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№2. Найти решение уравнения Лапласа $\Delta u = 0$ в круговом секторе $0 \leq r \leq 1$, $0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{4}$ (т.е. r, φ - полярные координаты), на границе которого искомая функция $u(r, \varphi)$ удовлетворяет условиям: $u(r, \varphi) = 7 \cos 10\varphi$, $u_\varphi(r, 0) = 0$, $u(r, \frac{\pi}{4}) = 0$

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \varphi^2} = 0; \quad u = R(r) \Phi(\varphi) \neq 0$$

$$\frac{\Phi}{r} \frac{d}{dr} \left(r \frac{dR}{dr} \right) + \frac{R \Phi''}{r^2} = 0 \quad | \cdot \frac{r^2}{R \Phi}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{r}{R} \frac{d}{dr} \left(r \frac{dR}{dr} \right) + \frac{\Phi''}{\Phi} = 0$$

$$-\frac{r}{R} \frac{d}{dr} \left(r \frac{dR}{dr} \right) = \frac{\Phi''}{\Phi} = -\lambda$$

(I)

$$\begin{cases} \Phi'' + \lambda \Phi = 0 \\ \Phi'(0) = 0, \quad \Phi(\frac{\pi}{4}) = 0 \end{cases}$$

① $\lambda = 0$. $\Phi'' = 0 \Rightarrow \Phi = C_1 \varphi + C_2$; $\Phi' = C_1 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 0 = C_1 \\ 0 = C_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \Phi = 0$ - не с.р.
 $\lambda = 0$ - не с.з.

② $\lambda = -\omega^2 < 0$

$$\begin{cases} \Phi'' - \omega^2 \Phi = 0 \\ \Phi = C_1 e^{\omega \varphi} + C_2 e^{-\omega \varphi} \\ \Phi' = C_1 \omega e^{\omega \varphi} - C_2 \omega e^{-\omega \varphi} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} C_1 e^{\frac{\pi}{4}\omega} + C_2 e^{-\frac{\pi}{4}\omega} = 0 \\ C_1 \omega - C_2 \omega = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} e^{\frac{\pi}{4}\omega} & e^{-\frac{\pi}{4}\omega} \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} C_1 \\ C_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} e^{\frac{\pi}{4}\omega} & e^{-\frac{\pi}{4}\omega} \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow -e^{\frac{\pi}{4}\omega} - e^{-\frac{\pi}{4}\omega} = 0 \Rightarrow \text{ни при каких } \omega \text{ данное ур-е не выполняется}$$

\Downarrow
 $\lambda < 0$ - не с.з.

③ $\lambda = \omega^2 > 0$, $\Phi'' + \omega^2 \Phi = 0$

$$\begin{cases} \Phi = C_1 \cos \omega \varphi + C_2 \sin \omega \varphi \\ \Phi' = -C_1 \omega \sin \omega \varphi + C_2 \omega \cos \omega \varphi \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 0 = C_1 \cos \omega \frac{\pi}{4} + C_2 \sin \omega \frac{\pi}{4} \\ 0 = C_2 \omega \Rightarrow C_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow C_1 \cos \omega \frac{\pi}{4} = 0 \Rightarrow \cos \omega \frac{\pi}{4} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\pi \omega}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi n, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

(1)

$$\frac{\omega}{4} = \frac{1}{2} + n, n = \overline{0, \infty}$$

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$$\omega = 2 + 4n, n = \overline{0, \infty}$$

$$\lambda_n = (2 + 4n)^2, n = \overline{0, \infty} - \text{с.з.}$$

$$\varphi_n = \cos(2 + 4n)\varphi - \text{с.з.}$$

$$\|\varphi_n\|^2 = \int_0^{\pi/4} \cos^2(2 + 4n)\varphi d\varphi = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi/4} [1 + \cos(4 + 8n)\varphi] d\varphi = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} +$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi/4} \cos(4 + 8n)\varphi d\varphi = \frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sin(4 + 8n)\varphi}{4 + 8n} \Big|_0^{\pi/4} = \frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sin(\pi + 2\pi n)}{4 + 8n} = \frac{\pi}{8}.$$

