

Cálculo 2 - 2025.1

Aulas 43 e 44: EDOLCCs

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<http://anggtwu.net/2025.1-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

ZillCullenEngCap4p23 (p.133) 4.3 Homogeneous Linear Equations with Constant Coefficients

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

Provas:

2jT273 2042.2, P2

2iT227 2041.2, P2

2hT279 2023.2, P2

2gT135 2023.1, P2

2fT124 2022.2, P2

Quadros:

2jQ103 2024.2

2iQ74 2024.1

2hQ61 2023.2

2gQ46 2023.1

2gQ50 2023.1

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

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

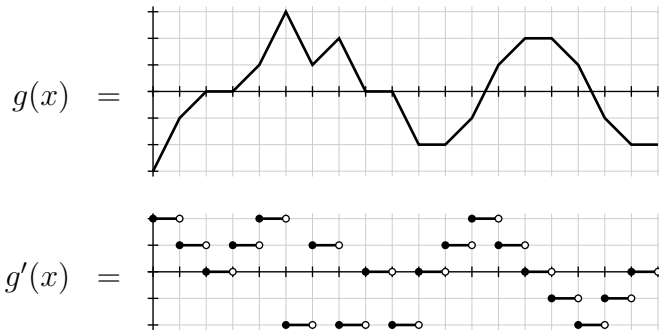
$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c \\ d \end{pmatrix} = (ac + bd)$$

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

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

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

Obs: não usei isso aqui –
 não deu tempo de L^AT_EXar tudo...



```

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

$$D(f) := \text{diff}(f, x)$$


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

$$DD(f) := \text{diff}(f, x, 2)$$


(%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)

$$e^{3x}$$


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

$$e^{-3x}$$


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

$$e^{2x}$$


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

$$2 e^{2x}$$


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

$$4 e^{2x}$$


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

$$0$$


(%i7)

(%i14) D(x^2);
(%o4)

$$2x$$


(%i15) D(D(x^2));
(%o5)

$$2$$


(%i16) L(x^2);
(%o6)

$$-(6x^2) + 2x + 2$$


(%i17) L(exp( 3*x));
(%o7)

$$6 e^{3x}$$


(%i18) L(exp(-3*x));
(%o8)

$$0$$


(%i19) L(exp( 2*x));
(%o9)

$$0$$


(%i10)

```

Soluções não-básicas

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

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

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

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)
divisora(c);
(%o5)

$$\{1, 2, 5, 10\}$$


(%i6) divs0 : listify(divisora(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)

$$\begin{pmatrix} d1 & d2 & d1*d2 & d1+d2 \\ -10 & 1 & -10 & -9 \\ -5 & 2 & -10 & -3 \\ -2 & 5 & -10 & 3 \\ -1 & 10 & -10 & 9 \\ 1 & -10 & -10 & -9 \\ 2 & -5 & -10 & -3 \\ 5 & -2 & -10 & 3 \\ 10 & -1 & -10 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$$


(%i15)
```