

23.04.21

$$(1) \begin{cases} u_{tt} - \Delta u = 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi_1(x) \\ u_t|_{t=0} = \varphi_2(x) \end{cases}$$

$$\varphi_1, \varphi_2 \in S(\mathbb{R}^n) \Rightarrow u(t, x) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} e^{ix\xi} \cos(t|\xi|) \hat{\varphi}_1(\xi) d\xi +$$

$$+ \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} e^{ix\xi} \frac{\sin(t|\xi|)}{|\xi|} \hat{\varphi}_2(\xi) d\xi = u_1(t, x) + u_2(t, x)$$

$$u(t, x) = \frac{\varphi_1(x+t) - \varphi_1(x-t)}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \int_{x-t}^{x+t} \varphi_2(\xi) d\xi \quad n=1$$

Нужно упростить и сделать.

Будем рассуждать для $n=3$

$$u_2(t, x) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{3/2}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} e^{ix\xi} \frac{\sin(t|\xi|)}{|\xi|} \hat{\varphi}_2(\xi) d\xi \quad \varphi_2 \in S(\mathbb{R}^3)$$

$$\text{Нужно. } n=3 \int_{|z|=1} e^{i\xi z} dS_z = \frac{\sin|\xi|}{|\xi|}$$

$\leftarrow \text{ок-т сфер. сим-и}$

$$\begin{matrix} I(\xi) \\ \xi \rightarrow 0 \\ \text{Док-во} \end{matrix} \longrightarrow I(0) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{|z|=1} dS_z$$

$$\text{При } \xi \neq 0 \quad \xi' = \xi / |\xi| = |\xi| \Rightarrow I(\xi) = I(\xi')$$

$\nearrow \text{сим-ия ок-а сфер}$

$$\exists S - \text{орт. трансп. } (SS^T = E) : \xi' = S\xi$$

$$I(\xi') = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{|z|=1} e^{i(S\xi)z} dS_z = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{|z|=1} e^{i\xi S^T z} dS_z = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{|y|=1} e^{i\xi y} dy = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{|y|=1} e^{i\xi y} dy$$

$|z|=1 \Rightarrow |S_z|=1$
 $y = S^T z \quad J=1$

Укажем $I(\xi)$ द्वारा ओरि ओरि ओरि ओरि

$$\xi' = \begin{pmatrix} |\xi| \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xi \Rightarrow |\xi'| = |\xi|$$

$$z_1 = \cos \theta \quad 0 \leq \theta < \pi$$

$$z_2 = \sin \theta \cos \theta_2 \quad 0 \leq \theta_2 < 2\pi$$

$$z_3 = \sin \theta \sin \theta_2$$

$$I(\xi) = I(\xi') = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{|z|=1} e^{i\xi'z} dS_z =$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\int_0^{2\pi} e^{i\xi' \cos \theta} \sin \theta d\theta \right) d\theta_2 = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\pi e^{i\xi' \cos \theta} \sin \theta d\theta =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 e^{i\xi' \eta} d\eta = \frac{1}{|\xi|} \sin |\xi|$$

$$e^{i\alpha} = \cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha$$

Решение к $u_2(t, x)$:

$$u_2(t, x) = \frac{t}{(2\pi)^{3/2}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} e^{ix\xi} \frac{\sin(t|\xi|)}{t|\xi|} \hat{\varphi}_2(\xi) d\xi =$$

$$\frac{t}{(2\pi)^{3/2}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} e^{ix\xi} \left(\frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{|z|=1} e^{it\xi z} dS_z \right) \hat{\varphi}_2(\xi) d\xi \quad \leftarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{было } \int \rightarrow \\ \text{стало } \int \end{array}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{т. Ф.}}{=} \frac{t}{4\pi} \int_{|z|=1} \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{3/2}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} e^{i(x+tz)\xi} \hat{\varphi}_2(\xi) d\xi dS_z =$$

$$= \frac{t}{4\pi} \int_{|z|=1} \varphi_2(x+tz) dS_z$$

Гипотеза: $\varphi_2 \in C^2(\mathbb{R}^3)$ (иногда пишут $\varphi_2 \in C^2$)

Теорема 2. Если $n=3$ и $\varphi_1 \equiv 0$ $\varphi_2 \in C^2(\mathbb{R}^3)$ то

$$* u(t, x) = \frac{t}{4\pi} \int_{|z|=1} \varphi_2(x+tz) dS - \text{Kvaca. pemu. 3. R. (4)}$$

(C new-to q-ba r.O.)

Lemma. $n=3$, $\varphi_1 \in C^3(\mathbb{R}^3)$, $\varphi_2 \in C^2(\mathbb{R}^3) \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow u(t, x) = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left[\frac{t}{4\pi} \int_{|z|=1} \varphi_1(x+tz) dS \right] + \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{|z|=1} \varphi_2(x+tz) dS - \text{q-na Kupaopa}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\sin(t|z|)}{|z|} \right) \equiv \cos(t|z|)$$

Lemma 2. $n=3$ $\varphi_1 \in C^3(\mathbb{R}^3)$, $\varphi_2 \in C^2(\mathbb{R}^3)$. Toga q-na

$$\text{Kupaopa: } u(t, x) = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left[\frac{1}{4\pi t} \int_{|x-y|=t} \varphi_1(y) dS_y \right] + \frac{1}{4\pi t} \int_{|x-y|=t} \varphi_2(y) dS_y$$

Lemma 3. $n=3$: $\forall (t_0, x_0) \in \mathbb{R}_+^4$ supp φ_1 u supp φ_2 Kounta
 $\exists [t_1, t_2] : u(t, x) \equiv 0$ npi $t \notin [t_1, t_2]$

$n=2$

$$u(t, x_1, x_2) - \text{pemu-e} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} - \sum_{j=1}^3 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_j^2} \right) u(t, x_1, x_2) \equiv 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_3^2} u(t, x_1, x_2) \equiv 0$$

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - \sum_{i=1}^3 u_{x_i x_i} \equiv 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi_1(x_1, x_2) \\ u_t|_{t=0} = \varphi_2(x_1, x_2) \end{cases}$$

$$u_2(t, x) = \frac{t}{4\pi} \int_{|z|=1} \varphi_2(x_1 + tz_1, x_2 + tz_2) dz$$

$$u_2(t, x_1, x_2) = \frac{t}{2\pi} \int_{z_1^2 + z_2^2 < 1} \varphi(x_1 + tz_1, x_2 + tz_2) \sqrt{1 + t^2 z_1^2 + t^2 z_2^2} dz$$

Теорема 3. $n=2$ $\varphi_1 \geq 0$ $\varphi_2 \in C^2(\mathbb{R}^2)$

Утверждение. $n=2$ $\varphi_1 \in C^3(\mathbb{R}^3)$ $\varphi_2 \in C^2(\mathbb{R}^2) \Rightarrow$

$$u(t, x) = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{t}{2\pi} \left(\int_{z_1^2 + z_2^2 < 1} \frac{\varphi_1(x_1 + tz_1, x_2 + tz_2)}{\sqrt{1 - z_1^2 - z_2^2}} dz_1 \right) dz_2 \right) + \varphi_2$$