

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^1 \left[ r^2 \frac{\sin 2\pi r}{2\pi} \right]_0^1 + \int_0^1 r \sin(\pi r) dr = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ r \frac{\cos 2\pi r}{2\pi} \right]_0^1 + \frac{1}{2\pi^2} \int_0^1 \cos(\pi r) dr \\ & = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2\pi^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} k > 1 \quad & 2 \int_0^1 r^2 \sin(k\pi r) \cos(k\pi r) dr = \int_0^1 r^2 \sin(2k\pi r) dr - \int_0^1 r^2 \cos(2k\pi r) dr \\ & = \left[ r^2 \frac{\sin(2k\pi r)}{(2k\pi)} \right]_0^1 - \int_0^1 2r \cos(2k\pi r) dr - \left[ r^2 \frac{\cos(2k\pi r)}{(2k\pi)} \right]_0^1 + \int_0^1 2r \sin(2k\pi r) dr \\ & = -\frac{2}{(2k\pi)^2} \left[ r \frac{\cos(2k\pi r)}{(2k\pi)} \right]_0^1 + \frac{2}{(2k\pi)} \int_0^1 \left[ r \frac{\sin(2k\pi r)}{(2k\pi)} \right]_0^1 + 0 \\ & = \frac{2}{(k\pi)^2} (-1)^{k-1} - \frac{2}{(k\pi)^2} (-1)^k = \frac{k^2 + 2k + 1 - k^2 + 2k - 1}{(k^2 - 1)^2 \pi^2} \cdot 2(-1)^{k-1} \\ & = \frac{8k(-1)^{k-1}}{(k^2 - 1)^2 \pi^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{All } u(x) = \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{8k(-1)^{k-1}}{(k^2-1)^2 \pi^2} \cdot \frac{\sin(k\pi|x|)}{|x|} e^{-k|x|} + \left( \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2\pi^2} \right) \frac{\sin(\pi|x|)}{|x|} e^{-\pi^2|x|}$$

( $n=0 \dots 0, k = \text{določimo}$ )

Primer 0.8

1) Reči rovnici

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta u - \alpha u &= 0 \quad \text{na } (0, \infty) \times \mathbb{R}^3 \\ u(0, x) &= e^{-\alpha|x|^2} \\ \partial_n u|_{x=0} &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Uredi  $u(x) = u_1 - u_2(x)$

Risao

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Pre } u(x) &= v(x) \quad r = |x| \quad \Delta u \\ \Delta v - \left( \partial_{rr} v + \frac{2}{r} \partial_r v \right) &= 0 \quad / r \\ \partial_{rr}(rv) - \partial_{rr}(rv) &= 0 \quad w := rv \\ \partial_{rr} w - \partial_{rr} w &= 0 \\ w(0, r) &= r e^{-\alpha r^2} \quad \text{na } (0, \infty) \times (0, \infty) \\ \partial_r w(0, r) &= 0 \quad \text{na } (0, \infty) \end{aligned}$$

Platzteig bei  $x=0$  für  $x > 0$  folgendes Problem lösen

$$u(x,t) = \frac{1}{2} (r-t) e^{-a(r+t)^2} + (r-t) e^{-a(r-t)^2}$$

$$v(x,t) = \frac{1}{2} (r+t) e^{-a(r+t)^2} + (r+t) e^{-a(r-t)^2}$$



$$u(x,0) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} v(x,t) = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} [e^{-a(r+t)^2} - 2a(r+t)^2 e^{-a(r+t)^2} + e^{-a(r-t)^2} - 2a(r-t)^2 e^{-a(r-t)^2}]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (e^{-ar^2} - 2ar^2 e^{-ar^2} + e^{-ar^2} - 2ar^2 e^{-ar^2})$$

$$= (1 - 2at^2) e^{-at^2}$$

Positive Lösung  $(1 - 2at^2) e^{-at^2}$   
 für  $t \in (0, \infty)$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} (1 - 2at^2) e^{-at^2} = 1$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} (1 - 2at^2) e^{-at^2} = -4ate^{-at^2} - (1 - 2at^2) 2ate^{-at^2} = 0$$

$$-2 = 1 - 2at^2$$

$$at^2 = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\text{mit } -2e^{-\frac{3}{2}} < 0$$

