

$$(1) -k(x)u'(x)=0 \quad (2) u(2)=3 \quad (3) u'(0)+u(0)=20$$

$$(4) k(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \\ 2, & x \in \langle 1; 2 \rangle \end{cases}$$

1° Dokonujemy podstawienia $w = u - 3$, wtedy

$$\frac{dw}{dx} = \frac{du}{dx} \wedge \frac{d^2 w}{dx^2} = \frac{d^2 u}{dx^2} \wedge w(2) = 0 \wedge w'(0) + w(0) = 20$$

$$\wedge -k(x)w'(x) = 0$$

2° Niech $v(x)$ będzie testową taką, że $v(2) = 0$, wtedy

$$-k(x)v(x)w'(x) = 0$$

$$-\int_0^2 k(x)v(x)w'(x) dx = 0$$

$$\int_0^2 k(x)v(x)w'(x) dx + k(0)v(0)w(0) - k(2)v(2)w(2) = 0$$

$$\int_0^2 k(x)v(x)w'(x) dx + v(0)(17 - w(0)) = 0$$

$$\int_0^2 k(x)v(x)w'(x) dx - v(0)w(0) = -17w(0)$$

$$B(w, v) = L(v)$$

$w \approx \sum_{j=1}^N w_j e_j$, $v \approx \sum_{j=1}^N v_j e_j$, wstawmy to do równania liniowego

$$B\left(\sum_{j=1}^N w_j e_j, \sum_{j=1}^N v_j e_j\right) = L\left(\sum_{j=1}^N v_j e_j\right)$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^N B(e_i, e_j) w_j = L(e_i), \quad i = 1, \dots, N$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} B(e_1, e_1) & B(e_2, e_1) & \dots & B(e_N, e_1) \\ B(e_1, e_2) & B(e_2, e_2) & \dots & B(e_N, e_2) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ B(e_1, e_N) & B(e_2, e_N) & \dots & B(e_N, e_N) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ \vdots \\ w_N \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} L(e_1) \\ L(e_2) \\ \vdots \\ L(e_N) \end{bmatrix}$$