

(فیلڈ اسٹرد دومنڈ)

حینہ کی مکانیکی پہنچ (PDE)

- صد نو را پہنچ مرکزی قطبی متغیر (سفر کی جگہ نہ) حل کریں

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = c \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \quad -\pi \leq x \leq \pi, \quad t \geq 0.$$

$$u(x, 0) = x, \quad u(0, t) = 0, \quad u_x(0, t) = u_x(\pi, t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, t) &= F(x)G(t) \Rightarrow F'(x)G'(t) = cF''(x)G(t) \Rightarrow \frac{G'}{G} = \frac{F''}{cF} = -\lambda^2 \\ F'' + \lambda^2 F &= 0 \Rightarrow F(x) = A \sin \lambda x + B \cos \lambda x \Rightarrow u(0, t) = 0 \Rightarrow A = 0 \\ G' + c\lambda^2 G &= 0 \Rightarrow G(t) = C e^{c\lambda^2 t} \end{aligned}$$

$$F(x) = B \sin \lambda x \Rightarrow u_x(0, t) = u_x(\pi, t) \Rightarrow \lambda B = \lambda B \sin \lambda \pi \Rightarrow \lambda = k\pi$$

$$F(x) = B \sin k\pi x \Rightarrow u(x, t) = D_k e^{-k^2 \pi^2 t} \sin k\pi x$$

$$u(x, t) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} D_k e^{-k^2 \pi^2 t} \sin k\pi x$$

$$u(x, 0) = x \Rightarrow x = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} D_k \sin k\pi x \Rightarrow D_k = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi x \sin k\pi x dx.$$

معادلہ کیا جائے کہ اس کا جواب ہے۔

$$x = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} D_k \sin k\pi x \Rightarrow u(x, t) = u(x, 0) = x, \quad x \geq 0, \quad t \geq 0.$$

لطفاً اس کا حل کرو، لیکن $u(x, t) = u(x, 0)$ کا جواب ہے۔

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + (-s u(x, t) - u(x, 0)) = x \Rightarrow u' - s u = 1 + \frac{x}{s}$$

معادلہ لفڑیں سمجھیں $u' - s u = 0$ کا حل کرو، جو اس فرمول کے طبق دوسری

میراثی کام میں بدل دار و عالی تریج جسے ہوتا ہے۔

$$u_{tt} = u_{xx} \quad -\infty < x < \infty ; \quad u(x,0) = e^{-rx}, \quad u_t(x,0) = 0$$

$$\mathcal{F}\{u(x,t)\} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-iwx} u(x,t) dx = U(w,t)$$

$$\mathcal{F}\{u(x,t)\} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{iwx} U(w,t) dw = U(w,t)$$

$$\mathcal{F}\left\{\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}\right\} = i\omega U(w,t); \quad \mathcal{F}\left\{\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}\right\} = \frac{d^2 U}{dt^2}$$

$$\mathcal{F}\left\{\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right\} = -w^2 U(w,t); \quad \mathcal{F}\left\{\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}\right\} = \frac{d^2 U}{dx^2}$$

$$\frac{d^2 U}{dt^2} = -w^2 U \Rightarrow U'' + w^2 U = 0 \Rightarrow U(w,t) = A \cos wt + B \sin wt$$

$$\mathcal{F}\{u(x,0)\} = \mathcal{F}\{e^{-rx}\} = U(w,0)$$

$$A = U(w,0) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-r|w|} e^{-iwx} dx = \frac{e}{\sqrt{\pi}(w^2 + r^2)}$$

$$\frac{dU(w,0)}{dt} = 0 \Rightarrow B = 0 \Rightarrow U(w,t) = \frac{e \cos wt}{\sqrt{\pi}(w^2 + r^2)}$$

$$u(x,t) = \mathcal{F}^{-1}\{U(w,t)\} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{iwx} \cos wt}{\sqrt{\pi}(w^2 + r^2)} dw$$

$$u_{tt} = e^{-r|x|} + C_1 \sin wt \quad x < \infty \quad t > 0 \quad a > 0$$

$$u(x,0) = u(0,t) = 0 \quad u_t(x,0) = 0, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} u(x,t) = 0$$

$$s \int U(x,s) - s U(0,s) - U_t(0,s) = \int U_{xx}(x,s) + \frac{s}{a^2+s^2}$$

$$U_{xx} - \frac{s^2}{c^2} U = -\frac{s}{c(a^2+s^2)}$$

$$U(x,s) = A e^{\frac{sx}{c}} + B e^{-\frac{sx}{c}} + \frac{1}{s(a^2+s^2)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} U(x,t) = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} U(x,s) = 0, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \{U(x,t)\} = 0 \Rightarrow U(0,s) = 0$$

