

24/01/2025

$y: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

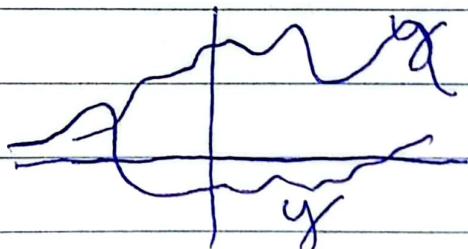
Επανδρώμενη

$$\hat{y}(w) = \mathcal{F}\{y\}(w) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y(t) e^{-iwt} dt$$

$\hat{y}: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$y(t) = \mathcal{F}^{-1}\{\hat{y}\}(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \hat{y}(w) e^{iwt} dw$$

$\hat{y} \xrightarrow{f} y$



$$ay'' + by' + cy = q(t) \quad a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\mathcal{F}\{y\}(w) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y(t) e^{-iwt} dt =$$

$$= [y(t) e^{-iwt}]_{-\infty}^{+\infty} - \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y(t) \cdot (e^{-iwt})' dt =$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} y(t) e^{-iwt} - \lim_{t \rightarrow -\infty} y(t) e^{-iwt} + i\omega \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y(t) e^{-iwt} dt =$$

$$\tilde{F}\{y^{(k)}(t)\} = (i\omega)^k \tilde{F}\{y(t)\}$$

$$\boxed{y'' = (k+2) \quad y''' = (k+3)}$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{i\omega w}}{w-z} dw$$

$w \in \mathbb{R}, \Im z \in \mathbb{R}, \Im z \neq 0, z \in \mathbb{C}$

a) $z \in \mathbb{R}, \operatorname{Im}\{z\} = 0$

$$\text{tote } I = \frac{1}{2} e^{iz\bar{z}} \operatorname{sgn}(\Im z)$$

$$\operatorname{sgn}(\Im z) = \begin{cases} 1, & \Im z > 0 \\ -1, & \Im z < 0 \end{cases}$$

b) $\operatorname{Im}\{z\} > 0$

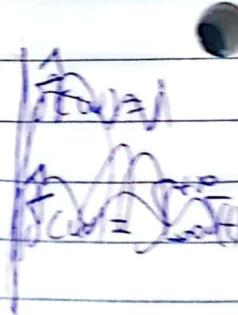
$$I = \begin{cases} ie^{iz\bar{z}}, & \text{av } \Im z > 0 \\ 0, & \text{av } \Im z < 0 \end{cases}$$

$\operatorname{Im}\{z\} < 0$

$$I = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{av } \Im z > 0 \\ -ie^{iz\bar{z}}, & \Im z < 0 \end{cases}$$

$\delta(t)$ εις δικτυον' ουνάπτην
με την ιδιότητα

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t-t) f(t) dt = f(t)$$



$$\text{Για } \delta(w) = \int$$

$$\delta(w) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t) e^{-iwt} dt = f(0) = e^{-iw\cdot 0} = 1$$

$$ay'' + by' + cy = \delta(t) \quad \text{για κάθισμα } t \in \mathbb{R}$$

Το t είναι τηλιγράφης

Την ίδιαν την \oplus την αναδιστήρη ουνάπτην Green της εξιώνων

$$ay'' + by' + cy = g(t), \text{ μη φυσική ουνάπτη}$$

Την ίδιαν την \oplus την συμπληρωματικής $G(t+it)$

Η αριθμητική : Επίτη την ουνάπτην Green της
 $y'' - y = 0$

$$G(t+it) - G(t+it) = \delta(t) \quad \rightarrow \quad -w^2 G(t+it) - G(t+it)$$

$$\mathcal{F}\{G\}(w) = (i\omega)^2 \hat{G}(w+it) = i^2 \omega^2 \hat{G}(w+it) = -\omega^2 \hat{G}(w+it)$$

$$\mathcal{F}\{\delta(t-t)\}(w) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t-t) e^{-iwt} dt = e^{-iwt}$$

