

$$\frac{d^2 \phi}{dx^2} = 4\pi G \rho(x)$$

$$\phi(0) = 5$$

$$\phi(3) = 7$$

$$\rho(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \in (1, 2) \\ 0, & x \notin (1, 2) \end{cases}$$

$$\int_0^3 \phi'' v \, dx = \int_0^3 4\pi G \rho(x) v \, dx$$

$$\underbrace{[\phi v]_0^3}_0 - \int_0^3 \phi' v' \, dx = \int_0^3 4\pi G \rho(x) v \, dx$$

$$- \int_0^3 \phi' v' \, dx = \int_0^3 4\pi G \rho(x) \cdot v \, dx$$

$$\phi(x) = \bar{\phi}(x) + \omega(x)$$

~~$$\phi(x) = \bar{\phi}(x) + \omega(x)$$~~

$$\bar{\phi}(x) = 5 + \frac{2}{3}x$$

Step 2

$$\omega(0) = \omega(3) = 0$$

$$\omega(x) = \phi(x) - \bar{\phi}(x) :$$

$$- \int_0^3 \omega' v' \, dx = 4\pi G \int_0^3 v \cdot \rho(x) \, dx + \int_0^3 \hat{\phi} v' \, dx$$

$$B(\omega, v) = - \int_0^3 \omega' v' \, dx$$

$$L(v) = 4\pi G \int_1^2 v \, dx$$

$$\bar{L}(v) = 4\pi G \int_1^2 v \, dx + \int_0^3 \hat{\phi} v' \, dx$$

Funckcje testowe

$$\varphi_0(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x_1 - x}{x_1 - x_0} & x \in [x_0, x_1) \\ 0 & x \in [x_1, x_2] \end{cases}$$

$$\varphi_i(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x - x_{i-1}}{x_i - x_{i-1}} & , \quad x \in [x_{i-1}, x_i) \\ \frac{x_{i+1} - x}{x_{i+1} - x_i} & , \quad x \in [x_i, x_{i+1}] \end{cases} \quad i = 1, \dots, n-1$$

$$\varphi_n(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \in [x_{n-2}, x_{n-1}) \\ \frac{x - x_{n-1}}{x_n - x_{n-1}} & x \in [x_{n-1}, x_n] \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} B(e_1, e_1) & \dots & B(e_{n-1}, e_1) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ B(e_1, e_{n-1}) & \dots & B(e_{n-1}, e_{n-1}) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \omega_1 \\ \vdots \\ \omega_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} L(e_1) \\ \vdots \\ L(e_{n-1}) \end{bmatrix}$$

Przybliżenie:

$$\varphi(x) = \tilde{\varphi}(x) + \sum_{i=0}^n \omega_i e_i$$