

(8) Problemes de contorno (ec. dif + cond cont) Ver si existe (=rd) (=0) solución (C) y (H) SI (A) - SOL TRIV =D (C) SOL UNICA - D JOL NOTEIN = Scr(1)-y(flott=0 =0 @ SOL Si es Honogeno - Hello rol si es complete - MIROSI EXISTEN socuciones si y(a) to dy y(b)=0 pae que y(e)=0 o si es de 2º orden - D Forme cuto-djunta

(9) Publeme de Sturm-Liouville Terenos un problème [y"+\y'=0] Buscon idones popios 20,2=0,200 que nos den sol y(t) no trivides, tambier el especió popio Pone heller los Bn, Sa yndt=1

Former de resolver e.e. diff Saco A y B con les cord. inicials

$$ALGO: \frac{d}{dt} \left(ALGO\right) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \left(ALGO\right)^{2}$$

Page
$$V_{\overline{z}} = V_{\overline{z}} = V_{\overline{z}}$$

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Page
$$\nabla_{z} = (1, 9, 2) = \frac{2}{|2|}$$

Page $\nabla_{z} = (1, 9, 2) = (2 + 16)(15)^{2} - 1$

double $\nabla_{z} = (2 + 16)(15)^{2} - 1$

PS-V wards el det (sistere) = D =D reg sol so trind

$$\int_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n \cos(nx) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin(nx)}{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \cos(nx)}$$
Some de Fourier de f.
$$\int_{-n}^{n} \int_{-n}^{n} \int_{-n}^{n}$$

Ecne don de reacción gurrea

A + 3 C - B + C

recetions productos

Ecneciones

d a,b,c

St

Non de conservación

des de conservación

 $\frac{d}{dt} \left(a+b\right) = 0 \left(\frac{d}{dt} \left(b+2c\right) = 0$

neemer condicions of A (2) Fynd zue (1) pero paro 12 d (3) anado ademés de les cord. Cerros restriccours of o integrale, her gre isudenles e O y, F*(+,5,+) = F(+,5,+) + Z 2(+) p;(+) y Ec E-L (4) Extremor librer, pour coluber As B dt F(a,5(a),5'(a))=0 dueho libre (3) I min =0 courex | m f' cuecrete

(3) I min =0 courex | Mess def pos

E/O. (1) (6) Ver si eté p5"+ 25 = v p(t) = C. e Se(t) A) - (A) - o solo friend - (C) sol - o no friend - o 56 (A) 5 (A) 5 (A) dr =0 6 271.

1) dy F(t,5,+) = = = = = F(t,9,+)

(6) si cord cortoro \$0 uple 5 ceaves w(+) que les $\frac{2}{3}(t) = y(t) - \omega(t)$ (3) stum - lionville =0 isud que contours pur ce función de un 1 =0 volores popios di =0 función y(t) erociode =0 erpoción prepro (8) Ec reaccions guinices

EXAMEN FINAL

- 1) Calcular extremos de un Funcional, minimo, existencia de minimo
- 2) Eureción de reacciones quinicos
 - Ecuaciones
 - Conservación
 - Conserve c'où positine
 - Existence y unicidad
 - Equilibrio

Calcular extremos (- Euler legienge -s condiniciales $F(t,y,t) \longrightarrow \partial_y F(t,y,t) = \frac{d}{dt} \partial_z F(t,y,t)$ - Euler lagrange — coud iniciales F(t,5,7) — $\nabla_{x}F(t,5,7) = \frac{d}{de}\nabla_{x}F(t,5,7)$ - Multiplicadores de lagrange - o coud iniciales restricción alg integral 4: (; (+)) = 0 F*(+, y, =) = F(+, 5, =) + \(\Sigma\); (+) \(\gamma\); (+) Ec-Euler le garge — so colculs 2: - Extremos libres -o algune condinicial no está Dcha -D Vz F(+, y(b), y'(b)) = 0 Izq --- Vz F (+, y(a), y'(a)) = 0 $F(0y+(1-0)w) \leq 0F(y)+(1-0)F(w)$ - Convexidad | Estricta F. R. o. R. f & C? < est concexa () > 0 fill—oll, fec' concexar=of' creciente est o=of' est, unc'ete . f:112-51 JEC7 concexa (=0 Herr(f) -1 def pos est D=0 Hess (f) -o det pos

- Condición suficielle de externo

• Convexa
•
$$\partial_{\nu} F(y_{\pi})$$
 es (e' definida — b \mathcal{O}
 $\Rightarrow \mathcal{F}$ decrea ninno en y_{π}

**ELE D' Fivergencia

**ELE F(x,y(x), $\nabla_{y}(x)$) dx \mathcal{F} : $\mathcal{L} \times \mathbb{R}^{d}$

**EC-E-L-o $\partial_{y} F(x,y(x), \nabla_{y}(x)) = \operatorname{div}_{x} \left[\nabla_{z} F(x,y(x), \nabla_{y}(x)) \right]$

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**An $X_{n} + \partial_{x_{n}} X_{n} +$

- Problemas de Sturm-Liouville (Py') + 9y + Lwy = 0 + cold coctors ¿ Pare que volones de à hey sol. no triviales? report bobies - > funciones propias (asociades a 1)

-o/sol. no trivial {

erpaco propio (asociado a 1)

-o/sol del probleme {-o/func propier/b/o/ Una vez secamos los funciones propias, colonle mos une base ontonormal,

