

# Cálculo 2 - 2024.2

Aulas 49 e 50: EDOLCCs

Eduardo Ochs - RCN/PURO/UFF

<http://anggtwu.net/2024.2-C2.html>

## Links

[StewPtCap17p6](#) (p.1020) Equações diferenciais de 2ª ordem

[StewPtCap17p20](#) (p.1034) Caso 3: subamortecimento

[StewPtApendiceHp5](#) (p.A51) Apêndice H: Números complexos

[Leit3p22](#) (p.158)  $D_x[c \cdot f(x)] = c \cdot D_x f(x)$

[Leit3p22](#) (p.158)  $D_x[f(x) + g(x)] = D_x f(x) + D_x g(x)$

[BoyceDip3p5](#) (p.105) Capítulo 3: Equações lineares de 2ª ordem

[BoyceDip3p11](#) (p.111) Seção 3.2: o operador diferencial  $L$

[BoyceDip3p13](#) (p.113) Teorema 3.2.2: o princípio da superposição

[BoyceDip3p21](#) (p.121) 3.3. Raízes complexas da equação característica

[BoyceDip3p23](#) (p.123) Figura 3.3.1

[BoyceDipEng3p4](#) (p.103) Chapter 3: Second-order linear ODEs

[BoyceDipEng3p11](#) (p.110) Section 3.2: the differential operator  $L$

[BoyceDipEng3p13](#) (p.112) Theorem 3.2.2: principle of superposition

[BoyceDipEng3p21](#) (p.120) 3.3 Complex Roots of the Characteristic Equation

[BoyceDipEng3p24](#) (p.123) Figure 3.3.1

[ZillCullenCap4p33](#) (p.173) 4.3. Equações lineares homogêneas com coeficientes constantes

[ZillCullenCap4p60](#) (p.196) Exemplo 1: ...pode ser fatorado...  $(D + 3)(D + 2)$

[ZillCullenCap4p61](#) (p.197) Exemplo 3

[ZillCullenCap4p64](#) (p.200) Exercícios

[ZillCullenEngCap4p40](#) (p.150) Factoring operators ...  $(D + 3)(D + 2)$

Quadros:

[2iQ74](#) 2024.1

[2hQ61](#) 2023.2

[2gQ46](#) 2023.1

[2gQ50](#) 2023.1

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

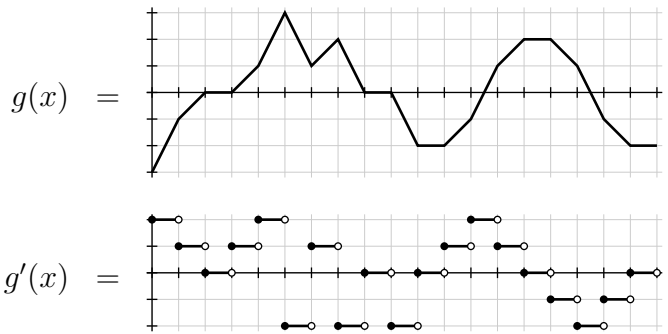
$$(a \ b) \begin{pmatrix} c \\ d \end{pmatrix} = (ac + bd)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} c \\ d \end{pmatrix} (a \ b) = \begin{pmatrix} ac & bc \\ ad & bd \end{pmatrix}$$

$$S = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & & & \\ & 0 & 1 & & \\ & & 0 & 1 & \\ & & & 0 & 1 \\ & & & & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathbf{1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & & \\ & 1 & & & \\ & & 1 & & \\ & & & 1 & \\ & & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad S - \mathbf{1} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & & & \\ & -1 & 1 & & \\ & & -1 & 1 & \\ & & & -1 & 1 \\ & & & & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$v = \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \\ v_4 \\ v_5 \end{pmatrix} \quad f = \begin{pmatrix} f(1) \\ f(2) \\ f(3) \\ f(4) \\ f(5) \end{pmatrix} \quad Sf = \begin{pmatrix} f(2) \\ f(3) \\ f(4) \\ f(5) \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (S - \mathbf{1})f = \begin{pmatrix} f(2) - f(1) \\ f(3) - f(2) \\ f(4) - f(3) \\ f(5) - f(4) \\ 0 - f(5) \end{pmatrix}$$

