

# УРАВНЕНИЯ МАТЕМАТИЧЕСКОЙ ФИЗИКИ

## КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №2

ВАРИАНТ 15

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### Задача 1.

Найти решение задачи Дирихле для уравнения Лапласа

$$\begin{cases} \Delta u = 0, & 0 < x, y < +\infty, \\ u|_{x=0} = 0, u|_{y=0} = \sin 2x. \end{cases}$$

### Задача 2.

Найти логарифмический потенциал двойного слоя для полупрямой  $-\infty < x \leq 0$ , если  $v(x) = v_0$ .

### Задача 3.

Решить следующую смешанную задачу

$$\begin{aligned} u_{tt} &= u_{xx} + u, & 0 < x < 2, & t > 0, \\ u|_{x=0} &= 2t; u|_{x=2} = 0; u|_{t=0} = 0; u_t|_{t=0} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

### Задача 4.

Решить следующую смешанную задачу

$$\begin{aligned} u_{tt} &= u_{xx} + 10u + 2 \sin 2x \cos x, & 0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}, & t > 0, \\ u|_{x=0} &= 0; u_x|_{x=\frac{\pi}{2}} = 0; u|_{t=0} = 0; u_t|_{t=0} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

### Задача 5.

Решить задачу Коши для полуограниченной прямой.

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = u_{xx}, & 0 < x, t < +\infty, \\ u(0, t) = -\operatorname{arctg} t, \\ u(x, 0) = \operatorname{arctg} x, \\ u_t(x, 0) = -\frac{1}{1+x^2}. \end{cases}$$

N1.

$$\Delta u = 0, 0 < x, y < +\infty$$

$$u|_{x=0} = 0, u|_{y=0} = \sin(2x)$$

$$\Delta u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$$

$$u(x, y) = \sin(2x) \cdot Y(y)$$

$$\Delta u = \sin(2x) \cdot Y''(y) - 4 \sin(2x) \cdot Y(y) = 0$$

$$Y''(y) - 4Y(y) = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 - 4 = 0 \quad \begin{matrix} \lambda_1 = 2 \\ \lambda_2 = -2 \end{matrix}$$

$$Y(y) = C_1 \cdot e^{2y} + C_2 \cdot e^{-2y}$$

$$u(x, y) = \sin(2x) (C_1 \cdot e^{2y} + C_2 \cdot e^{-2y})$$

$$u|_{y=0} = \sin(2x) (C_1 + C_2) = \sin(2x) \rightarrow C_1 + C_2 = 1$$

$$u|_{x=0} = \sin(0) (C_1 \cdot e^{2y} + C_2 \cdot e^{-2y}) = 0$$

$$u|_{x=0} = \underbrace{\sin(0)}_0 (C_1 \cdot e^{2y} + C_2 \cdot e^{-2y}) = 0$$

$C_1 = 0$  где то, тогда не должно уходить  
0.  $\infty$  при  $y \rightarrow +\infty$

$$\Rightarrow u(x, y) = \sin(2x) \cdot e^{-2y} \quad (+)$$

Проверка:

$$\Delta u = \sin(2x) \cdot Y'' - 4 \sin(2x) \cdot Y = 0$$

$$v(x) = v_0, -\infty < x \leq 0 \quad N2.$$

$$v(M) = \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{v_0 \cdot y_0}{2} dx_1 = v_0 y_0 \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{dx_1}{(x_1 - x_0)^2 + y_0^2} =$$

$$= v_0 y_0 \cdot \frac{1}{y_0} \cdot \arctg \frac{x_1 - x_0}{y_0} \Big|_{-\infty}^0 = v_0 \left( -\arctg \frac{x_0}{y_0} - \left( -\frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right)$$

$$y_0 > 0 \Rightarrow v(M) = v_0 \left( -\arctg \frac{x_0}{y_0} + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \quad (+)$$

$$y_0 < 0 \Rightarrow v(M) = v_0 \left( -\arctg \frac{x_0}{y_0} - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$$

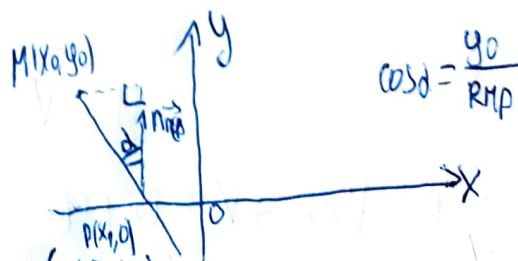
$$y_0 \rightarrow +0 \Rightarrow v(M) = v_0 \left( -\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = 0$$

$$y_0 \rightarrow +0, x_0 > 0 \Rightarrow v(M) = v_0 \left( \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = \pi v_0$$

$$y_0 \rightarrow -0, x_0 > 0 \Rightarrow v(M) = v_0 \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = 0$$

$$y_0 \rightarrow -0, x_0 < 0 \Rightarrow v(M) = v_0 \left( -\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = -\pi v_0$$

Ответ:  $u(x, y) = \sin(2x) \cdot e^{-2y}$



$$\cos \alpha = \frac{y_0}{RMP}$$

$$\begin{cases} v(M) = 0, y_0 = 0, x_0 \neq 0 \\ \text{Undefined}, x_0 = y_0 = 0 \end{cases}$$

Ответ

NS.