$$u = R(r) \varphi(\varphi)$$

$$\frac{r}{R} \frac{d}{dr} \left(r \frac{dR}{dr} \right) - \lambda = 0$$

$$\textcircled{\text{II}} \quad \frac{r}{R} \frac{d}{dr} \left(r \frac{dR}{dr} \right) - (2 + 4n)^2 R = 0, \quad e^t = r$$

$$R(r) = R(e^t) = y(t)$$

$$\rightarrow y'' - (2 + 4n)^2 y = 0$$

$$y = C_1 e^{(2+4n)t} + C_2 e^{-(2+4n)t}$$

$$R(r) = C_1 r^{2+4n} + \frac{C_2}{r^{2+4n}}. \quad \text{Находим собственные Г.У.}$$

$$\frac{1}{r^{2+4n}} \xrightarrow{r \rightarrow 0} \infty, \text{ поэтому } C_2 = 0 \Rightarrow R(r) = C_1 r^{2+4n}$$

$$\textcircled{\text{III}} \quad \text{Общее решение: } u = R(r) \varphi(\varphi)$$

$$u = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} R_n(r) \varphi_n(\varphi) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} r^{2+4n} A_n \cos(2 + 4n)\varphi$$

$$\textcircled{\text{IV}} \quad \text{Граничные условия: } u(1, \varphi) = 7 \cos 10\varphi.$$

$$7 \cos 10\varphi = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} A_n \cos(2 + 4n)\varphi \quad | \cdot \cos(2 + 4n)\varphi$$

$$7 \int_0^{\pi/4} \cos 10\varphi \cdot \cos(2 + 4n)\varphi d\varphi = A_n \cdot \|\varphi_n\|^2 = \frac{\pi}{8}, \quad +n$$

$$\textcircled{\text{I}}: \int_0^{\pi/4} \cos 10\varphi \cdot \cos(2 + 4n)\varphi d\varphi = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi/4} [\cos(10 + 2 + 4n)\varphi + \cos(10 - 2 - 4n)\varphi] d\varphi =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\sin(12 + 4n)\varphi}{12 + 4n} + \frac{\sin(8 - 4n)\varphi}{8 - 4n} \right] \Big|_0^{\pi/4} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\sin(12 + 4n) \cdot \frac{\pi}{4}}{12 + 4n} + \frac{\sin(8 - 4n) \cdot \frac{\pi}{4}}{8 - 4n} \right] =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\sin(3\pi + \pi n)}{12 + 4n} + \frac{\sin(2\pi - \pi n)}{8 - 4n} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} \frac{\sin(2\pi - \pi n)}{8 - 4n} =$$

$$\times \sin(3\pi + \pi n) = -\sin \pi n = 0, +n \quad \left| \quad = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} \frac{\sin(2\pi - \pi n)}{8 - 4n} = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{8}, n=2 \\ 0, n \neq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow A_2 = \frac{7 \cdot \pi/8}{\pi/8} = 7$$

$$\textcircled{\text{V}} \quad \text{Окончательное решение.}$$

$$u = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} r^{2+4n} A_n \cos(2 + 4n)\varphi$$

$$u = r^{2+4n} A_2 \cos 10\varphi$$

$$\Rightarrow u = 7 \cos 10\varphi$$

(2)

№1. Решить первую смешанную задачу для волнового уравнения $u_{tt} = 4u_{xx}$ на отрезке $0 < x < 2$, $0 < t < \infty$ с начальными и граничными условиями $u(x, 0) = \sin 6\pi x$, $u_t(x, 0) = 0$, $u(0, t) = 0$, $u(2, t) = 0$

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = 4u_{xx}, & 0 < x < 2, & 0 < t < \infty \\ u_t(x, 0) = 0, & u(x, 0) = \sin 6\pi x \\ u(0, t) = 0, & u(2, t) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$u(x, t) = X(x)T(t) \neq 0$$

$$XT'' = 4TX'' \Rightarrow \frac{T''}{T} = \frac{4X''}{X} = -\lambda \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{4X''}{X} = -\lambda \\ X(0) = 0 \\ X(2) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

