

PDE

Príklad 3

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + b \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{na } \mathbb{R}^2$$

Skúmajte podobu $u(t_0, x) = u_0(x)$

Riešenie

Uvažujme homogénu rovnicu

$$(*) \quad \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} + b \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + z^2 \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = 0$$

a keď ho budeme riešiť charakteristickým systémom

$$\frac{dt}{ds} = 1 \quad \frac{dx}{ds} = b \quad \frac{dz}{ds} = z^2$$
$$\frac{d}{ds}(x - bt) = 0 \quad \frac{d}{ds}\left(\frac{1}{z} + t\right) = 0$$

$$z_1(t, x, z) = x - bt$$

$$z_2(t, x, z) = \frac{1}{z} + t$$

Obecné riešenie homogénu rovnice (*) keď je f

$$z(t, x, z) = F(z_1(t, x, z), z_2(t, x, z)) \quad (\text{d'Alambert})$$

Pretože v danom bode $a z = u_0(x)$

$$z(t_0, x, u_0(x)) = 0$$

Typ hľadajú $F(u, v)$ kde $F(x - bt_0, \frac{1}{u_0(x)} + t_0) = 0$

~~$F(u, v) = \dots$~~

Typ $F(u, v) = \frac{1}{u_0(u + bt_0)} - v + t_0 = 0$

keď

$$\frac{1}{u_0(x - b(t - t_0))} - \frac{1}{z(t, x)} - t + t_0 = 0$$

$$z(t, x) = \frac{u_0(x - b(t - t_0))}{1 - (t - t_0) u_0(x - b(t - t_0))}$$

Toboršom je šifra a globálne (prot t_0) je pomocou podmienky $u_0 \leq 0$. Prípadne prípad \rightarrow pomocou intervalu (t_0, T_{max}) | $T_{max} = t_0 + \frac{1}{\sup u_0(x)}$

Príklad

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -tu$$

$u(0, x) = \sin x$ ~~na \mathbb{R}^2~~

Typ uvažujme rovnice

$$(*) \quad \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} + x \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} - tz \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = 0$$

Odpovede charakteristickým systémom

$$\frac{dt}{ds} = 1 \quad \frac{dx}{ds} = x \quad \frac{dz}{ds} = -tz$$

0 anul ma

$$\frac{d}{dt}(t - \ln|x|) = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}(\frac{1}{2}t^2 + \ln|z|) = 0$$

Troj $z_1(t, x, z) = t - \ln|x|$

$$z_2(t, x, z) = \frac{1}{2}t^2 - \ln|z|$$

a de aici, folosim variabile

$$F(z_1(t, x, z), z_2(t, x, z)) \text{ (cum vom \textcircled{a})}$$

deci

$$F(z_1(0, x, \sin x), z_2(0, x, \sin x)) = 0$$

Troj

$$F(-\ln|x|, \frac{1}{2} - \ln|\sin x|) = 0$$

Urmasare in cazul $x > 0, \sin x > 0 \Rightarrow$

$$F(-\ln x, -\ln(\sin x)) = 0$$

$$e^{-\ln(\sin x)} - \sin e^{-\ln x} = 0$$

$$e^{-\ln z_2} - \sin e^{-z_1} = 0$$

$$e^{-\frac{1}{2}t^2} \cdot z - \sin e^{t - \ln x} = 0$$

$$z = e^{\frac{1}{2}t^2} \sin(e^{-t} x)$$

daca alege m 10 ✓

June variabile: Metoda variabilei

$$t(s) = s + C_1$$

$$x(s) = Q e^s$$

$$z'(s) = -(s + C_1) \cdot z(s) \Rightarrow \ln(z(s)) = -\frac{1}{2}s^2 + C_2 - C_1 s$$

$$z(s) = K_2 \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2}s^2 - C_1 s}$$