$$B = \frac{-1}{s(a^2+s^2)}, \quad A = 0$$

$$U(x,s) = \frac{1}{s(a^2+s^2)} \left[1 - e^{\frac{sx}{c}} \right]$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{s(a^2+s^2)}\right) = \frac{1}{a^2} (1 - e^{-at}) = \frac{1}{a^2} \frac{1 - e^{-\frac{at}{a}}}{\frac{a}{a}}$$

$$U(x,t) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{a^2} \left[\frac{1 - e^{-\frac{xt}{a}}}{\frac{a}{a}} - \frac{1 - e^{-\frac{xt}{a}}}{\frac{a}{a}} (t - \frac{x}{a}) \right] & t > \frac{x}{a} \\ \frac{1}{a^2} \frac{1 - e^{-\frac{xt}{a}}}{\frac{a}{a}} & t \leq \frac{x}{a} \end{cases}$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\{e^{as} F(s)\} = \begin{cases} f(t-a) & t > a \\ 0 & t \leq a \end{cases}$$

$$U_t - U_{xx} = \begin{cases} 1+x & 0 < x < \pi \\ 0 & x > \pi \end{cases}, \quad U(x,0) = \begin{cases} e^x & 0 < x < \pi \\ 0 & x > \pi \end{cases}$$

لذلك $\{U(x,t)\} = U(w,t)$ حيث $w = x + t$

$$\frac{dU}{dt} - (-\omega^2 U) = \sqrt{\pi} \int_0^\pi (1+x) e^{-iwx} dx = F(w)$$

$$\frac{dU}{dt} + \omega^2 U = F(w) \quad \text{معادلة ديناميكية}$$

$$U(x,t) = \mathcal{F}^{-1}\{U(w,t)\}$$

$$U_t - \omega^2 U_{xx} = e^x \quad n > 0, \quad t >$$

$$U(0,t) = \frac{1}{2} (e^t - 1)$$

$$U(n,0) = 0$$

$$u_{tt} + u_{nn} = 0 \quad -\infty < n < \infty \quad t > 0.$$

$$u(n, 0) = \begin{cases} n & |n| < 1 \\ 0 & |n| > 1 \end{cases} \quad u_t(n, 0) = 0$$

$$F(u(n, t)) = U(n, t) \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{dU}{dt} + w^r U = 0 \Rightarrow U = A e^{wt} + B \sin wt$$

$$\begin{aligned} A = U(w, 0) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u(n, 0) e^{iwn} dn : \text{نوع برهان طرد رادار} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-1}^1 n (\delta_{wn} - \delta_{-wn}) dn = \frac{-i}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^1 \sin wndx \\ &= i \sqrt{\frac{1}{\pi}} \frac{w \delta_{w0} - \delta_{-w0}}{w^r} \end{aligned}$$

$$U_t(w, 0) = F(u(n, 0)) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{dU}{dt}(w, 0) = w^r B = 0 \Rightarrow B = 0$$

$$U(w, t) = i \sqrt{\frac{1}{\pi}} \frac{w \delta_{w0} - \delta_{-w0} e^{wt}}{w^r}$$

$$u(n, t) = F^{-1}(U(w, t)) = -i \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{iwn} \left(\frac{w \delta_{w0} - \delta_{-w0}}{w^r} e^{wt} \right) dw$$

$$u(n, t) = i \int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{iwn} \delta_{-w0} e^{wt}}{w^r} dw$$

▪ $\sin j\theta = \sin \theta = y^r$, $\cos j\theta = \cos \theta = x^r$

$$y^r \left(x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) + x^r \left(y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = x \frac{\partial z}{\partial u}$$

$$\frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x^i} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i} \left(r_2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \right) = r_2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + r_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial u} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \right) = r_2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + r_2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = r y \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y^c} = r \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} + r y \frac{\partial z}{\partial v^c}$$

$$y^r \left(r \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + \epsilon x^r \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial u^2} - rx \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial u^2} \right) + x^r \left(ry \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial v^2} + \epsilon y \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial v^2} - ry \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial v^2} \right) = 0$$

$$f(x,y) \left(\frac{\partial f_2}{\partial u^r} + \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial v^r} \right) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial u^r} + \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial v^r} = 0 \Rightarrow \text{dok}!$$

٤٠ - معادله ناهمان، رشت، رگه $\Delta u = t$ در فضای سه بعدی.

$$U(0, \tau) = \tau, \quad U(1, t) = rt, \quad U_2(1, t) = t + 1$$

$$\mu_{\text{temp}}(t) = v(t) + a(t)\sin(\omega t)$$

$v(1,t) = 0 \rightarrow v(0,t) = 0$. يعني سرطان مرتب .

