7) HCt.S.Q) = Q·S t h(t.Q) OHM h(t.Q)= ho(t)+h((t)Q+h2(t)Q+22 개分析见

(tho(t), h.(t), h2(t) 生 Not toll 以至时后 好午0(午)

$$\partial_{\xi}H = \partial_{\xi}h_{0} + \partial_{\xi}h_{1}Q + \partial_{\xi}h_{2}Q^{2}, \quad \partial_{S}H = Q, \quad \partial_{SS}H = 0$$

8aH = S+h(t)+2·ha(1)Q 02 01章 PDE011 대임的可 对21分时,

이 식이 모든 Q에 대해 성심하려면 각함의 계수가 이야. (Q에 대한 항등사)

$$\partial_{\xi}h_0 = -\frac{1}{4k}\left(h_1(\xi)\right)^2$$
,  $\partial_{\xi}h_1 = -m - \frac{1}{k}h_1(\xi)\cdot h_2(\xi)$ ,  $\partial_{\xi}h_2 = -\frac{1}{k}h_2(\xi)^2$ 

 $\pi$ )  $h_0(\tau) = h_1(\tau) = 0$ ,  $h_2(\tau) = -d$  boundary condition是 이용하여 가 기본 법別特定 發見,

$$h_2(\tau) = -d \operatorname{erg} tor D_1, \quad -d = \frac{1}{T-c} \quad \therefore C = \frac{1}{T} + \frac{1}{d} \quad \therefore h_2(t) = \frac{-k}{(\tau - t) + \frac{1}{T}}$$

 $h_1(\ell) = A(\tau - \ell) \cdot \frac{(\tau - \ell) + B}{(\tau - \ell) + \frac{E}{A}} \stackrel{?}{=} trial solution of the .$ 

$$-A \cdot \frac{(\tau - \epsilon) + \beta}{(\tau - \epsilon) + \frac{1}{2}} - \frac{A(\tau - \epsilon)}{(\tau - \epsilon) + \frac{1}{2}} + \frac{A(\tau - \epsilon)}{(\tau - \epsilon) + \frac{1}{2}} - \frac{A(\tau - \epsilon)}{(\tau - \epsilon) + \frac{1}{2}} + M = 0$$

: 
$$h_1(t) = \frac{1}{2} M(T-t) \cdot \frac{T-t+\frac{3t}{4}}{7-t+\frac{5t}{4}}$$

यावाल रिष्ट h, (t), h2(t) हे याशुकार खाराकार

$$V^{*} = \frac{-\frac{1}{2}M(T-t)\frac{(T-t)+\frac{3t}{4}}{(T-t)+\frac{3t}{4}} + 2Q \cdot \frac{k}{(T-t)+\frac{3t}{4}}}{\frac{2k}{(T-t)+\frac{3t}{4}}} = \frac{Q^{*}}{(T-t)+\frac{k}{4}} - \frac{1}{4k}M(T-t)\frac{(T-t)+\frac{3t}{4}}{(T-t)+\frac{3t}{4}}$$

:. 기대우익気 (M) 가 크면 (iguidation rate ( ve\* ) 가 얼어든다.

क ह्यागवर कामा भाषा रापा हमा प्रवास नामा

ऋषा पार १५% मृण्य मध्या DHS १५% ५४०.

(d)

1) 
$$d \to 0 \text{ Q M} \quad V_{\nu}^{1} = \frac{C_{\nu}^{-\nu}}{T-\epsilon} - \frac{1}{4\epsilon} M(T-\epsilon) \text{ old } Q_{\nu}^{-\nu} = (V_{\nu}^{-\nu} + \frac{MT-\epsilon}{4\epsilon}) \text{ (}T-\epsilon) \text{ old.}$$

7)  $d U_{\nu}^{0} = -V_{\nu} \text{ de on anythic graphs, } \frac{d U_{\nu}^{0}}{d \epsilon} = -V_{\nu} \text{ old.}$ 

$$(\frac{d U_{\nu}^{0}}{d \epsilon} + \frac{d U_{\nu}^{0}}{4\epsilon}) (T+\epsilon) + (v_{\nu} + \frac{M(T-\epsilon)}{4\epsilon}) (T+\epsilon) - V_{\nu}$$

$$(C_{\nu}^{-\nu} + \frac{1}{4\epsilon}) (T+\epsilon) + (v_{\nu} + \frac{M(T-\epsilon)}{4\epsilon}) (T+\epsilon)$$

$$(C_{\nu}^{-\nu} + \frac{1}{4\epsilon}) (T+\epsilon) + (C_{\nu}^{-\nu} + \frac{1}{4\epsilon}) (T+\epsilon)$$

$$(C_{\nu}^{-\nu} + C_{\nu}^{-\nu} + \frac{1}{4\epsilon}) (T+\epsilon) + (C_{\nu}^{-\nu} + \frac{1}{4\epsilon}) (T+\epsilon)$$

$$(C_{\nu}^{-\nu} + C_{\nu}^{-\nu} + \frac{1}{4\epsilon}) (T+\epsilon) + (C_{\nu}^{-\nu} + \frac{1}{4\epsilon}) (T+\epsilon)$$

$$(C_{\nu}^{-\nu} + C_{\nu}^{-\nu} + \frac{1}{4\epsilon}) (T+\epsilon) + (C_{\nu}^{-\nu} + C_{\nu}^{-\nu} + C_{\nu}^{-\nu}$$