Test 2 Evatir au derivate partiale

- 1) Betolvatie problema de valori où fernetie proprii prentre P.D. pt. (-1e") pe intervalul (0,0).
- 2) fix $E: C_0[-2,2] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $E(u) = \int_{-2}^{2} \left(\frac{1}{2}u(x) u(x)\sin x\right) dx$.
- a) Calculati $E'(u,v) = \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{E(u+tv) E(u)}{t}$ pt. $u,v \in C'[-2,2]$
- l) Jorieti problema Dirichlet (P.D.) a corri functionala energie este E. Aristat, $c\bar{a}$, does u este solution clause a energie este E. Aristat, $c\bar{a}$, does u este solution clause a energie este E. O. atrenci E'(u;v) = 0 + $v \in C_0'[-2,2]$.
- c) Aflati volutie P.D. de la b).

1) Folosiem teorema de la curs care ne asegurà cà valorile proprii pt. op. (-D) pe or multime deschisa is marginità sent

Dec, routom $\lambda > 0$ a. Γ P.D. $\int -\mu'' = \lambda \mu$, \hat{m} $(0, \pi)$ one cel putin o solutil nemula o.

-ルニームル (三) ルナイル=0

12+d=0 (=> 12=-d <0 (=) 1242=±iVA u = c, cos(VAx) + c2 sin (VAx), c, c, c2 = R $u(0) = C_{\Lambda}$, $u(\pi) = C_{\Lambda} cos(\pi \sqrt{d}) + (2 sin(\pi \sqrt{d}))$ =) $u(0) = u(\pi) = 0$, $(c_{\Lambda}(2) \neq (0, 0)$ C1=0 & sin (IIVA)=0 => C1=0 1 TIVA=RTI, RENT Deci de= k², kr1 = de= sin(kz).

2) a) $E'(u; v) = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{1}{t} \left\{ \int_{-2}^{2} \left(u' + tv' \right)^2 - \left(u + tv' \right) \sin x \right\} dx - \frac{1}{t} \left\{ \int_{-2}^{2} \left(u' + tv' \right)^2 - \left(u + tv' \right) \sin x \right\} dx$

 $-\int_{-2}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2} u^{12} - u \cdot seix\right) dx = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{1}{t} \int_{-2}^{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} u^{2} + t u' v' + \frac{2}{2} v^{12} - \frac{1}{2} u'' + \frac{1}{2} v'' + \frac{1}{$

- upen x - net seix - Lat + upin x Jdxy =

= $\lim_{t\to 0} \int \left[u'v' + \frac{t}{2}v'^2 - v\sin x\right]dx = \int \left(u'v' - v\sin x\right)dx$

 $\begin{cases} -\mu'' = \mu i \chi, & \chi \in (-2, 2) \\ \mu(-2) = \mu(2) = 0 \end{cases}$

u lote od. clasica => ue C2[-2,2] 1 Co[-2,2] i -u= pin x $-M'' = \min x | x | x |$ $= \sum_{i=1}^{2} -\int_{i}^{2} u'' r dx = \int_{i}^{2} r \sin x dx \Rightarrow$ $= \sum_{i=1}^{2} -\lambda |x|^{2} + \int_{i}^{2} u' r' dx = \int_{i}^{2} r \sin x dx \Rightarrow \int_{i}^{2} (u'r' - v \sin x) dx \Rightarrow$ $= \sum_{i=1}^{2} -2 -2 -2 -2 -2$ = E'(u; r) = 0. $C) - M'' = Min \times \Rightarrow -M' = -cosx + C_1 \Rightarrow M' = Cosx + C_1 \Rightarrow$

11(2) = pin2-2 C1+C2 } -> => M = seinx - C1 X+ C21 M(-2) =- sin 2 + 2CA + CZ 1 =) $C_2 = 0$ =) $C_1 = \frac{\sin^2 2}{2}$ M(-2) = M(2) = 0

2- sen 2 + 2 C1 + C2 = 0

le (x) = senx - sen2 x, +xe[-2,2].