

Dobro (mimo komplexovanej) vidky na (lineár) rovnice 4. r. dnu

Pr. 1) Nalezte obcas' rovnice

$$ax \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + by \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0 \quad a, b \in \mathbb{R}$$

Char. syst. $\frac{dx}{ds} = ax \quad \frac{dy}{ds} = by$

$$\Downarrow \quad \ln(|x|^b) = bas + \ln|x_0| \quad \Downarrow \quad \ln(|y|^a) = bas + \ln|y_0|$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln(|x|^b |y|^{-a}) = \cancel{bas} - \cancel{bas} \quad x_0 y_0 = C_0$$

Tedy obcas' reseni je $u(x, y) = 2(|x|^b |y|^{-a})$

2) Nalezte rovnice $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + t \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0$

shledaji $u(0, x) = \sin x$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dt}{ds} = 1 \quad \frac{dx}{ds} = t \quad \frac{dx}{ds} = s + t_0$$
$$\Downarrow \quad t = s + t_0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad x = \frac{1}{2}s^2 + t_0 s + x_0$$

Wledekne funkce, hledame podobu $t = \frac{1}{2}t^2 + C_1 t_0$
 $x = \frac{1}{2}s^2 + t_0 s + x_0$

$$u(t, x) = \sin \left(-\frac{1}{2}t^2 + x \right)$$
$$-\frac{1}{2}s^2 - st_0 + \frac{1}{2}s^2 + t_0 s + t_0^2 + x_0 = 0$$

$u(t, x) = \sin x \Rightarrow$

$u(t, x) = \sin(x - \frac{1}{2}t^2)$

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

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

Rejti je do vprc dostanem

$$u(t,x) = \gamma(-\frac{1}{t}t+x) = \gamma_1(\sqrt{t^2-2x})$$

$$u(t,0) = g(t) \Rightarrow u(t,x) = g(\sqrt{t^2-2x}) \quad (x)$$

Ted me musime z(t,x), x > 0 a t \in (-\sqrt{2x}, \sqrt{2x}) } nemo musime, nimo je doba (x), nitemo porady, of g je nado pulce!

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4

$$\text{Ibrav nros } ay \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + bx \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0$$

$$\frac{dx}{ds} = ay \quad \frac{dy}{ds} = bx$$

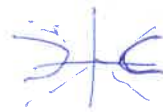
$$\frac{d}{ds} (\frac{1}{2}bx^2 - \frac{1}{2}ay^2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{konstanta / ista } bx^2(s) - ay^2(s) = \text{konst}$$

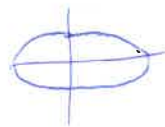
- zelel na konstante, slyno konstante

Riseno je

$$u(x,y) = \gamma(\frac{1}{2}bx^2 - \frac{1}{2}ay^2)$$



riklad naskit



Náhodný pochod 4. mluvíme PDR 1. řádu

① S mluvíme v prostoru času (když hradíme rovnice)

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + b \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = u^2 \quad \text{na } (0, \infty) \times \mathbb{R}$$

$$u(0, x) = u_0(x) \quad \text{v } \mathbb{R}$$

Pril použijeme pro homogenní rovnici metodu charakteristik

$$\frac{dt}{ds} = 1 \quad \frac{dx}{ds} = b$$

$$\Downarrow \\ t = s + t_0 \quad x = bs + x_0$$

$$z(s) = u(s + t_0, bs + x_0) \quad \text{-- řeší rovnici s nulovým pravým členem podle } \frac{d}{ds} z(s) = 0$$

~~Pril~~
Metoda
řádku

$$z'(s) = z^2(s) \quad z(-t_0) = u(0, x_0 - bt_0) = u_0(x_0 - bt_0)$$

$$\text{ly: } \left(-\frac{1}{z(s)}\right)' = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{z(s)} - \frac{1}{z(-t_0)} = -s - (-t_0) C_1$$

$$z(-t_0) = u_0(x_0 - bt_0) = C_2 - bC_1$$

$$z(s) = \frac{z(-t_0)}{1 - (s + t_0) z(-t_0)}$$

$$s=0 \quad u(t_0, x_0) = \frac{u_0(x_0 - bt_0)}{1 - t_0 u_0(x_0 - bt_0)}$$

$$\text{ly: } u(t, x) = \frac{u_0(x - bt)}{1 - t u_0(x - bt)}$$

Všimneme si, že řešení kladně existuje pro $(1 - t u_0(x - bt)) > 0 \Rightarrow$ řešení existuje jen na $(0, T_{max})$, kde

- a) $T_{max} = t \rightarrow \infty$ pro $u_0 \leq 0$ na \mathbb{R}
- b) $T_{max} = \frac{1}{\max u_0(x)}$ ~~nebo~~ jinak

hádka se dává při $\sup u_0(x) \rightarrow +\infty$ na $\mathbb{R} \rightarrow T_{max} =$

