Отчет по заданию №2

Первая краевая задача для одномерного стационарного уравнения теплопроводности с кусочно-непрерывными коэффициентами.

Вариант: 2

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Постановка задачи

Нам необходимо найти решение обыкновенного дифференциального уравнения второго порядка с кусочно-непрерывными коэффициентами

$$(k(x)u'(x))' - q(x)u(x) = -f(x), 0 < x < 1,$$

и краевые условия:

$$u(0) = u_1$$
 , $u(1) = u_2$

$$k(x) \ge c_1 > 0$$
, $q(x) \ge 0$.

k(x), q(x), f(x) - кусочно-непрерывные функции, имеющие разрыв первого рода в точке x_0 .

В точке разрыва x_0 ставятся условия сопряжения:

$$[u] = 0, [k'u] = 0$$
 при $x = x_0$

Вариант 2:

 $x_0 = 0.525$ - точка разрыва

вид коэффициентов:

$$k_1(x) = e^{-x^2}$$
, $q_1(x) = x^2$, $f_1(x) = sin(x)$ при $x < x_0$,

$$k_2(x) = x$$
, $q_2(x) = x^2$, $f_2(x) = sin(x)$ при $x > x_0$,

значения u_1, u_2 :

$$u_1 = 0$$
, $u_2 = 1$,

точность $\varepsilon = 0.01$

Аналитическое решение модельной задачи

Аналитическое решение задачи можно построить, если заменить функции k(x), q(x), f(x) константами.

Рассмотрим модельную задачу с постоянными коэффициентами k,q,f:

$$ku'' - qu = -f$$

$$u(0) = 0, u(1) = 1$$

Тогда введем обозначения для коэффициентов:

$$k=k_{\ 1}(x_{\ 0})=k_{\ 1}$$
 , $q=q_{\ 1}(x_{\ 0})=q_{\ 1}$, $f=f_{\ 1}(x_{\ 0})=f_{\ 1}$ при $0 < x < x_{\ 0}$,

$$k = k_2(x_0) = k_2$$
, $q = q_2(x_0) = q_2$, $f = f_2(x_0) = f_2$ при $x_0 < x < 1$.

Общее решение задачи:

$$u = C_1 e^{\lambda_1 x} + C_2 e^{-\lambda_1 x} + \mu_1, \ 0 < x < x_0$$

$$u = C_3 e^{\lambda_2 x} + C_4 e^{-\lambda_2 x} + \mu_2$$
, $x_0 < x < 1$.

 μ_{1}, μ_{2} - частное решение неоднородного уравнения,

где
$$\mu_1 = \frac{f_1}{q_1}, \mu_2 = \frac{f_2}{q_2}$$

Как найти коэффициенты C_1, C_2, C_3, C_4 описано на стр.13("Приложение").

Численное решение задачи

На отрезке $0 \le x \le 1$ введем равномерную сетку

$$\omega = \{x_i = ih, i = 0, 1, ..., N, x_0 = 0, x_N = 1, h = 1/N\}$$

Заменим следующей разностной задачей

$$(ay_{\bar{x}})_{\hat{x},i} - d_{i}y_{i} = -\phi_{i}, 1 \le i \le N - 1$$

$$y_0 = \mu_{1}, y_1 = \mu_2$$

где
$$d_{i} = q(x_{i}), \phi_{i} = f(x_{i})$$

Запишем разностную производную

$$(ay_{\overline{x}})_{\widehat{x},i} = 1/h(a_{i+1}\frac{y_{i+1}-y_i}{h} - a_i\frac{y_i-y_{i-1}}{h})$$

