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۹۲۱۰۲۸۴۶ - ریاضی گسسته - استار بنایی - تمرین ۱

(۱) نشان دهید ساله‌ی زیر دارای معادله‌ی حقیقی است.

$$y'' + \lambda y = 0$$

$$2y(0) - y(1) = 0$$

$$2y'(0) + y'(1) = 0$$

$$\lambda = 0 \Rightarrow y'' = 0 \Rightarrow y = kx \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} y = 0 \\ 2y'(0) + y'(1) = 0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow k = 0 \Rightarrow y = 0 \quad \text{I}$$

$$\lambda > 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = k^2 \quad k > 0$$

II

$$y'' + k^2 y = 0 \Rightarrow y = C_1 \cos kx + C_2 \sin kx$$

$$2y(0) - y(1) = 0 \Rightarrow 2C_1 - C_1 \cos k - C_2 \sin k = 0$$

$$2y'(0) + y'(1) = 0 \Rightarrow 2kC_2 + C_1 k \sin k + C_2 k \cos k = 0$$

$$k \neq 0 \Rightarrow 2C_1 - C_1 \cos k - C_2 \sin k = 0$$

$$2C_2 + C_1 \sin k + C_2 \cos k = 0$$

$$2(C_1 + C_2) + \sin k (C_1 + C_2) + \cos k (C_2 - C_1) = 0$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} C_1 = -C_2 \\ C_2 = C_1 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow C_1 = C_2 = 0 \Rightarrow y = 0 \quad \text{III}$$

$$\lambda < 0 \quad \lambda = -k^2 \quad k > 0$$

$$y = C_1 \sinh kx + C_2 \cosh kx$$

$$2C_2 - C_1 \sinh k - C_2 \cosh k = 0$$

$$2kC_1 + C_1 k \cosh k + C_2 k \sinh k = 0 \Rightarrow k \neq 0 \Rightarrow 2C_1 + C_1 \cosh k + C_2 \sinh k = 0$$

$$+ \frac{2}{k}, \quad 2(C_1 + C_2) + \sinh k (C_2 - C_1) + \cosh k (C_1 - C_2) = 0$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} C_1 + C_2 = 0 \\ C_1 - C_2 = 0 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow C_1 = C_2 = 0 \Rightarrow y = 0 \quad \text{III}$$

اگر λ حقیقی و غیر صفر باشد

۲) نشان دهید که برای استواری با شرایط مرزی خود همی است.

$$(py')' + (q + \lambda r)y = 0$$

$$y(a) = y(b), \quad y'(a) = y'(b), \quad p(a) = p(b)$$

$$(py')' + (q + \lambda r)y = 0 \quad u, v \text{ دو جواب از معادله استواری با شرایط مرزی بالا}$$

$$uL(v) - vL(u) = u \frac{d}{dx} \left(p \frac{dv}{dx} \right) + uq v - v \frac{d}{dx} \left(p \frac{du}{dx} \right) - vqu$$

$$\Rightarrow uL(v) - vL(u) = \frac{d}{dx} \left[p \left(u \frac{dv}{dx} - v \frac{du}{dx} \right) \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_a^b uL(v) - vL(u) = p \left(u \frac{dv}{dx} - v \frac{du}{dx} \right) \Big|_a^b$$

$$= p(b) (u(b) v'(b) - v(b) u'(b)) - p(a) (u(a) v'(a) - v(a) u'(a))$$

$$\begin{aligned} p(a) &= p(b) \\ u(a) &= u(b) \\ u'(a) &= u'(b) \end{aligned}$$

$$p(a) (u(a) v'(a) - v(a) u'(a) - u(a) v'(a) + v(a) u'(a))$$

$$= 0 \quad \Rightarrow \text{معادله استواری با شرایط مرزی خود همی است.}$$

۳) تابع $f(x)$ که در فاصله $[1, 1]$ تعریف شده است را در نظر بگیرید. سطح این تابع (پهنای فضا)