$$u(1,t) = v(1,t) + a(t) \Rightarrow t+1 = 0 + a(t) \Rightarrow a(t) = t+1$$

$$U_{(n,t)} = V(n,t) + (L+1)n + rt$$

$$\begin{cases} u_t = v_t + \kappa + \Gamma \\ u_{xx} = v_{xx} \end{cases} \Rightarrow v_t + \kappa - \Gamma - v_{xx} = \kappa \Rightarrow v_t - v_{xx} = -\Gamma$$

$$v(0,t) = 0, \quad u(0,t) = 0, \quad u_x(0,t) = 0$$

$$v(x, y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n(t) \sin nx$$

$$v_t = \sum_n b'_n(t) \sin nx$$

$$V_{nn} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} h_k(t) (-n\pi)^k \sin nx$$

$$h_n'(t) + n\pi^2 h_n(t) = -\gamma \int_0^1 g \sin n\pi x \, dx$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n$$

$$h_n(t) = C e^{-n^2 \pi^2 t}$$

خطیب معاذ من
جزب صبور بطرف من

$$h_n'(t) = \lambda \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{C}{n^2 \pi^2} ((-1)^n - 1)$$

$$h_n(t) = C e^{-n^2 \pi^2 t} + \frac{C}{n^2 \pi^2} ((-1)^n - 1)$$

$$v(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(C e^{-n^2 \pi^2 t} + \frac{C}{n^2 \pi^2} ((-1)^n - 1) \right) \sin nx$$

$$v(x,0) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(C + \frac{C}{n^2 \pi^2} ((-1)^n - 1) \right) \sin nx = 0$$

$$C = -\frac{C}{n^2 \pi^2} ((-1)^n - 1)$$

$$w(x,t) = v(x,t) + a(t)x + b(t)$$

$$= (t+1)x + bt + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{C}{n^2 \pi^2} ((-1)^n - 1) \left[1 - e^{-n^2 \pi^2 t} \right] \sin nx$$

نیز طبق تقدیر سینے کریں: $x = 0$

$$u_{tt} + r u_t + u = C u_{xx} \quad \text{(one)}$$

$$u(x,0) = 0, \quad u(x,0) = 0, \quad u(0,t) = 0, \quad u(1,t) = 0$$

$$u_{22} + \frac{1}{2} u_2 + \frac{1}{2} u_{x0} = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$u_2(1,\theta) = 2i\theta, \quad u_2(0,\theta) = 0$$

$$- \pi < x < \pi, \quad f(x,y) = xy^2 \quad \text{سرک فرید درستوری} \quad (2)$$

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{C u_{xx} + w^2 u_x}{1+w} dx \quad \text{ما نویسیم} \quad -\pi < y < \pi$$

برای اینجا $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = 0$

$$f(n) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (A(\omega) \cos \omega n + B(\omega) \sin \omega n) d\omega \quad \text{جواب موجی}$$

$$A(\omega) = \frac{1}{1+\omega}, \quad B(\omega) = \frac{\omega}{1+\omega} = 1 - \frac{1}{1+\omega}$$

$$A(\omega) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\omega) e^{j\omega x} dx \Rightarrow A''(\omega) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \omega^2 f(\omega) e^{j\omega x} dx$$

$$B(w) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\omega) \sin \omega x \, d\omega \Rightarrow B''(w) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \omega^2 f(\omega) \sin \omega x \, d\omega$$

$$x(f_m) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (A(w) P_{\omega w} + B(w) Q_{\omega w}) dw$$

$$f_1(w) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} n^2 f(n) \cos(nw) dn = A''(w) = -4(1+w)^{-2}$$

$$B_1(w) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^4 f(x) \sin x w dx = B''(w) = 4(1+w)^{-4}$$

$$x'(f_{\text{exp}}) = 4 \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin w - \cos w}{(1+w)^4} dw$$

$$y_3 = y_v + y_2 \quad , \quad y_y = x y_2$$

$$u_{yy} = x u_{yz} + u_z + \gamma y u_{zz}, \quad u_{yy} = \alpha^T u_{zz}$$

$$x(u_{vz} + u_z + y u_{zz}) - y u^y u_{zz} - x u_z = 0$$

$$x^r u_{v_2} = 0 \Rightarrow u_{v_2} = 0 \Rightarrow u = \int \varphi(v) dv + g(x)$$

$$u(n,y) = h(n) + g(n,y)$$

$$\nabla^2 u = 0 \quad -\infty < x < \infty, y > 0 \quad \text{نحوه ۱ رسمی} - \nabla^2$$