Задача записывается в виде системы

$$C_{0}y_{0} - B_{0}y_{1} = f_{0}, i = 0$$

$$-A_{i}y_{i-1} + C_{i}y_{i} - B_{i}y_{i+1} = f_{i}, 1 \le i \le N$$

$$-A_{N}y_{N-1} + C_{N}y_{N} = f_{N}, i = N$$

Учтем,что

$$B_0 = A_N = 0$$
, $C_0 = C_N = 1$, $f_0 = \mu_1$, $f_N = \mu_2$, $f_i = \varphi_i$
 $A_i = \frac{k_i}{h^2}$, $B_i = \frac{k_{i+1}}{h^2}$, $C_i = A_i + B_i + d_i$, $1 \le i \le N - 1$

Эта задача может быть решена методом правой прогонки

1) прямой ход прогонки

$$\alpha_{i+1} = \frac{B_i}{C_i - \alpha_i A_i}$$
, $\beta_{i+1} = \frac{f_i + A_i \beta_i}{C_i - \alpha_i A_i}$, $i = 1, 2, ..., N - 1$

2) обратный ход прогонки

$$y_N = \beta_{N+1}$$

$$y_i = \alpha_{i+1}y_{i+1} + \beta_{i+1}, i = N-1, ..., 1, 0$$

Пример работы программы

1)Пример работы программы для немодельной задачи Start program! Enter N, please:

Model or no? Enter m,please:

no model	
$\mathbf{x} = 0$	

x = 0	$y_N[0] = 0$	$y_2N[0] = 0$	delta = 0
x = 0.1	$y_N[0.1] = 0.0947736$	$y_2N[0.1] = 0.0934821$	delta = 0.00129152
x = 0.2	$y_N[0.2] = 0.191404$	y_2N[0.2] = 0.188315	delta = 0.00308955
x = 0.3	$y_N[0.3] = 0.290899$	$y_2N[0.3] = 0.285459$	delta = 0.00544047
x = 0.4	$y_N[0.4] = 0.394448$	$y_2N[0.4] = 0.386035$	delta = 0.00841264
x = 0.5	$y_N[0.5] = 0.503558$	y_2N[0.5] = 0.491451	delta = 0.0121071
x = 0.6	$y_N[0.6] = 0.639291$	$y_2N[0.6] = 0.631853$	delta = 0.00743793
x = 0.7	$y_N[0.7] = 0.750855$	$y_2N[0.7] = 0.746413$	delta = 0.00444157
x = 0.8	$y_N[0.8] = 0.84502$	$y_2N[0.8] = 0.842582$	delta = 0.00243745
x = 0.9	$y_N[0.9] = 0.92676$	$y_2N[0.9] = 0.925723$	delta = 0.00103681
x = 1	y_N[1] = 1	y_2N[1] = 1	delta = 0

