$$\lambda_{k} = -\mu_{k}^{2} = -\frac{k^{2}\kappa^{2}}{\ell^{2}}, k = 1, 2, ...$$

$$Y_K(x) = \sin(\mu_K x)$$
, $\mu_K = k\pi/2$

$$\delta \bigg) \qquad \lambda \kappa = -\frac{\kappa^2 \pi^2}{\ell^2}$$

• obusee pemerene
$$Y(x) = c_{1} \cdot e^{\sqrt{\lambda}x} + c_{2} \cdot e^{-\sqrt{\lambda}x}$$

$$\begin{cases} c_1 + c_2 = 0 \\ c_1 \pi e^{\pi \ell} - c_2 \pi e^{-\pi \ell} = 0 \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} c_1 = -c_2 \\ c_4 \pi (e^{\pi \ell} + e^{-\pi \ell}) = 0 \end{cases}$$

Ecru 1=0

• obuse pewerne
$$Y(x) = C_1 + C_2 x$$

• c greton (1)
$$c_1=0 \Rightarrow Y(x)\equiv 0.$$

$$\lambda = -\mu^2$$

· obus. pewerere
$$Y(x) = C_1 \cdot \sin(\mu x) + C_2 \cos(\mu x)$$

- c yrefau (1)
$$\int C_2 = 0$$

$$\int \mu c_1 \cos(\mu l) = 0$$

Trospedyeu
$$\cos(\mu \ell) = 0$$
, m.e. $\mu = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2} + k\right)\pi}{\ell}$, $k = 0, 1, ...$

Covemb zharenus
$$1_k = -\frac{\left(\frac{1}{2} + k\right)^2 \pi^2}{1^2}$$

Coscmb.
$$p$$
-un $Y_{\kappa}(x) = \sin(\mu_{\kappa}x)$, $ige \mu_{\kappa} = \frac{(\frac{1}{2} + k)\pi}{\ell}$, $k = 0, 1, ...$

d)
$$y'(0) = y(1) = 0$$

(2)

(1)