метод разделения переменных

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$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} X'' + \frac{\lambda}{4}X = 0 \\ X(0) = 0 \\ X(2) = 0 \end{cases}$$

Решим задачу Штурма-Лиувилля:

1) $\lambda = 0$ $X'' = 0 \Rightarrow X = C_1x + C_2$

$$X(0) = 0 \Rightarrow 0 = C_2$$

$$X(2) = 0 \Rightarrow 0 = 2C_1 + C_2 \Rightarrow 0 = 2C_1 \Rightarrow C_1 = 0$$

$\Rightarrow \lambda = 0$ - не с.з., $X = 0$ - не с.р.

2) $\lambda = -\omega^2 < 0$

$$\begin{cases} X'' - \frac{\omega^2}{4}X = 0 \\ X(0) = 0 \\ X(2) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$X = C_1 e^{\frac{\omega}{2}x} + C_2 e^{-\frac{\omega}{2}x}$$

$$X(0) = 0 \Rightarrow 0 = C_1 + C_2$$

$$X(2) = 0 \Rightarrow 0 = C_1 e^{\omega} + C_2 e^{-\omega}$$

$$\begin{cases} 0 = C_1 + C_2 \\ 0 = C_1 e^{\omega} + C_2 e^{-\omega} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ e^{\omega} & e^{-\omega} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} C_1 \\ C_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ e^{\omega} & e^{-\omega} \end{vmatrix} = e^{-\omega} - e^{\omega} = 0 - \text{дисперсионное уравнение}$$

$\Rightarrow \lambda < 0$ - не с.з., $X = 0$ - не с.р.

3) $\lambda = \omega^2 > 0$

$$\begin{cases} X'' + \frac{\omega^2}{4}X = 0 \\ X(0) = 0 \\ X(2) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow X = C_1 \cos \frac{\omega}{2}x + C_2 \sin \frac{\omega}{2}x$$

$$x(0)=0 \Rightarrow 0=C_1$$

$$x(2)=0 \Rightarrow 0=C_2 \sin w, C_2 \neq 0$$

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$$\sin w = 0$$

$$w = \pi n, n = \overline{1, \infty}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = (\pi n)^2 - c_2$$

$$X = \sin \pi n x - c_2 \varphi, n = \overline{1, \infty}$$

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

$$= 1$$

(I) $\nabla^4 = -\lambda$ Загоре III-A

$$\Rightarrow \nabla^4 + (\pi n)^2 T = 0$$

$$T_n = C_1 \cos \pi n t + C_2 \sin \pi n t.$$

(II) $U = X \cdot T$ высе пелелел

$$U_n = X_n \cdot T_n = \sin \frac{\pi n}{2} x (A_n \cos \pi n t + B_n \sin \pi n t)$$

$$U = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sin \frac{\pi n}{2} x (A_n \cos \pi n t + B_n \sin \pi n t)$$

(IV) Г.У: $U_+(x, 0) = 0;$

$$U(x, 0) = 11 \sin 6\pi x$$

$$U(x, 0) = 11 \sin 6\pi x$$

$$11 \sin 6\pi x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sin \frac{\pi n}{2} x \cdot A_n \Big| \cdot \sin \frac{\pi n}{2} x$$

$$11 \int_0^2 \sin 6\pi x \cdot \sin \frac{\pi n}{2} x dx \Big| \|x\|^2 \cdot A_n$$

$$A_n = 11 \int_0^2 \sin 6\pi x \cdot \sin \frac{\pi n}{2} x dx \Big| \sin d \sin p = \frac{1}{2} (\cos(\alpha - \beta) - \cos(\alpha + \beta)) \Big| =$$

$$d = 6\pi x; p = \frac{\pi n}{2} x$$

$$= \frac{11}{2} \int_0^2 \cos(6\pi x - \frac{\pi n}{2} x) - \cos(6\pi x + \frac{\pi n}{2} x) dx = \frac{11}{2} \int_0^2 \cos(6\pi - \frac{\pi n}{2}) x - \cos(6\pi + \frac{\pi n}{2}) x dx$$