$$u(x, y) = \begin{cases} -1 & -1 \leq x \leq 0 \\ 0 & 0 < x \leq 1 \\ e^{-x-y} & x > 1 \end{cases} \quad \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} u(x, y) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0 \quad \text{نحوه ۲}$$

$$u(x, y) = f(x)g(y) \Rightarrow \frac{f''}{f} = -\frac{g''}{g} = -w^2$$

$$f''(x) + w^2 f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow f(x) = A \sin wx + B \cos wx$$

$$g''(y) - w^2 g(y) = 0 \Rightarrow g(y) = C_1 e^{wy} + C_2 e^{-wy}$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} u(x, y) = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} g(y) = 0 \Rightarrow C_2 = 0$$

$$u(x, y) = (A \sin wx + B \cos wx)(C_1 e^{wy}) = (C_1 \sin wx + C_2 \cos wx)e^{-wy}$$

$$u(x, 0) = \alpha \sin wx + \beta \cos wx$$

$$u_w(x, 0) = \alpha i w \sin wx + \beta i w \cos wx$$

$$u(x, y) = \int_0^\infty (\alpha i w \sin wx + \beta i w \cos wx) e^{-wy} dw$$

$$u(x, 0) = \int_0^\infty (\alpha i w \sin wx + \beta i w \cos wx) dw$$

$$\alpha i w = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u(x, 0) \sin x dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{-1} e^{-x} \sin x dx \rightarrow \frac{1}{\pi} \int_1^\infty e^{-x} \cos x dx$$

$$= -\frac{\sin w}{\pi w}$$

$$\beta i w = -\frac{\ln w}{\pi w} \quad \text{نحوه ۳} \quad \beta i w, \text{ و } \sin w \text{ هم بقایه سوکسندن}$$

$$u(x, y) = -\frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\infty \frac{\sin((t+x)w)}{w} e^{-wy} dw \quad \text{نحوه ۴}$$

$$U_{xx} + U_{yy} + \Gamma U_y = 0 \quad \text{as } x, y \rightarrow \infty \quad \text{معادلة - ٢٨}$$

$$U_x(0, y) = 0, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} U(x, y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} U_x(x, y) = 0,$$

$$U(x, 0) = e^x, \quad \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} U(x, y) = M < \infty.$$

لذلك: $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} U(x, y) = 0$ درجة حرارة ثابتة، لذا فإن سطح فوري كثول (نقطة)

$$F_c(U(x, y)) = U_c(w, y), \quad F_c(U_{yy}) = -\omega^2 U_c(w, y)$$

$$F_c(U_{yy}) = (U_c)_{yy}, \quad F_c(U_y) = (U_c)_y$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} (U_c) + \Gamma \frac{\partial U_c}{\partial y} - \omega^2 U_c = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 + \Gamma \lambda - \omega^2 = 0 \quad \lambda = -1 \pm \sqrt{1 + \omega^2} = -1 \pm k \quad \text{بمعنى}$$

$$U_c = a(\omega) e^{(-1-k)y} + b(\omega) e^{(-1+k)y}$$

$$U_c(\omega, 0) = a(\omega) + b(\omega) \quad (1)$$

$$(2) \quad U(x, 0) = e^x \Rightarrow U_c(w, 0) = \sqrt{\frac{\Gamma}{\pi}} \int_0^\infty e^{-x} e^{-ws} w s ds = \sqrt{\frac{\Gamma}{\pi}} \left(\frac{-1}{1+w} \right)$$

$$1 > 2 \Rightarrow a(\omega) + b(\omega) = H(\omega) \quad = H(\omega)$$

$$U(x, y) = \sqrt{\frac{\Gamma}{\pi}} \int_0^\infty U_c(w, y) e^{-ws} w s ds$$

$$U(x, y) = \sqrt{\frac{\Gamma}{\pi}} \int_0^\infty [a(\omega) e^{(-1-k)y} + b(\omega) e^{(-1+k)y}] e^{-ws} w s ds$$

$$a(\omega) = H(\omega) \int_0^\infty e^{-ws} w s ds, \quad b(\omega) = 0 \quad \text{لأن } U(x, y) = M < \infty \quad \text{و } k > 1 \quad \text{لذلك}$$

$$U(x, y) = \sqrt{\frac{\Gamma}{\pi}} \int_0^\infty H(\omega) e^{(-1-k)y} e^{-ws} w s ds$$