Ecru 1>0

$$Y(x) = c_1 \cdot e^{\sqrt{\lambda}x} + c_z \cdot e^{\sqrt{\lambda}x}$$

$$c \text{ yie fold } (2): \qquad \begin{cases} c_1 \sqrt{\lambda} - c_2 \sqrt{\lambda} = 0 \\ c_1 \cdot e^{\sqrt{\lambda} \cdot \ell} + c_2 \cdot e^{-\sqrt{\lambda} \cdot \ell} = 0 \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} c_1 = c_2 \\ c_1 \cdot e^{\sqrt{\lambda} \cdot \ell} + c_2 \cdot e^{-\sqrt{\lambda} \cdot \ell} = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} c_1 = c_2 \\ c_1 \cdot e^{\sqrt{\lambda} \cdot \ell} + c_2 \cdot e^{-\sqrt{\lambda} \cdot \ell} = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} c_1 = c_2 \\ c_1 \cdot e^{\sqrt{\lambda} \cdot \ell} + c_2 \cdot e^{-\sqrt{\lambda} \cdot \ell} = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} c_1 = c_2 \\ c_1 \cdot e^{\sqrt{\lambda} \cdot \ell} + c_2 \cdot e^{-\sqrt{\lambda} \cdot \ell} = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} c_1 = c_2 \\ c_1 \cdot e^{\sqrt{\lambda} \cdot \ell} + c_2 \cdot e^{-\sqrt{\lambda} \cdot \ell} = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} c_1 = c_2 \\ c_1 \cdot e^{\sqrt{\lambda} \cdot \ell} + c_2 \cdot e^{-\sqrt{\lambda} \cdot \ell} = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} c_1 = c_2 \\ c_1 \cdot e^{\sqrt{\lambda} \cdot \ell} + c_2 \cdot e^{-\sqrt{\lambda} \cdot \ell} = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} c_1 = c_2 \\ c_1 \cdot e^{\sqrt{\lambda} \cdot \ell} + c_2 \cdot e^{-\sqrt{\lambda} \cdot \ell} = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} c_1 = c_2 \\ c_1 \cdot e^{\sqrt{\lambda} \cdot \ell} + c_2 \cdot e^{-\sqrt{\lambda} \cdot \ell} = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} c_1 = c_2 \\ c_1 \cdot e^{\sqrt{\lambda} \cdot \ell} + c_2 \cdot e^{-\sqrt{\lambda} \cdot \ell} = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} c_1 = c_2 \\ c_1 \cdot e^{\sqrt{\lambda} \cdot \ell} + c_2 \cdot e^{-\sqrt{\lambda} \cdot \ell} = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} c_1 = c_2 \\ c_1 \cdot e^{\sqrt{\lambda} \cdot \ell} + c_2 \cdot e^{-\sqrt{\lambda} \cdot \ell} = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} c_1 = c_2 \\ c_1 \cdot e^{\sqrt{\lambda} \cdot \ell} + c_2 \cdot e^{-\sqrt{\lambda} \cdot \ell} = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} c_1 = c_2 \\ c_1 \cdot e^{\sqrt{\lambda} \cdot \ell} + c_2 \cdot e^{-\sqrt{\lambda} \cdot \ell} = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} c_1 = c_2 \\ c_2 \cdot e^{-\sqrt{\lambda} \cdot \ell} + c_2 \cdot e^{-\sqrt{\lambda} \cdot \ell} = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} c_1 = c_2 \\ c_2 \cdot e^{-\sqrt{\lambda} \cdot \ell} + c_2 \cdot e^{-\sqrt{\lambda} \cdot \ell} = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} c_1 = c_2 \\ c_2 \cdot e^{-\sqrt{\lambda} \cdot \ell} + c_2 \cdot e^{-\sqrt{\lambda} \cdot \ell} = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} c_1 = c_2 \\ c_2 \cdot e^{-\sqrt{\lambda} \cdot \ell} + c_2 \cdot e^{-\sqrt{\lambda} \cdot \ell} = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} c_1 = c_2 \\ c_2 \cdot e^{-\sqrt{\lambda} \cdot \ell} + c_2 \cdot e^{-\sqrt{\lambda} \cdot \ell} = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} c_1 = c_2 \\ c_2 \cdot e^{-\sqrt{\lambda} \cdot \ell} + c_2 \cdot e^{-\sqrt{\lambda} \cdot \ell} = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} c_1 = c_2 \\ c_2 \cdot e^{-\sqrt{\lambda} \cdot \ell} + c_2 \cdot e^{-\sqrt{\lambda} \cdot \ell} = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} c_1 = c_2 \\ c_2 \cdot e^{-\sqrt{\lambda} \cdot \ell} + c_2 \cdot e^{-\sqrt{\lambda} \cdot \ell} = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} c_1 = c_2 \\ c_2 \cdot e^{-\sqrt{\lambda} \cdot \ell} + c_2 \cdot e^{-\sqrt{\lambda} \cdot \ell} = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} c_1 = c_2 \\ c_2 \cdot e^{-\sqrt{\lambda} \cdot \ell} + c_2 \cdot e^{-\sqrt{\lambda} \cdot \ell} = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} c_1 = c_2 \\ c_2 \cdot e^{-\sqrt{\lambda} \cdot \ell} + c_2 \cdot e^{-\sqrt{\lambda} \cdot \ell} = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} c_1 = c_2 \\ c_2 \cdot e^{-\sqrt{\lambda} \cdot \ell} + c_2 \cdot e^{-\sqrt{\lambda} \cdot \ell} = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} c_1 = c_2 \\ c_2 \cdot e^{-\sqrt{\lambda} \cdot \ell} + c_2 \cdot e^{-\sqrt{\lambda} \cdot \ell} = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} c_1 = c_2 \\ c_2 \cdot e^{-\sqrt{\lambda} \cdot \ell} + c_2 \cdot e^{-\sqrt{\lambda} \cdot \ell} = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} c_1 = c_2 \\ c_2 \cdot e^{-\sqrt{\lambda} \cdot \ell} + c_2 \cdot e^{-\sqrt{\lambda} \cdot \ell} = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} c_1 = c_2 \\ c_2 \cdot e^{-\sqrt{\lambda} \cdot \ell} + c_2 \cdot e^{-\sqrt{\lambda} \cdot \ell} = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} c_1 = c_2 \\ c_2 \cdot e^{-\sqrt{\lambda} \cdot \ell} + c_$$

