

$$G_{II}(x; \xi; t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi a^2 t}} \left(e^{-\frac{(x-\xi)^2}{4a^2 t}} + e^{-\frac{(x+\xi)^2}{4a^2 t}} \right)$$

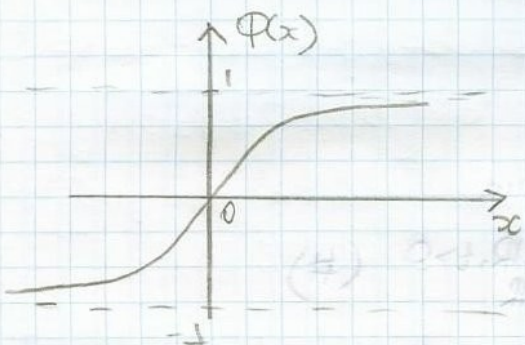
$\Phi(x) = \text{erf}(x)$ - универсальная функция, безразмерная при измерении
 безразмерные переменные

Функция ошибок (универсальная безразмерная)

$$\Phi(x) = \text{erf } x = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \Phi(x), \quad \Phi(0) = 0, \quad \Phi(+\infty) = 1, \quad \Phi(-\infty) = -1$$

$\text{erf}(-x) = -\text{erf } x$ } через то же решение или через углубление
 используем различные интервалы функции (через
 $\frac{d}{dx} \Phi(x) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-x^2}$ и интегр. функцию (через
 заранее изб. частные реш.)



Пример Если $V(x;t)$ обн. реш. уравн. $U_t = U_{xx}$, $x \in \mathbb{R}, t > 0$, то

$$w(x;t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+4at}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{1+4at}} V\left(\frac{x}{1+4at}, \frac{t}{1+4at}\right) \text{ при } d > 0 - \text{const}$$

вспомогат. решение обн. реш. этого уравн.

Упр. $U_t = a^2 U_{xx} \Rightarrow$ выберем $w(x;t)$ в функции +
 константа или
 Опред. Задача

→ Декарт. координаты

(28) | Квадр. зог

$$\begin{cases} U_t = a^2 U_{xx}, & x \in \mathbb{R}, t > 0 \\ U(x;0) = \begin{cases} U_1, & x < 0 \\ U_2, & x > 0 \end{cases} \\ U_1, U_2 - \text{const} \end{cases}$$

$$U(x;t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi a^2 t}} e^{-\frac{(x-\xi)^2}{4a^2 t}} \varphi(\xi) d\xi = \frac{U_1}{\sqrt{4\pi a^2 t}} \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{-\frac{(x-\xi)^2}{4a^2 t}} d\xi +$$

$$+ \frac{U_2}{\sqrt{4\pi a^2 t}} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{(x-\xi)^2}{4a^2 t}} d\xi = \left. \begin{aligned} & \left. \begin{aligned} & d = \frac{\xi-x}{\sqrt{4a^2 t}}, \text{ т.е. } \xi = x + d\sqrt{4a^2 t} \\ & d\xi = \sqrt{4a^2 t} dd \end{aligned} \right\} = \\ & \left. \begin{aligned} & \text{Если } \xi = -\infty, d = -\infty; \xi = +\infty, d = +\infty \\ & \xi = 0, d = d_0 = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{4a^2 t}} \end{aligned} \right\} \end{aligned} \right. = 16$$

$$= \frac{u_1}{\sqrt{4\pi a^2 t}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2} \sqrt{4a^2 t} dx + \frac{u_2}{\sqrt{4\pi a^2 t}} \int_{x_0}^{\infty} e^{-x^2} \sqrt{4a^2 t} dx = \frac{u_1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx - \int_{x_0}^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx \right) + \frac{u_2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left(\int_0^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx - \int_0^{x_0} e^{-x^2} dx \right) = \frac{u_1}{\sqrt{\pi}} (-\Phi(-\infty) + \Phi(x_0)) \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} + \frac{u_2}{\sqrt{\pi}} (\Phi(+\infty) - \Phi(x_0)) \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} = \frac{u_1 + u_2}{2} + \frac{u_1 - u_2}{2} \Phi(x_0) = \frac{u_1 + u_2}{2} + \frac{u_2 - u_1}{2} \Phi\left(\frac{x_0}{\sqrt{4a^2 t}}\right) - \text{b oubem}$$

