

# Equações Diferenciais EDI

Método dos Coeficientes Indeterminados

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CCT - UDESC

1. Considere a equação

$$m \left( \frac{d^2}{dt^2} x(t) \right) = -\kappa x + F_0 \cos(\omega t) .$$

Determine a solução geral, usando o método dos coeficientes indeterminados, quando

(i)  $\omega \neq \sqrt{\frac{\kappa}{m}}$  e (ii)  $\omega = \sqrt{\frac{\kappa}{m}}$ .

Solução

(i)

> restart;

> eq:=m\*(diff(x(t), t, t)) = -kappa\*x(t)+F[0]\*cos(omega\*t);

$$eq := m \left( \frac{d^2}{dt^2} x(t) \right) = -\kappa x(t) + F_0 \cos(\omega t) \quad (1)$$

> dsolve(eq, x(t))

$$x(t) = \sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{\kappa} t}{\sqrt{m}}\right) - C2 + \cos\left(\frac{\sqrt{\kappa} t}{\sqrt{m}}\right) - C1 - \frac{F_0 \cos(\omega t)}{-\kappa + \omega^2 m} \quad (2)$$

(ii)

> omega:=sqrt(kappa/m);

> dsolve(eq, x(t));

$$x(t) = \sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{\kappa} t}{\sqrt{m}}\right) - C2 + \cos\left(\frac{\sqrt{\kappa} t}{\sqrt{m}}\right) - C1 \quad (3)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{4} \frac{F_0 \left( \cos\left(\frac{\sqrt{\kappa} t}{\sqrt{m}}\right) \sqrt{\kappa} \sqrt{m} + 2 \sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{\kappa} t}{\sqrt{m}}\right) t \kappa \right)}{\kappa^{3/2} \sqrt{m}}$$

> expand(%);

$$x(t) = \sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{\kappa} t}{\sqrt{m}}\right) - C2 + \cos\left(\frac{\sqrt{\kappa} t}{\sqrt{m}}\right) - C1 + \frac{1}{4} \frac{F_0 \cos\left(\frac{\sqrt{\kappa} t}{\sqrt{m}}\right)}{\kappa} \quad (4)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \frac{F_0 \sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{\kappa} t}{\sqrt{m}}\right) t}{\sqrt{\kappa} \sqrt{m}}$$

Note que o termo  $\frac{1}{4} \frac{F_0 \cos\left(\frac{\sqrt{\kappa} t}{\sqrt{m}}\right)}{\kappa}$  pode ser absorvido pelo termo  $\sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{\kappa} t}{\sqrt{m}}\right) - C_2$ .

2. Resolva o problema de valor inicial

$$x^2 y'' - 3xy' + 3y = 2x^4 e^x, \quad y'(1) = 0, \quad y(1) = 1.$$

```
> restart;
```

```
> eq:=x^2*diff(y(x),x$2)-3*x*diff(y(x),x)+3*y(x)=2*x^4*exp(x);
```

$$eq:=x^2 \left( \frac{d^2}{dx^2} y(x) \right) - 3x \left( \frac{d}{dx} y(x) \right) + 3y(x) = 2x^4 e^x \quad (5)$$

```
> dsolve({eq, y(1) = 1, (D(y))(1) = 0}, y(x));
```

$$y(x) = \left( 2x e^x - 2e^x + \frac{1}{2} x^2 (-1 - 2e) + e + \frac{3}{2} \right) x \quad (6)$$

3. Utilize o método dos coeficientes indeterminados para resolver a equação

$$y'' - 3y' - 4y = e^{-t}(5t - 1).$$

```
> restart;
```

```
> eq := diff(y(t), `t` (2)) - 3*(diff(y(t), t)) - 4*y(t) = exp(-t)*(5*t-1);
```

$$eq:= \frac{d^2}{dt^2} y(t) - 3 \left( \frac{d}{dt} y(t) \right) - 4y(t) = e^{-t}(5t - 1) \quad (7)$$

```
> dsolve(eq, y(t));
```

$$y(t) = e^{-t} _C2 + e^{4t} _C1 - \frac{1}{2} t^2 e^{-t} \quad (8)$$

Façamos o procedimento manual do método dos coeficientes indeterminados. A solução geral  $y_h$  da parte homogênea é

```
> eq1:= s^2-3*s-4=0;
```

$$eq1:= s^2 - 3s - 4 = 0 \quad (9)$$

```
> lambda:=solve(eq1,s);
```

$$\lambda:= 4, -1 \quad (10)$$

```
> yh:=C1*exp(lambda[1]*t)+C2*exp(lambda[2]*t);
```

$$yh:= C1 e^{4t} + C2 e^{-t} \quad (11)$$

A solução particular da parte não homogênea é dada por

```
> yp:=(A*t+B)*exp(-t);
```

$$yp:= (At + B) e^{-t} \quad (12)$$

Como  $Be^{-t}$  já é solução da parte homogênea, devemos usar:

```
> yp := t*(A*t+B)*exp(-t);
```

$$(13)$$

$$y_p := t(A t + B) e^{-t} \quad (13)$$

$$\begin{aligned} > \text{eq2} := \text{diff}(y_p, t, t) - 3 * (\text{diff}(y_p, t)) - 4 * y_p - \exp(-t) * (5 * t - 1); \\ \text{eq2} := 2 A e^{-t} - 5 (A t + B) e^{-t} - 5 t A e^{-t} - e^{-t} (5 t - 1) \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

$$\begin{aligned} > \text{eq3} := \text{simplify}(\text{eq2} / \exp(-t)); \\ \text{eq3} := 2 A - 10 A t - 5 B - 5 t + 1 \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

$$\begin{aligned} > \text{collect}(\text{eq3}, t); \\ (-10 A - 5) t + 2 A - 5 B + 1 \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

$$\begin{aligned} > \text{ee1} := \text{coeff}(\text{eq3}, t) = 0; \\ \text{ee1} := -10 A - 5 = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

$$\begin{aligned} > \text{ee2} := \text{coeff}(\text{eq3}, t, 0) = 0; \\ \text{ee2} := 2 A - 5 B + 1 = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

$$\begin{aligned} > \text{ss} := \text{solve}([\text{ee1}, \text{ee2}]); \\ \text{ss} := \left\{ A = -\frac{1}{2}, B = 0 \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

> assign(ss);

Portanto,

$$\begin{aligned} > y_p; \\ -\frac{1}{2} t^2 e^{-t} \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

$$\begin{aligned} > y := y_h + y_p; \\ y := C_1 e^{4t} + C_2 e^{-t} - \frac{1}{2} t^2 e^{-t} \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$