$$-w^2 \hat{G}(w+it) - \hat{G}(w+it) = e^{-iwt}$$

$\Rightarrow \hat{G}(w+it) = -\frac{e^{-iwt}}{\omega^2 + 1}$

$$G(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \hat{G}(w) e^{iwt} dw =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-iwr}}{w^2+1} e^{iwt} dw$$

$$G(t) = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{i(w(t-t))}}{w^2+1} dw \stackrel{(1)}{=} |_{\Theta \approx w} = t - \tau$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{iwi}}{w^2+1} dw \stackrel{(2)}{=} \left| \begin{array}{l} w^2+1=0 \rightarrow w^2=-1 \rightarrow w_i=i \\ || \\ w_i'=-i \end{array} \right.$$

$$\stackrel{(2)}{=} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{iwi}}{(w+i)(w-i)} dw \stackrel{(3)}{=} \left| \begin{array}{l} (w+i)(w-i) = (w+i)^2 = \\ = w^2 + i^2 - 2iw = \\ = w^2 - 1 + 2iw \end{array} \right.$$

$$(3) \quad \frac{1}{(w+i)(w-i)} = \frac{A}{(w+i)} + \frac{B}{(w-i)} = \frac{A(w-i) + B(w+i)}{(w+i)(w-i)} =$$

παραγόντων ισοτιμίας

$$= \frac{Aw - iA + Bw + iB}{(w+i)(w-i)} = \frac{(A+B)w + i(B-A)}{(w+i)(w-i)} =$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A+B=0 \Rightarrow B=-A \\ i(B-A)=1 \Rightarrow 2Bi=1 \Rightarrow B=\frac{1}{2i} = \frac{i}{2i^2} = -\frac{i}{2} \end{array} \right.$$

$$A = -B = \frac{i}{2}$$

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$$\text{αριθμητικά} \quad \frac{1}{(w+i)(w-i)} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{w+1} - \frac{i}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{w-i}$$

$$\text{3) Apu } G(t+it) = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{iw\bar{\zeta}}}{(w+i)(w-i)} dw =$$

$$= -\frac{i}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{iw\bar{\zeta}}}{w+i} dw \right] + \frac{i}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{iw\bar{\zeta}}}{w-i} dw \right]$$

\downarrow *
 $w = -i$ **

$$z = -i, \operatorname{Im}\{z\} = -1 < 0 \quad *$$

$$z = i, \operatorname{Im}\{z\} = 1 > 0 \quad **$$

$$\text{Apu } G(t+it) = -\frac{i}{2} \left[\begin{array}{l} 0, \operatorname{Im}\bar{\zeta} > 0 \\ \frac{i}{2} e^{i(t+it)}, \bar{\zeta} < 0 \end{array} \right] +$$

$$+ \frac{i}{2} \left[\begin{array}{l} \frac{i}{2} e^{i(t+it)}, \bar{\zeta} > 0 \\ 0, \bar{\zeta} < 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow G(t+it) = \begin{cases} 0 - \frac{1}{2} e^{-t} \\ -\frac{i}{2} e^t + 0 \end{cases} = \boxed{\bar{\zeta} = t \neq t}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} e^{-|t|}, \bar{\zeta} \neq 0 = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-|t-t|}, t \neq t$$

ápu m n Euváptnon Green símu $f(t+it) = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-|t+it|}$

$$\boxed{G(t+it) = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-|t-t|}, t \neq t}$$

Θεώρημα Το με αγ = + b γ' + c (γ = q(t)), t > 0
 και $\Omega(t)$ είναι η συνάρτηση Green της
 Εξισώσεων $y'' + by' + cy = q(t)$, t > 0
 διαβεβαιώνει ότι $y_p(t) = \int_0^{+\infty} G(t, \tau) q(\tau) d\tau$

Επαγγέλτημα Με χρήση της συνάρτησης Green Green
 που έχεις βρει την την γ' - γ = e^{-t}, t > 0

