

## Guía 2B

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### Series de Fourier en Ecuación del Calor

1. Resuelva la ecuación del calor para las condiciones dadas.

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} &= 7 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} & , \quad 0 < x < \pi, t > 0 \\ u(0, t) &= u(\pi, t) = 0 & , \quad t > 0 \\ u(x, 0) &= 3 \sin(2x) - 6 \sin(5x) & , \quad 0 < x < \pi\end{aligned}$$

2. Resuelva la ecuación del calor para los distintos casos de  $f(x)$ .

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} &= 3 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} & , \quad 0 < x < \pi, t > 0 \\ u(0, t) &= u(\pi, t) = 0 & , \quad t > 0 \\ u(x, 0) &= f(x) & , \quad 0 < x < \pi\end{aligned}$$

- a)  $f(x) = \sin x - 6 \sin(4x)$   
b)  $f(x) = \sin(3x) + 5 \sin(7x) - 2 \sin(13x)$   
c)  $f(x) = \sin(x) - 7 \sin(3x) + \sin(5x)$   
d)  $f(x) = \sin(4x) + 3 \sin(6x) - \sin(10x)$

3. Determine la solución del problema de flujo de calor

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} &= 2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} & , \quad 0 < x < \pi, t > 0 \\ u(0, t) &= u(\pi, t) = 0 & , \quad t > 0 \\ u(x, 0) &= \begin{cases} x & , \quad 0 < x \leq \pi/2 \\ \pi - x & , \quad \pi/2 \leq x < \pi \end{cases}\end{aligned}$$

4. Determine la solución del problema de flujo de calor para los distintos casos de  $f(x)$ .

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} &= 2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} & , \quad 0 < x < \pi, t > 0 \\ u(0, t) &= u(\pi, t) = 0 & , \quad t > 0 \\ u(x, 0) &= f(x)\end{aligned}$$

- a)  $f(x) = 1 - \cos(2x)$   
b)  $f(x) = x(\pi - x)$   
c)  $f(x) = \begin{cases} -x & , \quad 0 < x \leq \pi/2 \\ x - \pi & , \quad \pi/2 \leq x < \pi \end{cases}$

5. Determine la solución de ecuación del calor para las siguientes condiciones dadas

a)

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} &= 5 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} & , & \quad 0 < x < 1, t > 0 \\ u(0, t) &= u(1, t) = 0 & , & \quad t > 0 \\ u(x, 0) &= (1 - x)x^2 & , & \quad 0 < x < 1\end{aligned}$$

b)

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} &= \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} & , & \quad 0 < x < \pi, t > 0 \\ u(0, t) &= u(\pi, t) = 0 & , & \quad t > 0 \\ u(x, 0) &= x^2 & , & \quad 0 < x < \pi\end{aligned}$$

c)

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} &= 3 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} & , & \quad 0 < x < \pi, t > 0 \\ \frac{\partial u(0, t)}{\partial x} &= \frac{\partial u(\pi, t)}{\partial x} = 0 & , & \quad t > 0 \\ u(x, 0) &= x & , & \quad 0 < x < \pi\end{aligned}$$

d)

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} &= 2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} & , & \quad 0 < x < 1, t > 0 \\ \frac{\partial u(0, t)}{\partial x} &= \frac{\partial u(1, t)}{\partial x} = 0 & , & \quad t > 0 \\ u(x, 0) &= x(1 - x) & , & \quad 0 < x < 1\end{aligned}$$

e)

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} &= 1 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} & , & \quad 0 < x < \pi, t > 0 \\ \frac{\partial u(0, t)}{\partial x} &= \frac{\partial u(\pi, t)}{\partial x} = 0 & , & \quad t > 0 \\ u(x, 0) &= e^x & , & \quad 0 < x < \pi\end{aligned}$$

f)

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} &= 7 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} & , & \quad 0 < x < \pi, t > 0 \\ \frac{\partial u(0, t)}{\partial x} &= \frac{\partial u(\pi, t)}{\partial x} = 0 & , & \quad t > 0 \\ u(x, 0) &= 1 - \sin x & , & \quad 0 < x < \pi\end{aligned}$$

g)