max delta = 0.0121071 > 0.01

New $N = 20$				
x = 0	$y_N[0] = 0$	$y_2N[0] = 0$	delta = 0	
x = 0.05	y_N[0.05] = 0.0466285	$y_2N[0.05] = 0.0463435$	delta = 0.000284952	
x = 0.1	y_N[0.1] = 0.0934821	$y_2N[0.1] = 0.0928521$	delta = 0.000629974	
x = 0.15	y_N[0.15] = 0.140672	y_2N[0.15] = 0.139635	delta = 0.00103705	
x = 0.2	y_N[0.2] = 0.188315	$y_2N[0.2] = 0.186806$	delta = 0.00150867	
x = 0.25	y_N[0.25] = 0.236533	$y_2N[0.25] = 0.234485$	delta = 0.00204788	
x = 0.3	y_N[0.3] = 0.285459	$y_2N[0.3] = 0.2828$	delta = 0.00265841	
x = 0.35	y_N[0.35] = 0.335239	$y_2N[0.35] = 0.331894$	delta = 0.00334479	
x = 0.4	$y_N[0.4] = 0.386035$	$y_2N[0.4] = 0.381923$	delta = 0.00411254	
x = 0.45	y_N[0.45] = 0.438034	$y_2N[0.45] = 0.433066$	delta = 0.00496845	
x = 0.5	y_N[0.5] = 0.491451	$y_2N[0.5] = 0.48553$	delta = 0.00592088	
x = 0.55	y_N[0.55] = 0.565469	$y_2N[0.55] = 0.560871$	delta = 0.00459807	
x = 0.6	y_N[0.6] = 0.631853	$y_2N[0.6] = 0.628292$	delta = 0.00356136	
x = 0.65	y_N[0.65] = 0.691834	$y_2N[0.65] = 0.689094$	delta = 0.00273982	
x = 0.7	y_N[0.7] = 0.746413	$y_2N[0.7] = 0.744331$	delta = 0.00208247	
x = 0.75	y_N[0.75] = 0.796426	$y_2N[0.75] = 0.794874$	delta = 0.00155173	
x = 0.8	y_N[0.8] = 0.842582	$y_2N[0.8] = 0.841463$	delta = 0.00111925	
x = 0.85	y_N[0.85] = 0.8855	$y_2N[0.85] = 0.884737$	delta = 0.000763235	
x = 0.9	y_N[0.9] = 0.925723	$y_2N[0.9] = 0.925257$	delta = 0.000466626	
x = 0.95	y_N[0.95] = 0.963742	$y_2N[0.95] = 0.963526$	delta = 0.000215863	
x = 1	y_N[1] = 1	y_2N[1] = 1	delta = 0	
max delta = 0.00592088 < 0.01				

```
2)Пример работы программы для модельной задачи
Start program! Enter N, please:
10
Model or no? Enter m,please:
model
x=0
      u[0] = 0
                        y[0] = 0
                                         delta = 0
x=0.1 u[0.1] = 0.108396 y[0.1] = 0.107654 delta = 0.000741417
x=0.2 \text{ u}[0.2] = 0.21058 \text{ y}[0.2] = 0.209097 \text{ delta} = 0.00148365
x=0.3 u[0.3] =0.306925 y[0.3] =0.304696 delta = 0.0022295
x=0.4 u[0.4] =0.39778 y[0.4] =0.394798 delta = 0.00298178
x=0.5 u[0.5] =0.483475 y[0.5] =0.479731 delta = 0.00374333
x=0.6 u[0.6] =0.591173 y[0.6] =0.595508 delta = 0.00433441
x=0.7 u[0.7] = 0.701637 y[0.7] = 0.704864 delta = 0.00322747
x=0.8 u[0.8] =0.806234 y[0.8] =0.808374 delta = 0.00214004
x=0.9 u[0.9] = 0.905514 y[0.9] = 0.906581 delta = 0.00106617
x=1
      u[1] =1
                                         delta = 0
                       y[1] = 1
max delta = 0.00433441 < 0.01
```

Исходный код программы

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <iostream>
#include <cmath>
#include <math.h>
using namespace std;
double x0 = 0.525; // точка разрыва
void progonka(double* x, double* y, double* k, double* q, double* fi, int N, int m) {
  double* alfa; // прогоночные коэффициенты
  double* beta;
  double* a; // диагональные элементы матрицы
  double* b;
  double* c:
  double h = 1.0 / N; // шаг
  //cout << "h =" << h << '\n';
  for (int i = 0; i < N + 1; i++) {
     x[i] = 0.0;
     y[i] = 0.0;
     k[i] = 0.0;
     q[i] = 0.0;
     fi[i] = 0.0;
  for (int i = 0; i < N + 1; i++) {
     x[i] = i * h;
  for (int i = 0; i < N + 1; i++) {
     if (m == 1) { // немодельная задача
        if (x[i] < x0) {
          k[i] = \exp(-x[i] * x[i]);
          q[i] = x[i] * x[i];
          fi[i] = sin(x[i]);
        }
        else {
          k[i] = x[i];
          q[i] = x[i] * x[i];
          fi[i] = sin(x[i]);
     } else { // модельная задача
        if (x[i] < x0) {
          k[i] = \exp(-x0 * x0);
          q[i] = x0 * x0;
          fi[i] = sin(x0);
        } else {
```