Από την προηγούμενη παρίστανται η εξής $G(t, \tau) = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-|t-\tau|}$
 Από την απόπομπη της θεώρημας $y_p(t) = \int_0^{+\infty} G(t, \tau) e^{-\tau} d\tau =$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} -\frac{1}{2} e^{-|t-\tau|} e^{-\tau} d\tau = \int_0^t$$

$$= \int_0^t -\frac{1}{2} e^{-|t-\tau|} e^{-\tau} d\tau + \int_t^{+\infty} -\frac{1}{2} e^{-|t-\tau|} e^{-\tau} d\tau =$$

$$= \int_0^t \frac{1}{2} e^{-(t-\tau)} e^{-\tau} d\tau + \int_t^{+\infty} -\frac{1}{2} e^{-(\tau-t)} e^{-\tau} d\tau =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t e^{-\tau} d\tau - \frac{1}{2} \int_t^{+\infty} e^{\tau} \cdot e^{-2\tau} d\tau =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} e^{-t} \int_0^t d\tau - \frac{1}{2} e^t \int_t^{+\infty} e^{-2\tau} d\tau =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} t \cdot e^{-t} - \frac{1}{2} e^t \left(\frac{e^{-2t}}{-2} \right) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (e^{-2\tau}) d\tau =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} t \cdot e^{-t} + \frac{1}{4} \left[e^{-2t} \right]_t^{+\infty} = -\frac{1}{2} t e^{-t} - \frac{1}{4} e^t \cdot e^{-2t} =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} t \cdot e^{-t} - \frac{1}{4} e^{-t} = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-t} \left(t + \frac{1}{2} \right) = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-t} \left(t + \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

Τα πιστούν να βρεθεί η συνάρτηση χρήσιμη για την

$$y'' - y' + y = 0$$

$$G''(t-i\tau) - G'(t-i\tau) + G(t-i\tau) = \delta(t-\tau)$$

$$\xrightarrow{F} (iw)^2 \hat{G} - iw \hat{G} + \hat{G} = e^{-i\tau w}$$

$$(-w^2 - iw + 1) \hat{G} = e^{-i\tau w}$$

$$\hat{G} = \frac{e^{-i\tau w}}{-w^2 - iw + 1}$$

από F^{-1}

$$G(t+i\tau) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-i\tau w}}{w^2 + iw - 1} e^{iwt} dw \stackrel{\oplus}{=}$$

$$w^2 + iw - 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta = i^2 - 4(-1) = -1 + 4 = 3$$

$$w_{1,2} = \frac{-i \pm \sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{w^2 + iw - 1} = \frac{A}{\left(w - \frac{-i + \sqrt{3}}{2}\right)} + \frac{B}{\left(w - \frac{i + \sqrt{3}}{2}\right)}$$

$$A\left(w - \frac{-i + \sqrt{3}}{2}\right) + B\left(w - \frac{i + \sqrt{3}}{2}\right) = 1$$

$$(A+B)w - A\frac{i + \sqrt{3}}{2} - B\frac{-i + \sqrt{3}}{2} = 1 \Rightarrow$$
$$A = -B$$

$$\Rightarrow -A\frac{i + \sqrt{3}}{2} + A\frac{-i + \sqrt{3}}{2} = 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{A}{2} \left(-i - \sqrt{3} - i + \sqrt{3} \right) = 1 \Rightarrow -iA = 1 \Rightarrow A = i, B = -i.$$

$$\stackrel{\oplus}{=} -\frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\int_{-\infty}^{\text{Re } z} \frac{e^{iw(t-t)}}{(w - \frac{-i + \sqrt{3}}{2})} dw + \frac{i}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{iw(t-t)}}{(w - \frac{i + \sqrt{3}}{2})} dw \right)$$

Aρκνον

$\operatorname{Im}\{z\} < 0$

$\operatorname{Im}\{z\} > 0$