

حل معادل معوج بمتغير واحد

• الخطوات لحل معادل معوج بمتغير واحد هي:

$$u_{tt} = c^2 u_{xx} \quad \text{for } x \in L, t > 0$$

$$u(x, 0) = f(x) \quad u_t(x, 0) = g(x)$$

$$u(0, t) = \phi(t) \quad u(L, t) = \psi(t) \quad \text{for } t > 0$$

$$u = (c\phi)(x) - (c\psi)(x) + \frac{1}{2} \int_{-c}^c \{u(x+ct) + u(x-ct)\} dt \quad \text{فقط في}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} = c \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \right)$$

$$u_{tt} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = c^2 (u_{zz} - 2u_{xz} + u_{vv})$$

$$(10-11) u_{xx} = u_{zz} + 2u_{xz} + u_{vv} \quad (10-11) \frac{1}{2} = (10-11)$$

$$u_{tt} - c^2 u_{xx} = -4c^2 u_{vv} = 0 \Rightarrow u_{vv} = 0$$

$$u = \phi(v) + \psi(z) \quad \text{ناتج مدار دائري هوائي مفروم}$$

$$u(x, 0) = \phi(x) + \psi(x) = f(x)$$

$$u_t \Big|_{t=0} = \phi_v \cdot v + \psi_z \cdot z \Big|_{t=0} = c(\phi_x + \psi_x) = g(x) \quad \leftarrow$$

$$\phi(x) + \psi(x) = C(x) + k, \quad C(x) = \frac{1}{c} \int g(x) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} f(x) + \psi(x) = f(x) \\ f(x) - \psi(x) = g(x) + k \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} \psi(x) = \frac{1}{2}(f(x) + g(x)) + \frac{1}{2}k \\ \psi(x) = \frac{1}{2}(f(x) - g(x)) - k \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore u(x,t) = \frac{1}{2} \{ f(x+ct) + f(x-ct) \} + \frac{1}{2} \{ g(x+ct) - g(x-ct) \}$$

$$u(x,t) = \frac{1}{2} (f(ct) - f(-ct)) + \frac{1}{2} (g(ct) - g(-ct)) = 0$$

$$f(-ct) = -f(ct) \quad g(-ct) = g(ct) = \frac{g(ct) - g(-ct)}{2}$$

$$u(L,t) = \frac{1}{2} \{ f(L+ct) + f(L-ct) \} + \frac{1}{2} \{ g(L+ct) - g(L-ct) \}$$

$$f(L+ct) + f(L-ct) = 0$$

$$f(2L+\alpha) = -f(-\alpha) = f(\alpha)$$

$$g(2L+\alpha) = g(\alpha)$$

$$\Rightarrow u(x,t) = \frac{1}{2} \{ f^*(x+ct) + f^*(x-ct) \} + \frac{1}{2} \{ g^*(x+ct) - g^*(x-ct) \}$$

• $\alpha < L$, $f(x)$ (وجز $f^*(x)$) $\rightarrow f(x)$, $f(x) \rightarrow f^*(x)$

$$\text{Ex) } u_{tt} = 4u_{xx}$$

$$u(x,0) = x, \quad u_t(x,0) = 4x + 6x^2$$

$$u(0,t) = 0, \quad u(7,t) = 0, \quad u(5,19) = ?$$

$$u(x,t) = \frac{1}{2} \{ f^*(x+2t) + f^*(x-2t) \} + \frac{1}{2} \{ G^*(x+2t) - G^*(x-2t) \}$$

$$\text{exp } \int \mu^* G^*, \quad f(x) = x, \quad 0 < x < 17 \quad \text{exp } \int \mu^* f^* \text{exp } \int \mu^* G^*$$

$$G = \frac{1}{2} \int (4x + 6x^2) dx = x^2 + 3x^3$$

Ans

$$u(5,19) = \frac{1}{2} \{ f^*(43) + f^*(-33) \} + \frac{1}{2} \{ G^*(43) - G^*(-33) \}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \{ f^*(34+9) - f^*(34-1) \} + \frac{1}{2} \{ G^*(9) - G^*(-1) \}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \{ f^*(9) - f^*(-1) \} + \frac{1}{2} \{ G^*(9) - G^*(-1) \}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (f(9) + f(1)) + \frac{1}{2} (G(9) - G(1))$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (9+1) + \frac{1}{2} (81 + 729 - 1 - 1) = 409$$