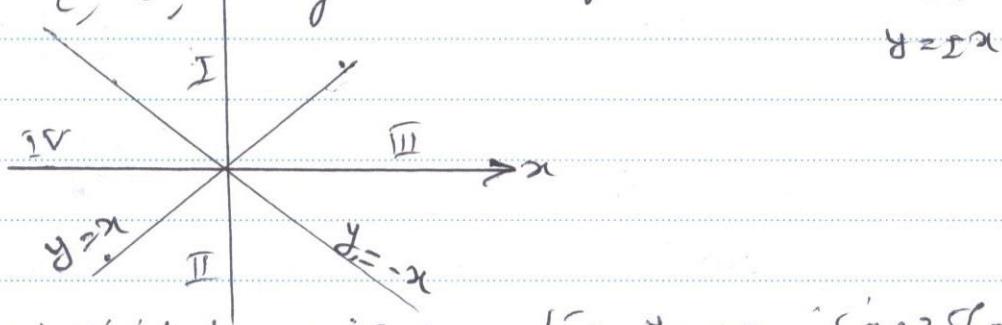
۴۷ - دفع معاشر دیزرسن، منکر نبی زیرا در هفط بیان فواید

$$f_{\mu} + \frac{R_E}{R_E} = 2 \frac{f_4}{m^2} + 2 f_4 \frac{\partial f_4}{R_E} + 2 \frac{\partial f_4}{R_E} < 0$$

که نهایت نوع معادله باشد درست همان مرتبه دو مختصه ای کوچک داشته باشد.

$$\Delta = b^r - fac = r(y^r - x^r)$$

$y_{1:n} = 0$ چونچه n نوی نهاد، $y_{1:n}$ تاکه n جا



رَوْلِيُّونِيْزَتِيْفْ مَعَادِنْ دَهْرِ وَعَادِمِ لَزْنَجْ سَمَكْ (T)

در درون همین، میتوان از نوع بسیاری از آنها استفاده کرد.

در روندی ترین این مقدار آن بین دو و سه واحد از میزان هزارگانی است.

$$u = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 9\sqrt{u}$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = r^m (x^r + y^r)^{\frac{1}{r}} \quad \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} = r(x^r + y^r)^{\frac{1}{r}} + r^m (x^r + y^r)^{-\frac{1}{r}}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = r(x^r + y^r)^{\frac{1}{2}} + r y^r (x^r + y^r)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial y^2} = q(u^2 + j^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} = q\sqrt{u}$$

- ۴۹ - مکانیزم دستگاه تغذیه در سرطان

$$\psi_2(r, \theta) = 0 \quad \psi_2(1, \theta) = \frac{S}{r} \sin \theta$$

$$x = 2 \cos \theta, \quad y = 2 \sin \theta, \quad z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}, \quad \text{; if } x < 0,$$

$$u_{L(\alpha, \gamma)} \rightarrow u_{L(\beta, \theta)} \quad \delta = t_1^{-1} \frac{y}{\alpha}$$

$$u(\zeta_{\text{min}}) \rightarrow u(\zeta(\theta)) \quad \theta = \frac{t_0 - y}{x}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \cdot \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} \cdot \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} = \frac{r}{2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} - \frac{x}{2r^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} = r \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} - \frac{1}{2} r \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \cdot \frac{\partial r}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} \cdot \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} - \frac{x}{2r^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} = r \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} - \frac{1}{2} r \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta}$$

لأنه سُمّيَّ بـ λ فهو يُسمى λ مُ 参数 (Parameter)

$$\nabla^2 u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2} = 0$$

لذلك λ هو مُ параметر ثابت

$$U(r, \theta) = F(r)C(\theta) \Rightarrow \frac{d^2 F''}{r^2} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{F'}{r} = -\frac{C''}{C} (= \lambda')$$

$$C''(0) + \lambda' C(0) = 0 \Rightarrow C(0) = A \sin \theta + B \cos \theta$$

$$d^2 F''(0) + 2F'(0) - \lambda' F(0) = 0 \quad (\text{معادلة ديرانت})$$

$$F' = k r^{k-1} \Rightarrow F'' = (k-1)k r^{k-2} \Rightarrow k(k-1)r^{k-2} + k r^{k-1} - \lambda' r^k = 0$$

$$k^2 - k + k - \lambda' = 0 \Rightarrow k = \pm \lambda$$

$$F(r) = C_1 r^\lambda + C_2 r^{-\lambda}$$

$$U(r, \theta) = (C_1 e^{\lambda \theta} + C_2 e^{-\lambda \theta})(A \sin \theta + B \cos \theta)$$

