Dobbiano determinare i coefficient û<sub>k</sub>(t), k = 0, 1, 2, ... Sappiano che:

$$\begin{cases} \widehat{u}_{k}^{\parallel} + \widehat{c}_{k}^{2} \widehat{u}_{k} = 0 & \text{in } (0, +\infty) \\ \widehat{u}_{k}(0) = \widehat{u}_{k,0} \\ \widehat{u}_{k}'(0) = \widehat{u}_{k,1} \end{cases}$$

L'intéprole generale é:

$$\hat{u}_{k}(t) = a_{k} e^{\int -c^{2} \lambda_{k}} t + b_{k} e^{-\int -c^{2} \lambda_{k}} t$$

dove an, be sous costant di integratione arbitrarie.

(avende supposto c>0 per fissore le idee). Le costante ax bx si determirare un pouvoude le condistioni initiali:

$$\begin{cases} a_{k}+b_{k} = \hat{u}_{k,0} \\ ic \sqrt{k} (a_{k}-b_{k}) = \hat{u}_{k,1}, & k = 0, 1, 2, .... \end{cases}$$

de cui:

$$\alpha_{k} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \hat{u}_{0,k} - i \frac{\hat{u}_{1,k}}{e\sqrt{\lambda_{k}}} \right), \quad b_{k} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \hat{u}_{0,k} + i \frac{\hat{u}_{1,k}}{e\sqrt{\lambda_{k}}} \right).$$

Tre définition, le formule di rappresentazione per soire di u risulta:

$$U(x,t) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{1}{2} (\hat{u}_{0,k} - i \frac{\hat{u}_{1,k}}{e \sqrt{\lambda_{k}}}) e^{ic\sqrt{\lambda_{k}}t} + \frac{1}{2} (\hat{u}_{0,k} + i \frac{\hat{u}_{1,k}}{e \sqrt{\lambda_{k}}}) e^{-ic\sqrt{\lambda_{k}}t} \right] \psi_{k}(x)$$

Essembre Considérieure su dimensione n = 1 in  $\Omega = (0, 1)$  il probleme:

$$\begin{cases}
\partial_{t}^{2}u - c^{2}\partial_{x}^{2}u = 0 & \text{in } (0,1) \times (0,+\infty) \\
u = u_{0} & \text{in } (0,1), t = 0 \\
u = 0 & \text{per } x = 0, 1, t \in (0,+\infty)
\end{cases}$$

che modellizza le viprozioni di una corda elestrica di lunghezza finita unitaria con gli estremi bloccati.

Sappions che:

$$\varphi_{\mathbf{k}}(\mathbf{x}) = \sin(\mathbf{k}\pi\mathbf{x}), \quad \mathbf{k} = 1, 2, \dots$$

$$\lambda_{\mathbf{k}} = \mathbf{k}^{2}\pi^{2}, \quad \mathbf{k} = 1, 2, \dots$$

$$\dot{\lambda}_{\mathbf{k}} = \mathbf{k}^{2}\pi^{2}, \quad \mathbf{k} = 1, 2, \dots$$

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Consideriamo il caso di cordo inizialmente ferma:

$$u_1 \equiv 0 \Rightarrow \hat{u}_{1,k} = 0 \quad \forall k = 1,2,...$$

quindi otteniamo:

$$\hat{u}_{k}(t) = \frac{1}{2} \hat{u}_{0,k} e^{ik\pi ct} + \frac{1}{2} \hat{u}_{0,k} e^{-ik\pi ct}$$

$$= \hat{u}_{0,k} \cos(k\pi ct).$$

La soluzione in sone assume pentanto la forma:

$$u(x_{i}t) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \hat{u}_{o,k} \cos(k\pi ct) \sin(k\pi x).$$

Proudoude come deformate iniziale delle corda

$$u_0(x) = \sin(\pi x) = \psi_1(x)$$

$$\begin{cases} \hat{u}_{0,1} = 1 \\ \hat{u}_{0,k} = 0 \quad \forall k > 1 \end{cases}$$

e quindi 
$$u(x,t) = cos(\pi ct) siu(\pi x).$$

Se us vou coincide con une dolle antofematoni Me, possiano determinare i coefficienti nose osservando che:

$$(\psi_{\mathbf{k}}, \psi_{\mathbf{n}}) = \int \psi_{\mathbf{k}}(x)\psi_{\mathbf{h}}(x)dx = 0 \quad \forall \mathbf{h} \neq \mathbf{k}$$
  
(prodotto scalare in L<sup>2</sup>(S1)).

