

No: 1.3

Найти функцию Лапласа в канонической форме

$$u|_{r=1} = 2 \quad ; \quad u|_{r=3} = \sin 3\varphi$$

$$u(r, \varphi) = C + C_0 \ln r + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (r^n (A_n \cos n\varphi + B_n \sin n\varphi) + r^{-n} (C_n \cos n\varphi + D_n \sin n\varphi))$$

$$u(1, \varphi) = 2 = C + C_0 \ln 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (A_n + C_n) \cos n\varphi + (B_n + D_n) \sin n\varphi$$

$$C = 2 \quad B_3 + D_3 = 0 \quad A_n + C_n = 0 \quad \forall n$$

$$B_n + D_n = 0 \quad \forall n \neq 3$$

$$u(3, \varphi) = \sin 3\varphi = 2 + C_0 \ln 3 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 3^n (A_n + C_n) \cos n\varphi + \frac{1}{3^n} (B_n + D_n) \sin n\varphi$$

$$2 + C_0 \ln 3 = 0 \Rightarrow C_0 = -\frac{2}{\ln 3} \quad \sin 3\varphi = (27 B_3 + \frac{1}{27} D_3) \sin 3\varphi$$

$$\begin{cases} 27 B_3 + \frac{1}{27} D_3 = 1 \\ B_3 + D_3 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} B_3 = \frac{27}{728} \\ D_3 = -\frac{27}{728} \end{cases} \quad \underline{u(r, \varphi)} = 2 - \frac{2}{\ln 3} \ln r + \left(r^3 \frac{27}{728} - r^{-3} \frac{27}{728} \right) \sin 3\varphi$$

No: 2.3

Найти решение задачи Дирихле в канонической форме $0 < x < a, 0 < y < b$ если $u|_{x=0} = 3 \sin \frac{\pi y}{b}; u|_{x=a} = u|_{y=0} = u|_{y=b} = 0$

$$\begin{cases} \Delta u = 0 \\ u(0, y) = 3 \sin \frac{\pi y}{b} \\ u(a, y) = 0 \\ u(x, 0) = 0 \\ u(x, b) = 0 \end{cases}$$

Сделаем разложение

$$u(0, 0) = 3 \sin \frac{\pi \cdot 0}{b} = 0 \quad (\text{свойство функции синуса})$$

$$u = u_1 + u_2 + u_3 + u_4 \quad u_1, u_2, u_3, u_4 \text{ м.к. в.г.} = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \Delta u_1 = 0 \\ u_1(0, y) = 3 \sin \frac{\pi y}{b} \\ u_1(a, y) = 0 \\ u_1(x, 0) = 0 \\ u_1(x, b) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$u_1 = X(x) Y(y)$$

$$\frac{x''}{x} = -\frac{y''}{y} = \lambda$$

$$x'' Y + X Y'' = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x'' - \lambda x = 0 \\ X(a) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y'' + \lambda y = 0 \\ Y(0) = 0 \\ Y(b) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\lambda^2 + \lambda = 0 \quad \lambda = \pm \sqrt{\lambda}$$

$$u_1 = C_1 \sin(\sqrt{\lambda} x) + C_2 \cos(\sqrt{\lambda} x)$$

$$X_1(x) = A_n e^{\sqrt{\lambda} x} + B_n e^{-\sqrt{\lambda} x} = C_n \operatorname{sh} \frac{\pi n}{b} x + D_n \operatorname{sh} \frac{\pi n}{b} (x-a)$$

$$Y(0) = 0 = C_2$$

$$Y(b) = 0 = C_1 \sin(\sqrt{\lambda} y) \quad \sqrt{\lambda} = \frac{\pi}{b}$$

$$Y = \sin\left(\frac{\pi n}{b} y\right)$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (C_n \operatorname{sh} \frac{\pi n}{b} x + D_n \operatorname{sh} \frac{\pi n}{b} (x-a)) \sin \frac{\pi n}{b} y$$