Воспользуемся формулой Д'Аламбера.

$$\begin{cases} U_{tt} = U_{xx}, & 0 < x, t < +\infty \\ U(0, t) = -\operatorname{arctg} t \\ U(x, 0) = \operatorname{arctg} x = \varphi(x) \\ U_t(x, 0) = -\frac{1}{1+x^2} = \psi(x) \end{cases}$$

$$U(x, t) = \frac{1}{2} (\operatorname{arctg}(x+t) + \operatorname{arctg}(x-t)) + \frac{1}{2} \int_{x-t}^{x+t} -\frac{1}{1+d^2} dd =$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{2} (\operatorname{arctg}(x+t) + \operatorname{arctg}(x-t)) - \frac{1}{2} \int_{x-t}^{x+t} \frac{1}{1+d^2} dd = \frac{1}{2} (\operatorname{arctg}(x+t) + \operatorname{arctg}(x-t)) - \\ &- \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arctg} d \Big|_{x-t}^{x+t} = \frac{1}{2} (\operatorname{arctg}(x+t) + \operatorname{arctg}(x-t)) - \frac{1}{2} (\operatorname{arctg}(x+t) - \operatorname{arctg}(x-t)) = \\ &= \operatorname{arctg}(x-t) \quad \oplus \end{aligned}$$

Проверка:

$$U_{tt} = U_{xx}$$

$$U(0, t) = \operatorname{arctg}(0-t) = -\operatorname{arctg} t$$

$$U(x, 0) = \operatorname{arctg}(x-0) = \operatorname{arctg} x$$

$$U_t(x, 0) = -\frac{1}{1+(x-0)^2} = -\frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$\Rightarrow$  верно

Всё правильно проверили.  
Ну и так, можно и так.

Ответ:  $U(x, t) = \operatorname{arctg}(x-t)$

N3.

$$\begin{cases} U_{tt} = U_{xx} + U, & 0 < x < 2, t > 0 \\ U|_{x=0} = 2t \\ U|_{x=2} = 0 \\ U|_{t=0} = 0 \\ U_t|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$U = V + W$$

$$W = ax + b$$

$$W(0, t) = b = 2t$$

$$W(2, t) = 2a + b = 0 \rightarrow \underline{a = -t}$$

$U = V - tx + 2t$

$$\begin{cases} V_{tt} = V_{xx} + V - tx + 2t, & 0 < x < 2, t > 0 \\ V|_{x=0} = 0 \\ V|_{x=2} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} X_n(x) = \sin \sqrt{\lambda_n} x = \sin\left(\frac{\pi n x}{2}\right), n=1, 2, \dots \\ \lambda_n = \left(\frac{\pi n}{2}\right)^2, n=1, 2, \dots \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} V|_{t=0} = 0 \\ V_t|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{aligned} f(x, t) &= -tx + 2t = \sum f_n(t) \cdot \sin \frac{\pi n x}{2} \\ f_n &= \frac{2}{2} \int_0^2 (-tx + 2t) \cdot \sin \frac{\pi n x}{2} dx = \end{aligned}$$

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

$$= \frac{4t}{\pi n} \int_0^2 \sin \frac{\pi n x}{2} d\left(\frac{\pi n x}{2}\right) - t \int_0^2 x \sin \frac{\pi n x}{2} dx = -\frac{4t}{\pi n} \left( \cos \frac{\pi n x}{2} \Big|_0^2 \right) - t \int_0^2 x \sin \frac{\pi n x}{2} dx =$$



$$= -\frac{4t}{\partial n} \left( (-1)^n - 1 \right) - t \left( -\frac{2}{\partial n} \cdot x \cdot \cos \frac{\partial n x}{2} \Big|_0^2 + \int_0^2 \frac{2}{\partial n} \cdot \cos \frac{\partial n x}{2} dx \right) =$$

$$= -\frac{4t}{\partial n} \left( (-1)^n - 1 \right) - t \left( -\frac{4}{\partial n} (-1)^n + \frac{4}{(\partial n)^2} \int_0^2 \cos \frac{\partial n x}{2} d\left(\frac{\partial n x}{2}\right) \right) =$$

$$= \frac{4t}{\partial n} + \frac{4}{(\partial n)^2} \cdot \left( \sin \frac{\partial n x}{2} \Big|_0^2 \right) = \frac{4t}{\partial n}$$

$$\begin{cases} T_n'' + \left( \left( \frac{\partial n}{2} \right)^2 - 1 \right) T_n = \frac{4t}{\partial n} \\ T_n(0) = 0 \\ T_n'(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$V(x,t) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} T_n(t) \cdot \sin \frac{\partial n x}{2}$$

