1) — краевал задана (задана Диричеле)
па границе области задана значения санной
клизвестной функции

(ееть стацианарнае задана теппопроводности (нет т) и на пранице задана тешпература)

2) I tralball 3. (3agana leimana)

na reannuse zagana normaninale neorgh. Heuzh. op-nur

(no reannuse zagan mennobas norman)

3) II traeban zagana

ка границе заданы конбинации лин. сашой др-ин и её производной

(na reaseuse usurpreseuse menua no zakony Haorona)

y I u I penneur equiconb.

Т: «надо проверия корректность постановки задани (соотношение шется правой частью ур-и и условий — условие разрешенности келенано)

• решение с точностью до аддихивной посточний

$$\Delta T - \frac{\Omega T}{\Omega r} = 0 \qquad \frac{\Omega^2 T}{\Omega \alpha^2} - \frac{\Omega T}{\Omega r} = 0$$

Benomorar:

$$\frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial \alpha^2} + \lambda \dot{X} = 0$$

$$\lambda_n = \frac{n^2 \, f^2}{\ell^2} \qquad \dot{X}_n = \cos \frac{n \, f_n}{a}$$

$$\frac{\partial \dot{X}}{\partial \alpha} \Big|_{\alpha=0} = 0 \qquad \dot{\lambda}_0 = 0 \qquad \dot{\lambda}_0 = \underline{A}$$

$$T = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n(r) \chi_n(\alpha) \qquad C_n = \frac{(T, \chi_n)}{\|\alpha x_n\|^2} \qquad \|\alpha_n\|^2 = \int_0^{\infty} \chi_n^2 d\alpha = \frac{\alpha}{2}$$

$$(T, \chi_n) = T_n$$

$$\int_{0}^{a} \left(\frac{\partial^{2}T}{\partial \alpha^{2}} - \frac{\partial T}{\partial \tau}\right) \times d\alpha = 0$$

$$\int_{0}^{a} \frac{\partial^{2}T}{\partial \alpha^{2}} \times d\alpha = -\frac{\partial T}{\partial \tau} = 0$$

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$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{290(-1)^n}{k(\lambda n - \alpha)^2} e^{-\frac{\alpha}{2}t} \cdot \cos \frac{n \ln \alpha}{\alpha} = \frac{290e^{-\frac{\alpha}{2}t}}{k \alpha} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{\frac{n^2 \pi^2}{\alpha^2}} \cdot \omega \cdot \sin \frac{n \ln \alpha}{\alpha} = \frac{290e^{-\frac{\alpha}{2}t}}{k \alpha} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2 \pi^2} \cdot d\alpha = \frac{290e^{-\frac{\alpha}{2}t}}{k \alpha} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2 \pi^2} \cdot d\alpha = \frac{290e^{-\frac{\alpha}{2}t}}{k \alpha} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(n^2 - \frac{\alpha}{2}t)^2} \cdot \frac{d\alpha}{\alpha} = \frac{290e^{-\frac{\alpha}{2}t}}{k \alpha} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(n^2 - \frac{\alpha}{2}t)^2} \cdot \frac{d\alpha}{\alpha} = \frac{290e^{-\frac{\alpha}{2}t}}{k \alpha} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(n^2 - \frac{\alpha}{2}t)^2} \cdot \frac{d\alpha}{\alpha} = \frac{290e^{-\frac{\alpha}{2}t}}{k \alpha} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(n^2 - \frac{\alpha}{2}t)^2} \cdot \frac{d\alpha}{\alpha} = \frac{290e^{-\frac{\alpha}{2}t}}{k \alpha} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(n^2 - \frac{\alpha}{2}t)^2} \cdot \frac{d\alpha}{\alpha} = \frac{290e^{-\frac{\alpha}{2}t}}{k \alpha} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(n^2 - \frac{\alpha}{2}t)^2} \cdot \frac{d\alpha}{\alpha} = \frac{290e^{-\frac{\alpha}{2}t}}{k \alpha} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(n^2 - \frac{\alpha}{2}t)^2} \cdot \frac{d\alpha}{\alpha} = \frac{290e^{-\frac{\alpha}{2}t}}{k \alpha} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(n^2 - \frac{\alpha}{2}t)^2} \cdot \frac{d\alpha}{\alpha} = \frac{290e^{-\frac{\alpha}{2}t}}{k \alpha} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(n^2 - \frac{\alpha}{2}t)^2} \cdot \frac{d\alpha}{\alpha} = \frac{290e^{-\frac{\alpha}{2}t}}{k \alpha} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(n^2 - \frac{\alpha}{2}t)^2} \cdot \frac{d\alpha}{\alpha} = \frac{290e^{-\frac{\alpha}{2}t}}{k \alpha} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(n^2 - \frac{\alpha}{2}t)^2} \cdot \frac{d\alpha}{\alpha} = \frac{290e^{-\frac{\alpha}{2}t}}{k \alpha} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(n^2 - \frac{\alpha}{2}t)^2} \cdot \frac{d\alpha}{\alpha} = \frac{290e^{-\frac{\alpha}{2}t}}{k \alpha} = \frac{290e^{-\frac{\alpha}{2}t}}{k \alpha} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(n^2 - \frac{\alpha}{2}t)^2} \cdot \frac{d\alpha}{\alpha} = \frac{290e^{-\frac{\alpha}{2}t}}{k \alpha} = \frac{29$$

$$\frac{1}{\ln x} = \frac{20}{k(\lambda_{n}-\lambda)} (-1)^{n} \left(e^{-\lambda T} - e^{-\lambda_{n}T}\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{\ln x} = \frac{20}{k(\lambda_{n}-\lambda)} \left(1 - e^{-\lambda_{n}T}\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{\ln x} = \frac{20}{k(\lambda_{n}-\lambda)}$$

$$\frac{2900}{k(n^2-\frac{n^2+1}{n^2})}n^2$$

$$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{\pi}{n^2}\right) = \left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right)^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k$$