```
k[i] = x0;
           q[i] = x0 * x0;
           fi[i] = sin(x0);
        }
     }
  }
  alfa = new double[N + 2];
  beta = new double[N + 2];
  a = new double[N + 2];
  b = new double[N + 2];
  c = new double[N + 2];
  for (int i = 1; i < N; i++) {
     a[i] = k[i] / (h * h);
     //cout << "a[" << i << "]=" << a[i] << " " << '\n';
     b[i] = k[i + 1] / (h * h);
     //cout << "b[" << i << "]=" << b[i] << " " << '\n';
     c[i] = k[i] / (h * h) + k[i + 1] / (h * h) + q[i];
     //cout << "c[" << i << "]=" << c[i] << " " << '\n';
  }
  b[0] = 0;
  a[N] = 0;
  c[0] = c[N] = 1;
  fi[0] = 0; fi[N] = 1;
  alfa[1] = 0.0;
  beta[1] = 0.0;
  // прямой ход прогонки
  for (int i = 1; i < N; i++) {
     alfa[i + 1] = b[i] / (c[i] - a[i] * alfa[i]);
     beta[i + 1] = (fi[i] + a[i] * beta[i]) / (c[i] - alfa[i] * a[i]);
  }
  // обратный ход прогонки
  y[N] = 1;
  for (int i = N - 1; i \ge 0; i--) {
     y[i] = alfa[i + 1] * y[i + 1] + beta[i + 1];
  }
  delete[]a;
  delete[]b;
  delete∏c;
  delete[]alfa;
  delete[]beta;
void real_decision(double* u, int N) {
  double h = 1.0 / N;
  double* x;
  x = new double[N + 1];
  for (int i = 1; i < N + 1; i++) {
     x[i] = i * h;
  }
```

}

```
double k1 = \exp(-x0 * x0);
  double q1 = x0 * x0;
  double fi1 = sin(x0);
  double d1 = fi1 / q1; // частное решение
  double k2 = x0;
  double q2 = x0 * x0;
  double fi2 = sin(x0);
  double d2 = fi2 / q2;
  double lambda1 = sqrt(q1 / k1);
  double lambda2 = sqrt(q2 / k2);
  double A1 = \exp(-lambda1 * x0) - \exp(lambda1 * x0);
  double B1 = \exp(-2 * lambda2 + lambda2 * x0) - \exp(-lambda2 * x0);
  double D1 = d1 * (exp(lambda1 * x0) - 1) + exp(lambda2 * x0 - lambda2) * (1 - d2) + d2;
  double A2 = -k1 * (lambda1 * exp(lambda1 * x0) + lambda1 * exp(-lambda1 * x0));
  double B2 = k2 * (lambda2 * exp(-2 * lambda2 + lambda2 * x0) + lambda2 * exp(-lambda2
  double D2 = k1 * d1 * lambda1 * exp(lambda1 * x0) + k2 * lambda2 * exp(-lambda2 +
lambda2 * x0) * (1 - d2);
  double znam= A1 * B2 - B1 * A2;
  double const2 = (D1 * B2 - B1 * D2) /znam;
  double const4 = (A1 * D2 - A2 * D1) /znam;
  double const1 = -d1 - const2;
  double const3 = exp(-lambda2) * (1 - d2 - const4 * exp(-lambda2));
  u[0] = 0;
  u[N] = 1;
  for (int i = 1; i < N; i++) {
     if (x[i] < x0)
       u[i] = const1 * exp(lambda1 * x[i]) + const2 * exp(-lambda1 * x[i]) + d1;
     else
       u[i] = const3 * exp(lambda2 * x[i]) + const4 * exp(-lambda2 * x[i]) + d2;
  delete[] x;
double max delta(double* u1, double* u2, int N) {
  double Max = 0.0;
  for (int i = 0; i < N + 1; i++) {
     if (Max < abs(u1[i] - u2[i])) {
       Max = abs(u1[i] - u2[i]);
    }
  }
  return Max;
```