Ecu
$$1=0$$
 $Y(x)=c_1+c_2x$
 $c \text{ greenon } (2): \int_{C_1=0}^{C_2=0}$

ECMU
$$\lambda < 0$$
 $Y(x) = C_1 \sin(\mu x) + C_2 \cdot \cos\mu x$
 $c \text{ yie7o.u. } (2): \int \mu c_1 = 0 \implies c_1 = 0$
 $C_2 \cos(\mu \ell) = 0$
 $\Rightarrow \mu = \frac{(2+k)\pi}{\ell} \quad k = 0, 1, 2, ...$
Coscmb. zharehus $\lambda = -\frac{(1+k)\pi^2}{\ell^2} \quad k = 0, 1, 2, ...$
 $\lambda = -\frac{(1+k)\pi^2}{\ell^2} \quad k = 0, 1, 2, ...$
 $\lambda = -\frac{(1+k)\pi^2}{\ell^2} \quad k = 0, 1, 2, ...$

a)
$$y = x$$

$$C_{k} = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} x \sin(kx) dx = \frac{-2}{k\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} x d(\cos(kx)) = \frac{2}{k\pi} x \cos(kx) \int_{0}^{\pi} + \frac{2}{k\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} \cos(kx) dx =$$

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

$$x \sim \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{k} (-1)^{k+1} \sin(kx)$$

$$\delta$$
) $y = 1$

6)
$$y = 3c(2\pi - x)$$
 $\|Y_{k}\|^{2} = \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin^{2}((\frac{1}{2} + k)x) dx = \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{1 - \cos((1 + 2k)x)}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2}\pi - \frac{1}{4k} \sin((1 + k\cdot 2)x)|_{0}^{\pi} = \frac{\pi}{2}$

• $C_{k} = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} x(2\pi - x) \sin((\frac{1}{2} + k)x) dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} 2\pi x \sin((\frac{1}{2} + k)x) dx - \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} x^{2} \sin((\frac{1}{2} + k)x) dx$