2) Nilinarni ~~u~~ ^{meloro} ~~konica~~ (konilinaro rova)

(11)

$$\text{Maxime } \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 \quad \text{na } (0, \infty) \times \mathbb{R}$$

(B) $u(0, x) = u_0(x) \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

Jde o tzv. Burgersovu rovnici. Nejprve uvažujeme rovnici bez prvd prvd

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{u^2}{2} \right) = 0$$

Abch uvažujeme danou rovnici, je $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} u(t, x) = 0$, pak máme

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{u^2}{2} \right) = 0 \quad \Bigg| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \quad \Bigg| \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \int_{\mathbb{R}} u(t, x) dx = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \int_{\mathbb{R}} u(t, x) dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}} u_0(x) dx$$

Analýza, problém u, dater

$$\frac{d}{dt} \int_{\mathbb{R}} u^2(t, x) dx = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \int_{\mathbb{R}} u^2(t, x) dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}} u_0^2(x) dx$$

to dává (máme ~~u~~ $u \in L^{p-1}$)

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

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} u^p(t, x) dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}} u_0^p(x) dx \quad \forall p \in [1, \infty)$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \|u(t, \cdot)\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R})} = \|u_0\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R})}$$

Existence řešení

Jeli u řešení, plyne buďtože se zachová, když
 plyne odt

$$\frac{dt}{ds} = 1 \quad t_0(0) = t_0$$

$$\frac{dx}{ds} = u(s, x(s)) \quad x(0) = x_0$$

Ale charakteristika plyne z rovnice! Na druhou stranu, protože $t = \text{const} + s$, je

$\frac{d}{ds} u(s, x(s)) = 0$ i.e. $u(s, x(s)) = \text{const}$. Odtud plyne, že rovnice má vlt (B) ke
 řešení u kon

$$\underline{u(t, x) = u_0(x)}$$

Abzogen \hookrightarrow abwärts, v. links nach r.

(72)

$$f(t) = s + t_0$$

$$x(t) = Cs + x_0$$

$$C = u(s, x(t)) = \text{const!}$$

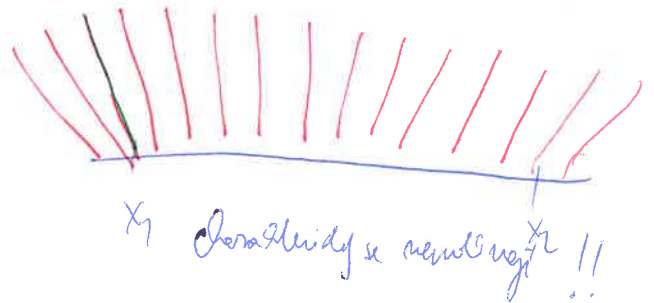
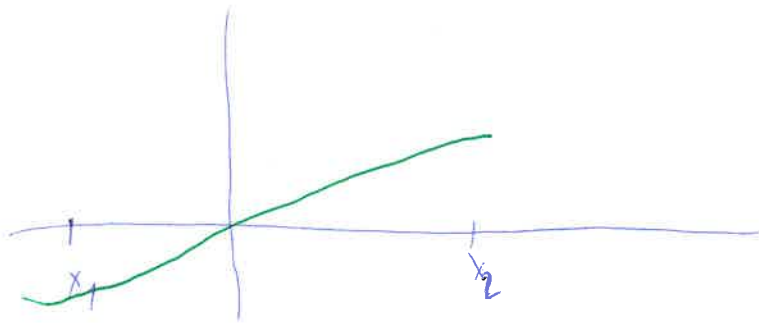
Nämlich $C = u(t(t), x(t)) \Big|_{s=-t_0} = u(0, x_0 - Ct_0) = u_0(x_0 - Ct_0)$

Zu einem Zeitpunkt $y_0 = x_0 - Ct_0$ und eine

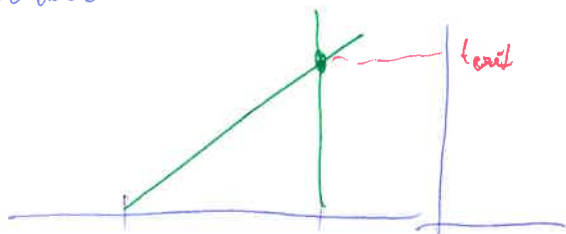
$$u(t_0, y_0 + Ct_0) = u_0(y_0)$$

Setzt man $t_0 = 0$, so kann die Ableitung (siehe Folie, $y_0 = x$ a. p. p. $C = u_0(y_0) - u_0(x)$)

Potenz: Pro $u(t, x + u_0(x, t)) = u_0(x)$, $C = u_0(x)$ a. h. u. nullveränderlich v. R.
 bedeutet h konstant h ist positiv charakteristisch. Ist $x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow u(x_1) \leq u(x_2)$