سُلَيْمَان حِمَّا:

سیورت مل مارن خنک هنری پلیمری را که تولید مکرر می‌شود:

$$u_t - c^2 u_{xx} = F(x, t) \quad , \quad 0 < x < l$$

$$u(x_0) = f(x) \quad , \quad t > 0$$

$$U(0,t) = P(t)$$

$$u(l,t) = q(t)$$

(+)

فریمان از این میانج میگذرد که این اتفاق از این نظر میگذرد که

$$U = V - \epsilon W$$

$$w = \frac{q(t) - p(t)}{l} x + p(t)$$

$$V_t - c^2 V_{xx} = F(x, t) \quad ; \quad 0 \leq x \leq l$$

$$V(x_0) = f(x) \quad \text{when } x \leq l, +\infty$$

$$u(0,t) = 0$$

$$u(\ell+) = 0$$

$$F_i = F + \frac{q_i - p_i}{l} x - p'$$

$$f_1 = f - \frac{g(o) - p(o)}{\ell} \cdot x - p(o)$$

ما قدر بـ شـرـاطـرـزـيـ وـعـلـمـيـ طـبـ، هـمـ حـوـلـرـاـبـهـ مـرـبـعـيـ حـيـ لـنـمـ

$$V(x,t) = \sum_{n \geq 1} G_n(t) \sin \frac{n\pi}{L} x$$

$$U_t - U_{xx} = x^2 - t \quad \text{for } n \geq 1, t \geq 0$$

$$U(x, 0) = 2x \quad 0 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$U(0, t) = t, \quad U(1, t) = 2t + 1$$

$$W(x, t) = (1+t)x + t \rightarrow U = V + W$$

$$V_t - V_{xx} = x^2 - x - t - 1$$

$$V(x, 0) = x, \quad 0 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$V(0, t) = V(1, t) = 0$$

$$\text{let: } V(x, t) = \sum_{n \geq 1} C_n(t) \sin nx$$

$$\Rightarrow V_t - V_{xx} = \sum_{n \geq 1} (C_n + n^2 \pi^2 C_n) \sin nx = x^2 - x - t - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow C_n + n^2 \pi^2 C_n = 2 \int_0^1 (x^2 - x - t - 1) \sin nx \, dx = C_1 t + C_2$$

$$C_1 = \frac{2}{n\pi} (1 + (-1)^{n+1}), \quad C_2 = \left(\frac{4}{n^3 \pi^3} + \frac{2}{n\pi} \right) ((-1)^n - 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow C_n(t) = a_n e^{-n^2 \pi^2 t} + C_n^*(t)$$

$$C_n^*(t) = \frac{C_1 t}{1 + n^2 \pi^2} + \frac{C_2}{n^2 \pi^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow V(x, t) = \sum \left(a_n e^{-n^2 \pi^2 t} + \frac{C_1 t}{1 + n^2 \pi^2} + \frac{C_2}{n^2 \pi^2} \right) \sin nx$$

$$V(x, 0) = 0 \Rightarrow \sum \left(a_n + \frac{C_2}{n^2 \pi^2} \right) \sin nx = x$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n = \frac{-c_2}{n^2\pi^2} + 2 \int_0^1 x \sin nx dx = \frac{2}{n\pi} (-1)^{n+1} - \frac{c_2}{n^2\pi^2}$$

$$\text{en) } \frac{u_t}{x} - u = 2x^2 t, \quad 0 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$u(x,0) = \cos \frac{3\pi}{2} x, \quad 0 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$u(0,t) = 1, \quad u_x(1,t) = \frac{3\pi}{2} t, \quad \text{oder } u = V - v$$