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} U(r, \theta) = 0 \Rightarrow C_2 = 0, \quad U(r, \theta) = \int_0^\infty r^\lambda (a \sin \theta + b \cos \theta) dr$$

$$U_1(r, \theta) = 0, \quad U_2(r, \theta) = b \sin \theta \quad \text{حيث } a, b, \theta \text{ ثوابت}$$

$$\text{نحوه أن } U_2(r, \theta) \text{ هي مُدروفة من } U_1(r, \theta) \text{، فـ } U_1(r, \theta) = \int_0^\infty r^\lambda b \sin \theta dr = \frac{b}{\lambda+1} r^{\lambda+1} \sin \theta \quad \text{حيث } \lambda > -1$$

$$U_1(r, \theta) = \frac{b}{\lambda+1} r^{\lambda+1} \sin \theta = \frac{b}{\lambda+1} r^{\lambda+1} \sin \theta$$

$$r^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} + r^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} = -r^2 \sin \theta \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 U_1}{\partial r^2} - \lambda \frac{\partial^2 U_1}{\partial r \partial \theta} + \lambda^2 \frac{\partial^2 U_1}{\partial \theta^2} = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{dy}{P} = \frac{dy}{Q} = \frac{dz}{R} \quad (1) \quad \text{جواب اول}$$

$$\frac{dx}{yz} = \frac{dy}{xz} = \frac{dz}{-xy} \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{y} = \frac{dx}{x} \Rightarrow x^2 - y^2 = c_1$$

$$\frac{dx}{yz} = \frac{dz}{-xy} \Rightarrow xydx + zdz = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 + \frac{1}{2}z^2 = c_2$$

$$x^2 + \frac{1}{2}z^2 = \varphi(x^2 - y^2)$$

معادلة رز الرحيم بعزم $\Delta = b^2 - 4ac < 0$ (٢)

$$z^2 - 2x^2 + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow z = i\pm x$$

$$z = f(y + (1+i)x) + g(y + (1-i)x)$$

٤٠ - معادله رز الرحيم بعزم جواب اول
 $f(u, v) = 0$ $v = \frac{y}{x}$ ، $u = \frac{x}{2}$ \therefore $\frac{\partial f}{\partial u} = 0$ $\frac{\partial f}{\partial v} = 0$
 بعزم $\frac{\partial f}{\partial u} = 0$ داريم

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) = 0 \quad \text{معادله رز الرحيم بعزم}$$

$$(1) \quad \frac{1}{y} \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} - \frac{y}{2} \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} = 0 \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$(2) \quad -\frac{x}{y^2} \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} + \frac{z-y}{2^2} \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} = 0$$

لمسانه (١) و (٢) $\therefore f$ متماثل \therefore $\frac{\partial f}{\partial u} = 0$ \therefore $\frac{\partial f}{\partial v} = 0$
 هبنت $\frac{\partial f}{\partial u} = 0$ ، $\frac{\partial f}{\partial v} = 0$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{y} & -\frac{y}{2} \\ -\frac{x}{y^2} & \frac{z-y}{2^2} \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = z$$

٥٠ - معادله رز الرحيم بعزم جواب اول
 PDE $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = y \varphi(\frac{z}{y})$

$$(1) \quad x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = y \varphi(\frac{z}{y})$$

$$(2) \quad xy + yz \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y \varphi(\frac{z}{y}) \left(\frac{1}{y} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) \quad \text{لمسانه هبنت } U = \frac{z}{y} \quad \text{لمسانه}$$

$$(3) \quad xy + yz \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \varphi(u) + y \left(\frac{y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} - z}{y^2} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} \right) \quad \text{لمسانه هبنت } y, u \quad \text{لمسانه}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \langle 1, e^{-x} \rangle = \int_0^\infty e^{-x} (1-x) dx = \int_0^\infty e^{-x} dx + x e^{-x} \Big|_0^\infty - \int_0^\infty x e^{-x} dx = 0. \\ & \langle 1, 1-e^{-x} \rangle = \int_0^\infty 1 (1-e^{-x}) dx = \int_0^\infty 1 dx - \int_0^\infty e^{-x} dx = 0. \\ & \langle 1, 1-e^{-x}-e^{-x} \rangle = \int_0^\infty 1 (1-e^{-x}-e^{-x}) dx = 0. \end{aligned}$$

- معادله معوجی میرزت $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + u^2 = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}$ با مردله $IC \equiv u(x,0) = x$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(x,0) = 0$ و $BC \equiv u(0,t) = 0$, $u(1,t) = 1$ را حل کنیم: جمله مردله مرزی بعین نسبت است. تغییر متغیر $v = u - 1$ بعین $v(x,t) = v(x,t) + f(x)$ برای $v(x,t)$ در این شرط جدید $v(0,t) = v(1,t) = 0$. $f(x) = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}(x,0)$, $\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2} + f''(x)$, $\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + f''(x) + x^2$, $f''(x) + x^2 = 0$.