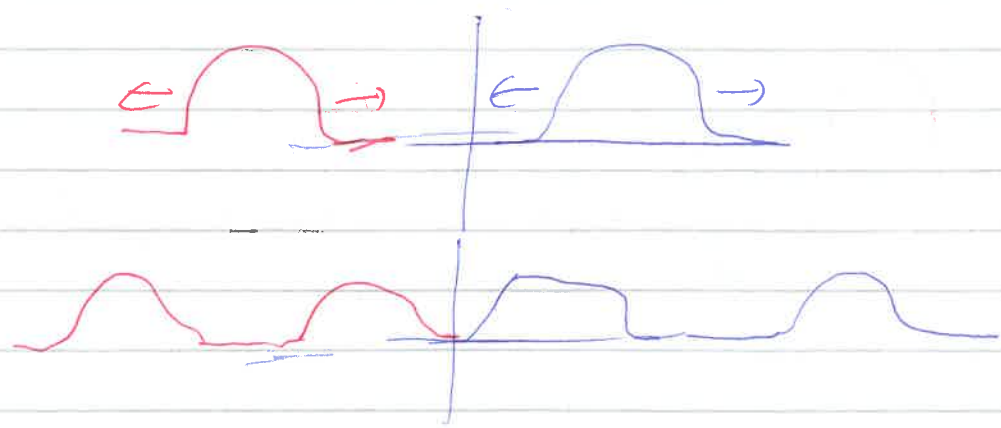
für  $t \in (0, \infty)$

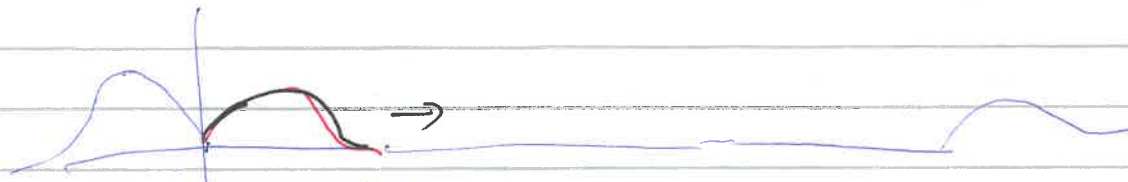
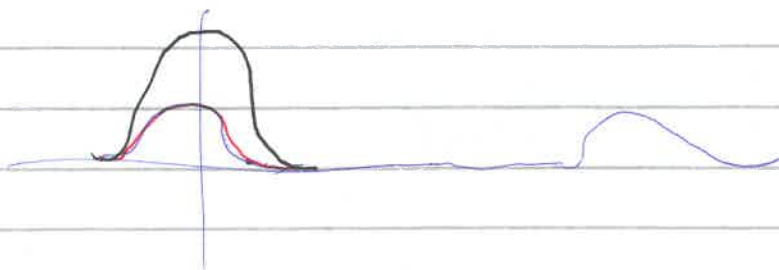
positiv oder negativ?  $\Rightarrow$   
 möglich positiv oder negativ  
 (abgeleitet durch Maxima)