$$u(x,t) = V(x,t) + \frac{3\pi}{2} x + 1 \quad \text{oder } u = V + v$$

$$\Rightarrow V_t - V_{xx} = 2x^2 t, \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1 \quad \text{oder } V = (t, x) V$$

$$V(x,0) = \cos \frac{3\pi}{2} x - \frac{3\pi}{2} x - 1, \quad 0 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$V(0,t) = 0, \quad V_x(1,t) = 0 \quad \text{oder } V = v$$

$$V(x,t) = \sum_{n \geq 1} C_n(t) \sin \frac{(2n-1)\pi}{2} x \quad \text{oder } V = \sum_{n \geq 1} C_n(t) \sin k_n x$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n \geq 1} (C_n + k_n^2 C_n) \sin k_n x = 2x^2 t \quad \text{oder } C_n + k_n^2 C_n = 2 \int_0^1 x^2 t \sin k_n x dx$$

$$\Rightarrow C_n + k_n^2 C_n = 2 \int_0^1 x^2 t \sin k_n x dx = \frac{8}{k_n^3} (k_n \sin k_n - 1) \quad \text{oder } C_n + k_n^2 C_n = \frac{8}{k_n^3} (k_n \sin k_n - 1)$$

$$\text{oder } C_n + k_n^2 C_n = \frac{8}{k_n^3} (k_n \sin k_n - 1) \quad \text{oder } C_n + k_n^2 C_n = \frac{8}{k_n^3} (k_n \sin k_n - 1)$$

$$C_n(t) = a_n e^{-\frac{k_n^2 t}{2}} + \frac{\alpha}{k_n^4} (t - \frac{k_n^2}{2})^2 - \frac{8}{k_n^3} (k_n \sin k_n - 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow v(x, t) = \sum_{n \geq 0} \left(a_n e^{-k_n^2 t} + \frac{\alpha}{k_n^4} (t - k_n^2) \right) \sin k_n x$$

$$\Rightarrow v(x, 0) = \sum_{n \geq 0} \left(a_n - \frac{\alpha}{k_n^2} \right) \sin k_n x = \cos \frac{3\pi}{2} x - \frac{3\pi}{2} x - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n - \frac{\alpha}{k_n^2} = 2 \int_0^1 \left(\cos \frac{3\pi}{2} x - \frac{3\pi}{2} x - 1 \right) \sin k_n x dx$$

$$1) \begin{cases} v(0, t) = p(t) \\ v(L, t) = q(t) \end{cases} \rightarrow w = \frac{q - p}{2} x + p, v = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} G_n(t) \sin \frac{n\pi}{L} x$$

$$2) \begin{cases} v_x(0, t) = p \\ v_x(L, t) = q \end{cases} \rightarrow w = \frac{q - p}{2L} x^2 + p x \rightarrow \Phi_n = \cos \frac{n\pi}{L} x$$

$$3) \begin{cases} v_x(0, t) = p \\ v_x(L, t) = q \end{cases} \rightarrow w = p x + (q - pL) \rightarrow \Phi_n = \cos \frac{(2n-1)\pi}{2} \frac{n\pi}{L} x$$

$$4) \begin{cases} v(0, t) = p \\ v_x(L, t) = q \end{cases} \rightarrow w = q x + p \rightarrow \Phi_n = 8 \sin \left(\frac{(2n-1)\pi}{2} \frac{n\pi}{L} x \right)$$

$$(i-1)(x^2 - 1) = (x-1)(x+1)$$

مکانیک انتگرال ریاضی

$$\text{en: } u_{xx} + u_{yy} = x - y \quad 0 \leq x \leq \pi, \quad 0 \leq y \leq \pi$$

