1) V+-0x V=0 & (x,t) eR"x(2,0) (1) U+-0xU-divx(Ux)=0 for (x,+)er x(0,0) (2) U(x,+):= R(+) 1 (xR(+), 3(+)) R(+)=e+ 3(+)= e2+ 1 V(x,+)... | (amoult by 10-161) 27: U... klassoche hy von (2) · U(x,t) = ent V(xet, 2 (e2+-1)) • U+(x,+)=nen v(xe+ 2(e2+-1))+en+ (dv dv) (3+(xe+) d+(2(e2+-1)) (x,+)= = net v(xe+, = (e2+-1))+e++ vx v(xe+, =(e2+-1)) xe++e++ v+ (xe+, =(e2+-1)) / e2+ 2= = en (nv(xet, 2/e2+-1)) + xe vx(xet, 2/e2+-1)) + e2+ v+ (xet, 2/e2+-1)) • $\nabla_{\mathbf{x}} \mathbf{v}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{t}) = \mathbf{e}^{\mathbf{n} \mathbf{t}} \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{v}}{\partial \mathbf{x}_1} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{v}}{\partial \mathbf{x}_n} \cdot \mathbf{R}(\mathbf{t}) + \mathbf{e}^{\mathbf{n} \mathbf{t}} \nabla_{\mathbf{x}} \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{e}^{\mathbf{t}} = \mathbf{e}^{\mathbf{t}(\mathbf{n} + \mathbf{n})} \nabla_{\mathbf{x}} \mathbf{v}$ · Ax U(x,+) = dixx(0x U) = dvx(e+(4+1) 0xV) = e+(4+2) 4xV · divx(Ux) = Vx U·x + U·divx(x) = Vx U·x + U·Zox,x = Vx U·x + nu = et(n+1) Pxv.x + nent v(xet 2/e2+-1) => U, - 0x U-divx (Ux)= = ne v + x e + (n+1) \ x x + e \ (n+2) \ x \ y - e + (n+2) \ x \ x \ - ne \ y = = ettate) (v1-1xx) = 0 Anderdem I alle notwedigen Ableitingen, de verebt von v. b) ges = 0 = 0 mit 0 = 0+ = 4 x 0 +alvx (x 0) O = Ax 0 - div (x 0) = divx (x 0) + divx (x 0) = divx (x 0 + x 0) U(x,+)=e = C A) 7x 0 = - x 0 Probe: $U_{+}(x,t)=0$ $\nabla x U(x,t)=\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{x}{2}\right)^{2} = C e^{-\frac{x^{2}}{2}} \left(-\frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)^{2}$ = (- C(x,+)) V

2) U+-Ux=0 x6(0,1),+>0 U(0,+)={(+) U(1,+)=g(+),+>0 U(x,0)=u,0(x),x6(0,1) ges: hosygsformel v(x,+) = v(x,+) - q(x,+) mobel viv q(x,+) wallen mollen $0 = v(0, t) = v(0, t) - \varphi(0, t) = g(t) - \varphi(0, t)$ $0 = v(1, t) = g(t) - \varphi(1, t)$ > \(\rho(1), +) = \(\beta(1)\) \(\rho(1), +) = \(\gamma(1)\) \(\left(1)\) \(\left(1 En Wall won y it p(x, t) = x g(t) + (1-x) g(t). $\varphi_{+}(x,t) = xg'(t) + (1-x)g'(t)$ $\varphi_{xx}(x,t) = 0$ V4 - Vx = V+ - Q+ - Vxx + 4xx = V4 - Vxx + Q+ = xg'(+) + (1-x)g'(+) = : g(x,+) $\sqrt{(0+)}=0=\sqrt{(1+)}$ $\sqrt{(x,0)}=\sqrt{(x,0)}=\sqrt{(x,0)}=\sqrt{(x)}-(xg(0)+(1-x)g(0))$ Wir wisen days and (x) = VZ sin (+kx) sine DNB mit EW Xx = (+k)2 for kch ,x Theorem 6.18. V(+)= e + Je) (s) ds = 2 e he (vo, by >12 dx + 5 e 201, s), by 2 dx ds € < vo, de 22 = \$ [vo(x)-x0/0)-(1-x)/(0)] √2 sin(=(x) dx = = 12 [5 0 (x) six (= 4 x) dx - (1 x g(0) - (1+x) g(0)] - 5 (kn x) | 1 = 5 (g(0) - f(0)) = 6 (nk x) dx = = 12 (50 (x) sin(#xx)dx - 7 (5(0) (-1) + (10))) = < 0,00 x 762 - 1/2 (3(0) (-1) + (0)) 0 < 1 (1,5), (x) = 5 (x y (s)+(1-x)/(s)) /2 ci+ (TK x) dx = 12 (xg/s)-M-x/(s) + => (+) = 5 - cinselyen Dan ((x+) = v(x,+) + p(x,+) have here here das noch nal of ensilva; bas

3) RAR beach Gibild w. Klanide by con U+-AU+gv = 0 in Rx(0,0) v=v0 and 22 x {t=0} wobii vo EC°(II) unely >0. 2 > O. kleinster EW dies Laplace Opartors - S mit homogenen Dirichlet vanlbe dingungen (i) ==: Nu(.,+) N12(2) = Ce-(x1+p)+ for +>0 Vo ECO(II) also skhin and einem Hompolin Nuohco(x) = NuoNio Kas => uo E Loo(x) E L2(x), de edl. he Braum Theorem 6.13. U0 EL2(12) => 3 wellshelger ONS (va) non L2(2) 3 (2) 7 Rolya position rolle mit to to : u(+) = E e to /uo, vx/2 vx eichye by con U+ dv (A Du) + cv = 0 in 1 x(0, 0) v(,0)=vois v +0 of 2 x(0,0) Fane gill WU(+) M(2(12) & e x 1 Wo M(2(1)) (Aprior Absiling) xt. Ew won Llul= - Sutyru => xt=xty, wm 1. Ew won-A 1 > 0 => 1 + y = min 1 Mit A priori Absoluting = Muli, +) Mula & e 2 Muly Marco = Ce (harpit (ii) 22: 14 (x,+) 1 4 Cet 7 to (x,+) & 1 x(0,0) | \(\(\delta\) = \(\frac{\gamma}{\gamma} e^{-\left(\delta\) \(\delta\) \(\del Paravel e me hit M volle(2) = Ce 2+ Parceval (v) vollsalys ONS nH (an) SR. Talge 3 Faxva > VEH C> Fat converiel in den Fill gill ax = (v, ve) (ind one Procesal Glacky 11 × 112 = Z ax

