

Príkaz 6

① Rieši úlohu

$$u_f - u_{xx} = 0 \quad \text{na } (0, \pi) \times (0, 1)$$

$$u(0, x) = x(x-1)$$

$$u(t, 0) = u(t, 1) = 0$$

Riešenie:

Modelujeme rúžnu mešinu

$$u(t, x) = X(x) T(t)$$

a dostaneme do rovnice

$$T'(t) X(x) + X''(x) T(t) = 0$$

Prepíšeme, že rúžna je nulová, keď sú (akosi na základe d'Alamberta) obe rovnice

Ukážeme

$$\frac{T'(t)}{T(t)} = -\frac{X''(x)}{X(x)}$$

U-časová časť $\sim t$
Pr. $\sim x$ \Rightarrow $\omega = -\lambda = \text{const}$

a uvažujeme rovnice

$$\frac{X''(x)}{X(x)} = -\lambda$$

$\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ na $(0, 1)$

a požiadame splniť dvojicu podmienok

$$X(0) = X(1) = 0$$

Príklad

$$X''(x) + \lambda X(x) = 0$$

$$X(0) = X(1) = 0$$

a) $\lambda < 0$

$$X(x) = c_1 e^{\sqrt{|\lambda|}x} + c_2 e^{-\sqrt{|\lambda|}x}$$

$$X(0) = 0 \Rightarrow c_1 + c_2 = 0$$

$$X(1) = 0 \Rightarrow c_1 e^{\sqrt{|\lambda|}} + c_2 e^{-\sqrt{|\lambda|}} = 0$$

Príklad je regulárny \Rightarrow neexistuje žiadny netriviálny

b) $\lambda = 0$

$$X''(x) = 0 \Rightarrow X(x) = Ax + B$$

$$X(0) = 0 \Rightarrow B = 0$$

$$X(1) = 0 \Rightarrow A = 0$$

\Rightarrow $\lambda = 0$



c) $\lambda > 0$

$$X(x) = C_1 \cos(\sqrt{\lambda}x) + C_2 \sin(\sqrt{\lambda}x)$$

$$X(0) = 0 \Rightarrow C_1 = 0$$

$$X(1) = 0 \Rightarrow \cos(\sqrt{\lambda}) = 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{\lambda} = n \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \quad n \in \mathbb{N} \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{? beliebig } n < 0 \\ \text{muss keine sein} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow X(x) = C_n \sin(n\pi x)$$

$$\text{Adann } \frac{T_n'(t)}{T_n(t)} = -\lambda_n = -(n\pi)^2$$

$$T_n'(t) + (n\pi)^2 T_n(t) = 0$$
$$T_n(t) = T_n(0) e^{-n^2 \pi^2 t}$$

Annahme $T_n(0) \neq 0$! \Rightarrow $u_0(x) = A_n \sin(n\pi x)$

$$u(t,x) = A_n \sin(n\pi x) e^{-n^2 \pi^2 t}$$

$$\text{Je li } u_0(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \sin(n\pi x)$$
$$\Rightarrow u(t,x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \sin(n\pi x) e^{-n^2 \pi^2 t}$$

Frage: Co hoze $u_0(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \sin(n\pi x)$?

Formeln po

$$u(t,x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \sin(n\pi x) e^{-n^2 \pi^2 t}$$

Otkrdo: Je li ovrnde rone maso ulof?

Teg 9) koj konvergije dano rade = koj je de derivom
dred dle x a jedon dle n

Primer: je li $|A_n| \leq n^q \quad q \in \mathbb{R}^+ \Rightarrow u \in C^\infty((0,\infty) \times [0,1])$
(mogrante bude $n^{q+1} |x| e^{-n^2 \pi^2 t} \quad t \geq \delta > 0$)

Teg olaf: koj bude $u \in C([0,\infty) \times [0,1])$, rade, koj bude
konvergand $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |A_n| \sin(n\pi x)$?
 \Leftrightarrow dle $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |A_n|$?