$$u(x, 0) = 0, \quad u(x, \pi) = x^2 \quad 0 \leq x \leq \pi$$

$$u(0, y) = 2y, \quad u(\pi, y) = 0 \quad 0 \leq y \leq \pi$$

$$u(x, y) = v(x, y) + \frac{x^2}{\pi} y$$

$$\Rightarrow v_{xx} + v_{yy} = x - \left(1 + \frac{2}{\pi}\right)y, \quad 0 \leq x \leq \pi, \quad 0 \leq y \leq \pi$$

$$v(x, 0) = 0, \quad v(x, \pi) = 0 \quad 0 \leq x \leq \pi$$

$$v(0, y) = 2y, \quad v(\pi, y) = -\pi y \quad 0 \leq y \leq \pi$$

$$\Rightarrow v(x, y) = \sum_{n \geq 1} C_n(x) \sin ny$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n \geq 1} (C_n - n^2 C_n) \sin ny = x - \left(1 + \frac{2}{\pi}\right)y$$

$$C_n - n^2 C_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (x - \left(1 + \frac{2}{\pi}\right)y) \sin ny dy$$

$$= \frac{2}{n\pi} \left[(-1)^{n+1} + 1 \right] x + 2_n \left(1 + \frac{2}{\pi}\right) (-1)^n$$

$$\Rightarrow C_n(x) = a_n \sin nx + b_n \sinh nx + \frac{2}{n^3 \pi} \underbrace{((-1)^n - 1)x + \frac{2}{n^5} (1 + 2) \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n}}_{\sin y}$$

$$\Rightarrow V(x, y) = \sum_{n \geq 1} (a_n \sin nx + b_n \sinh nx + g(x)) \sin ny$$

$$V(0, y) = \sum (a_n + \frac{2}{n^3} (1 + \frac{2}{\pi}) (-1)^{n+1}) \sin ny = 2y \quad \text{for } y \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n + \frac{2}{n^3} (1 + \frac{2}{\pi}) (-1)^{n+1} = \frac{4}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} y \sin ny dy = \frac{4}{n} (-1)^{n+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n = \frac{2}{n^3} (1 + \frac{2}{\pi}) (-1)^n - \frac{4}{n} (-1)^{n+1} = 0$$

$$V(\pi, y) = \sum_{n \geq 1} (a_n \sin n\pi + b_n \sinh n\pi + \frac{2}{n^3} ((-1)^3 - 1) + \frac{2}{n^3} (1 + 2) \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n}) \sin ny$$

$$= -\pi y = 1913$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n \sin n\pi + b_n \sinh n\pi + \frac{2}{\pi^3} ((-1)^n - 1) + \frac{2}{n^3} (1 + 2) \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n} =$$

$$-2 \int_0^{\pi} y \sin ny dy = \frac{2\pi}{n} (-1)^n$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_n = ? \\ b_n = ? \end{cases}$$

استعداده لـ تعلم فوريه ملئ حل مسائل بامضاعات جزئي :

بِالْمَهْلِ تَرْكِمْ فُوْرِيْ دِنْزِيْ وَلِهِ بِيَا كِيْ لِزِسَارِلَانِيْ طِسْعَانِ جِنْهُنْ بِاِبَا دَاسْتْ شِرِّاعِيْ (اوْ جِهِيزِيْ)

محل نظر: -
بتدرك فوراً معاييرها هي ذاتها (فهي درجات معايير معاييرها) [أيضاً] فـ[ـ] معاييرها هي معاييرها

$$F_{SPY} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = f(n), \quad n \in \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$$

