$$\begin{pmatrix}
\frac{d^2\phi}{dx^2} = 4\pi Gg(x) \\
\phi(0) = 5 \\
\phi(3) = 7
\end{pmatrix}$$

sobota, 16 grudnia 2023 13:38
$$\begin{cases} \frac{d^2\phi}{dx^2} = 4\pi G g(x) & \text{gathe:} \\ g(x) = \begin{cases} 0, x \in [0, 1] \\ 1, x \in (1, 2] \\ 0, x \in [2, 3] \end{cases} \\ \phi(0) = 5 & G \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$$

m-ilosé podratán

$$\frac{d^2\phi}{dx^2} = \rho(x) / \cdot \vee$$

$$\frac{d^2\phi}{dx^2} = \rho(x) / V \qquad \text{mech} \qquad \text{fil} \quad gg(x) = \rho(x)$$

$$\phi^{\mu} \vee = \left\{ (x) \cdot \vee \right\}$$

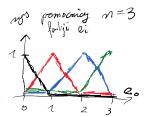
$$\int_{0}^{3} \phi^{\mu} \vee J_{x} = \int_{0}^{3} \rho(x) \cdot \vee J_{x}$$

$$\begin{cases} \int \int f \cdot g \, dx = \begin{cases} u = f & v' = g \\ u' = f' & v = \overline{g} \end{cases} = \int f \cdot \overline{g} - \int f' \cdot \overline{g}$$

$$\left[\phi^{!}, \sqrt{3}\right]^{3} - \int_{0}^{3} \phi^{!}, \sqrt{3}x = \int_{0}^{3} \ell(x) \cdot v \, dx$$

$$\phi'(3) \cdot v'(3) - \phi'(0) \cdot v'(0) - \int_{3}^{3} \phi' v' dx = \int_{3}^{3} \ell(x) \cdot v dx$$

$$\beta(\phi, v) = L(v)$$
 . Strake warming



niech
$$\phi = \phi + \omega$$

| The proof of the proof

$$w$$
 to jako fulga latora $w(0) = 0$

$$\tilde{b}(3) = 7$$

:
$$\tilde{\beta}(x) = \frac{2}{3}X + 5$$

$$B(\widetilde{\phi} + W_{\perp} \vee) = L(v)$$

$$\beta(\tilde{\beta}_{\perp} \vee) + \beta(w, v) = L(v)$$

$$B(w, v) = L(v) - B(\tilde{p}, v)$$

$$B(w,v) = \widetilde{L}(v)$$

voruisséer dla W, warmlir possettione de Ø unglydione

$$\phi' = \tilde{\phi}' + \omega'$$

$$\phi' = \left(\frac{2}{3} \times + 5\right)' + \omega'$$

$$\int \phi' = \frac{2}{3} + w'$$

$$\begin{cases}
\phi' = \frac{2}{3} + w' \\
\phi = \frac{2}{3}x + 5 + w
\end{cases}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} dx = \frac{2}{3} \times +5$$

$$\widetilde{\phi}(0) = 5 \qquad \qquad \omega(3) = 0$$

$$\phi \in \text{dim} \{ e_0, e_1, \dots, e_n \}$$

$$\int_{\mathcal{C}} \phi = \widetilde{\phi} + \mathbf{w}$$

$$w \in din \{ e_0, e_1, \dots, e_n \}$$

$$\Rightarrow W = W_0 \cdot Q_0 + W_1 Q_1 + \dots + W_{m-1} Q_{m-1} + W_m Q_m$$

is integrated in
$$\omega(0) = 0 \wedge \omega(3) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2}} \left(v^{2} - \frac{1}{3} x + \frac{1}{3} \right) \\ & = \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2}} \left(v^{2} - \frac{1}{3} (v^{2} - v^{2} + v^$$

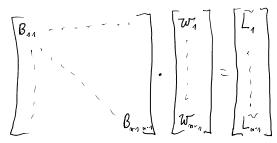
to $B_{i} = -\left(\left(\mathcal{C}_{i}^{i}\right)^{2}\right)^{2}$ to moina to verbic now

zameram ie moina to rozbió na callà O, ovoz jedną calle letóry westosó jest > 0 (zamengra lyllo gósly" ez u)

diedinik alkowana

[1,2] \$\psi(X_{j+1}, X_{j+1}) \rightarrow L; = 0

Aby obliget which potneta which Wi , 2a powers madely



wiedy w= w, e, + ... + Wn-1 en-

 $\phi = \widetilde{\phi} + w = \frac{2}{3} \times + 5 + w_1 \cdot e_1 + \cdots + w_{n-1} \cdot e_{n-1}$