Ed 10 - Equation de la chaleur

On sherehe  $u \in G^2(\mathbb{R}_+ \times \mathbb{R})$  to  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(t,x) - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}(t,x) = 0, t > 0, x \in \mathbb{R}$   $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(t,x) = u_0(x)$   $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(t,x) = u_0(x)$ 

Modelise l'evolution de la température dans un barreau métallique (infilii pas de CL) -> EDP1, 2 (M#M4)

Exo 1. Sient 570 et 
$$-\frac{2^2}{26^2}$$
  $\in L^{1}(\mathbb{R})$ 

Grant  $G_{r}$  is  $T_{r}$ 

On note  $G_{r}$  so  $T_{r}$ 

1.1. My  $G_{r}$  sot Lenirable

 $G_{r}$   $G_$ 

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \left( e^{-2i\pi\xi x} G_{6}(x) \right) = (-2i\pi x) e^{-2i\pi\xi x} G_{6}(x)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \left( e^{-2i\pi\xi x} G_{6}(x) \right) = 2i\pi \left[ x G_{6}(x) \right] G_{6} \text{ dinvale}$$

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12. Mg Go vérifie une EDO, et en l'éduine Go.  $\widehat{G}_{\delta}(\xi) = \frac{-2i\pi}{\delta \sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{-2i\pi \xi x}{x} x e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\delta^2}} dx \qquad (\xi f)(e)$  $\left[-6^{2}e^{-\frac{1}{2}6^{2}}e^{-2i\pi\xi x}\right]_{-\infty}^{\infty} + \left[(-2i\pi\xi)e^{-2i\pi\xi x}e^{-\frac{1}{2}6^{2}}e^{-2i\pi\xi x}e^{-\frac{1}{2}6^{2}}e^{-\frac{1}{2}6^{$ =-411255.5(5) $-2i\pi\xi \delta^2. \hat{G}(\sigma). \delta \sqrt{2\pi}$ 

Le théorieme de Cauchy-dipschitz (f. 700+112) assure l'existence et l'unicité de solution maximale pour 1 (E) 0: ) (を) = - 411 でを、分(を) d = 30

(et, comme l'équation est linéaire, cette sol est glabale, le définie sun tout IR). On soit que soit  $y_0=0$  (et  $y_0=0$ ), soit  $y_0\neq 0$  et  $\{\xi\in M\}: y(\xi)\}$  (cf. unicité). Dons le second cos, on a

$$\frac{\Im'(\xi)}{\Im(\xi)} = -4\pi^{2} \sigma^{2} \xi \qquad (\text{Separation den variables}'')$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{0}^{\xi} \frac{\Im'(s)}{\Im(s)} ds = \int_{0}^{\xi} (-4\pi^{2} \sigma^{2} s) ds$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln |\Im(s)| \int_{0}^{\xi} = -2\pi^{2} \sigma^{2} s^{2} \qquad (\text{Selfill})$$

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Reppl
$$\begin{cases}
e^{-x^{2}} dx = \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^{2}} e^{-(x^{2}+y^{2})} dx dy\right)^{2} = \sqrt{\pi}
\end{cases}$$

$$= ) \hat{G}_{5}(0) = \frac{1}{6\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{x^{2}}{26^{2}}} dx$$

$$= (= ||G_{5}||_{1})$$

$$= \frac{1}{6\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-y^{2}} |y'(y)| dy$$

$$y = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{25}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-y^{2}} dy = 1$$

$$(||G_{0}||_{1}) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-y^{2}} dy = 1$$

$$\begin{array}{lll}
\mathcal{D}' \overline{s} & \widehat{\mathsf{G}} s(\overline{s}) = e^{-2\pi^2 s^2 \overline{s}^2} \\
\overline{\mathsf{Exo}} 2 & \mathbf{f} \cdot \mathsf{t} & \mathbf{f} \in \mathcal{L}'(\mathbb{R}) & \mathbf{f} & \exists g \in \mathcal{L}'(\mathbb{R}) & \mathsf{t} \\
f(n) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(s) \, \mathrm{d} s & (= \text{la primitive de } g & \text{qui tind} \\
\mathbf{f}'(\overline{s}) = (+ 2 i \overline{\imath} \overline{s}) \, \widehat{f}(\overline{s}) & (i \mathbf{f} \mathbf{f})
\end{array}$$

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txo3. Soit u, assag régulière, ty Supposers  $u, \frac{\partial x}{\partial x}(t,x) = 0, t > 0, x \in \mathbb{R}$   $\int \frac{\partial t}{\partial t}(t,x) - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}(t,x) = 0, t > 0, x \in \mathbb{R}$   $\int \frac{\partial t}{\partial t}(t,x) - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}(t,x) = 0, t > 0, x \in \mathbb{R}$   $\int \frac{\partial t}{\partial t}(t,x) - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}(t,x) = 0, t > 0, x \in \mathbb{R}$   $\int \frac{\partial t}{\partial t}(t,x) - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}(t,x) = 0, t > 0, x \in \mathbb{R}$   $\int \frac{\partial t}{\partial t}(t,x) - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}(t,x) = 0, t > 0, x \in \mathbb{R}$   $\int \frac{\partial t}{\partial t}(t,x) - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}(t,x) = 0, t > 0, x \in \mathbb{R}$   $\int \frac{\partial t}{\partial t}(t,x) - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}(t,x) = 0, t > 0, x \in \mathbb{R}$   $\int \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(t,x) - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}(t,x) = 0, t > 0, x \in \mathbb{R}$   $\int \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(t,x) - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}(t,x) = 0, t > 0, x \in \mathbb{R}$   $\int \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(t,x) - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}(t,x) = 0, t > 0, x \in \mathbb{R}$   $\int \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(t,x) - \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(t,x) = 0, t = 0, x \in \mathbb{R}$   $\int \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(t,x) - \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(t,x) = 0, t = 0, x \in \mathbb{R}$   $\int \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(t,x) - \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(t,x) = 0, t = 0, x \in \mathbb{R}$   $\int \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(t,x) - \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(t,x) = 0, x \in \mathbb{R}$   $\int \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(t,x) - \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(t,x) = 0, x \in \mathbb{R}$   $\int \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(t,x) - \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(t,x) = 0, x \in \mathbb{R}$   $\int \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(t,x) - \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(t,x) = 0, x \in \mathbb{R}$   $\int \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(t,x) - \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(t,x) = 0, x \in \mathbb{R}$ when:  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} (\xi, \xi) - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} (\xi, \xi) = 0, \xi \in \mathbb{R}$   $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} (\xi, \xi) = u_o(\xi)$ 

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(t,x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(t,x) dx$$

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Fixons maintenant 
$$\xi$$
, on a one  $\xi 00(m+1)$  with  $u(\cdot,\xi)$ :

$$\int \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(t,\xi) = -4\pi \xi^2 \hat{u}(t,\xi), t > 0$$

$$\int u(\cdot,\xi) = \hat{u}_0(\xi)$$

$$\int u($$

3.3. Détenminer 
$$\sigma_{t}$$
 (qui dépend de  $t$ )  $t_{q}$ 
 $u(t,\xi) = G_{\sigma_{t}}$   $u_{o}(\xi)$ 

de sonte que  $u(t,x) = G_{\sigma_{t}} * u_{o}(x)$ 

on a d'april 2000  $t_{o}(\xi)$ 

Noyan il fant chaisin  $\sigma_{t}$   $t_{q}$ :

 $u(t,x) = v_{q}$ 
 $v_{q}$ 
 $v_{q}$