وَهُوَ مُنْهَجٌ كَثِيرًا مِنْهُمْ أَرَادُوهُ لِيَعْلَمُوا أَنَّهُمْ لَا يَنْهَا

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{b_n}{n} \sin nx \left(\frac{x}{\pi} + 1 \right) \frac{x}{\pi} = a_n x$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{S_n}{2^n} = \left(1 - \frac{e}{2}\right) \frac{1}{2} + \lambda \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \lambda \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{e}{4} + \frac{\lambda}{4} - \frac{\lambda}{2} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{e}{4} - \frac{\lambda}{4}$$

$$F_C \{ f \} = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(a) \cos nx da = f_C(n), n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$\frac{ln n}{n} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2n} \right) \leq \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2n}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{f(0)}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_c(n) \cos nx$$

$$F_s(\mathbb{P}^n) = \frac{2n}{\pi} [f(0) - (-1)^n f(\pi)] - n^2 F_s(\mathbb{P})$$

$$F_C\{P''\} = \frac{2}{\pi} [(-1)^n P'(n) - P'(0)] - n^2 F_C\{P\}$$

ex)

$$u_{tt} - c^2 u_{xx} = 0 \quad 0 < x < \pi, t > 0$$

$$u(x,0) = 0, u_t(x,0) = 0$$

$$u(0,t) = 0, u(\pi,t) = 0$$

1: Find a solution for the boundary value problem

$$F_S(u_{tt}) - c^2 F_S(u_{xx}) = F_S(v(x,t))$$

$$F_S(u_{tt}) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi u_{tt} \sin nx dx = \frac{d^2}{dt^2} \left[\frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi u(x,t) \sin nx dx \right] = \frac{d^2 v(n,t)}{dt^2}$$

Call $u(x,t) = v(x,t) + \sin nx$ for $v(n,t)$ to solve

$$F_S(u_{xx}) = \frac{2n}{\pi} [u(0,t) - (-1)^n u(\pi,t)] - n^2 v(n,t) = -n^2 v(n,t)$$

$$F_S(v) = \frac{2}{\pi n} (1 - (-1)^{n+1}) \quad \text{substitute } F_S(v) \text{ into } F_S(u)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2 v}{dt^2} + n^2 c^2 v = \frac{2}{n\pi} (1 + (-1)^{n+1})$$

$$\Rightarrow v(n,t) = A \cos nt + B \sin nt + \frac{2}{n^2 c^2 n^3} [1 + (-1)^{n+1}] t$$

$$F_S(u(x,0)) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi u(x,0) \sin nx dx = v(n,0) = 0 \quad (I)$$

$$F_S(u_t(x,0)) = \frac{d}{dt} v(n,0) = 0 \quad (II)$$

$$\Rightarrow B = 0 \text{ and } A = \frac{2}{n^2 c^2 n^3} [(-1)^n - 1]$$

$$\Rightarrow v(n, t) = \frac{2}{\pi c^2 n^3} (1 + (-1)^{n\pi}) (1 - \cos nt)$$

$$\Rightarrow u(x, t) = \frac{2}{\pi c^2} \sum \frac{(-1)^{n\pi}}{n^3} (1 - \cos nt) \sin nx$$

$$\text{Ex: } u_t = u_{xx} + u \quad \text{at } x \in \mathbb{R}, t > 0$$

$$u(x, 0) = x \quad 0 \leq x \leq \pi$$

$$u_x(0, t) = 0, \quad u_x(\pi, t) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

Periodisch, d.h. $u(x, t) = u(x, t + 2\pi)$

$$\text{let: } F_C \{u(x, t)\} = v(n, t)$$

$$F_C \{u_{xx}\} = \frac{2}{\pi} \left\{ (-1)^n u_x(\pi, t) - u_x(0, t) \right\} - n^2 v(n, t) = (-1)^n - n^2 v(n, t)$$

$$v_t(n, t) + n^2 v(n, t) - v(n, t) = v_t(n, t) + (n^2 - 1) v(n, t) = (-1)^n$$

$$v(n, 0) = F_C \{u(x, 0)\} = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi x \cos nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi n^2} ((-1)^n - 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow v(n, t) = a_n e^{-\frac{(n^2-1)t}{n^2}} + \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2-1}, \quad n \neq 1$$

$$v(n, 0) = a_n + \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2-1} = \frac{2}{\pi n^2} ((-1)^n - 1), \quad n \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n = \frac{2}{\pi n^2} ((-1)^n - 1) + \frac{(-1)^n}{1-n^2}$$