1. homogeneous:  $T_n'' + \left( \left( \frac{\partial n}{2} \right)^2 - 1 \right) T_n = 0$

$$\lambda^2 + \frac{\partial n^2}{4} - 1 = 0$$

$$D = -4 \left( \frac{\partial n^2}{4} - 1 \right) = 4 - \partial n^2$$

$$\lambda_1 = \frac{\sqrt{4 - \partial n^2}}{2}; \lambda_2 = -\frac{\sqrt{4 - \partial n^2}}{2}$$

$$\begin{cases} T_{n\infty} = (1 \cdot e^{\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{4-\partial n^2}t} + (2 \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{4-\partial n^2}t})) \\ T_n(0) = (1 + 2 = 0) \\ T_n'(t)|_{t=0} = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{4-\partial n^2} (1 - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{4-\partial n^2}) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$T_n = \frac{16t}{\partial n^3 n^3 - 4\partial n}$$

См. приложение house number NY

NY

$$u_{tt} = u_{xx} + 10u + 2 \sin 2x \cdot \cos x$$

$$u|_{x=0} = 0; u|_{x=\frac{\pi}{2}} = 0; u|_{t=0} = 0; u|_{t=\infty} = 0$$

$$2 \sin 2x \cdot \cos x =$$

$$= \sin x + \sin 3x$$

$$u_{tt} = u_{xx} + 10u + \sin x + \sin 3x$$

$$\begin{cases} u|_{x=0} = 0 \\ u|_{x=\frac{\pi}{2}} = 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = 0 \\ u|_{t=\infty} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} X_n(x) = \sin \sqrt{\lambda_n} x = \sin(2n-1)x, n=1,2,\dots \\ \lambda_n = (2n-1)^2, n=1,2,\dots \end{cases}$$

$$T_n'' = -(2n-1)^2 T_n + 10T_n + 1$$

$$\lambda^2 = 9$$

$$\lambda = \pm 3$$

$$T_{100} = (1 \cdot e^{3t} + (2 \cdot e^{-3t}))$$

$$T_1'' = 9T_1 + 1$$

$$T_1 = -\frac{1}{9}$$

$$T_1(t) = (1 \cdot e^{3t} + (2 \cdot e^{-3t}) - \frac{1}{9})$$

$$T_1(0) = (1 + 2 = \frac{1}{9}) \quad (1 = \frac{1}{9} - 2)$$

$$T_1' = 3(1 - 3 \cdot 2 = 0)$$

$$\frac{1}{3} - 3(2 - 3 \cdot 2 = 0) \quad \frac{1}{3} = 6(2 \rightarrow 2 = \frac{1}{18} \Rightarrow (1 = \frac{1}{18})$$

$$T_1(t) = \frac{1}{18} e^{3t} + \frac{1}{18} e^{-3t} - \frac{1}{9}$$

$$= T_2 + 1$$

$$\lambda^2 = 1 \rightarrow \lambda = \pm 1$$

$$T_{2,0} = (1 \cdot e^t + 2 \cdot e^{-t}) \quad T_{2,1} = -1$$

$$T_2 = (1 \cdot e^t + 2 \cdot e^{-t}) - 1$$

$$T_2(0) = 1 + 2 = 3 \rightarrow C_1 = C_2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$T_2'(0) = C_1 - C_2 = 0$$

$$T_2 = \frac{1}{2}e^t + \frac{1}{2}e^{-t} - 1$$

$$U(x,t) = \sin x \cdot T_1 + \sin 3x \cdot T_2 = \sin x \left( \frac{1}{18}e^{3t} + \frac{1}{18}e^{-3t} - \frac{1}{9} \right) +$$

$$+ \sin 3x \left( \frac{1}{2}e^t + \frac{1}{2}e^{-t} - 1 \right) = \frac{\sin x}{9} \left( \frac{e^{3t} + e^{-3t}}{2} - 1 \right) + \sin 3x \left( \frac{e^t + e^{-t}}{2} - 1 \right) -$$

$$= \frac{1}{9} \sin x (\operatorname{ch}(3t) - 1) + \sin(3x) (\operatorname{ch}(t) - 1) \quad \oplus$$

$$\text{Ogber: } U(x,t) = \frac{1}{9} \sin x (\operatorname{ch}(3t) - 1) + \sin(3x) (\operatorname{ch}(t) - 1)$$

$$T(t) = \frac{16\sqrt{4-\pi^2 n^2} e^{\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{4-\pi^2 n^2} t}}{(\pi^3 n^3 - 4\pi n)^2} \quad N3(\text{normale})$$

$$- \frac{16\sqrt{4-\pi^2 n^2}}{(\pi^3 n^3 - 4\pi n)^2} \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{4-\pi^2 n^2} t} + \frac{16}{\pi^3 n^3 - 4\pi n}$$

$$X(x) = \sin \frac{\pi n x}{2}$$

$$U = -tx + 2t + V(x,t)$$

$$V_{x,t} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} T(t) \cdot X(x)$$

$$U(x,t) = -tx + 2t + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin \frac{\pi n x}{2} \left( \frac{16\sqrt{4-\pi^2 n^2} e^{\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{4-\pi^2 n^2} t}}{(\pi^3 n^3 - 4\pi n)^2} - \frac{16\sqrt{4-\pi^2 n^2}}{(\pi^3 n^3 - 4\pi n)^2} \right)$$