$\Phi\left(\frac{x_0}{\sqrt{4a^2 t}}\right) - \text{b oubem}$

$$\textcircled{2} \begin{cases} u_t = u_{xx} + e^{-t} \cos x, & x \in \mathbb{R}, t > 0 \\ u(x, 0) = \cos x, & x \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$$

\Rightarrow II zagora (uogru. yu-e; ogu. yal. ogu. yu-e; uogru. yal.)

$$\text{I} \begin{cases} v_t = v_{xx} + e^{-t} \cos x, & x \in \mathbb{R}, t > 0 \\ v(x, 0) = 0, & x \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{II} \begin{cases} w_t = w_{xx}, & x \in \mathbb{R}, t > 0 \\ w(x, 0) = \cos x, & x \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{I} \begin{cases} v(x, t) = \varphi(t) \cos x, & x \in \mathbb{R}, t > 0 \\ v_t = \varphi'(t) \cos x = v_{xx} = \varphi(t) (-\cos x) + e^{-t} \cos x \\ \varphi(0) \cos x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \varphi' + \varphi = e^{-t} \\ \varphi(0) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \varphi(t) = te^{-t} - \text{qazy znam}$$

$$v(x, t) = te^{-t} \cos x$$

$$\text{II} \quad w(x, t) = \psi(t) \cos x \text{ uogru. uovro b gannom buge}$$

$$\begin{cases} \psi'(t) \cos x = (\psi(t) \cos x)_{xx} \\ \psi(0) \cos x = \cos x \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \psi'(t) = -\psi(t) \\ \psi(0) = 1 \end{cases} \quad w(x, t) = e^{-t} \cos x - \text{qazy znam}$$

soypram rezim: $u(x, t) = e^{-t} (1+t) \cos x$

$$\textcircled{3} \begin{cases} u_t = u_{xx} + \sin t, & x \in \mathbb{R}, t > 0 \\ u(x, 0) = e^{-x^2}, & x \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} v_t = v_{xx} + \sin t, & x \in \mathbb{R}, t > 0 \\ v(x, 0) = 0, & x \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} w_t = w_{xx}, & x \in \mathbb{R}, t > 0 \\ w(x, 0) = e^{-x^2}, & x \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$$

$$v(x, t) \text{ uogru. b buge } v(t) \begin{cases} v'(t) = \sin t \\ v(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

uogru. n. i. zeb. rounno ot t

$$\Rightarrow v(x, t) = 1 - \cos t$$

$$w(x,t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4xt+1}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{1+4t}}, \quad x > 0 - \text{const}$$

Т.к. $w_0(x,t) = 1$ - const, перем.,
(const абс. перем.)

Пограничные б. ука. где $w(x,0)$, максимум:

$$e^{-x^2} = e^{-x^2}, \quad x=1$$

$$w(x,t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+4t}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{1+4t}}$$

Общая формула - сумма $w(x,t)$ и $v(x,t)$

$$u(x,t) = 1 - \text{const} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+4t}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{1+4t}}$$

$$x \in \mathbb{R}, t > 0.$$

Метод прогонки

(21)

$$\begin{cases} u_t = a^2 u_{xx}, & x > 0, t > 0 \\ u(x,0) = a, & x > 0 \\ u(0,t) = u_0 - \text{const}, & t > 0 \end{cases}$$

1) Общее решение КЧ:

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

$$\begin{cases} v_t = a^2 v_{xx}, & x > 0, t > 0 \\ v(x,0) = -u_0, & x > 0 \\ v(0,t) = 0, & t > 0 \end{cases}$$

КЧ I рода выдвинул нестационарное условие

$$\varphi(x) = \begin{cases} -u_0, & x > 0 \\ u_0, & x < 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} u_2 \\ u_1 \end{cases}$$

$$v(x,t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4a^2 t}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{(x-\xi)^2}{4a^2 t}} \varphi(\xi) d\xi$$

$$= \left\{ u_2 \text{ нег. затем знаем перем.: } \frac{u_1 + u_2}{2} + \frac{u_2 - u_1}{2} \Phi\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{4a^2 t}}\right) \right\} =$$

$$= \frac{-u_0 + u_0}{2} + \frac{-u_0 - u_0}{2} \Phi\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{4a^2 t}}\right) = -u_0 \Phi\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{4a^2 t}}\right)$$

$$u(x,t) = u_0 - u_0 \Phi\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{4a^2 t}}\right)$$

2) 3. формула заг. Т. 3.4.5!