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} &= 2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} & , & \quad 0 < x < \pi, t > 0 \\ u(0, t) &= 5, u(\pi, t) = 10 & , & \quad t > 0 \\ u(x, 0) &= \sin(3x) - \sin(5x) & , & \quad 0 < x < \pi\end{aligned}$$

## Series de Fourier en Ecuación de la Onda

6. Resuelva la ecuación de la onda para las condiciones iniciales dadas.

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} &= 4 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} & , & \quad 0 < x < \pi, t > 0 \\ u(0, t) &= u(\pi, t) = 0 & , & \quad t > 0 \\ u(x, 0) &= \sin(3x) - 4 \sin(10x) & , & \quad 0 < x < \pi \\ \frac{\partial u(x, 0)}{\partial t} &= 2 \sin(4x) + \sin(6x) & , & \quad 0 \leq x \leq \pi\end{aligned}$$

7. Resuelva la ecuación de la cuerda vibrante para los distintos casos de  $f(x)$  y  $g(x)$ .

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} &= 3 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} & , & \quad 0 < x < \pi, t > 0 \\ u(0, t) &= u(\pi, t) = 0 & , & \quad t > 0 \\ a) & f(x) = 3 \sin(2x) + 12 \sin(13x) \\ & g(x) = 0 \\ b) & f(x) = 0 \\ & g(x) = -2 \sin(3x) + 9 \sin(7x) - \sin(10x) \\ c) & f(x) = 6 \sin(2x) + 2 \sin(6x) \\ & g(x) = 11 \sin(9x) - 14 \sin(15x) \\ d) & f(x) = \sin x - \sin(2x) + \sin(3x) \\ & g(x) = 6 \sin(3x) - 7 \sin(5x)\end{aligned}$$

8. Determine la solución de la ecuación de onda para las siguientes condiciones dadas

$$\begin{aligned}a) & \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} & , & \quad 0 < x < 1, t > 0 \\ & u(0, t) = u(1, t) = 0 & , & \quad t > 0 \\ & u(x, 0) = x(1 - x) & , & \quad 0 < x < 1 \\ & \frac{\partial u(x, 0)}{\partial t} = \sin(7\pi x) & , & \quad 0 < x < 1 \\ b) & \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = 16 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} & , & \quad 0 < x < \pi, t > 0 \\ & u(0, t) = u(\pi, t) = 0 & , & \quad t > 0 \\ & u(x, 0) = \sin^2 x & , & \quad 0 < x < \pi \\ & \frac{\partial u(x, 0)}{\partial t} = 1 - \cos x & , & \quad 0 < x < \pi \\ c) & \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = 4 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} & , & \quad 0 < x < \pi, t > 0 \\ & u(0, t) = u(\pi, t) = 0 & , & \quad t > 0 \\ & u(x, 0) = x^2(\pi - x) & , & \quad 0 < x < \pi \\ & \frac{\partial u(x, 0)}{\partial t} = 0 & , & \quad 0 < x < \pi\end{aligned}$$

d)

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} &= 9 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} & , \quad 0 < x < \pi, t > 0 \\ u(0, t) &= u(\pi, t) = 0 & , \quad t > 0 \\ u(x, 0) &= \sin(4x) + 7 \sin(5x) & , \quad 0 < x < \pi \\ \frac{\partial u(x, 0)}{\partial t} &= \begin{cases} x & , \quad 0 < x < \pi/2 \\ \pi - x & , \quad \pi/2 < x < \pi \end{cases}\end{aligned}$$

9. Considere una barra de metal puesta horizontalmente, apoyada sólo en los extremos (en  $x = 0$  y  $x = L$ ). La barra está cargada con una carga en función de la posición  $q(x) = ax/L$  por unidad de longitud.

La barra, producto de la carga, tiene una deflexión que esta dada por la ecuación diferencial

$$\frac{d^4 y(x)}{dx^4} = \frac{q(x)}{R}$$

donde  $R$  es la rigidez de la barra.

- a) Obtenga la deflexión de la barra en términos de una serie de Fourier. La solución es

$$y(x) = \frac{2aL^4}{R\pi^5} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n^5} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right)$$

- b) Encuentre la solución en forma cerrada (integrando directamente la ecuación diferencial). Compare en un gráfico ambas soluciones.