Fixe t_0, x_0, z_0 : Din aceste trei conditii

$$C_1 = t_0, C_2 = x_0, K_2 = z_0$$

Keji $f(s) = 0 \Rightarrow$ pe $s = -t_0$

Troj $x(t_0) = x_0 \cdot e^{-t_0}$

$$z(t_0) = z_0 \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2}t_0^2 + t_0 \cdot t_0} = z_0 \cdot e^{\frac{1}{2}t_0^2}$$

Metoda variabilei pentru problema de valoare

$$0 = w(t, x, z) = z - \sin x$$

$$0 = w(t, x, z) = z(t) - \sin(x(t)) = z e^{\frac{1}{2}t^2} - \sin(x e^{-t})$$

$$\text{riser je } w(t, x) = e^{-\frac{1}{2}t^2} \sin(x e^{-t})$$

Prüfung

$$x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = y$$

$$u(x, 0) = x^2$$

$$\Rightarrow x \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} + y \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = 0$$

$$\frac{dx}{ds} = x \Rightarrow \frac{d}{ds}(\ln|x| - y) = 0$$

$$\frac{dy}{ds} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{d}{ds}(\frac{1}{2}y^2 - z) = 0$$

$$\frac{dz}{ds} = y$$

$$\varphi(x, y, z) = F(\underbrace{\ln|x| - y}_{z_1}, \underbrace{\frac{1}{2}y^2 - z}_{z_2})$$

$$0 = \varphi(x, 0, x^2) = F(\ln|x|, -x^2) = (e^{z_1})^2 + z_2$$

$$0 = (e^{\ln|x| - y})^2 + \frac{1}{2}y^2 - z$$

$$0 = x^2 e^{-2y} + \frac{1}{2}y^2 - z$$

$$\boxed{u(x, y) = x^2 e^{-2y} + \frac{1}{2}y^2}$$

Prüfung

$$2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + 5 \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + 6u = 0$$

$$u(x, 0) = x \cos x$$

$$2 \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + 5 \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} - 6z \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = 2 \Rightarrow \frac{d}{ds}(5x - 2y) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} = 5$$

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = -6z \Rightarrow \frac{d}{ds}(3x + \ln|z|) = 0$$

$$\varphi(x, y, z) = F(5x - 2y, 3x + \ln|z|)$$

$$0 = \varphi(x, 0, x \cos x)$$

$$0 = F(5x, 3x + \ln|x \cos x|)$$

$$0 = 3z_1 - 5z_2 + 5 \ln\left(\frac{z_1}{5}\right) \cos \frac{z_1}{5}$$

Tief

$$0 = 15x - 6y - 15x \cos \frac{5x}{5} + 5 \ln\left(\left(x - \frac{2}{5}y\right) \cos\left(x - \frac{2}{5}y\right)\right)$$

$$\boxed{e^{-\frac{6}{5}y} \cdot \left(x - \frac{2}{5}y\right) \cos\left(x - \frac{2}{5}y\right) = z}$$

Prüfung Aufgabe 11 ^{Abgabe} notwendig ^{prüfen} ob das

$$2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + 2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + 8u = 0$$

$$u(x, \frac{3x-1}{2}) = e^x$$

Problem

$$2 \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} + 3 \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} + 8z \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = 0$$

$$\frac{dx}{ds} = 2$$

$$\frac{dy}{ds} = 3$$

$$\frac{dz}{ds} = -8z$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{d}{ds}(3x-2y) = 0 \\ \frac{d}{ds}(4x + \ln|z|) = 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\frac{d}{ds}(4x + \ln|z|) = 0$$

$$z(x, y) = F(3x-2y, 4x + \ln|z|)$$

Ungleichung - nur wenn ja

$$0 = F(3x - 2(\frac{3x-1}{2}), 4x + \ln e^x) = F(1, 5x)$$

Das ist alle möglich für jede Funktion, ist $F \equiv 0$ - das ist Lösung notwendig!