2 сема: нонс., ганае
Ур!

Тема 1

① $u_{xx} - y u_{yy} = 0$

$A=1, B=0, C=-y$

$\delta = y$

1) $y > 0 \Rightarrow$ гиперболическая.

$(\frac{dy}{dx})^2 = y$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = \pm \sqrt{y}$

$\pm \frac{dy}{\sqrt{y}} = dx \Rightarrow x \pm 2\sqrt{y} = C \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \xi = x + 2\sqrt{y} \\ \eta = x - 2\sqrt{y} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \frac{\xi + \eta}{2} = x \\ \frac{\xi - \eta}{2 \cdot 2} = \sqrt{y} \end{cases}$

$\begin{cases} \xi = 1 & \eta = 1 \\ \xi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}} & \eta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}} \end{cases}$

После каноничности:

$u_x = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} = u_\xi + u_\eta$

$u_{xx} = u_{\xi\xi} + 2u_{\xi\eta} + u_{\eta\eta}$

$u_y = u_\xi \xi_y + u_\eta \eta_y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}}(u_\xi - u_\eta)$

$u_{yy} = -\frac{1}{2y^{3/2}}(u_\xi - u_\eta) + \frac{1}{y}(u_{\xi\xi} - 2u_{\xi\eta} + u_{\eta\eta})$

$u_{\xi\xi} + 2u_{\xi\eta} + u_{\eta\eta} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}}(u_\xi - u_\eta) - \frac{1}{2y^{3/2}}(u_\xi - u_\eta) - 2u_{\xi\eta} - u_{\eta\eta} = 0$

$2 \cdot 2u_{\xi\eta} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}}(u_\eta - u_\xi)$

$2u_{\xi\eta} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{y}}(u_\eta - u_\xi) = \frac{u_\eta + u_\xi}{\xi - \eta} \Rightarrow u_{\xi\eta} = \frac{u_\xi - u_\eta}{2(\xi - \eta)}$

2) $y < 0 \Rightarrow$ эллиптическая.

$(\frac{dy}{dx})^2 = y < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \pm i\sqrt{|y|}$

$\pm \frac{dy}{\sqrt{|y|}} = i dx$

$\pm i x - 2\sqrt{|y|} = C \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \xi = \operatorname{Re}(-2\sqrt{|y|} \pm i x) = -2\sqrt{|y|} \\ \eta = \operatorname{Im}(-2\sqrt{|y|} \pm i x) = x \end{cases}$

$\begin{cases} \xi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{|y|}} \\ \eta = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \xi = 0 \\ \eta = 1 \end{cases}$

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} u_x = u_\xi \xi_x + u_\eta \eta_x = u_\eta \\ u_{xx} = u_{\eta\eta} \\ u_y = u_\xi \xi_y + u_\eta \eta_y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{|y|}} u_\xi \\ u_{yy} = \frac{1}{2|y|^{3/2}} u_\xi + \frac{1}{|y|} u_{\xi\xi} \end{cases}$

Пограничные:

$$u_{yy} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}} u_z - u_{zz} = 0$$

$$u_{zz} - u_{yy} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}} u_z = \frac{-u_z}{3}$$

$$\boxed{u_{zz} - u_{yy} = \frac{-u_z}{3}}$$

3) $y=0 \Rightarrow$ парабола.

$$u_{xx} = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 = 0$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y = C$$

$$\begin{cases} \xi = y \\ \eta = x \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \xi = 0 \\ \eta = 1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \xi = 1 \\ \eta = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} u_x &= u_\eta \\ u_{xx} &= u_{\eta\eta} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{u_{\eta\eta} = 0}$$

19) $u_{xx} + 2u_{xy} + u_{yy} + u_x + u_y + u = 0$

$$A=1, B=1, C=1$$

$$\delta = B^2 - AC = 0 \Rightarrow \text{парабола}$$

$$\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 - 2\frac{dy}{dx} + 1 = 0$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 1; \quad dy = dx; \quad -y+x = C$$

$$\begin{cases} \xi = x-y \\ \eta = x+y \end{cases}$$

$$\text{МЗ: } \begin{vmatrix} \xi_x & \xi_y \\ \eta_x & \eta_y \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \neq 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\xi+\eta}{2} = x \\ \frac{\eta-\xi}{2} = y \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \xi = 1 \\ \eta = 1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \xi = -1 \\ \eta = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$u_x = u_\xi \xi_x + u_\eta \eta_x = u_\xi + u_\eta$$