Obs: não usei isso aqui –  
 não deu tempo de L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>Xar tudo...



```

(%i1) D (f) := diff(f,x);
(%o1)          D (f) := diff (f,x)

(%i2) DD(f) := diff(f,x,2);
(%o2)          DD (f) := diff (f,x,2)

(%i3) L (f) := D(D(f)) + D(f) - 6*f;
(%o3)          L (f) := D (D (f)) + D (f) + (-6) f

(%i1) f : exp( 3*x);
(%o1)          e3x

(%i2) f : exp(-3*x);
(%o2)          e-3x

(%i3) f : exp( 2*x);
(%o3)          e2x

(%i4) fp : diff(f,x);
(%o4)          2 e2x

(%i5) fpp : diff(f,x,2);
(%o5)          4 e2x

(%i6) Lf : fpp + fp - 6*f;
(%o6)          0

(%i7)

(%i4) D(x^2);
(%o4)          2 x

(%i5) D(D(x^2));
(%o5)          2

(%i6) L(x^2);
(%o6)          -(6 x2) + 2 x + 2

(%i7) L(exp( 3*x));
(%o7)          6 e3x

(%i8) L(exp(-3*x));
(%o8)          0

(%i9) L(exp( 2*x));
(%o9)          0

(%i10)

```

## Soluções não-básicas

$$\begin{aligned} M(\alpha v + \beta w) &= M(\alpha v) + M(\beta w) \\ &= \alpha(Mv) + \beta(Mw) \end{aligned}$$

$$\underbrace{(D-2)(D+3)}_M \left( \underbrace{42}_\alpha \underbrace{e^{2x}}_v + \underbrace{99}_\beta \underbrace{e^{-3x}}_w \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &(D-2)(D+3)(42e^{2x} + 99e^{-3x}) \\ &= 42(D-2)(D+3)e^{2x} + 99(D-2)(D+3)e^{-3x} \\ &= 42 \underbrace{(D+3)(D-2)}_{\underbrace{De^{2x}-2e^{2x}}_{\underbrace{2e^{2x}-2e^{2x}}_0}} e^{2x} + 99 \underbrace{(D-2)(D+3)}_{\underbrace{De^{-3x}+3e^{-3x}}_{\underbrace{-3e^{-3x}+3e^{-3x}}_0}} e^{-3x} \\ &\quad \underbrace{\quad\quad\quad}_0 \quad \quad \quad \underbrace{\quad\quad\quad}_0 \\ &\quad \underbrace{\quad\quad\quad}_0 \quad \quad \quad \underbrace{\quad\quad\quad}_0 \end{aligned}$$

## Raízes por chutar-e-testar

```
(%i1) poly0 : (x-2)*(x+5);
(%o1)
      (x - 2) (x + 5)

(%i2) poly1 : expand(poly0);
(%o2)
      x^2 + 3x - 10

(%i3) b : ratcoef(poly1, x, 1); /* coeficiente do x^-1 */
(%o3)
      3

(%i4) c : ratcoef(poly1, x, 0); /* coeficiente do x^0 */
(%o4)
      -10

(%i5)
      divisors(c);
(%o5)
      {1, 2, 5, 10}

(%i6) divs0 : listify(divisors(c));
(%o6)
      [1, 2, 5, 10]

(%i7)
      reverse(divs0);
(%o7)
      [10, 5, 2, 1]

(%i8)
      -reverse(divs0);
(%o8)
      [-10, -5, -2, -1]

(%i9) divs1 : append(-reverse(divs0), divs0);
(%o9)
      [-10, -5, -2, -1, 1, 2, 5, 10]

(%i10) line(d1) := block([d2:c/d1], [d1,d2,d1*d2,d1+d2])$
(%i11) line(2);
(%o11)
      [2, -5, -10, -3]

(%i12) lines0 : makelist(line(d1), d1, divs1)$
(%i13) lines1 : append([[ "d1", "d2", "d1*d2", "d1+d2" ]], lines0)$
(%i14) apply('matrix, lines1);
(%o14)
      ( d1  d2  d1*d2  d1+d2 )
      (-10  1   -10   -9 )
      (-5  2   -10   -3 )
      (-2  5   -10    3 )
      (-1 10   -10    9 )
      ( 1 -10  -10   -9 )
      ( 2 -5   -10   -3 )
      ( 5 -2   -10    3 )
      (10 -1   -10    9 )

(%i15)
```