•
$$I_1 = -\frac{4}{(\frac{1}{2} + k)} \int_0^{\pi} x \, d(\cos((\frac{1}{2} + k)x)) = -\frac{4}{\frac{1}{2} + k} \underbrace{x \cos((\frac{1}{2} + k)x)}_0^{\pi} + \frac{4}{\frac{1}{2} + k} \int_0^{\pi} \cos((\frac{1}{2} + k)x) \, dx = \frac{4}{(\frac{1}{2} + k)^2} \sin((\frac{1}{2} + k)x) \Big|_0^{\pi} = \frac{4}{(\frac{1}{2} + k)^2} (-1)^k = \frac{16(-1)^k}{(2k+1)^2}$$
• $I_2 = -\frac{2}{(\frac{1}{2} + k)\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x^2 \, d(\cos((\frac{1}{2} + k)x)) = \frac{2}{(\frac{1}{2} + k)\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x^2 \cos((\frac{1}{2} + k)x) = \frac{2}{(\frac{1}{2} + k)\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x^2 \cos((\frac{1}{2} + k)x) = \frac{2}{(\frac{1}{2} + k)\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x^2 \cos((\frac{1}{2} + k)x) = \frac{2}{(\frac{1}{2} + k)\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x^2 \cos((\frac{1}{2} + k)x) = \frac{2}{(\frac{1}{2} + k)\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x^2 \cos((\frac{1}{2} + k)x) = \frac{2}{(\frac{1}{2} + k)\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x^2 \cos((\frac{1}{2} + k)x) = \frac{2}{(\frac{1}{2} + k)\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x^2 \cos((\frac{1}{2} + k)x) = \frac{2}{(\frac{1}{2} + k)\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x^2 \cos((\frac{1}{2} + k)x) = \frac{2}{(\frac{1}{2} + k)\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x^2 \cos((\frac{1}{2} + k)x) = \frac{2}{(\frac{1}{2} + k)\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x^2 \cos((\frac{1}{2} + k)x) = \frac{2}{(\frac{1}{2} + k)\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x^2 \cos((\frac{1}{2} + k)x) = \frac{2}{(\frac{1}{2} + k)\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x^2 \cos((\frac{1}{2} + k)x) = \frac{2}{(\frac{1}{2} + k)\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x^2 \cos((\frac{1}{2} + k)x) = \frac{2}{(\frac{1}{2} + k)\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x^2 \cos((\frac{1}{2} + k)x) = \frac{2}{(\frac{1}{2} + k)\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x^2 \cos((\frac{1}{2} + k)x) = \frac{2}{(\frac{1}{2} + k)\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x^2 \cos((\frac{1}{2} + k)x) = \frac{2}{(\frac{1}{2} + k)\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x^2 \cos((\frac{1}{2} + k)x) = \frac{2}{(\frac{1}{2} + k)\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x^2 \cos((\frac{1}{2} + k)x) = \frac{2}{(\frac{1}{2} + k)\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x^2 \cos((\frac{1}{2} + k)x) = \frac{2}{(\frac{1}{2} + k)\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x^2 \cos((\frac{1}{2} + k)x) = \frac{2}{(\frac{1}{2} + k)\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x^2 \cos((\frac{1}{2} + k)x) = \frac{2}{(\frac{1}{2} + k)\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x^2 \cos((\frac{1}{2} + k)x) = \frac{2}{(\frac{1}{2} + k)\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x^2 \cos((\frac{1}{2} + k)x) = \frac{2}{(\frac{1}{2} + k)\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x^2 \cos((\frac{1}{2} + k)x) = \frac{2}{(\frac{1}{2} + k)\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x^2 \cos((\frac{1}{2} + k)x) = \frac{2}{(\frac{1}{2} + k)\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x^2 \cos((\frac{1}{2} + k)x) = \frac{2}{(\frac{1}{2} + k)\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x^2 \cos((\frac{1}{2} + k)x) = \frac{2}{(\frac{1}{2} + k)\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x^2 \cos((\frac{1}{2} + k)x) = \frac{2}{(\frac{1}{2} + k)\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x^2 \cos((\frac{1}{2} + k)x) = \frac{2}{(\frac{1}{2} + k)\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x^2 \cos((\frac{1}{2} + k)x) = \frac{2}{(\frac{1}{2} + k)\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x^2 \cos((\frac{1}{2} + k)x) = \frac{2}{(\frac{1}{2} + k)\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x^2 \cos((\frac{1}{2} + k)x) = \frac{2}{(\frac{1}$

$$= -\frac{2}{\pi(\frac{1}{2}+k)} x^2 \cos(\frac{1}{2}+k)x/o^{k} + \frac{2\cdot 2}{\pi(\frac{1}{2}+k)^2} \int_{0}^{\pi} x \, d\left(\sin(\frac{1}{2}+k)x\right) =$$

$$= \frac{4}{\pi (\frac{1}{2} + k)^{2}} \times \sin(\frac{1}{2} + k) \times \int_{0}^{\pi} -\frac{4}{\pi (\frac{1}{2} + k)^{2}} \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin(\frac{1}{2} + k) \times dx =$$

$$= \frac{4\pi}{\pi (\frac{1}{2} + k)^{2}} (-1)^{2} + \frac{4}{\pi (\frac{1}{2} + k)^{3}} \cos(\frac{1}{2} + k) \times \int_{0}^{\pi} = \frac{16\pi (2k+1)(-1)^{2} - 32}{\pi (4 + 2k)^{3}}$$