$$u_{xy} = u_{yx} = -u_{\xi\xi} - u_{\xi\eta} + u_{\eta\eta} + u_{\xi\eta}$$

$$u_y = u_\xi \xi_y + u_\eta \eta_y = u_\eta - u_\xi$$

$$u_{xx} = u_{\xi\xi} + 2u_{\xi\eta} + u_{\eta\eta}$$

$$u_{yy} = u_{\eta\eta} - 2u_{\xi\eta} + u_{\xi\xi}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \cancel{u_{zz}} + \cancel{2u_{zy}} + u_{yy} + \cancel{2u_{yz}} - \cancel{2u_{zz}} + u_{yy} - \cancel{2u_{zy}} + \cancel{u_{zz}} + \cancel{u_{zz}} + \cancel{u_{yy}} = \cancel{u_{zz}} + u = 0 \\
 & -4u_{yy} = 2u_y + u \\
 & \boxed{u_{yy} = -\frac{u_y}{2} - \frac{u}{4}}
 \end{aligned}$$

24) $u_{xx} - 2u_{xy} + u_{yy} + 6u_x - 2u_y + u = 0$

$A=1, B=-1, C=1$
 $\delta = B^2 - AC = 0 \Rightarrow$ парабола.

$$\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 + 2\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right) + 1 = 0$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -1$$

$y+x=c \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \xi = x+y \\ \eta = x-y \end{cases} \leftarrow \text{линии (см. в. 19)} \quad \begin{cases} \xi = 1 \\ \eta = 1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \xi = 1 \\ \eta = -1 \end{cases}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 u_x &= u_\xi \xi_x + u_\eta \eta_x = u_\xi + u_\eta \\
 u_y &= u_\xi \xi_y + u_\eta \eta_y = u_\xi - u_\eta
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 u_{xx} &= u_{\xi\xi} + 2u_{\xi\eta} + u_{\eta\eta} \\
 u_{yy} &= u_{\xi\xi} - 2u_{\xi\eta} + u_{\eta\eta}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 u_{xy} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi}(u_\xi + u_\eta) \xi_y + \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta}(u_\xi + u_\eta) \eta_y = \cancel{u_{\xi\xi}} + \cancel{2u_{\xi\eta}} + u_{\eta\eta} \\
 &= (u_{\xi\xi} + u_{\xi\eta}) \cdot 1 + (u_{\xi\eta} + u_{\eta\eta}) \cdot (-1) = u_{\xi\xi} - u_{\eta\eta}
 \end{aligned}$$

Подстановка: $\cancel{u_{zz}} + \cancel{2u_{zy}} + u_{yy} - \cancel{2u_{zz}} + \cancel{2u_{yz}} + \cancel{u_{zz}} = \cancel{2u_{zy}} + u_{yy} + 6u_x - 2u_y + u = 0$

$$4u_{yy} + 6u_x + 6u_y - 2u_x + 2u_y + u = 0$$

$$u_{yy} + u_x + 2u_y + \frac{1}{4}u = 0$$

Заменим $u = e^{\alpha\xi + \beta\eta} V$ методом уравнения u_ξ, u_η

$$u_x = V \alpha e^{\alpha\xi + \beta\eta} + e^{\alpha\xi + \beta\eta} V_\xi = e^{\alpha\xi + \beta\eta} (\alpha + V_\xi)$$

$$u_y = V \beta e^{\alpha\xi + \beta\eta} + e^{\alpha\xi + \beta\eta} V_\eta = e^{\alpha\xi + \beta\eta} (\beta + V_\eta)$$

$u_{\xi\xi} = V \alpha^2 e^{\alpha\xi + \beta\eta} + e^{\alpha\xi + \beta\eta} V_{\xi\xi}$

$$u_{\eta\eta} = V \beta^2 e^{\alpha\xi + \beta\eta} + e^{\alpha\xi + \beta\eta} V_{\eta\eta} = e^{\alpha\xi + \beta\eta} (V \beta^2 + V_{\eta\eta} + V_{\xi\eta})$$

Подстановка:

$$e^{\alpha\xi + \beta\eta} \left[(V \beta^2 + V_{\eta\eta} + V_{\xi\eta}) + \alpha V + V_\xi + 2V \beta + 2V_\eta + \frac{1}{4}V \right] = 0$$

$$(\beta^2 + \alpha + 2\beta + \frac{1}{4})V + (\beta + 2)V_\eta + V_{\eta\eta} + V_\xi = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta = -2, \alpha = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow \boxed{V_{\eta\eta} + V_\xi = 0}$$