```
}
int main() {
        int N, m;
        double delta, maximum;
        double* q, * k, * y, * u, * x, * fi;
        cout << "Start program! Enter N, please:" << endl;</pre>
        cin >> N;
        double h = 1.0 / N; // шаг
        cout << "Model or no? Enter m,please: " << endl;
        cin >> m;
        if (m == 0) {
                cout << " model " << endl;
       }
        else {
                cout << "no model" << endl;
        while (N < 10000) {
               if (m == 0) {
                       u = new double[N + 1];
                       real_decision(u, N);
                       x = new double[N + 1];
                       y = new double[N + 1];
                       q = new double[N + 1];
                       k = new double[N + 1];
                       fi = new double[N + 1];
                       progonka(x, y, k, q, fi, N,m);
                       for (int i = 0; i < N + 1; i++) {
                               cout <<"x="<< x[i]<<" \ u[" << x[i] <<"] =" << u[i] <<" \ y[" << x[i] <<"] =" << y[i] <<" \ v[i] << |'' >< |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > |'' > 
delta = " << abs(y[i] - u[i]) << '\n';
                       }
                       delta = max_delta(u, y, N);
                       if (\max_{delta(u, y, N)} < 0.01) {
                               cout << "max delta = " << max_delta(u, y, N) << " < 0.01 " << '\n';
                               break;
                       }
                       else {
                               cout << "max delta = " << max_delta(u, y, N) << " > 0.01 " << '\n';
                               N = 2 * N;
                               cout << "New N = " << N << '\n';
                       }
                       delete[] x;
                       delete[] k;
                       delete[] q;
                       delete[] fi;
                       delete[] y;
                       delete[] u;
```

