

$$u_{tt} - \Delta_x u = 0, \quad n=3$$

$$u(t, x) = F(t, |x|) := F(t, \rho)$$

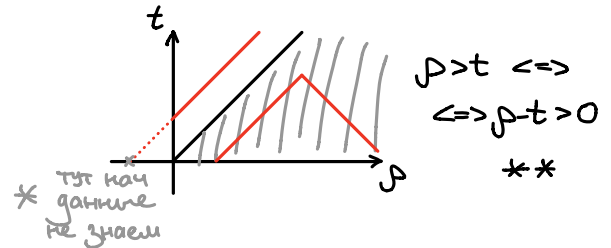
$$\text{Также при } n=3 \quad (\rho F)_{tt} - (\rho F)_{\rho\rho} = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - \Delta_x u = 0, \quad n=3 \\ u|_{t=0} = 0 \\ u_t|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$u(t, x) = f(t, \rho)$$

$$\begin{cases} (\rho f)_{tt} - (\rho f)_{\rho\rho} = 0, \quad t > 0, \rho > 0 \\ (\rho f)|_{t=0} = \rho \varphi_1(\rho) := \tilde{\varphi}_1(\rho) \\ (\rho f)_t|_{t=0} = \rho \varphi_2(\rho) := \tilde{\varphi}_2(\rho) \end{cases}$$

это уже не 3.К., а
краевая задача!
(непонятно почему)



$$(1) \quad \rho f = \frac{\tilde{\varphi}_1(\rho+t) + \tilde{\varphi}_1(\rho-t)}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\rho-t}^{\rho+t} \tilde{\varphi}_2(\eta) d\eta \quad - \text{Формула Даламбера}$$

→ это найти не сможем, т.к. \otimes

$$** \quad \rho - t \geq 0 \quad \rho f = \frac{\tilde{\varphi}_1(\rho+t) + \tilde{\varphi}_1(\rho-t)}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\rho-t}^{\rho+t} \tilde{\varphi}_2(\eta) d\eta$$

$$\begin{cases} v_{tt} - v_{y,y} = 0 \\ v|_{t=0} = \varphi_1(y) \\ v_t|_{t=0} = \varphi_2(y) \end{cases}$$

$$v(t, y) = \frac{\varphi_1(t+y) + \varphi_1(t-y)}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \int_{y-t}^{y+t} \varphi_2(\eta) d\eta$$

$$\begin{cases} (\rho f)_{tt} - (\rho f)_{rr} = 0, \quad t > 0, \rho > 0 \\ (\rho f)|_{t=0} = \rho \varphi_1(\rho) := \tilde{\varphi}_1(\rho) \\ (\rho f)_t|_{t=0} = \rho \varphi_2(\rho) := \tilde{\varphi}_2(\rho) \\ (\rho f)|_{\rho=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\bar{\varphi}_1(\rho) = \begin{cases} \tilde{\varphi}_1(\rho), & \rho \geq 0 \\ ?, & \rho < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\bar{\varphi}_2(\rho) = \begin{cases} \tilde{\varphi}_2(\rho), & \rho \geq 0 \\ ?, & \rho < 0 \end{cases}$$

— метод продолжения

$$\begin{cases} v_{tt} - v_{\rho\rho} = 0, \quad t > 0, \rho > 0 \\ v|_{t=0} = \bar{\varphi}_1(\rho) \\ v_t|_{t=0} = \bar{\varphi}_2(\rho) \\ v|_{\rho=0} = 0 \end{cases} \quad \star$$

$$v(t, \rho) = \frac{\bar{\varphi}_1(\rho+t) + \bar{\varphi}_1(\rho-t)}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\rho-t}^{\rho+t} \bar{\varphi}_2(\eta) d\eta$$

$$\rho > 0: \quad v(t, \rho) = \frac{\tilde{\varphi}_1(\rho+t) + \bar{\varphi}_1(\rho-t)}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\rho-t}^0 \bar{\varphi}_2(\eta) d\eta + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\rho+t} \tilde{\varphi}_2(\eta) d\eta$$

обращаем внимание, где волна, а где кривика над φ

Интересен случай $\rho-t < 0$ ($\rho-t \geq 0$ рассмотрен в (1))

$$\star v(t, \rho)|_{\rho=0} = \frac{\tilde{\varphi}_1(t) + \bar{\varphi}_1(-t)}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \int_{-t}^0 \bar{\varphi}_2(\eta) d\eta + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t \tilde{\varphi}_2(\eta) d\eta = 0$$

$$\tilde{\varphi}_1(t) + \bar{\varphi}_2(-t) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{\varphi}_2(-t) = -\tilde{\varphi}_1(t)$$

$\tilde{\varphi}_1$ продолжим на $\mathbb{R}^{<0}$
зеркальным образом

$$\bar{\varphi}_1(\rho) = \begin{cases} \tilde{\varphi}_1(\rho), & \rho \geq 0 \\ -\tilde{\varphi}_1(-\rho), & \rho < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$u \quad \int_{-t}^0 \bar{\varphi}_2(\eta) d\eta + \int_0^t \tilde{\varphi}_2(\eta) d\eta = 0$$

$$\int_{-t}^0 \bar{\varphi}_2(\eta) d\eta + \int_{-t}^0 \tilde{\varphi}_2(-\tau) d\tau = 0$$

$$\int_{-t}^0 (\bar{\varphi}_2(\eta) + \tilde{\varphi}_2(-\eta)) d\eta = 0 \quad \forall t \Rightarrow$$