Problem

Maximiere  $u$  über  $u$  in  $(0, \infty) \times (0, \infty)$

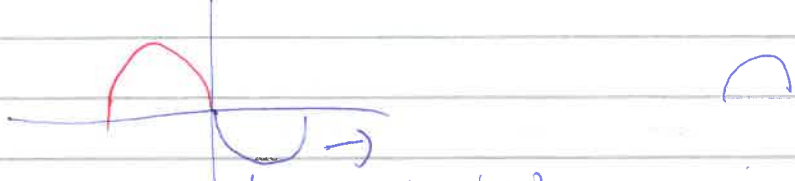
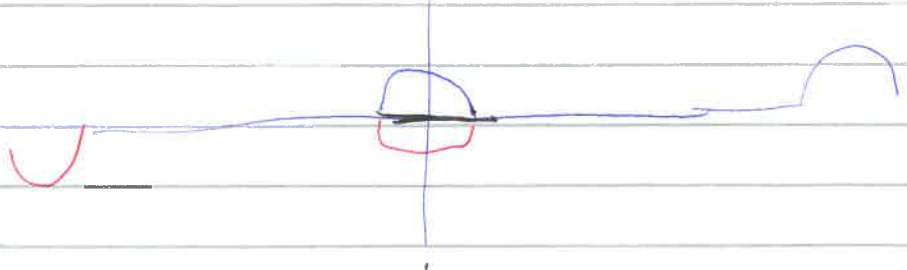
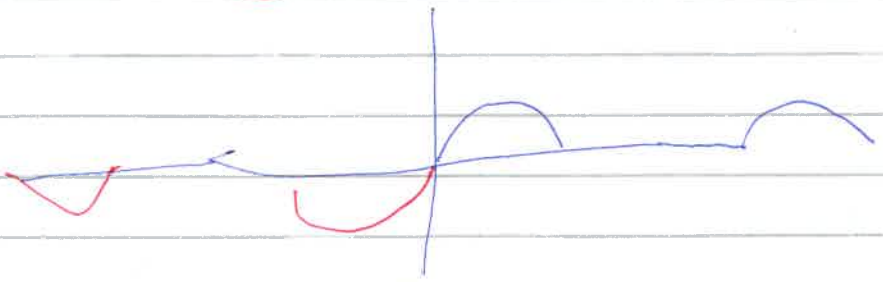
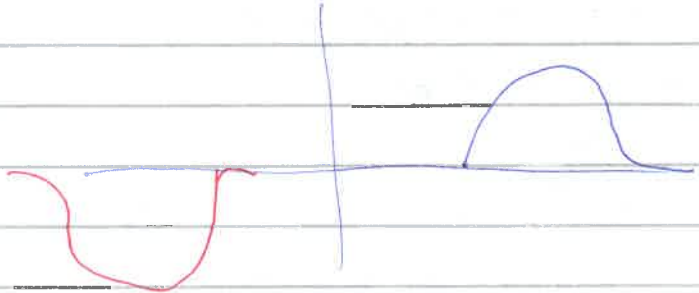
Diff  $u - \partial_{xx} u = 0$   
 $u(0, x) = u_0(x)$   
 $\partial_x u(0, x) = 0$   
 $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} u(x, 0) = 0$





Ventiš odraz u drugim fazi (pobus - gumeni kadiu, voprom / pto poredak ke zdi  
 vanku velj. odak - pad u vovod dnu)

$u(t_0) = 0$



odraz u drugim fazi - pto odraz vku vgnud apd u dnu  
 pobus: voprom kadiu voprom ke dnu.

Resonance

$$\partial_{tt} u - \partial_{xx} u = 0 \quad \text{in } (0, \infty) \times (0, 1)$$

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

$$\partial_x u(0, x) = h(x)$$

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

Heuristics

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

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

$$X'' + \lambda X = 0$$

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

$$\Rightarrow X = \sin(k_n x) \quad \text{-- v\u00e4rdme}$$

Multi  $g(x) = A_k \sin(k_n x)$

$$h(x) = B_k \sin(k_n x)$$

Per

$$T_k''(t) + (k_n \omega)^2 T_k(t) = 0$$

$$T_k(0) = A_k$$

$$T_k'(0) = B_k$$

$$T_k(t) = C_1 \sin(k_n \omega t) + C_2 \cos(k_n \omega t)$$

$$T_k(0) = A_k = C_2$$

$$T_k'(0) = B_k = k_n C_1$$

$$T_k(t) = \frac{B_k}{k_n} \sin(k_n \omega t) + A_k \cos(k_n \omega t)$$

$$u(t, x) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{B_k}{k_n} \sin(k_n \omega t) \sin(k_n x) + A_k \cos(k_n \omega t) \sin(k_n x)$$

$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} B_k$  ok  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} A_k$  ?

Overin,  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} A_k \sin(k_n \omega t) \sin(k_n x) + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{B_k}{k_n} \sin(k_n \omega t) \sin(k_n x)$

Noter, led' har n\u00e4r  $k_n \rightarrow 0$  st\u00e4rke utsv\u00e4ngning som v\u00e4rde  $a_j$  l\u00e4ngre  
p\u00e5verkar j\u00e4vel. Merket s\u00e4rligen vid  $t=0$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |A_k| \cdot k^2 < \infty$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |B_k| \cdot k < \infty$$

To find a basis of boundary conditions and convergence.

$\sum A_n k^2$  converges &  $g \in C^2(\mathbb{R})$   $\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x^2} \in L^2(0,1)$   
 let def like problem  $g(0)=0 = g''(0) = 0$  !  $g(1)=0 = g''(1)=0$   
 $\sum B_n k^2$  converges, w  $h \in C^1(\mathbb{R})$   $\frac{\partial h}{\partial x} \in L^2(0,1)$   
 let like problem  $g(0)=0 = g''(0)$   $h(1)=0$   $h'(1)=0$  !

~~Fitz is wrong~~ let by fit like expand  $A_n$  &  $B_n$  to make  $g=h$ . To let include detail.