```
} else {
        maximum = 0;
       x = new double[N + 1];
       y = new double[N + 1];
        q = new double[N + 1];
        k = new double[N + 1];
        fi = new double[N + 1];
        progonka(x, y, k, q, fi, N,m);
        delete[] x;
        delete[] k;
       delete[] q;
        delete[] fi;
       x = \text{new double}[2*N + 1];
        q = new double[2*N + 1];
        k = new double[2*N + 1];
       fi = new double[2*N + 1];
        u = new double[2*N + 1];
        progonka(x, u, k, q, fi, 2*N,m);
       for (int i = 0; i < N + 1; i++) {
          cout <<" x = " << x[2*i] <<" y_N[" << x[2*i] <<"] = " << y[i] << " y_2N[" << x[2*i]
<< "] = " << u[2 * i] << " delta = " << abs(u[2 * i] - y[i]) << '\n';
          if (maximum < abs(u[2 * i] - y[i]))
             maximum = abs(u[2 * i] -y[i]);
        if (maximum < 0.01) {
          cout << "max delta = " << maximum << " < 0.01 " << '\n';
          break;
       }
       else {
          cout << "max delta = " << maximum << " > 0.01 " << '\n';
          N = 2*N;
          cout << "New N = " << N << '\n';
       }
        delete[] x;
        delete[] k;
        delete[] q;
        delete[] fi;
        delete[] y;
        delete[] u;
     }
  }
  return 0;
}
```

Приложение

$$\begin{array}{l} \frac{d}{dx}(\bar{k}\frac{du}{dx}) - \bar{q}u = -\bar{f} \\ |U(0) = 0, U(1) = 1 \\ \bar{k} = k_1(x_0) = k_1, \ \bar{q} = q_1(x_0) = q_1, \ \bar{f} = f_1(x_0) = f_1, \quad 0 < x < x_0 \\ \bar{k} = k_2(x_0) = k_2, \ \bar{q} = g_2(x_0) = g_2, \ \bar{f} = f_2(x_0) = f_2, \quad x_0 < x < 1 \\ \hline O \bar{v}_0 \text{ we presence} \\ U = U_0 \bar{v}_0 + U_{1200m} \\ |U_0 = Q_0 + Q_1 + Q_2 + Q_2 + Q_3 \\ |X_0 = Q_1 + Q_2 + Q_3 + Q_3 + Q_3 + Q_3 + Q_3 \\ |X_1 = Q_1 + Q_2 + Q_3 \\ |X_2 \lambda_2^2 + q_2 = Q_1, x_0 < x < 1 \\ |X_1 = Q_1 + Q_2 + Q_3 +$$

$$\begin{cases}
C_1 + C_2 + \frac{f_1}{f_2} = 0 \\
C_3 e^{\lambda_1 x_1} + C_4 e^{\lambda_1 x_2} + \frac{f_1}{f_2} = 1 \\
C_1 e^{\lambda_1 x_2} + C_2 e^{\lambda_1 x_3} + \frac{f_1}{f_1} = C_3 e^{\lambda_1 x_4} + C_4 e^{\lambda_1 x_4} + \frac{f_2}{f_2} \\
K_1 C_1 \lambda_1 e^{\lambda_1 x_4} - K_1 \lambda_1 C_2 e^{\lambda_1 x_4} = K_2 C_3 \lambda_2 e^{\lambda_1 x_4} - K_2 C_4 \lambda_2 e^{\lambda_2 x_4} \\
C_1 = -\frac{g_1}{g_1} - C_2 \\
C_3 = (1 - \frac{f_2}{g_1} - C_4 e^{\lambda_1}) e^{\lambda_2} \\
(-\frac{f_1}{g_1} - C_4) e^{\lambda_1 x_4} + C_4 e^{\lambda_1 x_4} e^{\lambda_1 x_4} e^{\lambda_1 x_4} + C_4 e^{\lambda_1 x_4} e^{\lambda_1 x_4} e^{\lambda_1 x_4} \\
K_1 (-\frac{f_1}{g_1} - C_2) \lambda_1 e^{\lambda_1 x_4} - K_1 \lambda_1 C_2 e^{\lambda_1 x_4} e^{\lambda_1 x_4} + C_4 e^{\lambda_1 x_4} e^{\lambda_1 x_4$$

$$A_{2} = -k, (\lambda_{1}e^{\lambda_{1}x_{0}} + \lambda_{2}e^{-\lambda_{1}x_{0}})$$

$$B_{2} = k_{2}(\lambda_{2}e^{\lambda_{2}(k_{0}-2)} + \lambda_{2}e^{-\lambda_{2}x_{0}})$$

$$D_{3} = \frac{f_{1}}{q_{1}}k_{1}\lambda_{1}e^{\lambda_{1}x_{0}} + k_{2}e^{-\lambda_{2}(k_{0}-1)}\lambda_{2}\cdot(1-\frac{f_{2}}{q_{2}})$$
Thougram $C_{2}A_{2}+C_{1}B_{2}=D_{2}$
Thougram enemony
$$C_{2}A_{1}+C_{1}B_{1}=P_{1}$$

$$C_{2}A_{1}+C_{1}B_{1}=P_{1}$$

$$C_{3}A_{1}+C_{4}B_{2}=D_{1}A_{2}$$

$$C_{4} = \frac{P_{2}A_{1}-D_{1}A_{2}}{A_{1}B_{2}-B_{1}A_{2}}$$

$$C_{5} = \frac{P_{1}B_{2}-D_{2}B_{1}}{A_{1}B_{2}-B_{1}A_{2}}$$
Beno mum, cmo:
$$C_{1} = -\frac{f_{1}}{q_{1}}-C_{2}$$

$$C_{3} = (1-\frac{f_{2}}{q_{2}}-C_{4}e^{-\lambda_{2}})e^{-\lambda_{2}}$$