$$\frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial x^2} \quad \text{فرموده شد: } f(x,t) = \frac{1}{15}(12x - x^2) \\ \text{در این مسئله محدودیت میگذاریم: } V(0,t) = 0 \quad \text{و} \quad V(x,0) = 0 \\ \text{لطفاً روایت کنید: } \frac{\partial V}{\partial t}(x,0) = 0 \quad \text{و} \quad \text{ساده کرده: } V(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (A_n \cos nx + B_n \sin nx) \\ V(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (A_n \cos nt + B_n \sin nt) \sin nx \\ A_n = \int_0^{\pi} (0 - f(x)) \sin nx dx, \quad B_n = \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx, \quad A_n = 0 \quad \text{فرموده شد: } B_n, \quad A_n = 0 \\ U(x,t) = V(x,t) + \frac{1}{15}(12x - x^2)$$

۶- متعذر برآورده کردن و بجزیت اول $m = \pm 1$ درست است. برآورده کردن $m = 0$ نمی‌تواند باشد. همان‌طور که در مسیر $x = 0$ می‌گذرد، میدان مغناطیسی متفاوت باشد.

لیکن اگر مثلاً بی ترتیب و نسبت نباشد، ممکن است زیر عبارت ممکن باشد.

$$\frac{\partial \bar{Y}_t}{\partial n^r} = \frac{\bar{Y}_t}{\partial n^r} \quad (c=1)$$

$$u(-1, t) = 0, \quad u(1, t) = 0 \quad u(x_1, 0) = 0, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(x_1, 0) = g(x_1)$$

بـ $U(x,t) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (\beta_k \sin kx) e^{-\frac{k^2}{4}t}$ جـ β_k مـ $\int_0^L \sin kx dx$

$$\beta_k = \frac{1}{L\pi} \left(\int_0^L (1+x) \sin kx dx \right) + \frac{1}{L\pi} \left(\int_0^L (1-x) \sin kx dx \right)$$

$$= \frac{2}{R\pi} \int_0^R \sin kx dx$$

$$U(x,t) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{R\pi} \int_0^R \sin kx dx$$

ونتيجـ $t=0$ جـ $U(x,0) = \frac{1}{R\pi} \int_0^R \sin kx dx$

$$U(\frac{R}{2},0) = 0$$

ـ $U(x,0) = \frac{1}{R\pi} \int_0^R \sin kx dx$ جـ $U(x,0) = \frac{1}{R\pi} \int_0^R \sin kx dx$

ـ $U(x,0) = T_0$ ، $U(0,0) = T_0$ ، $-k \frac{dU}{dx} = -\frac{hC}{A} U(x,0)$
ـ $U(x,0) = T_0$ ، $U(0,0) = T_0$ ، $\frac{dU}{dx} = \frac{hC}{A} U(x,0)$

$$\frac{dU}{dx} - \frac{hC}{A} U = 0 \quad \text{در نتـ } g = \frac{hC}{A} \quad \text{در نتـ } U = g x + C$$

$$U(x) = C_1 \sinh(px) + C_2 \cosh(px)$$

$$U(0) = T_0 \Rightarrow C_2 = T_0 \quad , \quad U(L) = T_0 \Rightarrow T_0 = T_0 \sinh(pL) + C_1 \cosh(pL)$$

$$C_1 = \frac{T_0 \cosh(pL) - T_0}{\sinh(pL)} \quad , \quad U(x) = T_0 \cosh(px) + \frac{1 - \cosh(px)}{\sinh(px)}$$

ـ T_0 سـ L صـ x بـ $\sinh(px)$ وـ $\cosh(px)$ بـ $\sinh(px)$ وـ $\cosh(px)$

$$\frac{dU}{dx} = \frac{hC}{A} (U - T) \quad \text{در نتـ } T_0 \sinh(px) + \frac{1 - \cosh(px)}{\sinh(px)} - T = \frac{hC}{A} (U - T)$$

$$|U(x)| < \infty \quad |U'(x)| < \infty$$

$$\frac{hC}{A} = p^2 \quad \text{در نتـ } U(x) = T_0 \sinh(px) + \frac{1 - \cosh(px)}{\sinh(px)}$$

$$\frac{dU}{dx} - \frac{hC}{A} U = -p^2 U$$

ـ $U(x) = C_1 \sinh(px) + C_2 \cosh(px)$ وـ C_1 وـ C_2 مـ p

$$U(x) = C_1 \sinh(px) + C_2 \cosh(px) \quad , \quad U(0) = T_0$$

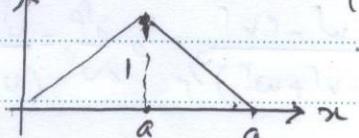
$$U(0) = C_1 \sinh(0) + C_2 \cosh(0) \Rightarrow C_2 = T_0 \quad \text{در نتـ } C_1 = 0$$