$$u_1(0, y) = 3 \sin \frac{\pi y}{b} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n \operatorname{sh} 0 + D_n \operatorname{sh} \frac{\pi n}{b} a \sin \frac{\pi n}{b} y$$

$$n \neq 1: D_n = 0$$

$$n=1: D_1 \operatorname{sh} \frac{\pi a}{b} = 3 \quad D_1 = \frac{3}{\operatorname{sh} \frac{\pi a}{b}}$$

$$u_1(a, y) = 0 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n \operatorname{sh} \frac{\pi n}{b} a \sin \frac{\pi n}{b} y \Rightarrow C_n = 0$$

$$u_1(x, 0) = 0$$

$$\underline{u(x, y)} = \frac{3}{\operatorname{sh} \frac{\pi a}{b}} \operatorname{sh} \frac{\pi(x-a)}{b} \sin \frac{\pi}{b} y$$

No: 5.3

$$\begin{cases} u_t = u_{xx} + u - 2tx + 2\cos 2x \\ u_x(0,t) = 2t \\ u_x(\frac{\pi}{2},t) = 2t \\ u(x,0) = \cos 2x \\ u_t(x,0) = 2x+1 \end{cases}$$

$$u = v + ax^2 + bx \quad u_x(0,t) = v_x(0,t) + b = 2t \Rightarrow b = 2t$$

$$u_x(\frac{\pi}{2},t) = v_x(\frac{\pi}{2},t) + 2\frac{\pi}{2}a + 2t = 2t \Rightarrow a = 0$$

$$v = v + 2tx$$

$$u(x,0) = \cos 2x = v(x,0)$$

$$u_t(x,0) = v_t(x,0) + 2x = 2x+1$$

$$\begin{cases} v_t = v_{xx} + v + 2tx - 2tx + 1 + \cos 2x \\ v_x(0,t) = v_x(\frac{\pi}{2},t) = 0 \\ v(x,0) = \cos 2x \\ v_t(x,0) = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$v(x,t) = X(x)T(t) \quad X_n(x) = 1; X_n(x) = \cos \frac{\pi n x}{L} = \cos 2x$$

$$n=0: X_0(x) = 1 \quad \begin{cases} T'' = T + 1 \\ T(0) = 0 \\ T'(0) = 1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} T'' - T = 1 \\ \lambda^2 - 1 = 0 \\ \lambda = 1 \\ \lambda = -1 \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} T_{0,p} = C_1 e^t + C_2 e^{-t} \\ T_{0,p} = -1 \end{matrix} \quad T(t) = C_1 e^t + C_2 e^{-t} - 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} T(0) = 0 &= C_1 + C_2 - 1 & C_1 + C_2 &= 1 & C_1 &= \frac{3}{2} \\ T'(0) = 1 &= C_1 - C_2 - 1 & C_1 - C_2 &= 2 & C_2 &= -\frac{1}{2} \end{aligned} \quad T(t) = \frac{3}{2} e^t - \frac{1}{2} e^{-t} - 1$$

$$n=1: X_1(x) = \cos 2x \quad \begin{cases} T'' = -16T + T + 1 \\ T(0) = 1 \\ T'(0) = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} T'' + 15T = 1 \\ \lambda^2 + 15 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = \pm \sqrt{15} \end{matrix}$$

$$r.p = \frac{1}{15} \quad T(t) = C_1 \cos(\sqrt{15}t) + C_2 \sin(\sqrt{15}t) + \frac{1}{15} \quad T_0 = C_1 \cos(\sqrt{15}t) + C_2 \sin(\sqrt{15}t)$$

$$T(0) = 1 = C_1 + \frac{1}{15} \Rightarrow C_1 = \frac{14}{15} \quad T(t) = \frac{14}{15} \cos(\sqrt{15}t) - \frac{1}{15\sqrt{15}} \sin(\sqrt{15}t) + \frac{1}{15}$$

$$T'(0) = 0 = \sqrt{15} C_2 + \frac{1}{15} \Rightarrow C_2 = -\frac{1}{15\sqrt{15}}$$

No: 9.3