•
$$C_{\kappa} = I_1 - I_2 = \frac{32}{\pi (2k+1)^3}$$

$$y \sim \frac{2}{\kappa = a} \frac{32}{\pi (2k+1)^3} \sin(\frac{(1+k)x}{2}x)$$

2)
$$y = \chi^2 - \pi^2$$

•
$$C_{k} = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} (x^{2} - \pi^{2}) \cos(\frac{1}{2} + k) x \, dx = \frac{2}{\pi (\frac{1}{2} + k)} \int_{0}^{\pi} x^{2} d(\sin(\frac{1}{2} + k) x) - 2\pi \int_{0}^{\pi} \cos(\frac{1}{2} + k) x \, dx =$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi (\frac{1}{2} + k)} x^{2} \sin(\frac{1}{2} + k) x /_{0}^{\pi} + \frac{4}{\pi (\frac{1}{2} + k)^{2}} \int_{0}^{\pi} x \, d(\cos(\frac{1}{2} + k) x) - \frac{2\pi}{\frac{1}{2} + k} \sin(\frac{1}{2} + k) x /_{0}^{\pi} =$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi (\frac{1}{2} + k)} x^{2} \sin(\frac{1}{2} + k) x /_{0}^{\pi} + \frac{4}{\pi (\frac{1}{2} + k)^{2}} \int_{0}^{\pi} x \, d(\cos(\frac{1}{2} + k) x) - \frac{2\pi}{\frac{1}{2} + k} \sin(\frac{1}{2} + k) x /_{0}^{\pi} =$$

$$= \frac{4}{\pi (\frac{1}{2} + k)^{2}} \times \cos(\frac{1}{2} + k) \times \int_{0}^{\pi} -\frac{4}{\pi (\frac{1}{2} + k)^{2}} \int_{0}^{\pi} \cos(\frac{1}{2} + k) \times dx =$$

$$= -\frac{4}{\pi (\frac{1}{2} + k)^{3}} \sin(\frac{1}{2} + k) \times \int_{0}^{\pi} = \frac{4(-1)^{k+1}}{\pi (\frac{1}{2} + k)^{3}} = \frac{32(-1)^{k+1}}{\pi (1 + 2k)^{3}}.$$

$$y = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{32(-1)^{k+1}}{\pi (1 + 2k)^{3}} \cos((\frac{1}{2} + k) x)$$

(N2) Система b)-известная полная ортогон. система на [0,l]; $\|Y_0\| = \sqrt{\ell}$, $\|Y_K\| = \sqrt{\frac{\ell}{2}}$ Система a) -известная полная ортогон система на [0,l]; $\|Y_K\| = \sqrt{\frac{\ell}{2}}$

$$\frac{1}{m \neq n} \frac{1}{c} \int_{0}^{\ell} \sin \frac{\left(\frac{d}{2} + m\right)\pi x}{\ell} \cdot \sin \frac{\left(\frac{d}{2} + n\right)\pi x}{\ell} dx =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\ell} \int_{0}^{\ell} \cos \frac{(m-n)\pi x}{\ell} - \cos \frac{(1+m+n)\pi x}{\ell} dx =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\sin \frac{(m-n)\pi x}{\ell}}{\frac{(m-n)\pi}{\ell}} \right]_{0}^{\ell} - \frac{\sin \frac{(1+m+n)\pi x}{\ell}}{\frac{(1+m+n)\pi x}{\ell}} \Big|_{0}^{\ell} = 0$$

$$m \neq n \quad d) \int_{0}^{\ell} \cos \left(\frac{\frac{1}{2} + m}{\ell}\right) \frac{\pi x}{\ell} \cdot \cos \left(\frac{\frac{1}{2} + n}{\ell}\right) \frac{\pi x}{\ell} dx =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\ell} \left[\cos \frac{(m-n)\pi x}{\ell} + \cos \frac{(1+m+n)\pi x}{\ell}\right] dx =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\sin \frac{(m-n)\pi x}{\ell}}{\frac{(m-n)\pi}{\ell}}\right]_{0}^{\ell} + \frac{\sin \frac{(1+m+n)\pi x}{\ell}}{\frac{(1+m+n)\pi}{\ell}} \left[\frac{\ell}{\ell}\right]_{0}^{\ell} = 0$$

$$Y_{K} = \cos \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2} + k\right) \hat{\kappa} \chi}{\ell} = \cos \frac{\left(2k+1\right) \hat{\kappa} \chi}{2\ell}$$
 - rooms cucteum $\cos \frac{k \hat{\kappa} \chi}{2\ell}$,

