

P1. (a) Demuestre que $I = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x - \operatorname{sen}(x)}{x^3} dx = \pi/4$

(considere la función $f(z) = (z + ie^{iz} - i)/z^3$)

(b) Calcule $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{x \operatorname{sen}(x)}{(x^2 + 1)(x^2 + 4)} dx$ (Resp: $\pi(e-1)/3e^2$)

(c) Calcule $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(x^2 - a^2) \operatorname{sen}(x)}{(x^2 + a^2)} dx$ (Resp: $\pi(2e^{-a} - 1)$)

(d) Calcule $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(3x)}{(x^2 + 1)^2} dx$ (Resp: $2\pi e^{-3}$)

(e) Demuestre que $\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\cos(2t)}{(1 - 2a \cos(t) + a^2)} dt = \pi a^2 / (1 - a^2), \quad (|a| \leq 1)$

(f) Calcule $\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\operatorname{sen}^2(t)}{a + b \cos(t)} dt, \quad a > b > 0$ (Resp: $\pi(a - \sqrt{a^2 - b^2})/b^2$)

P2. Obtenga la serie de Fourier de la función:

(a) $f(x) = 1$ si $-\pi < x < 0$, $f(x) = 3$ si $0 < x < \pi$ (f de periodo 2π)

(Resp: $2 + \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n \geq 0} \operatorname{sen}[(2n+1)x]/(2n+1)$)

(b) $f(x) = 1$ si $0 < x < h$, $f(x) = 0$ si $h < x < \pi$, h dado en $(0, \pi)$

(Resp: $\frac{2h}{\pi} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{n \geq 1} \operatorname{sen}(nh) \cos(nx) / nh \right\}$)

(c) $f(x) = \operatorname{sen}(3x)$ x en $[0, \pi]$ (serie en senos y en cosenos)

(Resp: $C(x) = \frac{2}{3\pi} - \frac{12}{\pi} \left\{ \sum_{n \geq 1} \cos(2nx)/(4n^2 - 9) \right\}$; $S(x) = \operatorname{sen}(3x)$)

P3. Determine la transformada de Fourier de la function:

(a) $f(x) = e^x$ si $x < 0$, $f(x) = e^{-x}$ si $x \geq 0$.

(b) $f(x) = x^2$ si $|x| \leq K$, $f(x) = 0$ si $|x| > K$

(c) $f(x) = e^{-4|x|} \cos(2x)$

P4. Resuelva las siguientes ecuaciones mediante el MSV:

(a) $u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0$, $0 < x < \pi$, $0 < y < \pi$,

$u(x, 0) = x(\pi - x)$, $u(x, \pi) = 0$, $0 < x < \pi$; $u(0, y) = 0$, $u(\pi, y) = 1$, $0 < y < \pi$.

(b) $u_{tt} = u_{xx} = 0$, $0 < x < \pi$, $0 < t$

$u(x, 0) = 1 + \cos(x)$, $u_t(x, 0) = \cos(3x)$; $u_x(0, t) = u_x(\pi, t) = 0$, $t > 0$.

(c) $u_t = u_{xx} - \cos(x)$, $0 < x < \pi$, $0 < t$

$u(x, 0) = -3\cos(4x)$, $0 < x < \pi$; $u_x(0, t) = u_x(\pi, t) = 0$, $t > 0$.

(d) $u_{tt} = u_{xx} = 0$, $0 < x < \pi$, $0 < t$

$U(x, 0) = 0$, $u_t(x, 0) = \operatorname{sen}(2x)$; $u(0, t) = 0$, $u(\pi, t) = 0$, $0 < t$