Ado, to pldu $u_0 \in C(\mathbb{R})$ - u_0'
 $u_0 \in AC([0,1])$ a $f' \in L^2(\mathbb{R})$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |A_n| \text{ konvergij}$$

(idea: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{|A_n|}{n} \leq \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^2 |A_n|^2 \right)$ a $|A_n| = C \frac{1}{n} |f'(n)|$ kopirer u_0')

To jest moment, w którym $u_0 \in C([0,1])$, $u_0(0) = u_0(1)$
 (nie jest problemem!) $\hookrightarrow u_0' \in L^2(0,1) \Rightarrow$ dostajemy
 klasę równa nasz ułamek!

Wzrost $u_0(x) = x(1-x)$ - to spływa dalej podpowiedz. Por

$$A_n = \frac{2}{2} \int_{-1}^1 x(1-x) e^{\sin(n\pi x)} dx = 2 \int_0^1 \underbrace{x(1-x)}_{u^0} \underbrace{\sin(n\pi x)}_{v^1} dx$$

$$= 2 \left[x(1-x) \cdot \frac{-\cos(n\pi x)}{n\pi} \right]_0^1 + 2 \int_0^1 (1-2x) \frac{\cos(n\pi x)}{n\pi} dx =$$

$$= 2 \left[(1-2x) \cdot \frac{\sin(n\pi x)}{(n\pi)^2} \right]_0^1 - 2 \int_0^1 (-2) \cdot \frac{\sin(n\pi x)}{(n\pi)^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{4}{(n\pi)^3} \left[-\cos(n\pi x) \right]_0^1 = \frac{4(1 - (-1)^n)}{(n\pi)^3}$$

$$u(t,x) = \frac{4}{\pi^3} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 - (-1)^n}{n^3} \sin(n\pi x) e^{-a^2 n^2 t} = \frac{8}{\pi^3} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2k-1)^3} \sin((2k-1)\pi x) e^{-(2k-1)^2 t}$$

Rada wrażeń konwergencji dynamicznej na $\mathbb{R}^+ \times [0,1]$
 a jej ciąg C^∞ na $\mathbb{R}^+ \times (0,1)$ \Rightarrow spływa i równa.

Analogiczne ułamek bez prądu i po dalszym dojeździe ułamek - mierzony
 jej ciąg dalszy (dobrześ DU)

Przykład: Wzrost równo ułamek

$$u_t - a^2 u_{xx} = 0$$

$$u(0,x) = \sin^2(2\pi x)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(t,0) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(t,1) = 0$$

Rozwiązanie:

Analiza podobna $\frac{T''(t)}{a^2 T(t)} = \frac{X''(x)}{X(x)} = -\lambda$

$$X''(x) + \lambda X(x) = 0$$

$$X'(0) = X'(1) = 0$$

a) $\lambda < 0$ - opł. nasz wzrost

$$X(x) = C_1 e^{-\sqrt{\lambda}x} + C_2 e^{\sqrt{\lambda}x}, \text{ gdzie}$$

podstawiać $C_1 = C_2 = 0$

b) $\lambda = 0$

$$X''(x) = 0$$

$$X'(0) = X'(1) = 0 \Rightarrow \underline{X = 1}$$

c) $\lambda > 0$

$$X''(x) + \lambda X(x) = 0$$

$$X'(0) = X'(1) = 0$$

$$u(x,t) = C_1 \cos(\sqrt{\lambda}x) + C_2 \sin(\sqrt{\lambda}x) \quad X'(0) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow C_2 = 0$$

$$X'(1) = 0 \quad \sqrt{\lambda} = n\pi$$

$$X_n(x) = \cos(n\pi x)$$

$$T_n'(t) + n^2 a^2 T_n(t) = 0 \Rightarrow T_n(t) = B_n e^{-n^2 a^2 t}$$

$$T_n(0) = B_n$$

- oneil opdy $1, m_1, \infty$:

$$u(x,t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} B_n e^{-n^2 a^2 t} \cos(n\pi x)$$

$$u(x,0) = \frac{B_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n \cos(n\pi x)$$

$$B_0 = \frac{2}{2} \int_{-1}^1 \cos^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) dx = 2 \int_0^1 \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2} dx = 1$$

$$B_m = 2 \int_0^1 \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} \cdot \cos(m\pi x) dx = \int_0^1 (\cos m\pi x - \cos(m\pi x) \cos 2x) dx$$

$$= 0 \quad m \neq 4$$

$$= - \int_0^1 \frac{1 + \cos 8x}{2} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \quad m=4$$

(Rechen vltun, w $\frac{1 + \cos 8x}{2}$ mo vltun $\frac{1}{2}$!))