Prilled:

Residue  
 $\partial_{xx} u - \partial_{xx} v = \alpha \sin(\alpha x) \sin(\alpha t)$  in  $(0, \pi) \times (0, \pi)$   $\alpha > 0$   
 $u(0, x) = v(0, x) = 0$  in  $(0, \pi)$   
 $u(t, 0) = v(t, 0) = 0$  in  $(0, \infty)$

Resonance:

When  $\alpha$  is pi/2 then resonance occurs  
 $u(t, x) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} T_k(t) \sin(kx)$

let no more other to make  $u(t, x) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} T_k(t) \sin(kx)$

let  $T_k''(t) + (k\alpha)^2 T_k(t) = \sin \alpha t$   
 $T_k(0) = T_k'(0) = 0$

(Method from the book)

$T_k(t) = C_1 \sin(k\alpha t) + C_2 \cos(k\alpha t) + T_p(t)$

$T_p(t)$  is given by

- a)  $\alpha \neq k\alpha$   $T_p(t) = A_1 \cos \alpha t + A_2 \sin \alpha t$
- b)  $\alpha = k\alpha$   $T_p(t) = t(A_1 \cos \alpha t + A_2 \sin \alpha t)$

ada)

$-A_1 \alpha^2 \cos \alpha t + A_2 \alpha^2 \sin \alpha t + (k\alpha)^2 A_1 \cos \alpha t + (k\alpha)^2 A_2 \sin \alpha t = \sin \alpha t$   
 $A_1 = 0$   $A_2 = \frac{1}{(k\alpha)^2 - \alpha^2}$

$T_k(t) = C_1 \sin(k\alpha t) + C_2 \cos(k\alpha t) + \frac{1}{(k\alpha)^2 - \alpha^2} \sin \alpha t$

~~$T_k(0) = 0 \Rightarrow T_k'(0) = 0$~~   
 $T_k'(0) = 0 \Rightarrow C_2 = 0$

$T_k'(0) = 0 \Rightarrow C_1 k\pi + \frac{\alpha}{(k\pi)^2 - \alpha^2} = 0$   
 $C_1 = \frac{-\alpha}{k\pi((k\pi)^2 - \alpha^2)}$

$u(x) = \left( \frac{-\alpha}{k\pi((k\pi)^2 - \alpha^2)} \sin(k\pi x) + \frac{1}{(k\pi)^2 - \alpha^2} \sin(\alpha x) \right) \sin(k\pi y) \quad \neq 0 \quad x \in (0,1)$

alle  $x \rightarrow k\pi$  ~~schon~~ nur  $y$  ~~schon~~

b)  $\alpha = k\pi$

$u_p(x) = t(A_1 \cos(k\pi x) + A_2 \sin(k\pi x))$

$2(-A_1(k\pi) \sin(k\pi x) + A_2 \cos(k\pi x)) = \sin(k\pi x) \quad A_2 = 0$   
 $A_1 = -\frac{1}{2k\pi}$

$u_p(x) = -t \frac{1}{2k\pi} \cos(k\pi x)$

~~$u(x) = T(x) = C_1 \sin(k\pi x) + C_2 \cos(k\pi x) + t \frac{1}{2k\pi} \cos(k\pi x)$~~

$T'(0) = 0 \Rightarrow C_2 = 0$

$T'(0) = 0 \Rightarrow C_1 \cdot k\pi - \frac{1}{2k\pi} = 0 \quad C_1 = \frac{1}{2(k\pi)^2}$

$T(x) = \frac{1}{2(k\pi)^2} \sin(k\pi x) + \frac{t}{2k\pi} \cos(k\pi x)$

Alle  $u(x) = \left( \frac{1}{2(k\pi)^2} \sin(k\pi x) + \frac{t}{2k\pi} \cos(k\pi x) \right) \sin(k\pi y)$  Richtig ja man muss nicht!

Prüfung

- $\partial_{yy} u - \partial_{xx} u = 0$   $m \in (0, \pi) \cup (\pi, 1)$
- $u(0, x) = 0$   $m \in (0, 1)$
- $\partial_x u(0, x) = (x-1)^2 \cdot \sin^2 x$   $m \in (0, 1)$
- $\partial_x u(1, 0) = \partial_x u(1, 1) = 0$

Resonanz:

$X'' + \lambda X = 0 \Rightarrow X_k(x) = \cos(k\pi x)$   
 $X'(0) = X'(1) = 0$

$T_k''(x) + (k\pi)^2 T_k(x) = 0$   
 $T_k(0) = 0 \quad T_k'(0) = 0$