$$= \frac{11}{2} \left[\frac{\sin(6\pi - \frac{\pi n}{2}) x}{6\pi - \frac{\pi n}{2}} - \frac{\sin(6\pi + \frac{\pi n}{2}) x}{6\pi + \frac{\pi n}{2}} \right] \Big|_0^2 = \frac{11}{2} \left[\frac{2 \sin(12\pi - \pi n)}{2(6\pi - \frac{\pi n}{2})} - \frac{\sin(12\pi + \pi n)}{6\pi + \frac{\pi n}{2}} \right]$$

$$* \sin(12\pi + \pi n) = \sin \pi n = 0, \forall n$$

$$= \frac{11}{2} \cdot \frac{2 \sin(12\pi - \pi n)}{12\pi - \pi n} = \begin{cases} 11, n=12 \\ 0, n \neq 12 \end{cases}$$

$$A_{12} = 11$$

$$A_n = 0, n \neq 12$$

(4)

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

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$$u_t = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\sin n\pi x}{2} (-A_n n \sin n\pi t + B_n n \cos n\pi t)$$

$$0 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\sin n\pi x}{2} \cdot B_n \cdot n \cdot \sin n\pi x$$

$$0 = \|x\|^2 \cdot B_n \cdot n \Rightarrow B_n = 0, \forall n$$

$$\Rightarrow u = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\sin n\pi x}{2} (A_n \cos n\pi t + B_n \sin n\pi t)$$

$$u = \sin \frac{12}{2} \pi x \cdot A_2 \cos 12\pi t$$

$$\Rightarrow u = \sin 6\pi x \cdot 11 \cos 12\pi t$$

$$u = 11 \sin 6\pi x \cos 12\pi t$$

№3. а) Доказать рекуррентную формулу для функции Бесселя

$$J'_\nu(x) = -J_{\nu+1}(x) + \frac{\nu}{x} J_\nu(x)$$

б) Определить тип уравнения $3u_{xx} - 10u_{xy} + 3u_{yy} - 2u_x + 4u_y + 2u = 0$.
привести его к каноническому виду.

$$в): a_{11} = 3; a_{12} = -5; a_{22} = 3.$$

$$\Rightarrow D = a_{12}^2 - a_{11}a_{22} = 25 - 9 = 16 > 0 \Rightarrow \text{гиперболический тип}$$

$$\lambda^2 + 10\lambda + 3 = 0 - \text{характеристическое уравнение}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{dy}{dx} \quad D = 100 - 4 \cdot 9 =$$

$$= 100 - 36 = 64 = 8^2$$

$$\lambda_1 = \frac{-5 + \sqrt{11}}{6}, \quad \lambda_2 = \frac{-5 - \sqrt{11}}{6}$$

$$\lambda_1 = \frac{-5 + i\sqrt{11}}{6}, \quad \lambda_2 = \frac{-5 - i\sqrt{11}}{6}$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = \frac{-5 \pm i\sqrt{11}}{6} - \text{комплексно сопряженные}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{-5 - i\sqrt{11}}{6}; \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-5}{6} - \frac{i\sqrt{11}}{6}, \quad z = x + iy$$

$$y = \frac{5}{6}x - \frac{i\sqrt{11}}{6}x + C \Rightarrow C = y + \frac{5}{6}x + \frac{i\sqrt{11}}{6}x$$

$$\operatorname{Re} C = y + \frac{5}{6}x = \xi$$

$$\operatorname{Im} C = \frac{\sqrt{11}}{6}x = \eta$$

$$\xi_x = \frac{5}{6}, \quad \xi_y = 1$$

$$\eta_x = \frac{\sqrt{11}}{6}, \quad \eta_y = 0$$

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$$\lambda_1 = \frac{-10+8}{6} = -\frac{1}{3} \quad \lambda_2 = \frac{-10-8}{6} = -3.$$