Пример:

$$u_{xx} - 4u_{xy} + 5u_{yy} - 3u_x + u_y + u = 0$$

$$A=1, B=-2, C=5$$

$$\delta = B^2 - AC = 4 - 5 = -1 < 0 \Rightarrow \text{эллиптический}$$

$$\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 + 4\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right) + 5 = 0$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-2 \pm 2i}{2}$$

$$y = (-2 \pm i)x + \tilde{C}$$

$$C = y + 2x \pm i x \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \xi = 2x + y \\ \eta = x \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \xi x = 2 \\ \eta x = 1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \xi y = 1 \\ \eta y = 0 \end{cases}$$

~~$$u_x = u_\xi \xi_x + u_\eta \eta_x = 2u_\xi + u_\eta$$~~

~~$$u_y = 2u_\xi$$~~

~~$$u_{xx} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} (2u_\xi + u_\eta) \xi_x + \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} (2u_\xi + u_\eta) \eta_x = (2u_{\xi\xi} + u_{\xi\eta}) 2 +$$~~

~~$$+ 2u_{\xi\eta} + u_{\eta\eta} = 2u_{\xi\xi} + 4u_{\xi\eta} + u_{\eta\eta}$$~~

~~$$u_{yy} = 4u_{\xi\xi}$$~~

~~$$u_{yx} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} (2u_\xi) \xi_x + \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} (2u_\xi) \eta_x = 4u_{\xi\xi} + 2u_{\xi\eta}$$~~

~~$$\text{Подставим: } 2u_{\xi\xi} + 4u_{\xi\eta} + u_{\eta\eta} - 16u_{\xi\xi} - 8u_{\xi\eta} + 20$$~~

~~$$u_x = u_\xi \xi_x + u_\eta \eta_x = 2u_\xi + u_\eta$$~~

~~$$u_y = u_\xi \xi_y + u_\eta \eta_y = u_\xi$$~~

~~$$u_{xx} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} (2u_\xi + u_\eta) \xi_x + \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} (2u_\xi + u_\eta) \eta_x = 2(2u_{\xi\xi} + u_{\xi\eta}) +$$~~

~~$$+ 2u_{\xi\eta} + u_{\eta\eta} = 4u_{\xi\xi} + 4u_{\xi\eta} + u_{\eta\eta}$$~~

~~$$u_{yy} = u_{\xi\xi}$$~~

~~$$u_{yx} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} u_\xi \xi_x + \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} u_\xi \eta_x = 2u_{\xi\xi} + u_{\xi\eta}$$~~

Подставим:

~~$$4u_{\xi\xi} + 4u_{\xi\eta} + u_{\eta\eta} - 8u_{\xi\xi} - 4u_{\xi\eta} + 5u_{\xi\xi} - 6u_{\xi\xi} - 3u_{\eta\xi} + u_{\xi\xi} + u = 0$$~~

~~$$u_{\xi\xi} + u_{\eta\eta} - 5u_{\xi\xi} - 3u_{\eta\xi} + u = 0$$~~

$$u = e^{\alpha z + \beta \eta} V$$

$$u_z = \alpha e^{\alpha z + \beta \eta} V + e^{\alpha z + \beta \eta} V_z = (\alpha V + V_z) e^{\alpha z + \beta \eta}$$

$$u_{zz} = (\alpha^2 V + 2\alpha V_z + V_{zz}) e^{\alpha z + \beta \eta}$$

$$u_\eta = \beta e^{\alpha z + \beta \eta} V + e^{\alpha z + \beta \eta} V_\eta = (\beta V + V_\eta) e^{\alpha z + \beta \eta}$$

$$u_{\eta\eta} = (\beta^2 V + 2\beta V_\eta + V_{\eta\eta}) e^{\alpha z + \beta \eta}$$

$$u_{z\eta} = \alpha \beta e^{\alpha z + \beta \eta} V + \alpha V_\eta e^{\alpha z + \beta \eta} + \beta e^{\alpha z + \beta \eta} V_z + V_{z\eta} e^{\alpha z + \beta \eta} = e^{\alpha z + \beta \eta} (\alpha \beta V + \alpha V_\eta + \beta V_z + V_{z\eta})$$