Wichtig, ist $x_1 < x_2$ falls $u_0(x_1) > u_0(x_2)$ jedoch immer $u_0(x_1) < u_0(x_2)$
 wobei u konstant über t ist - das bedeutet, dass u nicht t von t_0 , nicht
 veränderlich (ist)



Das ist die x_1 x_2 $u_0(x_1) > u_0(x_2)$ $u_0(x_1) < u_0(x_2)$

Proble \hookrightarrow $u \in C^1([0, \infty) \times \mathbb{R}^d) \cap C([0, \infty) \times \mathbb{R}^d)$

Abzogen (B) φ a. $\int_a^T \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \dots dt$

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

na testy, φ bounded smooth $v \in \mathbb{R}$, $\varphi(T) = 0$

$$= - \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \left(u \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} \right) dx dt - \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u(\varphi, x) \varphi(0, x) dx - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u^2 \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} dx dt.$$

Stokes formulu Ampere.

Uvedeme $u \in L^2_{loc}([0, T] \times \mathbb{R})$ kdy \tilde{u}

$$(B) \quad - \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} dx dt - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u^2 \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} dx dt = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u_0(x) \varphi(0, x) dx$$

$\varphi \in C^1_c([-\infty, T] \times \mathbb{R})$.

Ve Stokes formule mus vybra mit vektor φ , jeho vektor $\tilde{u} \in L^2_{loc}([0, T] \times \mathbb{R})$

Uvol dle uvedene funkce, je aplikac na testove φ .

Priklad a) Polozte u klesneho vektoru (B), polozte \tilde{u} jako klesne vektor (B) (polozte (B))

b) Polozte u jako klesne vektor (B) a $u \in C^1([0, T] \times \mathbb{R})$, polozte \tilde{u} jako klesne vektor (B)

Dle

a) byt dle uvedene funkce (B)

b) Proste $u \in C^1$ klesneho vektoru (B)

$$0 = - \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \left(u \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} + \frac{u^2}{2} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \right) dx dt - \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u_0 \varphi(0, x) dx$$

$$= \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u \cdot u_x \right) \varphi dx dt + \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (u(0, x) - u_0(x)) \varphi(0, x) dx \quad (+)$$

Ude klesneho vektoru, klesneho vektoru pro u jako klesneho vektoru, $u_x = 0$
 $\varphi \in C^1_c([0, T] \times \mathbb{R})$ $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u \cdot u_x = 0$ $u_x + \text{spoludil } u_x \Rightarrow$ vektoru u $(0, T] \times \mathbb{R}$.

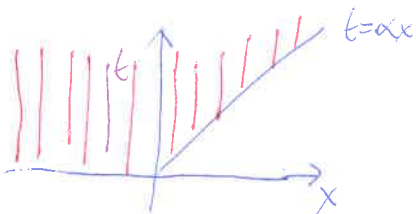
Ude vektoru klesneho vektoru $\varphi(0, x)$ je $u(0, x) = u_0(x)$.

Klesneho vektoru je vektoru φ v vektoru, kdy vektoru φ je vektoru!

Nechť $\varphi \in C_0^1((-\infty, \infty) \times \mathbb{R})$. Pak

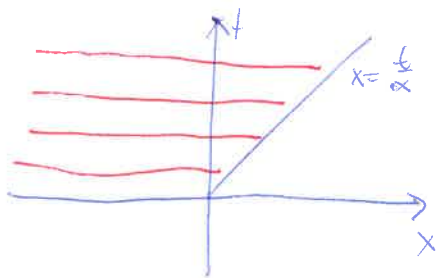
$$0 = - \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}} (u \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} + \frac{u^2}{2} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x}) dx dt - \int_{\mathbb{R}} u_0(x) \varphi(0, x) dx =$$

$$= - \iint_{\{x \in \mathbb{R}, t > 0\}} (\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x}) dx dt - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \varphi(0, x) dx$$



tedy $-\iint_{\{x \in \mathbb{R}, t > 0\}} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} dx dt = - \int_{-\infty}^0 \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} dx dt - \int_0^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} dx dt$

$$= \int_0^{\infty} \varphi(0, x) dx + \int_0^{\infty} \varphi(\alpha x, x) dx$$



tedy

$$-\iint_{\{x \in \mathbb{R}, t > 0\}} \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} dx dt = - \int_0^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\frac{t}{\alpha}} \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} dx dt = - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\infty} \varphi(t, \frac{t}{\alpha}) dt$$

$$= \left[\frac{t}{\alpha} \right]_{t=0}^{\infty} = - \frac{\alpha}{2} \int_0^{\infty} \varphi(\alpha x, x) dx$$

celkem tedy $0 = (1 - \frac{\alpha}{2}) \int_0^{\infty} \varphi(\alpha x, x) dx$.

jestliže náš rovnost platí pro libovolné $\varphi \in C_0^1((-\infty, \infty) \times \mathbb{R})$, musíme mít $\alpha = 2$.
 Musí jít tedy poleh obru (různou vlnu).