$$\lambda_1 = \frac{dy}{dx} \Rightarrow dy = \lambda_1 dx \Rightarrow y = \lambda_1 x + C_1 \Rightarrow C_1 = y - \lambda_1 x = \xi$$

$$\lambda_2 = \frac{dy}{dx} \quad dy = \lambda_2 dx \Rightarrow y = \lambda_2 x + C_2 \Rightarrow C_2 = y - \lambda_2 x = \eta$$

$$\xi = y + \frac{1}{3}x \quad \xi_x = \frac{1}{3} \quad \xi_y = 1 \quad J = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & 1 \\ 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$$

$$\eta = y + 3x \quad \eta_x = 3 \quad \eta_y = 1$$

$$u_y = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial y} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial y} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} = u_{\xi} + u_{\eta}.$$

$$u_x = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} = \frac{1}{3} u_{\xi} + 3 u_{\eta}.$$

$$u_{xx} = \frac{\partial u_x}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{1}{3} u_{\xi} + 3 u_{\eta} \right) = \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \left(\frac{1}{3} u_{\xi} + 3 u_{\eta} \right) + \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} \left(\frac{1}{3} u_{\xi} + 3 u_{\eta} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{3} u_{\xi\xi} + 3 u_{\xi\eta} \right) + \frac{1}{3} u_{\eta\xi} + 3 u_{\eta\eta} = \frac{1}{9} u_{\xi\xi} + \frac{4}{3} u_{\xi\eta} + 3 u_{\eta\eta}.$$

$$u_{yy} = \frac{\partial u_y}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (u_{\xi} + u_{\eta}) = \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} (u_{\xi} + u_{\eta}) + \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial y} \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} (u_{\xi} + u_{\eta}) =$$

$$= u_{\xi\xi} + 2u_{\xi\eta} + u_{\eta\eta}$$

$$u_{xy} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (u_y) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (u_{\xi} + u_{\eta}) = \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} (u_{\xi} + u_{\eta}) + \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} (u_{\xi} + u_{\eta}) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} (u_{\xi\xi} + u_{\xi\eta}) + u_{\eta\xi} + u_{\eta\eta} = \frac{1}{3} u_{\xi\xi} + \frac{4}{3} u_{\xi\eta} + u_{\eta\eta}.$$

перепишем:

$$\frac{1}{3} u_{\xi\xi} + 4u_{\xi\eta} + 3u_{\eta\eta} - \frac{10}{3} u_{\xi\xi} - \frac{40}{3} u_{\xi\eta} - 10u_{\eta\eta} + 3u_{\xi\xi} + 6u_{\xi\eta} + 3u_{\eta\eta} -$$

$$- \frac{2}{3} u_{\xi\xi} - 6u_{\eta\eta} + 4u_{\xi\xi} + 4u_{\eta\eta} + 2u_{\eta\eta} = 0$$

$$\text{для } u_{\xi\xi}: \frac{1}{3} u_{\xi\xi} - \frac{10}{3} u_{\xi\xi} + 3u_{\xi\xi} = 0$$

$$\text{для } u_{\eta\eta}: 3u_{\eta\eta} - 10u_{\eta\eta} + 3u_{\eta\eta} = 2u_{\eta\eta} \quad \text{— генерация}$$

$$\text{для } u_{\xi\eta}: 4u_{\xi\eta} - \frac{40}{3} u_{\xi\eta} + 6u_{\xi\eta} = \frac{12-40+18}{3} u_{\xi\eta} =$$

$$= -\frac{10}{3} u_{\xi\eta}$$

уравнение генерации с учетом $u_{\xi\eta} = F(\xi, \eta, v, v_{\xi}, v_{\eta})$

В итоге:

$$-\frac{10}{3} u_{\xi\eta} + 2u_{\eta\eta} - \frac{10}{3} u_{\xi} - 2u_{\eta} + 2\eta = 0$$

группировка
по
переменным

$$u_{\xi\eta} = \left(\frac{10}{3} u_{\xi} + 2u_{\eta} - 2\eta \right) \cdot \frac{(-3)}{10} \quad - \text{кан. вид.}$$