

Øving 5

12.1) 14d, 15

$$14d) \frac{d}{dy}(v(x) + w(y)) = w'(y)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(w'(y)) = 0 = u_{xy}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(v(x)w(y)) = w(y)v'(x) \quad u_{xy} = v'(x)w'(y)$$

$$\frac{d}{dy}(v(x)w(y)) = v(x)w'(y) \quad u(u_{xy}) = v(x) \cdot v'(x) \cdot w'(y) \cdot w(y)$$

$$u_x \cdot u_y = w(y)v'(x)v(x)w'(y) = \uparrow$$

$$u = v(x+2t) + w(x-2t) \quad u_{tt} = 4u_{xx}$$

$$u_t = 2v'(x+2t) - 2w'(x-2t)$$

$$\checkmark u_{tt} = 4v''(x+2t) + 4w''(x-2t) \quad \text{kan se at } u_{tt} = 4u_{xx}$$

$$u_x = v'(x+2t) + w'(x-2t)$$

$$\checkmark u_{xx} = v''(x+2t) + w''(x-2t)$$

$$15) u(x,y) = a \ln(x^2 + y^2) + b \quad \begin{aligned} u &= 110 \text{ når } x^2 + y^2 = 1 \\ u &= 0 \text{ når } x^2 + y^2 = 100 \end{aligned}$$

u må løse Laplace-likningen: $u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0$

$$u_x = a \cdot \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} \cdot 2x = \frac{2xa}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$u_{xx} = 2a \cdot \left(\frac{(x^2 + y^2) - 2x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \right) = -\frac{2a(x^2 - y^2)}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$$

$$u_y = \frac{a}{x^2 + y^2} \cdot 2y = \frac{2ay}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$u_{yy} = 2a \cdot \frac{d}{dy} \left(\frac{y}{y^2 + x^2} \right) = \frac{(x^2 + y^2) - 2y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{2a(x^2 - y^2)}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$$

Ser at de to dobbeltderiverte er like, men m/motsatt fortegn. Summen av de blir dermed 0.

$$\text{Løser for randbetingelsene: } \begin{aligned} a \ln(1) + b &= 110 \rightarrow b = 110 \\ a \ln(100) + b &= 0 \rightarrow a = \frac{-110}{\ln(100)} \end{aligned}$$

$$a = \frac{-110}{\ln(100)} \quad \text{og } b = 110 \quad \text{gir } u(x,y) = -\frac{110}{\ln(100)} \ln(x^2 + y^2) + 110$$

12.3) 5, 7, 14, 15

5) $k \sin 3\pi x$ vi skal finne $u(x, t)$ for lengde $L=1$
og $c^2=1$ når $v_0=0$, uten $k=0.01$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} u(0, t) = 0 \\ u(1, t) = 0 \end{array} \right\} \text{ for alle } t \geq 0$$

En-dimensjonell bølgelikning: $u_{tt} = c^2 u_{xx}$

d'Alembert:

$$u_{tt} = c^2 u_{xx}$$

$$u(x, 0) = u \sin 3\pi x = f(x) \quad \text{initial deflection}$$

$$u_t(x, 0) = g(x) = 0 \quad \text{startfart}$$

$$\text{generell løsning: } \begin{array}{l} u(x, t) = p(x-ct) + q(x+ct) \\ u_t(x, t) = -cp'(x-ct) + cq'(x+ct) \end{array}$$

$$u(x, 0) = f(x) = p(x) + q(x)$$

$$u_t(x, 0) = g(x) = -cp'(x) + cq'(x)$$

$$G'(x) = g(x), \text{ ønsker så å si } G(x) = -cp(x) + cq(x)$$

$$p(x) = \frac{1}{2} f(x) - \frac{1}{2c} G(x)$$

$$q(x) = \frac{1}{2} f(x) + \frac{1}{2c} G(x)$$

herfra kan vi
finne $u(x, t)$

$$u(x, t) = \frac{1}{2} f(x-ct) - \frac{1}{2c} G(x-ct)$$

$$\text{For } G(x) = \int_{x_0}^x g(s) ds. \text{ om vi setter dette inn i def for } u(x, t) \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} f(x+ct) + \frac{1}{2c} G(x+ct)$$

$$G(x+ct) - G(x-ct) = \int_{x_0}^{x+ct} g(s) ds + \int_{x-ct}^{x_0} g(s) ds = \int_{x-ct}^{x+ct} g(s) ds$$

$$\text{som gir en } u(x, t) = \frac{1}{2} (f(x+ct) - f(x-ct)) - \frac{1}{2c} \int_{x-ct}^{x+ct} g(s) ds$$

$$\text{Når } g(x)=0 \text{ og } f(x)=0.01 \sin(3\pi x)$$

$$u(x, t) = 0.01 \cdot \frac{1}{2} (\sin(3\pi(x+ct)) - \sin(3\pi(x-ct)))$$

$$\text{som er equivalent m/ } \underline{\underline{0.01 (\cos(3\pi t) \sin(3\pi x))}}$$