۴) یک چند جمله‌ای لگرانژ بنویسید:

$$f(x) = x^2 + x - 1 \quad [-1, 1]$$

$$y_{n+1}$$

$$c_k = \frac{\langle f, p_k \rangle}{\langle p_k, p_k \rangle} = \frac{2k+1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 (x^2 + x - 1) p_k(x) dx$$

$$\begin{cases} p_0 = 1 \\ p_1 = x \\ p_2 = \frac{1}{2}(3x^2 - 1) \end{cases}$$

$$c_0 = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 -dx = -1 \quad c_1 = \frac{3}{2} \int_{-1}^1 (x^3 + x^2 - x) dx = 1, \quad c_2 = \frac{5}{4} \int_{-1}^1 (3x^4 + 3x^3 - 3x^2 - x) dx$$

$$= \frac{5}{4} \left[\frac{3}{5} (1+1) - \frac{4}{3} (1+1) + 2 \right] = \frac{5}{4} \left(\frac{6}{5} - \frac{8}{3} + \frac{2}{15} \right) = \frac{5}{4} \times \frac{8}{15} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$f(x) \approx -1 + x + \frac{1}{3}(3x^2 - 1) = x^2 + x - \frac{4}{3} \quad \leftarrow \text{پهنای فضا}$$

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۴- توابع f و g در بازه $[a, b]$ فقط از نوع صفر هستند. ناسازی سوارتز را اثبات کنید.

$$|\langle f, g \rangle| \leq \|f\| \cdot \|g\| \quad \text{رضی, } \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, f + \alpha g$$

ناسازی درست است. $\Rightarrow \langle f, g \rangle = 0$ اگر

$\langle f, g \rangle \neq 0 \Rightarrow f \neq 0, g \neq 0$

$$\lambda = \frac{|\langle f, g \rangle|}{\langle f, g \rangle} \quad |\lambda| = 1$$

$$0 \leq \left| \frac{\lambda f}{\|f\|} - \frac{g}{\|g\|} \right|^2 = |\lambda|^2 \frac{\|f\|^2}{\|f\|^2} - 2 \left(\left\langle \frac{\lambda f}{\|f\|}, \frac{g}{\|g\|} \right\rangle \right) + \frac{\|g\|^2}{\|g\|^2}$$

$$= 2 - 2 \frac{\lambda \langle f, g \rangle}{\|f\| \|g\|} \Rightarrow |\langle f, g \rangle| = \lambda \langle f, g \rangle \leq \|f\| \cdot \|g\|$$

$$\Rightarrow |\langle f, g \rangle| \leq \|f\| \cdot \|g\|$$

۵- برای توابع $f, g \in C[a, b]$ ثابت کنید: $\|f+g\| \leq \|f\| + \|g\|$

$$\|f+g\|^2 = \langle f+g, f+g \rangle = \|f\|^2 + \|g\|^2 + 2\langle f, g \rangle$$

برای نشان

$$\|f+g\| \leq \|f\| + \|g\|$$

$$\rightarrow \|f+g\|^2 \leq (\|f\| + \|g\|)^2$$

$$\cancel{\|f\|^2} + \cancel{\|g\|^2} + 2\langle f, g \rangle \leq \cancel{\|f\|^2} + \cancel{\|g\|^2} + 2\|f\| \cdot \|g\|$$

$$|\langle f, g \rangle| \leq \|f\| \cdot \|g\|$$

قضیه بزرگوار
برای هر دو بردار

6) Find all the eigenvalues and the corresponding eigenfunctions: ($\lambda > 0$)

$$a) \quad y'' + \lambda y = 0, \quad \begin{cases} y(0) = 0 \\ y(1) + h y'(1) = 0, \quad h > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\lambda > 0, \quad \lambda = k^2$$

$$y = C_1 \cos kx + C_2 \sin kx$$

$$y(0) = 0 \Rightarrow C_1 = 0$$

$$y(1) + h y'(1) = 0 \Rightarrow C_2 \sin k + h C_2 k \cos k = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow C_2 \neq 0 \quad \sin k + h k \cos k = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+h^2 k^2}} \sin k + \frac{h k}{\sqrt{1+h^2 k^2}} \cos k = 0$$

$$\sin \beta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+h^2 k^2}} \quad \sin \beta \sin k + \cos \beta \cos k = 0 \Rightarrow \cos(k - \beta) = 0$$

$$\cos \beta = \frac{h k}{\sqrt{1+h^2 k^2}} \Rightarrow k - \beta = \frac{(2n-1)\pi}{2} \Rightarrow k = \frac{(2n-1)\pi}{2} + \arcsin \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+h^2 k^2}}$$

$$(برای مقادیر دیگر) \quad k_n = \frac{2n-1}{2} \pi \Rightarrow \lambda_n = \left(\frac{2n-1}{2} \pi \right)^2$$

$$y_n = C_n \sin \frac{2n-1}{2} \pi x \quad \text{برای مقادیر دیگر}$$

$$b) \quad y^{(iv)} - \lambda y = 0 \quad y(0) = y'(0) = 0 \quad y(L) = y'(L) = 0$$