кри этом
$$Y_K(x) = -Y_K(2l-x)$$
; спедоватемьно,

$$\int_{0}^{2\ell} Y_{m}(x) Y_{n}(x) dx = \int_{0}^{\ell} Y_{m}(x) Y_{n}(x) dx - \int_{\ell}^{0} Y_{m}(2\ell-y) Y_{n}(2\ell-y) d(2\ell-y) =$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\ell} Y_{m}(x) Y_{n}(x) dx + \int_{0}^{\ell} Y_{m}(y) Y_{n}(y) dy = 2 \int_{0}^{\ell} Y_{m}(x) Y_{n}(x) dx,$$

u nockousky
$$\int_{0}^{2\ell} Y_{m}(x) Y_{n}(x) dx = \begin{cases} 0, \text{ echu } m \neq n \\ \ell, \text{ echu } m = n > 0 \end{cases}$$
, To Ha [0, l] $Y_{m} \perp Y_{n}$ u $||Y_{k}|| = \int_{0}^{\ell} \ell$.

· Hym

a)
$$\sin \frac{k \pi x}{\ell} = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{m}{\ell} \ell$$
, $m \in \mathbb{Z}$; $\mu a(0, \ell)$ $(k-1)$ regner

b)
$$\cos \frac{k\pi x}{\ell} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{(1+2m)\ell}{2k}, m\in \mathbb{Z}; \quad \text{that } (0,\ell) \qquad k \text{ they rest}$$

d)
$$\cos \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}+k\right)\pi\chi}{\ell} = 0 \Longrightarrow \chi = \frac{1+2m}{1+2k}\ell, m \in \mathbb{Z}, \text{ Ha}(\mathcal{D},\ell)$$
 k hyper

8) Помнота

C) Для полноты системы C) достаточно, чтобы не существовало ненулевого элемента из $L_2[0,l]$, ортогоношьного всем элементами системы C).

Tyems
$$f(x) \in L_2[0,\ell]$$
 u $\int_0^\ell f(x) \sin \frac{(\frac{d}{2} + k) \pi x}{\ell} dx = 0 \quad \forall k$ (3)

Наша изем - показать, что f(x) эквиваментна 0.

Onpegenene f na [0,2l]:

$$\tilde{f} = \begin{cases} f(x), & x \in [0, \ell] \\ f(2\ell - x), & x \in (\ell, 2\ell) \end{cases}$$

Havigen koappuncenth Pypoe $\hat{f}(x)$ ha [0,26] no currence sin $\frac{k\pi x}{2\ell}$

• gere rethern currycold
$$\ell \cdot C_{2K} = \int_{0}^{2\ell} \tilde{f}(x) \sin \frac{2k\pi x}{2\ell} dx = \int_{0}^{2\ell} f(x) \sin \frac{k\pi x}{\ell} dx + \int_{0}^{2\ell} f(x) \sin \frac{k\pi x}{\ell} dx = 0$$

$$x = 2\ell - m$$

$$- \int_{\ell}^{2\ell} f(2\ell - m) \sin (2k\pi - \frac{k\pi m}{\ell}) dm = -\int_{0}^{2\ell} f(m) \sin (\frac{k\pi m}{\ell}) dm$$

· gue heretholx

$$\begin{aligned} \ell \cdot C_{2k+1} &= \int_{0}^{\ell} f(x) \sin \frac{(2k+1)\pi x}{2\ell} + \int_{\ell}^{0} f(2\ell-m) \sin \left((2k+1)\pi - \frac{(2k+1)\pi m}{2\ell}\right) d(2\ell-m) \\ &= \int_{0}^{\ell} f(x) \sin \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2} + k\right)\pi x}{\ell} dx + \int_{0}^{\ell} f(m) \sin \frac{\left(\frac{1+k}{2}\right)\pi m}{\ell} dm = 0 \end{aligned}$$

(Каждое снагаенное равно нумо по предполознению (3))

Поскольку сиетема $f \sin \frac{k\pi x}{2\ell} f$ полна в $L_2[0,2\ell]$, то $\tilde{f} = 0$ $\Longrightarrow \tilde{f}/[0,\ell]$ тоже эквиванентна нумо.

d) Аналогично.