Подставим:

$$(\alpha^2 V + 2\alpha V_z + V_{zz} + \beta^2 V + 2\beta V_\eta + V_{\eta\eta} - 5\alpha V - 5V_z - 3\beta V - 3V_\eta + V) = 0$$

$$V_{zz} + V_{\eta\eta} + (\alpha^2 - 5\alpha - 3\beta + 1)V + (2\beta - 3)V_\eta + (2\alpha - 5)V_z = 0$$

$$\beta = \frac{3}{2}, \alpha = \frac{5}{2} \quad \alpha^2 - 5\alpha - 3\beta + 1 = \frac{25}{4} - \frac{25}{2} - \frac{9}{2} + 1 = \frac{-24 \cdot 2 + 25 + 4}{4} + \frac{4}{4} = \frac{-15}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow V_{zz} + V_{\eta\eta} - \frac{15}{2}V = 0$$

25) $u_{xx} - 2x u_{xy} + \sin x = 0$

$A=1, B=-x, C=0 \quad \delta = x^2 - 1 \cdot 0 = x^2 \geq 0$

1) $x > 0 \Rightarrow$ гиперболический.

$$\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 + 2x \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-2x \pm 2x}{2} = \frac{-(x \mp x)}{2} = \begin{cases} 0 \\ -2x \end{cases}$$

Но $x \neq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -2x$ Но уравнение г.д. \Rightarrow гамма-кривая (линейная)

we have

2) $x=0 \Rightarrow \boxed{u_{xx}=0}$?

13) $y^2 u_{xx} + x^2 u_{yy} = 0$

$A=y^2, B=0, C=x^2$

$\delta = (xy)^2 < 0 \Rightarrow$ эллиптический.

$$y^2 \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 + x^2 = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 = -\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^2$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \pm \frac{x}{y} i \Rightarrow \frac{y^2}{2} \pm \frac{x^2}{2} i = \tilde{c}, \quad c = y^2 \pm ix^2$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \xi = x^2 \\ \eta = y^2 \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \xi = 0 \\ \eta = 2x \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \xi = 2y \\ \eta = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$u_x = 2x u_\eta$$

$$u_y = 2y u_\xi$$

$$u_{xx} = 2u_\eta + 4x^2 u_{\eta\eta}$$

$$u_{yy} = 4y^2 u_{\xi\xi} + 2u_\xi$$

Получаем:

$$2y^2 u_\eta + 4x^2 y^2 u_{\eta\eta} + 4x^2 y^2 u_{\xi\xi} + 2x^2 u_\xi = 0$$

$$2x^2 y^2 (u_{\xi\xi} + u_{\eta\eta}) = -2(x^2 + y^2) \cdot 2(x^2 u_\xi + y^2 u_\eta)$$

$$2x^2 y^2 (u_{\xi\xi} + u_{\eta\eta}) = y^2 u_\xi + x^2 u_\eta$$

$$u_{\xi\xi} + u_{\eta\eta} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{u_\xi}{x^2} + \frac{u_\eta}{y^2} \right)$$

ТЕМА 2

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} u_t = \alpha^2 u_{xx}, \quad 0 < x < l, \quad t > 0 \\ u(0, t) = \varphi_1(x), \quad u(l, t) = \varphi_2(x), \quad t > 0 \text{ К.У.} \\ u(x, 0) = \psi(x), \quad x \in [0; l] \text{ Н.У.} \end{array} \right.$$

1) Общувание К.У. (т.е., условия $\varphi_1(x) \rightarrow 0, \varphi_2(x) \rightarrow 0$)

Анопуем:

$$w(x, t) = (a_1 x + b_1) \varphi_1(x) + (a_2 x + b_2) \varphi_2(x)$$

$$\text{Тогда } v(x, t) = u(x, t) - w(x, t) \Rightarrow \text{огн. К.У.}$$

$$\text{(Дие II краевос зог: } w(x, t) = (a_1 x^2 + b_1 x) \varphi_1(x) + (a_2 x^2 + b_2 x) \varphi_2(x))$$