7) Initial deflection: $f(x) = kx(1-x)$, antar startfart $g(x)=0$
 $k(x-x^2)$

$$B_n = 2k \int_0^1 (x-x^2) \sin(n\pi x) dx \quad \text{holder å regne ut } B_n \text{ siden } g(x)=0$$

$$= 2k \int_0^1 x \sin(n\pi x) dx + 2k \int_0^1 x^2 \sin(n\pi x) dx$$

$$= 2\epsilon \left(-\frac{x \cos(\pi n x)}{\pi n} \Big|_0^1 + \frac{1}{\pi n} \int_0^1 \cos(\pi n x) dx \right)$$

$$2\epsilon \left(\frac{\sin(\pi n)}{\pi^2 n^2} - \frac{\cos(\pi n)}{\pi n} \right) = -\frac{\cos(\pi n)}{\pi n} = -\frac{(-1)^n}{\pi n}$$

$$2\epsilon \int_0^1 x^2 \sin(n\pi x) dx = 2\epsilon \left(-\frac{x^2 \cos(\pi n x)}{\pi n} \Big|_0^1 + \frac{2}{\pi n} \int_0^1 x \cos(\pi n x) dx \right)$$

$$= 2\epsilon \left(-\frac{\cos(\pi n)}{\pi n} + \frac{2}{\pi n} \int_0^1 x \cos(n\pi x) dx \right)$$

$$= 2\epsilon \left(-\frac{\cos(\pi n)}{\pi n} + \frac{2x \sin(n\pi x)}{\pi^2 n^2} \Big|_0^1 - \frac{2}{n^2 \pi^2} \int_0^1 \sin(n\pi x) dx \right)$$

$$= \frac{(2 - n^2 \pi^2) \cos(\pi n) - 2}{\pi^3 n^3}$$

summerer sammen integralene:

$$-\frac{4\epsilon \cos(\pi n)}{\pi^3 n^3} + 4\epsilon \text{ som gir Fourierrekkene:}$$

gjenger $n/2\epsilon$

$$\frac{8\epsilon}{\pi^3} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n - 1}{n^3} \cos(\pi n t) \sin(n\pi x)$$

og er løsningen på $u(x, t)$.

$$14) f(x) = 0 \text{ og } g(x) = 0.01 \left(\int_0^{\pi/2} x \sin(\pi x) dx + \int_{\pi/2}^{\pi} (\pi - x) \sin(\pi x) dx \right)$$

$$= 0.01 \left[\frac{\sin(\pi x)}{\pi^2} - \frac{x \cos(\pi x)}{\pi} \right]_0^{\pi/2} = \frac{1}{\pi^2} \sin\left(\frac{\pi^2}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{2} \cos\left(\frac{\pi^2}{2}\right) \cdot 0.01$$

$$0.01 \left(\int_{\pi/2}^{\pi} (\pi - x) \sin(\pi x) dx \right) = 0.01 \left(\frac{\sin(\frac{\pi^2}{2}) - \sin(\pi^2)}{\pi^2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos\left(\frac{\pi^2}{2}\right) \right)$$

$$B_n^* = \frac{0.02}{n\pi} \left(\frac{2 \sin(\frac{\pi^2}{2}) - \sin(\pi^2)}{\pi^2} \right)$$

$$\text{som gir oss rekke: } \frac{0.02}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2 \sin(\frac{\pi^2}{2}) - \sin(\pi^2)}{\pi^3} \sin(n\pi t) \sin(n\pi x)$$

$$15) u_{tt} = -c^2 u_{xxxx}$$

$$u(0, t) = u(L, t) = 0$$

$$u(x, 0) = F(x)$$

$$u_t(x, 0) = G(x)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} u_{tt} = F \cdot G''(t) \\ u_{xxxx} = G \cdot F^{(4)} \end{array} \right\} \text{ setter inn i PDE} \rightarrow F \cdot G'' = -p^2 G \cdot F^{(4)} \quad | : F G$$

$$\frac{G''}{G} = \frac{-p^2 F^{(4)}}{F} = \text{konstant} = \beta^4$$

$$\beta^4 F = F^{(4)} \quad \text{og} \quad \underbrace{G'' = -p^2 \beta^4 G(t)}$$