Calculus led

$$u(x,t) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} e^{-16a^2 t} \cos(4\pi x)$$

Problem: $\partial_t u - \partial_{xx} u = 0$ on $(0,1) \times (0,1)$

$$u(x,1) = 1 + \sin^2(2\pi x)$$

$$u(t,0) = 1 \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(t,1) = 0$$

Remark

Neumann boundary conditions:

$$u(x,0) = 1 + v(x)$$

$$\partial_x v - \partial_{xx} v = 0 \quad v(0,2) = v(0,1)$$

$$v(0) = \sin^2(20x)$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}(1) = 0$$

$$v(1) = 0$$

Städigung mit Hilfe von

$$\frac{X''}{X} = \frac{T''}{T} = -\lambda$$

$$X''(x) + \lambda X(x) = 0$$

$$X(0) = 0 \quad X'(1) = 0$$

$\lambda < 0$ - nur triviale Lösung

$$\lambda = 0$$

$$X = Ax + B \quad X = 0$$

$\lambda > 0$

$$X(x) = C_1 \sin(\sqrt{\lambda}x) + C_2 \cos(\sqrt{\lambda}x)$$

$$C_2 = 0$$

$$\cos(\sqrt{\lambda}x) = 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{\lambda} = (2n-1)\frac{\pi}{2} \quad n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$X_n(x) = \sin\left((2n-1)\frac{\pi}{2}x\right)$$

$$T_n(t) = A_n e^{-(2n-1)\frac{\pi}{2}t} \quad A_n = T_n(0)$$

Alle anderen 4-periodisch sein, Null bei 0, Null bei $x=1$

$$\text{Probe } u(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n e^{-(2n-1)\frac{\pi}{2}t} \sin\left((2n-1)\frac{\pi}{2}x\right)$$

$$A_n \text{ durch } u_0 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \sin\left((2n-1)\frac{\pi}{2}x\right)$$

$$A_n = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-2}^2 (\sin^2(20x))_0 \sin\left((2n-1)\frac{\pi}{2}x\right) dx$$

$$= 2 \int_0^1 \sin^2(20x) \sin\left((2n-1)\frac{\pi}{2}x\right) dx = 2 \int_0^1 \frac{1 - \cos(40x)}{2} \sin\left((2n-1)\frac{\pi}{2}x\right) dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 \sin\left((2n-1)\frac{\pi}{2}x\right) dx - \int_0^1 \sin\left((2n-1)\frac{\pi}{2}x\right) \cos(40x) dx$$

$$\sin A \cos B = \frac{1}{2} (\sin(A+B) + \sin(A-B))$$

$$= \frac{1}{(2n-1)\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[\cos\left((2n-1)\frac{\pi}{2}x\right) \right]_0^1$$

$$= \frac{1}{(2n-1)\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \left(\sin\left[\left((2n-1)\frac{\pi}{2} + 40\right)x\right] + \sin\left[\left((2n-1)\frac{\pi}{2} - 40\right)x\right] \right) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \left(\sin\left((2n+7)\frac{\pi}{2}\right) + \sin\left((2n-9)\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \right) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{(\lambda+7)^{\frac{\pi}{2}}} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{(\lambda-9)^{\frac{\pi}{2}}}$$

also $A_n = \frac{2}{\pi(2n-1)} - \frac{1}{\pi(2n+7)} - \frac{1}{\pi(2n-9)} \quad (\sim \frac{1}{n^2})$

$$u(x) \approx 1 + \frac{1}{4} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{2}{2n-1} - \frac{1}{2n+7} - \frac{1}{2n-9} \right) e^{-\left(\frac{\pi}{2}(2n-1)\right)^2} \operatorname{sh} \left(\frac{\pi}{2}(2n-1)x \right)$$