$$\lambda > 0 \quad \lambda = k^4$$

$$y = C_1 \cos kx + C_2 \sin kx$$

$$y(0) = 0 \Rightarrow C_1 = 0$$

$$y(L) = 0 \Rightarrow C_2 \sin kL = 0 \quad C_2 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \sin kL = 0 \Rightarrow kL = n\pi$$

$$y''(0) = 0 \Rightarrow y''(L) = 0 \Rightarrow \sin kL = 0 \Rightarrow kL = n\pi \Rightarrow k_n = \frac{n\pi}{L} \Rightarrow \lambda_n = \left(\frac{n\pi}{L}\right)^4$$

$$y_n = C_n \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{L}x\right)$$

7) Find the eigenvalues and the eigenfunctions of the following eigenvalue problem.

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left[x \frac{dy}{dx} \right] + \frac{\lambda}{x} y = 0 \quad 1 < x < e$$

$$a) \quad y(1) = y(e) = 0$$

$$b) \quad y(1) = y'(e) = 0$$

$$c) \quad y'(1) = y'(e) = 0$$

$$x = e^t$$

$$0 < t < 1$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left[e^t \frac{dy}{dt} \times \frac{1}{e^t} \right] + \frac{\lambda}{e^t} y = 0$$

$$t = \ln x$$

$$\frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{dx}{dt} \left[\frac{dy}{dt} \right] + \frac{\lambda}{e^t} y = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{e^t} \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} + \frac{\lambda}{e^t} y = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} + \lambda y = 0$$

$$c) y'(0) = y'(1) = 0$$

$$\lambda = k^2 > 0, \quad k > 0$$

$$y = c_1 \cos kt + c_2 \sin kt$$

$$y' = -c_1 k \sin kt + c_2 k \cos kt$$

$$y'(0) = 0 \Rightarrow c_2 = 0$$

$$y'(1) = 0 \Rightarrow c_1 k \sin k = 0 \Rightarrow \sin k = n\pi$$

$$\Rightarrow k_n = n\pi \Rightarrow \lambda_n = (n\pi)^2$$

$$y_n = c_n \cos n\pi t$$

$$\lambda = 0$$

$$y = c_1 + c_2 t$$

$$\Rightarrow y' = c_2 \Rightarrow c_2 = 0$$

constant function

$$\Rightarrow y = c_1$$

$$\lambda = -k^2 < 0, \quad k > 0$$

$$y = c_1 \sinh kt + c_2 \cosh kt$$

$$y' = c_1 k \cosh kt + c_2 k \sinh kt$$

$$y'(0) = 0 \Rightarrow c_1 = 0$$

$$y'(1) = 0 \Rightarrow c_2 k \sinh k = 0 \Rightarrow c_2 = 0 \quad (k \neq 0) \Rightarrow \text{trivial solution}$$

8) consider the regular Sturm-Liouville problem below:

$$(py')' + (q + \lambda r)y = 0 \quad a < x < b$$

$$a_1 y(a) + a_2 y'(a) = 0, \quad b_1 y(b) + b_2 y'(b) = 0$$

where $p(x)$ and $q(x)$ are positive on the interval (a, b) .

show that if the conditions $q(x) \leq 0$ ($a \leq x \leq b$) and

$a_1, a_2 \leq 0$, $b_1, b_2 \geq 0$ are satisfied then the eigenvalues of the real-valued eigenfunctions should be positive.

$$q(x) > 0 \Rightarrow q(x) = 0$$

$$q(x) \leq 0$$

$$a, a_2 - b, b_2 \leq 0$$

$$(py)' + (q + \lambda r)y = 0$$

$$x^4 \quad y(py)' + (q + \lambda r)y^2 = 0$$

$$-p'yy' - p(y')^2 - pyy'' + p(y')^2 - qy^2 - \lambda ry^2 = 0$$

$$\int_a^b \Rightarrow -p yy' \Big|_a^b + \int_a^b [p(y')^2 - qy^2] dx - \lambda \int_a^b y^2 r dx = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{-p yy' \Big|_a^b + \int_a^b [p(y')^2 - qy^2] dx}{\int_a^b y^2 r dx}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{p(a)y(a)y'(a) - p(b)y(b)y'(b) + \int_a^b [p(y')^2] dx}{\int_a^b y^2 r dx + \dots}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{p(a)y(a)\left(-\frac{a_1}{a_2}\right)y'(a) - p(b)y(b)\left(-\frac{b_1}{b_2}\right)y'(b) + \int_a^b [p(y')^2] dx}{\int_a^b y^2 r dx + \dots}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda \geq 0$$

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