wel.

Срорициировать и решить задачу о свободнох коневанием пончного стержне $X \in [0; L]$, L = 0.1 ш., $\Omega^2 = 10^6$ с нучевыши начальными откионением и сморостью, конда швый конду движется по заданнаму замону $\mu = \sin t$, а правый свободан.

Рорициировка.

1. Nebrui noney $\mu = \sin t$ Heognopagnux neboe npaeloe $u(0,t) = \sin t$.

2. Tpalsiú koney kpaeloe yaiobile briopio $U_{x}(l,t)=0$ chatogen

3. Начашняе условие: пульвые

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{U}_{tt} &= \alpha^2 \mathcal{U}_{xx}, \quad 0 < \alpha < \ell, t > 0 \\
\mathcal{U}(\alpha, 0) &= \mathcal{U}_{t}(\alpha, 0) &= 0 \\
\mathcal{U}(0, t) &= \sin t \\
\mathcal{U}_{x}(\ell, t) &= 0
\end{aligned}$$

Обнушим красвые условие для пришенения метода Рурье. при полишум редужущий:

 $M(x,t) = \frac{\sin t}{\cos \frac{x}{a}} \cos \frac{x-t}{a} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} Y_{xx} - \frac{1}{a^2} Y_{tt} & M(0,t) = \sin t \\ Y_x = 0 \\ M(x,0) = 0 \\ Y_t(x,0) = \frac{1}{\cos \frac{x}{a}} \cos \frac{x-t}{a} \end{cases}$

Morga: $u(\alpha,t) = O(\alpha,t) + N(\alpha,t) \implies O(\alpha,t) = u(\alpha,t) - N(\alpha,t)$

$$\begin{aligned}
(9tt &= \alpha^2 O_{XX} \\
O(\alpha,0) &= 0 \\
O^{t}(\alpha,t) &= -\frac{1}{\cos \frac{x}{a}} \cos \frac{x-\ell}{a} \\
O(0,t) &= 0 \\
O_{x}(\ell,t) &= 0
\end{aligned}$$
We must paragraph represent

Метод раздащи перешения $\mathcal{O}(x,t) = X(x)T(t) \neq 0$

$$T(x) X(x) = a^2 T(t) X'(2)$$

$$\frac{\chi''(\alpha)}{\chi(\alpha)} = \frac{T''(t)}{a^2 T/t} = -\lambda = const$$

 \Rightarrow 2 ypa Brenule $X''(x) + \lambda X(x) = 0$ T'(t) + a2/ T(t) =0

Из граничния условий:

$$\mathcal{U}(0,t) = \chi(0)T(t) \Rightarrow \chi(0) = 0$$

$$\mathcal{U}_{x}|_{2=\ell} = \chi'(\ell)T(t) = 0 \Rightarrow \chi'(\ell) = 0$$

Bagara 'Ulmypua-luybume:

$$\int X''(a) + \lambda X(a) = 0$$

$$\int X(0) + X(1) = 0$$

Coambenne pyui urima blouge u= e Rx Rehx + 1ehx = 0

$$Re^{2} + \Lambda e^{2} = 0$$

$$R^{2} + \Lambda = 0 \implies R^{2} - \Lambda$$

3 cuyral:

Stuyral:

$$1. \ \lambda = -R^{2} < 0 \implies X''(\alpha) - k^{2}X/\alpha J = 0$$

$$\times |\alpha| = C_{1}Sh(kx) + C_{2}Ch(kx)$$

$$\times |\alpha| = C_{2} = 0$$

$$\times (\ell) = GSI C_{1}Ch(k\ell) = 0 \implies 0 = C_{1}$$

Ilpulouansnoe

2
$$1 = 0$$
 $\begin{cases} x'(2) = 0 \\ x(10) = C = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x(2) = Bx + C \\ x(10) = C = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow C = B = 0$ 0

3 $1 > 0$ $R = |Ti| \Rightarrow x(2) = Acos(|Tx|) + Bsin(|Tx|) \\ x'(2) = -A|Tsin(|Tx|) + B|Tcos(|Tx|) \\ x(0) = A = 0 \Rightarrow x'(2) - B|Tcos(|Tx|) = 0 \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow \sqrt{A} C - \frac{T(2n+1)}{2} \Rightarrow hn = (\frac{T(2n+1)}{2c})^2$

Cotrollerwood Opyruuguu:

 $X_n(2) = \sin\left(\frac{T(2n+1)x}{2c}\right), h_n = (\frac{T(2n+1)}{2c})$

Opmononaumicums: $Ha x \in [0; C]$
 $A_n \neq A_m$
 $X_n''(2) + A_m X_n(2) = 0$ $1 \times X_n$
 $X_n'''(2) + A_m X_n(2) = 0$ $1 \times X_n$
 $X_n'''(2) + A_m X_n(2) - X_n''(2) X_n(2) dx + (A_n - A_m) \int_{0}^{c} X_n(2) X_m(2) dx =$
 $= X_n'(2) X_m(2) - X_m''(2) X_n(2) dx + (A_n - A_m) \int_{0}^{c} X_n(2) X_m(2) dx =$
 $= X_n'(2) X_m(2) - X_m''(2) X_n(2) dx + (A_n - A_m) \int_{0}^{c} X_n(2) X_m(2) dx + \int_{0}^{c} X_m'(2) X_n(2) dx +$
 $+ (A_n - A_m) \int_{0}^{c} X_n(2) X_m(2) dx = 0. \quad n \neq m$

Opmononausonance V

Weagram uspring $||X_n(2)|X_m(2)|dx = 0. \quad n \neq m$

Opmononausonance V

Weagram uspring $||X_n(2)|X_m(2)|dx = 4 \int_{0}^{c} dx - 4 \int_{0}^{c} \cos\left(\frac{T(2n+1)x}{c}\right) dx = \frac{c}{2}$
 $||X_n(2)|X_m(2)|dx = \int_{0}^{c} ||X_n||^2 - \frac{c}{c}||X_n||^2 - \frac{c}{c}||X_n$

$$T''(x) T''(t) + \left(\frac{\Im(2n+1)}{2\ell}\right)^2 T(t) = 0 \Rightarrow T_n(t) = A_n \cos\left(\frac{\Im(2n+1)}{2\ell}\right) + B_n \sin\left(\frac{\Im(2n+1)}{2\ell}\right)$$
permenum & buge namement racining permenum.
$$U(2,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} T_n \times n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[A_n \cos\left(\frac{\Im(2n+1)}{2\ell}\right) + B_n \sin\left(\frac{\Im(2n+1)}{2\ell}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\Im(2n+1)}{2\ell}\right)\right]$$

Haramuse yanobue:

$$\mathcal{U}(2,0) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \sin\left(\frac{\Im(2n+1)x}{2n}\right) = 0 \implies A_n = 0, \forall n$$

Emopoe yaulous

$$\mathcal{U}_{t}(x,0) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_{n} \frac{\mathcal{I}(x_{n+1})}{\mathcal{U}_{t}} \sin\left(\frac{\mathcal{I}(x_{n+1})}{2\ell}\right) = -\frac{1}{cos} \frac{1}{c} \cos\frac{x-\ell}{c}$$

Размение начанного условил по собственными калебанием:

$$B_n \frac{\mathcal{I}(2n+1)}{2\ell} = \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{\cos \frac{1}{a}} \cdot \cos \frac{x-\ell}{a}, \chi_n\right)}{\left\|\chi_n\|^2} \Rightarrow B_n = -\frac{4}{\cos \frac{1}{a}} \cdot \frac{\left(\cos \frac{x-\ell}{a}, \chi_n\right)}{\mathcal{I}(2n+1)} =$$

$$= -\frac{4}{\pi(2n+1)} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos \frac{1}{a}} \cdot \frac{4a\ell^2}{(a\pi(2n+1)^2 + 4\ell^2)^2} \cdot \cos \frac{1}{a} = -\frac{4}{\pi(2n+1)} \cdot \frac{4a\ell^2}{(a\pi(2n+1)^2 + 4\ell^2)^2}$$

$$\left(\cos\frac{x-\ell}{a},\chi_n\right) = \int_{\cos\frac{x-\ell}{a}}^{\ell} \sin\left(\frac{\pi(2n+1)x}{2\ell}\right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\sin^2\frac{\pi(2n+1)x}{2\ell}}^{\sin\frac{\pi(2n+1)x}{2\ell}} dx - \frac{x-\ell}{a} dx - \frac{x-\ell}{a} dx$$

$$-\frac{1}{2}\int \sin\left(\frac{\pi(2n+1)}{2\ell}x + \frac{x-\ell}{\alpha}\right)dx = \frac{a\ell}{\alpha\pi(2n+1)+2\ell}\cos\left(\frac{\pi(2n+1)}{2\ell}x + \frac{\alpha-\ell}{\alpha}\right)\Big|_{0}^{\ell}$$

$$-\frac{a\ell}{\alpha\pi(2n+1)-2\ell}\cos(\frac{\pi(2n+1)}{2\ell}x-\frac{2-\ell}{a})/\ell = \frac{4a\ell^2}{(2\pi(2n+1))^2-4\ell^2}\cos\frac{\ell}{a}$$

$$\mathcal{U}(a,t) = \underbrace{1}_{\cos \frac{1}{a}} \cos \frac{x-\ell}{a} + \underbrace{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{-4}{\pi(2n+1)} \cdot \frac{4a\ell^2}{(a\pi(2n+1))^2 - 4\ell^2} \cdot \sin\left(\frac{\pi(2n+1)}{2\ell}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\pi(2n+1)}{2\ell}\right)}_{\cos \frac{1}{a}}$$