Sa la = 1 — saco An, Bn, y cuo une base ortowned de L2([a,b])

- Chardo Tenemos un Cuardo Tenenos un funcional y granos calaler su ninimo, nos sale un SL, extouces resolutions como rienpre / h = pone celuler A J B rebenos que sabemor que el ninno de Fi cotà en t la y se al coura en 1

Fremplas:

$$A + B \longrightarrow C \longrightarrow \frac{d}{d+} a = -Ka$$
 $\frac{d}{d+} = \frac{d}{d+} = \frac{d}{d+}$

A + B
$$\frac{d}{dt}$$
 $\frac{d}{dt}$ $\frac{d}{dt}$

A $\frac{d}{dt}$

A B OC

$$\frac{d}{dt} = - \ln b = - \ln b$$

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$$A = - \ln b = - \ln b = - \ln b = - \ln b$$

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$$\frac{d}{dt} = - \ln b = - \ln b = - \ln b = - \ln b = - \ln b$$

+	B -	L° (9 4	a -	= - Ko
A	<u></u>	B	<u>d</u>		chanto evo o nierdo	ZUQ ² velocidad o la neacción

poncondided
$$\frac{d}{dt} = a = -ka$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} = b$$

$$-a = -2 l a^{2}$$

$$\frac{d}{dz} = - \ln b \qquad \frac{d}{dz} = - \ln b$$

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$$\frac{d}{dt} a = -ua \qquad \frac{d}{dt} b = ua \qquad \frac{d}{dt} c = uc$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} a = -u_1 a \qquad \frac{d}{dt} b = u_1 a - u_2 b$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} = \frac{-2 \text{lla}}{\frac{d}{dt}}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} = \frac{-2 \text{lla}}{\frac{d}{dt}}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} = -2 \text{lla}$$

3t = U25

 $2A + B - C = \frac{d}{dt} a = -2Na^2b = \frac{d}{dt} b = -Na^2b$

1 c = la2b

$$A = \frac{U_{1}}{U_{2}}B + C$$

$$\frac{d}{de} = \frac{d}{de} = \frac{d}{de} = \frac{U_{1}a - U_{2}bc}{U_{2}bc}$$

$$\frac{d}{de} = \frac{d}{de} = \frac{d}{d$$

$$\frac{dt}{dt} = \frac{dt}{dt}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} = -2ua^{2}b + 3ua^{2}b = ua^{2}b$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} = -ua^{2}b$$

$$S+t = \frac{u_{1}}{u_{2}} = \frac{u_{3}}{u_{2}} = \frac{d}{dt} = -u_{1}se + u_{2} = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} = -u_{1}se + u_{2} = -u_{3}c$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} = -u_{2}c + u_{1}se + u_{3}c$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} = -u_{3}c + u_{4}se - u_{3}c$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} = -u_{3}c + u_{4}se - u_{3}c$$

A
$$\frac{d}{dt}$$
 B $\frac{d}{dt}$ $a = -la$

$$\frac{d}{dt} (a+b) = 0$$

A + B $\frac{d}{dt}$ $a = -kab$

$$\frac{d}{dt} (a+b+2c) = 0$$

A $\frac{d}{dt}$ $a = -la$

$$\frac{d}{dt} (a+2b) = 0$$

A $\frac{d}{dt}$ $a = -la$

$$\frac{d}{dt} (a+2b) = 0$$

A $\frac{d}{dt}$ $a = -la$

$$\frac{d}{dt} (a+b+c) = 0$$

A $\frac{d}{dt}$ $a = -la$

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A $\frac{d}{dt}$ $a = -la$

$$\frac{d}{dt} (a+b+c) = 0$$

- Conserve con (si suma tiene que dar o)

A+B OUZ C+D

1 b = - Wab + U2 cd $\frac{d}{dt} \left(a_1 b + c + d \right) = 0$ dc = Mab - Uz cd $\frac{d}{dz}\left(\alpha+c\right)=0$ $\frac{d}{dz}\left(b+d\right)=0$ 1 d = Mab - U2 cd

$$-\frac{t}{g} \frac{d^{2}b}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} = \frac{d}{d$$

Expus que (e(t), b(t), c(t)) --- (ao, bo, co) $\begin{cases} a_0 + b_0 + 2c_0 = a_0 + b_0 + 2c_0 \\ a_0 + c_0 = a_0 + c_0 \\ b_0 + c_0 = b_0 + c_0 \end{cases}$

- Conserveción positiva + existencia y unicidad

- Ecuación de ondas de u=dxu

- Soluciones en IR (Formula de g'Alembert)

- Mitodo de variobles separedas

- Ec ceplace / Poisson

- êc color

\frac{1}{4} \alpha = -U_1 \alpha + U_2 \begin{array}{c} \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{4 $A \stackrel{K_1}{=} B + C$ $\frac{d}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} = 0$ $\frac{d}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} = 0$ $\frac{d}{dt} = 0$ $\frac{d}{dt} = 0$ $\frac{d}{dt} = 0$ $\frac{d}{dt} = 0$ Supple not $a_0 \ge 0$ $b_0 \ge 0$ $b_0 \ge 0$ Jenens pe corposer pe si a=0 =0 a =0 d az Un le 20 de , b=0 =0 b'20 $\frac{d}{dt} = \frac{1}{20} = 0$ $\frac{d}{dt} = \frac{1}{$

$$0 = -u_1 \alpha + u_2 b c$$

$$0 = u_1 \alpha - u_2 b c$$