(Problem ist dass für Zahlen mit $x, y = \frac{3x-1}{2}$ a. nicht möglich sind, sondern nur für Zahlen, die in der Form $3x-2y = \text{const}$ sind!)

Prüfung Aufgabe 12 ^{Abgabe} notwendig ^{prüfen} ob das

ist Lösung für u

$$0 = F(3x-2y, 4x + \ln|z(x, y)|)$$

$\Rightarrow z(x, y) = C \cdot e^{-4x}$ ^{richtig} $3x-2y = \text{const}$
mit $z(x, y) = \varphi(3x-2y) e^{-4x}$ $\varphi: C^1$ -Funkt.

Ungleichung ^{prüfen} Burgerschen

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$u(0, x) = u_0(x)$$

Das ist ^{prüfen} in u $\frac{\partial}{\partial t} u + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (u^2) = 0$

Es ist $\int_{\mathbb{R}} u dx = 0$ a. u ^{prüfen} $u_0 \in C^1(\mathbb{R})$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} u(t, x) dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}} u_0(x) dx$$

PDE uivis

(10)

Prievada u:

$$\frac{d}{dt} \int_{\mathbb{R}} |u|^2 dx = 0 \Rightarrow \int_{\mathbb{R}} u^2 dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}} u_0^2 dx$$

analysis $\forall p > 1$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \int_{\mathbb{R}} |u|^{p-2} u \cdot u dx = 0 \Rightarrow \int_{\mathbb{R}} |u|^p dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}} |u_0|^p dx$$

limitas $p \rightarrow \infty$

$$\|u(t)\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R})} = \|u_0\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R})}$$

Charakteristika x-toda!

Charakteristika sistē

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dt}{ds} &= 1 & t(0) &= t_0 \\ \frac{dx}{ds} &= u(t(s), x(s)) & x(0) &= x_0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{du}{ds} = 0$$

Alē sistēmas risinājums

$$u(s+t_0, x(s)) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(t) + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(x) \cdot \frac{dx}{ds} = 0!$$

Tātad $u(s+t_0, x(s)) = \text{konst}$ poudāli šķērsliņiem

[Uzprast re šķērsliņi] \Rightarrow Bona

Proba

$$u(t, x+t_0 u_0(x)) = u_0(x)$$

De

Proba ja $u(t_0, x_0) = \text{konst} \Rightarrow$

$$\begin{aligned} t(s) &= s+t_0 \\ x(s) &= Cs+x_0 \end{aligned}$$

$$C = u(t_0, x_0) = \text{konst.}$$

Alē kas $C = u(t(s), x(s))|_{s=t_0} = u(t_0, x_0 - Ct_0) = u_0(x_0 - Ct_0)$

Alē, kad $y_0 = x_0 - Ct_0$

$$u(t(s), x(s))|_{s=0} = u_0(t_0, x_0) = u(t_0, y_0 + Ct_0) = C = u_0(y_0)$$

$x := y_0 + Ct_0 \quad t := t_0 \quad C = u_0(x)$

Jā, ka u_0 mēģinājums no \mathbb{R} , nekā $x_1 < x_2$ ja $u_0(x_1) \leq u_0(x_2) \Rightarrow$
 tadējādi $x(s) = s \cdot u_0(x_0) + x_0 \quad \Rightarrow \geq 0$ x virsma nepārkāpj!

Jā, ka ne vienmēr $x_1 < x_2 \quad u_0(x_1) > u_0(x_2)$, nekā x virsma t_{konst} pārkāpj —
 šādos gadījumos jāatrod risinājums

Proba mēs šeit izmantot jomas risinājumu — kas šādos gadījumos
 Zinām $\varphi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^2)$ ar nosaukumu funkcijas virsma, integrālam virs $(0, \infty) \times \mathbb{R}$

Risinājums

$$0 = \int_0^\infty \int_{\mathbb{R}} \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \right) dx dt = \int_0^\infty \int_{\mathbb{R}} \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (u^2) \varphi \right) dx dt$$