Предпологаем $f(x) \in L_2[0, \ell]$ и $\int f(x) \cos \frac{(\frac{1}{2} + k) i x}{\ell} dx = 0$ $\forall k$ Определим $\tilde{f}(x) = \int f(x), x \in [0, \ell]$ $\int -f(2\ell - x), x \in (\ell, 2\ell]$

$$\frac{\ell \cdot C_{2k}}{\ell} = \int_{0}^{\ell} f(x) \cos \frac{2k\pi x}{2\ell} dx + \int_{\ell}^{0} f(2\ell - m) \cos \left(2k\pi - \frac{k\pi m}{\ell}\right) d(2\ell - m) =$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\ell} f(x) \cos \frac{k\pi x}{\ell} dx - \int_{0}^{\ell} f(m) \cos \frac{k\pi m}{\ell} dm = 0$$

$$\frac{\cdot \ell \cdot C_{2K+1}}{\circ} = \int_{0}^{\ell} f(x) \cos \left(\frac{(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{k}{\ell})\pi x}{\ell} dx + \int_{0}^{\ell} f(2\ell - m) \cos \left[(\ell + 2\kappa)\pi - \frac{(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{k}{\ell})\pi m}{\ell}\right] d(2\ell - m)}{\ell}$$

$$= 0 + \int_{0}^{\ell} f(m) \cos \left(\frac{(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{k}{\ell})\pi m}{\ell} dm = 0.$$

$$= 0 + \int_{0}^{\ell} f(m) \cos \left(\frac{(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{k}{\ell})\pi m}{\ell} dm = 0.\right)$$

$$= 0 + \int_{0}^{\ell} f(m) \cos \left(\frac{(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{k}{\ell})\pi m}{\ell} dm = 0.\right)$$

a)
$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \lambda u$$

Pazperseur repenseure
$$u(x,y) = X(x) \cdot Y(y)$$
, morga $X''Y + Y''X = \lambda X \cdot Y$ and $\frac{X''}{X} = \frac{Y''}{Y} = \lambda$ \leftarrow yearly persons

$$X(x) = \sin(\mu x) \qquad \mu k = \frac{k \hat{n}}{a} \qquad k = 1, 2, ...$$

$$Y(y) = \sin(\xi_{\ell} y) \qquad \xi_{\ell} = \frac{\ell n}{b} \qquad \ell = 1, 2, ...$$

Coscmbenence p-un
$$u_{k\ell}(x,y) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi k}{a}x\right) \left(\sin\frac{\pi \ell}{b}y\right)$$

coscmbenence znarenna $\lambda = -\frac{\pi^2 k^2}{a^2} - \frac{\pi^2 \ell^2}{b^2}$

8) Eure
$$a=b=1$$
, no $\lambda = -\pi^2(k^2+\ell^2)$.

Количество повторений одного и того же значения λ – компество собственных фий для донного λ , т.е. компество способов представить упормуютенную п как сумму двух квадратов найурамьных чисел. (Обозначий S(n)). Разложими п в произведение простых n=2 p_1 p_2 p_r q_1 ... q_s , $p_i\equiv 1\pmod{4}$

$$p_i = 1 \pmod{4}$$
$$q_i = 3 \pmod{4}$$

тогда $S(n) = (e_1 + 1)(e_2 + 1) \dots (e_r + 1)$, при этом $f_i \equiv 0 \pmod{2}$, инаге S(n) = 0;

7.е. многократные собств значения возножния.