ـ $U(x) = C_1 \sinh(px) + T_0 \cosh(px)$ وـ C_1 مـ p وـ T_0 مـ x

$$C_1 \sinh(px) - T_0 \cosh(px) = \bar{e}^{px}$$

$$U(n) = T + (T_0 - T)(\cosh p_n - \sinh p_n) \rightarrow C_1 = C_2 = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{بنابراین باید داشت} \\ = T + (T_0 - T) e^{p_n}.$$

برای مطالعه این فصل را باید در مطالعه فصل ۵۸ - ۵۹
مطالعه کرد که در آن برای ورکم کشیده میدانی و میدانی را تعریف کردند،
و این دستگاه را مطالعه کردند و این دستگاه را مطالعه کردند.



$$u(0,t) = 0, \quad u(a,t) = 0$$

$$u(0,0) = 0 \quad u(x,0) = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{a} & 0 < x < \frac{a}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{a}{2} < x < a \end{cases}$$

$$u(x,t) = F(x) G(t)$$

$$F'' + \lambda^2 F = 0, \quad G'' + \lambda^2 G = 0$$

$$F(x) = A_1 \sin \lambda x + B_1 \cos \lambda x, \quad G(t) = A_2 \sin \lambda t + B_2 \cos \lambda t$$

$$u(0,t) = 0 \Rightarrow F(0) = 0 \Rightarrow A_1 = 0 \Rightarrow F(x) = B_1 \cos \lambda x$$

$$u(a,t) = 0 \Rightarrow F(a) = 0 \Rightarrow B_1 \cos \lambda a = 0 \Rightarrow B_1 \neq 0, \cos \lambda a = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\lambda a = n\pi \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{n\pi}{a}, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots \Rightarrow F(x) = B_1 \frac{\cos n\pi x}{a}$$

$$u_n(x,t) = (a_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} t + b_n \cos \frac{n\pi}{a} t) \frac{\cos n\pi x}{a}$$

$$u(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} t + b_n \cos \frac{n\pi}{a} t) \frac{\cos n\pi x}{a}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(x,0) = 0 \Rightarrow b_n = 0, \quad u(x,0) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \frac{\cos n\pi x}{a} = f(x)$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \frac{\cos n\pi x}{a} dx = \frac{1}{n\pi} \frac{a}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \cos n\pi x dx$$

$$u(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\cos n\pi x}{a} \right) \frac{\cos n\pi t}{a} + \frac{\sin n\pi x}{a}$$

$$\text{در مطالعه } P = \sqrt{\frac{1}{(x-a)^2 + ((y-b)^2 + (z-c)^2)}} \quad \text{نمایشی مطالعه} \quad \text{صفحه ۱۰} - ۵۹$$

$x=c-w, y-b=v, z-a=u$ باشد. با ذهن خود مطالعه کنید.

مقدار مساحة زرقاء متعددة مستطيلات، ونسبة مساحات المثلثات

$$\nabla^2 P = \frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial z^2} = \frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial v^2} + \frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial w^2}$$

$$P = \frac{1}{\sqrt{u^2 + v^2 + w^2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial u} = \frac{u + w - 2v}{(u^2 + v^2 + w^2)^{3/2}}, \quad \frac{\partial P}{\partial v} = \frac{u + w - 2u}{(u^2 + v^2 + w^2)^{3/2}}, \quad \frac{\partial P}{\partial w} = \frac{u + v - 2w}{(u^2 + v^2 + w^2)^{3/2}}$$

دالة مجموع الموزون

$\hat{f}(w) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{iwt} f(t) dt$

$$\hat{f}(e^{iwt} f(t)) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{iwt} f(t) \cdot e^{iwt} dt = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-i(w-w)t} f(t) dt$$

$$= F(w - w_0)$$

$$\frac{d^n}{dw^n} \hat{f}(w) = \hat{f}((w) \hat{F}(w)) \text{ مجموع المثلثات}$$

جاكوبين دالة مجموع المثلثات

$$f(w) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-iwx} F(w) dw$$

$$\frac{d^n}{dw^n} f(w) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} ((w) \hat{F}(w)) e^{iwx} dw = \hat{f}((w) \hat{F}(w))$$

$$(y+1) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} - 2m \frac{\partial^2}{\partial xy} + (y-m) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x} - m \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y} + 2 = 0$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac, \quad c = y-m, \quad b = -2m, \quad a = y+1$$

$$\Delta = 4(y+1)(y-m-1)$$

$$y - y + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow y - y = 1$$

$$y - y = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta > 0$$