"vanlig" differensial

$$G'' + p^2 \beta^4 G = 0$$

karakteristisk polynom: $r^2 = -p^2 \beta^4$

$$r = \pm i p \beta^2$$

Vi får en løsning for $G(t) = a \cos(p \beta^2 t) + b \sin(p \beta^2 t)$

For $F(x)$ kan man si at $F = e^{irx}$, og av dette: $\beta^4 F = (ir)^4 F$

som gir $r^4 = \beta^4 \rightarrow r = \pm \beta$ og $\pm i\beta$

$\beta^4 = (ir)^4$ gitt at $F \neq 0$

får flere løsninger: $e^{\beta x}$, $e^{-\beta x}$, $e^{i\beta x}$, $e^{-i\beta x}$
Av disse ser vi at:

$$(e^{\beta x} \pm e^{-\beta x}) \frac{1}{2} = \sinh \text{ og } \cosh(\beta x)$$

$$\text{og } \cos \beta x \pm i \sin \beta x = e^{\pm i\beta x}$$

Tilslutt gir dette en $F(x) = A \cos \beta x + B \sin \beta x + C \cosh \beta x + D \sinh \beta x$

hvor A, B, C, D er konstanter som kommer av at likningen er lineær.

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$$19) \quad u(0, t) = 0 \\ u_x(L, t) = 0$$

Må vise at $u(x, 0) = f(x) \rightarrow u_{tt} = c^2 u_{xx}$

$$F \ddot{G} = c^2 F'' G \rightarrow \frac{\ddot{G}}{c^2 G} = \frac{F''}{F} = \text{konstant } k, \text{ som må være negativ gitt av initialbetingelsene}$$

Det gir de eneste ikke-trivielle løsningene:

$$\ddot{G} - c^2 (-k) G = \ddot{G} + \frac{c^2}{p} k G = \ddot{G} + \frac{c^2}{p} p^2 G \quad \text{hvor } p^2 = \left(\frac{n\pi}{L}\right)^2$$

$$\ddot{G} + c^2 p^2 G = 0 \quad \text{som gir } G = a \cos cpt + b \sin cpt$$

$$\text{og } F'' + p^2 F = 0 \quad \text{som gir } F = A \cos px + B \sin px.$$

$$\text{Av dette følger } u_n(x, t) = \sin px (B_n \cos cpt + B_n^* \sin cpt)$$

$$u_n(x, 0) = f(x) = \sin px (B_n \cdot 1 + 0) = B_n \sin px$$

$$u(0, t) = u(L, t) = 0 : A \cos 0 + B \sin 0 = 0 = A = 0$$

$B \cos nL = 0$ gir en $n = \frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2L}$ for at cosinusfunksjonen alltid skal bli null.

Hvis Initial velocity = 0 blir $B_n^* = 0$ slik at:

$u_n(x,t) = B_n \cos c n t \sin n x$ hvor u blir den tilsvarende rekke:

$$u = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n \cos c n t \sin n x \quad \text{og} \quad u(x,0) = f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n \sin n x$$

B_n blir av det til Fourierkoeffisient: $\frac{2}{L} \int_0^L f(x) \sin n x \, dx$

Velger B_n slik at $u(x,0)$ er Fourierrekke til $f(x)$.

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18) $u_{xx} + u_x = 0$, $u(0,y) = f(y)$, $u_x(0,y) = g(y)$

Ingen y -deriverte gjør at vi kan løse som:

$$u'' + u' = 0, \text{ antar at en løsning er proporsjonal m/ } e^{\lambda x}$$

$$(e^{\lambda x})'' + (e^{\lambda x})' = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 e^{\lambda x} + \lambda e^{\lambda x} = 0$$

$$(\lambda^2 + \lambda) e^{\lambda x} = 0 \text{ for } \lambda = -1 \text{ eller } 0$$

$$\lambda = -1 \text{ gir løsning} = C e^{-x}$$

$$\lambda = 0 \text{ gir løsning} = C$$

summen blir løsning:

$$u(x,y) = \underline{\underline{A(y)e^{-x} + B(y)}}$$

hvor konstantene C ble byttet ut m/ funksjoner av y , $A(y)$ og $B(y)$ som kan være hva som helst.

Setter inn betingelser: $u(0,y) = f(y) = \underline{\underline{A(y) + B(y)}}$

$$u_x(0,y) = g(y) = -A(y)e^{-0} = \underline{\underline{-A(y)}}$$