

$$v_{tt} - c^2 v_{xx} = F_1(x, t)$$

(1)

$$v(x, 0) = f_1(x)$$

$$v_t(x, 0) = g_1(x)$$

$$* v_x(0, t) = v_x(l, t) = 0$$

باجواب: * فرم کینوس میگیریم.

$$v(x, t) = \sum G_n(t) \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x$$

$$\Rightarrow v_{tt} = \sum \ddot{G}_n(t) \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x, \quad v_{xx} = -\frac{n^2 \pi^2}{l^2} \sum G_n(t) \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x$$

$$\Rightarrow F_1(x, t) = \sum (\ddot{G}_n + \lambda_n^2 G_n) \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x \quad \lambda_n^2 = c^2 \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{l^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \ddot{G}_n + \lambda_n^2 G_n = \frac{1}{l} \int_0^l F_1 \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx$$

$$\stackrel{ODE}{\Rightarrow} G_n = a_n \cos(\lambda_n t) + b_n \sin(\lambda_n t) + G_n^*(t)$$

$$v(x, 0) = \sum a_n \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x = f_1 \Rightarrow a_n = \frac{1}{l} \int_0^l f_1 \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx$$

$$v_t(x, 0) = \sum \lambda_n b_n \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x = g_1 \Rightarrow b_n = \frac{1}{\lambda_n l} \int_0^l g_1 \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx$$

$$v_x(0, t) = v_x(l, t) = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$u_{tt} - c^2 u_{xx} = x + \frac{c^2}{\gamma} x = f$$

②

$$u(x, 0) = \left(\frac{1}{\gamma} - \frac{x}{\varepsilon} \right) x^{\frac{\gamma}{2}} = f$$

$$u_t(x, 0) = 1 + x = g$$

$$0 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$u_x(0, t) = \frac{x}{\gamma}$$

$$u_x(1, t) = 1$$

$$u(x, t) = v(x, t) + U(x)$$

$$v_{tt} = u_{tt}$$

$$v_{xx} = u_{xx} - U''$$

$$\Rightarrow v_{tt} - c^2 v_{xx} = u_{tt} - c^2 (u_{xx} - U'') = u_{tt} - c^2 u_{xx} + c^2 U'' = \underbrace{F + c^2 U''}_{F_1}$$

$$v(x, 0) = u(x, 0) - U(x) = \underbrace{f - U}_{f_1}$$

$$v_t(x, 0) = u_t(x, 0) = g = g_1$$

$$v_x(0, t) = u_x(0, t) - U'(0)$$

$$v_x(1, t) = u_x(1, t) - U'(1)$$

پس برای تبدیل به فرم ۱، باید شرایط مرزی $U(x)$ را $U'(1)=1$ و $U'(0)=\frac{x}{\gamma}$ را داشته باشیم.

$$\Rightarrow U'(x) = \frac{1-\frac{x}{\gamma}}{1} x + \frac{x}{\gamma} \Rightarrow U(x) = \frac{x^2}{\gamma} \left(1 - \frac{x}{\gamma} \right) + \frac{x}{\gamma} x$$

داسخ نهایی با جائیداد ارس مقایسه در ① سبب= محرمه.

اناهیت صیرری