Allors:

$$\begin{aligned} \left(u_{0}, \psi_{i}\right) &= \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \hat{u}_{0,k} \psi_{k}, \psi_{i}\right) \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \hat{u}_{0,k} \left(\psi_{k}, \psi_{i}\right) \\ &= \hat{u}_{0,i} \left\|\psi_{i}\right\|_{L^{2}(\Omega)}^{2} \\ &\Rightarrow \hat{u}_{0,i} &= \frac{\left(u_{0}, \psi_{i}\right)}{\left\|\psi_{i}\right\|_{L^{2}(\Omega)}^{2}} &= \frac{1}{\left\|\psi_{i}\right\|_{L^{2}(\Omega)}^{2}} \int u_{0}(x) \psi_{i}(x) dx. \end{aligned}$$

Unicità della solusione per il problema ai valori sinitiali e al bordo dell'epuesione delle onde

Teorema Il probleme ai valori iniziali e al borolo

$$\begin{cases}
\partial_{t}u - c^{2} \Delta u = 0 & \text{in } \Omega = \Omega \times (0, +\infty) \\
u = u_{0} & \text{in } \Omega, t = 0 \\
u = u_{1} & \text{su} \partial \Omega, t \in (0, +\infty)
\end{cases}$$

$$u = q & \text{su} \partial \Omega, t \in (0, +\infty)$$

ammette al prin une soluzione  $u \in G^2(Q)$ .

Dim. Suppositions che u,  $\tilde{u}: Q \to R$  siève oble solutioni corrisposobre apli stessi dati iniziali u, u, e allo stesso dato al bordo g. Vogliano for volore che  $u=\tilde{u}$ . Per questo, positione

$$\tilde{u} = u - \tilde{u}$$

e mostrians che no  $\equiv 0$  in  $\mathbb{Q}$ .

Faceudo la differenza tra i problemi soddisfatti de u e û otteniamo:

$$\begin{cases}
\partial_t^2 w - c^2 \Delta w = 0 & \text{in } Q \\
w = 0 & \text{in } \Omega, t = 0 \\
\partial_t w = 0
\end{cases} \quad \text{in } \Omega, t = 0$$

$$w = 0 \quad \text{su } \partial \Omega, t \in (0, +\infty)$$

Faccions volere che no =0 é l'unice soluzione di questo

: considered

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} \partial_t w \partial_t w dx - c^2 \int_{\mathbb{R}} \Delta w \partial_t w dx = 0.$$

Osseniamo che:

• 
$$\partial_t^2 \omega \partial_t \omega = \frac{1}{2} \partial_t ((\partial_t \omega)^2)$$

• 
$$\int \Delta w \partial_t w dx = \int div (\nabla w) \partial_t w dx$$

$$= \iint \operatorname{div} \left( \nabla w \partial_t w \right) - \nabla w \cdot \nabla \left( \partial_t w \right) dx$$

$$= \int div (\nabla w) dx - \int \nabla w \cdot \nabla (\partial_t w) dx$$

$$= \int \frac{div}{\sqrt{v}} \left( \sqrt{v} \partial_{+} w \right) dx - \int \sqrt{v} \cdot \sqrt{\partial_{+} w} dx$$

$$= \int \sqrt{v} \partial_{+} w \cdot v dx - \int \sqrt{v} \cdot \partial_{+} \sqrt{v} dx$$

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percondisions al to us alored

$$=-\int_{\Omega}\frac{1}{2}\partial_{t}|\nabla w|^{2}dx.$$

Quivoli otteriamo:

$$\int_{\Omega} \frac{1}{2} \partial_{t} \left( (\partial_{t} w)^{2} \right) dx + c^{2} \int_{\Omega} \frac{1}{2} \partial_{t} |\nabla w|^{2} dx = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \int_{\Omega} \left[ (\partial_{t} w)^{2} + c^{2} |\nabla w|^{2} \right] dx = 0.$$

$$E(t)$$

Questa robstone ci dice che la geranta E é costante nol tempo:

$$E(t) = E(0), \quad \forall t > 0$$

$$= \int \left[ (\partial_t w(x_t 0))^2 + c^2 \right] \nabla w(x_t 0)^2 dx$$

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per conditions
initials
initials
initials
initials

durque  $E(t) = 0 \quad \forall t > 0$ :  $\int_{\Omega} \left[ (\partial_t w)^2 + c^2 |\nabla w|^2 \right] dx = 0, \quad \forall t > 0.$ 

Poiche l'integrande à vou répative, otteviaire:

$$(\partial_t w)^2 + c^2 |\nabla w|^2 = 0$$
 in  $Q$ 

e, prie in particolore,

$$\begin{cases}
Q_t w = 0 & \text{in } Q \\
|\nabla w| = 0 & \text{in } Q
\end{cases}$$

The definition of e containte in Q. Ma w(x,0) = 0 e quivoli w(x,t) = 0  $\forall (x,t) \in Q$ .

Oss. L'unicità delle soluzione vale anche se su OSZ è prescritte une conditione di Noumenn:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial n} = h \quad \text{su } \partial \Omega, t \in (0, +\infty)$$

no verifico per eserciso.