2) Укааво решение в виде $u(x, t) = X(x)T(t)$

$$\left[\text{C}_n \text{ max: } C_0 = \frac{1}{l} \int_0^l \psi(x) dx \text{ еми } \lambda_0 = 0 \text{ с.з.} \right.$$

$$\left. C_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \psi(x) \lambda_n(x) dx \right]$$

|| — || — || — || — || — || — || — ||

$$\Rightarrow \varphi = 1 - e^{-t}$$

$$\Rightarrow \gamma(x,t) = (1 - e^{-t}) \sin x$$

Для $\gamma(x,t)$: $\gamma(x,t) = \psi(t) \sin 2x$

Келбэя б манам бузе
(монмо димо наомамшо, но ке на ушмои)

$$\begin{cases} \psi'(t) \sin 2x = -\psi(t) \cdot 4 \sin 2x \\ \psi(t) \sin 0 = \psi(t) \sin 2\pi = 0 \\ \psi(0) \sin 2x = \sin 2x \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \psi'(t) = -4\psi(t) \\ \psi(0) = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{d\psi}{\psi} = -4dt$$

$$\ln|\psi| = -4t + C$$

$$\psi = Ce^{-4t}, \psi(0) = 1 \Rightarrow C = 1 \Rightarrow \psi = e^{-4t}$$

Разгнем переменные для $\gamma(x,t)$:

$$\gamma(x,t) = X(x)T(t) \neq 0:$$

$$\begin{cases} X(x)T'(t) = X''(x)T(t), x \in (0; \pi), t > 0 \\ X(0)T(t) = X(\pi)T(t) = 0, t > 0 \\ X(x)T(0) = \sin 2x, x \in [0; \pi] \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{X''}{X} = \frac{T'}{T} = -\lambda = \text{const} \\ X(0) = X(\pi) = 0, x \in (0; \pi), t > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} X''(x) + \lambda X(x) = 0, x \in (0; \pi) \\ X(0) = X(\pi) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\lambda = 0: X''(x) = 0, X(x) = \alpha x + \beta, \alpha, \beta - \text{const}$$

$$\begin{cases} X(0) = \beta \\ X(\pi) = \alpha\pi + \beta \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \alpha = \beta = 0 \\ \text{не уога} \end{cases} \quad X(x) \equiv 0 \quad \text{не убу. фз}$$

$$\lambda = k^2, k > 0: X''(x) + k^2 X(x) = 0$$

х.у.: $\mu^2 - k^2 = 0, \mu = \pm k$

буекуб. корми: ... (ki) убу. фз.

Каге комплексные корми, корми

$$X(x) = \alpha \cos kx + \beta \sin kx, \alpha, \beta = \text{const}$$

$$\begin{cases} X(0) = \alpha \\ X(\pi) = \alpha \cos \pi k + \beta \sin \pi k \end{cases}$$

$\sin \pi k = 0, k$ не оуеу уеуе

~~Старый вариант~~

$$\bar{n}k = \bar{n}n \Rightarrow k=n, n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\begin{cases} \lambda_n = n^2 \\ X_n(x) = \beta \sin nx \end{cases}$$

X_n сопр. с нормальными го const $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} X_n = \sin nx, n \in \mathbb{N} \\ \lambda_n = n^2, n \in \mathbb{N} \end{cases}$

Возбуждаемые $u(t)$:

$$T_n''(t) + \lambda_n T_n(t) = 0$$

$$\frac{dT_n}{dt} = -\lambda_n T_n$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln|T_n| = -\lambda_n t + C$$

$$\boxed{T_n = e^{-\lambda_n t} \cdot C_n} \quad C \text{ нормальные го const} \Rightarrow T_n = e^{-\lambda_n t}$$

Возбуждаемые и нормальные

$$v(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n v_n(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n X_n(x) T_n(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin nx e^{-n^2 t} \cdot C_n$$

$C_n = \text{const!}$

$$\text{Н.у. } v(x,0) = \sin 2x = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n \sin nx \Rightarrow n=2 \text{ гоим решение}$$

$$\text{Ans } C_2 \sin 2x = \sin 2x, C_2 = 1 \\ n \in \mathbb{N} \wedge n \neq 2 \Rightarrow C_n = 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Одн. решение: } v(x,t) = e^{-4t} \sin 2x$$

$$u(x,t) = t + 1 + w(x,t)e^x = t + 1 + e^x (v(x,t) + \eta(x,t)) = t + 1 + e^x (e^{-4t} \sin 2x + (1 - e^2) \sin x)$$

Тема 5

$$\begin{cases} u_t = 2u_{xx}, x \in \mathbb{R}, t > 0 \\ u(x,0) = e^{-4x^2 + 8x}, x \in \mathbb{R} \quad \varphi(x) \end{cases}$$

