k y) \times \\
&\quad \times (F \operatorname{senh} \beta_{ijk} z + G \cosh \beta_{ijk} z), \tag{50} \\
\omega_j^2 + \alpha_k^2 - \frac{\lambda_i^2}{\kappa} &= \beta_{ijk}^2 > 0. \tag{51}
\end{aligned}$$

Se escrevemos a equação para  $Y$  como,

$$Y'' - \alpha^2 Y = 0, \tag{52}$$

temos,

$$Y(y) = D \operatorname{senh} \alpha y + E \cosh \alpha y. \tag{53}$$

Nesse caso a equação para  $Z$  é,

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

ou,

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

A função  $Z$  é então,

$$Z(z) = F \operatorname{sen} \beta z + G \cos \beta z, \tag{56}$$

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

$$Z(z) = F \operatorname{senh} \beta z + G \cosh \beta z, \tag{57}$$

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

A solução é portanto,

$$\begin{aligned}
u(x, y, z, t) &= \sum_{ijk} e^{-\lambda_i^2 t} (A \operatorname{sen} \omega_j x + B \operatorname{cos} \omega_j x) \times \\
&\quad \times (D \operatorname{senh} \alpha_k y + E \operatorname{cosh} \alpha_k y) \times \\
&\quad \times (F \operatorname{sen} \beta_{ijk} z + G \operatorname{cos} \beta_{ijk} z), \tag{58} \\
\omega_j^2 - \frac{\lambda_i^2}{\kappa} - \alpha_k^2 &= -\beta_{ijk}^2 < 0,
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
u(x, y, z, t) &= \sum_{ijk} e^{-\lambda_i^2 t} (A \operatorname{sen} \omega_j x + B \operatorname{cos} \omega_j x) \times \\
&\quad \times (D \operatorname{senh} \alpha_k y + E \operatorname{cosh} \alpha_k y) \times \\
&\quad \times (F \operatorname{senh} \beta_{ijk} z + G \operatorname{cosh} \beta_{ijk} z), \tag{59} \\
\omega_j^2 - \frac{\lambda_i^2}{\kappa} - \alpha_k^2 &= \beta_{ijk}^2 > 0.
\end{aligned}$$

Podemos escrever a solução ainda de outra forma. Escrevemos,

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

ou,

$$X'' - \omega^2 X = 0. \tag{61}$$

A função  $X$  é assim,

$$X(x) = A \operatorname{senh} \omega x + B \operatorname{cosh} \omega x. \tag{62}$$

Para  $Y$  temos,

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

ou,

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

A equação para  $Y$  é então,

$$Y'' + \alpha^2 Y = 0, \tag{65}$$

com solução,

$$Y(y) = D \operatorname{sen} \alpha y + E \operatorname{cos} \alpha y. \tag{66}$$

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,

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

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

Se a equação para  $Y$  é,

$$Y'' - \alpha^2 Y = 0, \quad (74)$$

a solução  $Y$  fica,

$$Y(y) = D \sinh \alpha y + E \cosh \alpha y. \quad (75)$$



Nesse caso a equação para  $Z$  é,

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

ou,

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

Portanto,

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

A solução é então,

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

Vamos considerar alguns problemas específicos.

1. A função  $u(x, y, z, t)$  está determinada na região fechada,

$$0 \leq x \leq a, \quad 0 \leq y \leq b, \quad 0 \leq z \leq c, \quad t_0 \leq t \leq T,$$

e satisfaz a equação do calor na região aberta,

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

$$0 < x < a, \quad 0 < y < b, \quad 0 < z < c, \quad t_0 < t.$$

As condições inicial e de fronteira são,

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, y, z, t_0) &= \varphi(x, y, z), \\ u(0, y, z, t) &= \mu_1(y, z, t), \quad u(a, y, z, t) = \mu_2(y, z, t), \\ u(x, 0, z, t) &= \nu_1(x, z, t), \quad u(x, b, z, t) = \nu_2(x, z, t), \\ u(x, y, 0, t) &= \eta_1(x, y, t), \quad u(x, y, c, t) = \eta_2(x, y, t). \end{aligned}$$

2. Encontrar a solução contínua na região fechada,

$$0 \leq x \leq a, \quad 0 \leq y \leq b, \quad 0 \leq z \leq c, \quad t_0 \leq t \leq T,$$

da equação do calor homogênea,

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

$$0 < x < a, \quad 0 < y < b, \quad 0 < z < c, \quad t_0 < t,$$

que satisfaz a condição inicial,

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

e as condições de contorno homogêneas,

$$u(0, y, z, t) = u(a, y, z, t) = 0,$$

$$u(x, 0, z, t) = u(x, b, z, t) = 0,$$

$$u(x, y, 0, t) = u(x, y, c, t) = 0.$$

3. Encontrar a solução da equação do calor homogênea,

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

na região,

$$0 \leq x \leq a, \quad 0 \leq y \leq b, \quad 0 \leq z \leq c, \quad t_0 \leq t \leq T,$$

que satisfaz a condição inicial,

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

e as condições de contorno não-homogêneas constantes,

$$u(0, y, z, t) = \mu_1, \quad u(a, y, z, t) = \mu_2,$$

$$u(x, 0, z, t) = \nu_1, \quad u(x, b, z, t) = \nu_2,$$

$$u(x, y, 0, t) = \eta_1, \quad u(x, y, c, t) = \eta_2.$$

4. A equação do calor não-homogênea é,

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

em que consideramos a região,

$$0 \leq x \leq a, \quad 0 \leq y \leq b, \quad 0 \leq z \leq c, \quad t_0 \leq t \leq T,$$

com a condição inicial,

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

e as condições de contorno,

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

5. Consideremos agora a equação do calor não-homogênea,

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

na região,

$$0 \leq x \leq a, \quad 0 \leq y \leq b, \quad 0 \leq z \leq c, \quad t_0 \leq t \leq T,$$

com a condição inicial,

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

e as condições de contorno homogêneas,

$$\begin{aligned} u(0, y, z, t) &= u(a, y, z, t) = 0, \\ u(x, 0, z, t) &= u(x, b, z, t) = 0, \\ u(x, y, 0, t) &= u(x, y, c, t) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

## 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,

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

com  $\alpha$  constante e as condições do problema 3.

7. Resolva o problema anterior com  $-\alpha^2$  em lugar de  $+\alpha^2$ .

8. 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  $\alpha$  constante e as condições do problema 3.

9. Resolva o problema 8 com  $-\alpha^2$  em lugar de  $+\alpha^2$ .

10. 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. Considere o caso particular em que  $f$  não depende do tempo.

11. 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

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

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

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

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

2. Série de Fourier de senos

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

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

3. Série de Fourier de cosenos

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

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

4. Série de Fourier dupla

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

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

5. Série de Fourier tripla

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

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

6.

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

7.

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

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

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

8.

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

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

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

9.

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

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

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

10.

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

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

11.

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

12.

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

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