тоже берет продолжение

$$\bar{\varphi}_2(\rho) = \begin{cases} \tilde{\varphi}_2(\rho), & \rho \geq 0 \\ -\tilde{\varphi}_2(-\rho), & \rho < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$T.O.: \quad v(t, \rho) = \frac{\tilde{\varphi}_1(\rho+t) - \tilde{\varphi}_1(t-\rho)}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \int_{\rho-t}^0 \tilde{\varphi}_2(-\eta) d\eta + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\rho+t} \tilde{\varphi}_2(\eta) d\eta$$

$$u(t, x) = \begin{cases} \frac{(|x|+t) \varphi_1(|x|+t) + (|x|-t) \varphi_1(|x|-t)}{2|x|} + \frac{1}{2|x|} \int_{|x|-t}^{|x|+t} \eta \varphi_2(\eta) d\eta, & |x| \geq t \\ \frac{(|x|+t) \varphi_1(|x|+t) + (|x|-t) \varphi_1(t-|x|)}{2|x|} + \frac{1}{2|x|} \int_{|x|=t}^0 \eta \varphi_2(-\eta) d\eta + \\ + \frac{1}{2|x|} \int_0^{|x|+t} \eta \varphi_2(\eta) d\eta, & |x| < t \end{cases}$$

Зб 12.37 (7)

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = \Delta u + e^{3x+4y} \\ u|_{t=0} = e^{3x+4y} \\ u_t|_{t=0} = e^{3x+4y} \end{cases}$$

$$\Delta e^{3x+4y} = 25 e^{3x+4y} = (9+16) e^{3x+4y}$$

$$\begin{cases} \Delta u_{tt} = \Delta^2 u + 25 e^{3x+4y} \\ \Delta u|_{t=0} = 25 e^{3x+4y} \\ \Delta u_t|_{t=0} = 25 e^{3x+4y} \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

Узнав задачу $\cdot 25$:

$$\begin{cases} (25u)_{tt} = \Delta(25u) + 25 e^{3x+4y} \\ (25u)|_{t=0} = 25 e^{3x+4y} \\ (25u)_t|_{t=0} = 25 e^{3x+4y} \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

(1) и (2) имеют вид

$$\begin{cases} v_{tt} = \Delta v + 25 e^{3x+4y} \\ v|_{t=0} = 25 e^{3x+4y} \\ v_t|_{t=0} = 25 e^{3x+4y} \end{cases}$$

Реш-е этой задачи единственно $\Rightarrow \Delta u = 25u$

Исходная задача:

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = 25u + e^{3x+4y} \\ u|_{t=0} = e^{3x+4y} \\ u_t|_{t=0} = e^{3x+4y} \end{cases}$$

$$\lambda^2 = 25, \quad \lambda = \pm 5$$

$$u = C_1 e^{5t} + C_2 e^{-5t} + u_{\text{частн}}$$

$$\begin{cases} C_1 + C_2 = e^{3x+4y} \\ 5C_1 - 5C_2 = e^{3x+4y} \end{cases}$$

Возьмем $u_{\text{частн}}$: $u_t|_{t=0} = u_{tt}|_{t=0} = 0$

Т.е. $\begin{cases} C_1 = \frac{6}{10} e^{3x+4y} \\ C_2 = \frac{4}{10} e^{3x+4y} \end{cases}$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_1 &= e^{-5t} \\ \varphi_2 &= \frac{e^{5t} - e^{-5t}}{10} \quad \text{— ЛНЗ функции} \end{aligned}$$

$$e^{3x+4y} \int \varphi_2(t-s, x, y) ds$$

$\int \varphi_2 \cdot f ds$ — частное реш

$$\varphi_2 = \frac{e^{5t} + e^{-5t}}{(5 - (-5))} \Rightarrow \frac{e^{3x+4y}}{10} \int_0^t (e^{5(t-s)} - e^{-5(t-s)}) ds =$$

$$= \frac{e^{3x+4y}}{10} (e^{5t}t - te^{-5t} - e^{5t} + 1 - e^{-5t} + 1) = \frac{e^{3x+4y}}{50} (t(e^{5t} - e^{-5t}) - (e^{5t} + e^{-5t}) + 2)$$

Зб 12.37 (8)

$$\cos(bx + cy)$$

Зб 12.38(6)

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = \Delta u \\ u|_{t=0} = 0 \\ u_t|_{t=0} = x_1 x_2 \end{cases}$$

$$u(t, x) = D_t \left(\frac{t}{2\pi} \int_{|z|<1} \frac{\varphi_1(x+tz)}{\sqrt{1-|z|^2}} dz \right) + \frac{t}{2\pi} \int_{|z|<1} \frac{\varphi_2(x+tz)}{\sqrt{1-|z|^2}} dz$$

$$u(t, x) = \frac{t}{2\pi} \int_{|z|<1} \frac{(x_1 + tz_1)(x_2 + tz_2)}{\sqrt{1-|z|^2}} dz = \frac{t}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 \frac{(x_1 + t\rho \cos \varphi)(x_2 + t\rho \sin \varphi)}{\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \rho d\varphi d\rho$$

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - u_{x_1 x_1} = 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi_1(x_1) \\ u_t|_{t=0} = \varphi_2(x_1) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - u_{x_1 x_1} - u_{x_2 x_2} = 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi_1(x_1, x_2) \\ u_t|_{t=0} = \varphi_2(x_1, x_2) \end{cases}$$

← пере →

Методом поиска континуума фн. Даламбера из фн. Пуассона