Универсальная функция:

$$u(x,t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi a^2 t}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{(x-\xi)^2}{4a^2 t}} \varphi(\xi) d\xi \quad \text{⊖}$$

$$\text{⊖ } \left\{ z = \frac{x-\xi}{\sqrt{8t}}, \varphi(x) = e^{-4x^2 + 8x}, a = \sqrt{2} \right\} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{8\pi t}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-4(s^2 - 2s)} e^{-\frac{(x-s)^2}{8t}} ds =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{8\pi t}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-4((x-2\sqrt{2t}z)^2 - 2(x-2\sqrt{2t}z))} e^{-z^2} (-2\sqrt{2t}) dz =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(z^2 + 4(x-2\sqrt{2t}z)^2 - 8(x-2\sqrt{2t}z))} dz \quad \text{⊖}$$

$$A = z^2 + 4(x-2\sqrt{2t}z)^2 - 8(x-2\sqrt{2t}z) = (z\sqrt{1+32t})^2 + 2z\sqrt{1+32t} \cdot \frac{8\sqrt{2t} - 8\sqrt{2t}x}{\sqrt{1+32t}} +$$

$$+ \frac{(8\sqrt{2t} - 8\sqrt{2t}x)^2}{1+32t} - \frac{(8\sqrt{2t} - 8\sqrt{2t}x)^2}{1+32t} + 4x^2 - 8x =$$

$$= \left(2\sqrt{1+32t} + \frac{8\sqrt{2t} - 8\sqrt{2t}x}{\sqrt{1+32t}} \right)^2 + (4x^2 - 8x) - \frac{(8\sqrt{2t} - 8\sqrt{2t}x)^2}{1+32t}$$

$$\stackrel{=w}{=} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-w^2} e^{-(4x^2-8x)} e^{\frac{(8\sqrt{2t} - 8\sqrt{2t}x)^2}{1+32t}} \frac{dw}{\sqrt{1+32t}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+32t}}$$

$$\cdot e^{-(4x^2-8x)} e^{\frac{(8\sqrt{2t} - 8\sqrt{2t}x)^2}{1+32t}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-w^2} dw$$

$$\Rightarrow u(x,t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+32t}} e^{-4x^2+8x + \frac{128t(1-x)^2}{1+32t}}$$

$$\begin{cases} U_t = U_{xx} + 5, & x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}), t > 0 \\ U(0, t) = 5t, & U_x(\frac{\pi}{2}, t) = 0 \\ U(x, 0) = \sin 3x \end{cases}$$

$$V(x, t) = U(x, t) - 5t$$

$$U(x, t) = V + 5t$$

$$\begin{cases} V_t + 5 = V_{xx} + 5, & x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}), t > 0 \\ V(0, t) = 0, & V_x(\frac{\pi}{2}, t) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow V(x, t) = X(x)T(t) \neq 0.$$

$$V(x, 0) = \sin 3x - \frac{5 \cdot 0}{0} = \sin 3x$$

$$X_{xx} = -\lambda X, \quad X(0) = 0, \quad X_x(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 0$$

$$\mu^2 = -\lambda, \quad \lambda = k^2 > 0 \Rightarrow \mu = \pm ik$$

$$X = C_1 \sin kx + C_2 \cos kx$$

$$X_x = k(C_1 \cos kx - C_2 \sin kx)$$

$$X(0) = 0 \Rightarrow C_2 = 0$$

$$X_x(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 0 \Rightarrow \cos \frac{\pi}{2} k = 0$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2} k = \frac{\pi(2n+1)}{2}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}_0$$

$$\lambda_n = (2n+1)^2$$

$$X_n = \sin(2n+1)x$$

$$\frac{dT_n}{dt} = -\lambda_n T_n$$

$$T_n = e^{-\lambda_n t} \quad A_n = e^{-(2n+1)^2 t} \quad A_n$$

$$V(x, t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n e^{-(2n+1)^2 t} \sin(2n+1)x$$

$$V(x, 0) = \sin 3x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n e^{-(2n+1)^2 \cdot 0} \sin(2n+1)x$$

$$\Rightarrow n=1, \quad C_n = 0 \quad \forall n \neq 1$$

$$\Rightarrow V(x, t) = e^{-9t} \sin 3x$$

$$U(x, t) = e^{-9t} \sin 3x + 5t$$