

УМФ и ПФ

Экзамен

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Билет 16

1. $u_{tt} = g u_{xx} \quad 0 < x < 2$
 $0 < t < \infty$

$$u(x, 0) = 75 \sin 4\pi x$$

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

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

$$u(2, t) = 0$$

$$X T'' = g X'' T$$

$$\frac{g X''}{X} = \frac{T''}{T} = -\lambda$$

① $g X'' + \lambda X = 0$
 $X'' + \frac{\lambda}{g} X = 0$

② $T'' + \lambda T = 0$

③ $\begin{cases} X'' + \frac{\lambda}{g} X = 0 \\ X(0) = 0 \\ X(2) = 0 \end{cases}$

1. $\lambda = 0$

$$X'' = 0$$

$$X = c_1 x + c_2$$

$$0 = c_2$$

$$0 = c_1 \cdot 2 \Rightarrow c_1 = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$X = 0 \text{ не с.ф. } \lambda = 0 \text{ не с.з.}$$



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

$$X = c_1 e^{\frac{\omega}{3}x} + c_2 e^{-\frac{\omega}{3}x}$$

$$0 = c_1 + c_2$$

$$0 = c_1 e^{\frac{2\omega}{3}} + c_2 e^{-\frac{2\omega}{3}}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ e^{\frac{2\omega}{3}} & e^{-\frac{2\omega}{3}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$e^{-\frac{2\omega}{3}} - e^{\frac{2\omega}{3}} = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$c_1 = c_2 = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$X = 0 \text{ ou c. } \emptyset \quad \lambda < 0 \text{ ou c. } \emptyset$$

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

$$X = c_1 \cos \frac{\omega}{3}x + c_2 \sin \frac{\omega}{3}x$$

$$0 = c_1$$

$$0 = c_2 \sin \frac{2\omega}{3}$$

$$\frac{2\omega}{3} = n\pi, \quad n \in \overline{1, \infty}$$

$$\omega = \frac{3n\pi}{2}; \quad \lambda_n = \left(\frac{3n\pi}{2}\right)^2$$

$$X_n = \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2}$$

$$\|X_n\|^2 = 1$$

$$(II) \quad T'' + \lambda T = 0$$

$$T'' + \left(\frac{3n\pi}{2}\right)^2 T = 0$$

$$T = c_1 \cos \frac{3n\pi}{2}t + c_2 \sin \frac{3n\pi}{2}t$$

$$(III) \quad \text{Série générale:}$$

$$u = X_n(x) T_n(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2} \left[A_n \cos \frac{3n\pi}{2}t + B_n \sin \frac{3n\pi}{2}t \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2} \left[-\frac{3n\pi}{2} A_n \sin \frac{3n\pi}{2} + \frac{3n\pi}{2} B_n \cos \frac{3n\pi}{2} \right]$$

Yükümlenme T_X :

$$7 \sin 4\pi x = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2} \cdot A_n / \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2}$$

$$0 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2} \cdot B_n \cdot \frac{3n\pi}{2} \Rightarrow B_n = 0 \quad \forall n \in \overline{1, \infty}$$

$$7 \int_0^2 \sin 4\pi x \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \int_0^2 \left(\sin^2 \frac{n\pi x}{2} \right) dx$$

$$I_1 = \frac{7}{2} \int_0^2 (\cos n\pi x(4-n/2) - \cos n\pi x(4+n/2)) dx =$$

$$= \frac{7}{2} \left[\frac{\sin n\pi x(4-n/2)}{n(4-n/2)} - \frac{\sin n\pi x(4+n/2)}{n(4+n/2)} \right] \Big|_0^2 =$$

$$= \frac{7}{2} \left[\frac{2 \sin n(8-n)}{2n(4-n/2)} - \frac{\sin n(8+n)}{n(4+n/2)} \right] =$$

$$= 7, \quad \begin{cases} 1, & n=8 \\ 0, & n \neq 8 \end{cases}$$

$$7 \begin{cases} 1, & n=8 \\ 0, & n \neq 8 \end{cases} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \Rightarrow A_8 = 7, \quad A_n = 0 \quad \forall n \neq 8.$$

Orbit!

$$u = X_n(x) T_n(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2} \left[A_n \cos \frac{3n\pi}{2} + B_n \sin \frac{3n\pi}{2} \right] =$$

$$= 7 \sin 4\pi x \cos 12\pi t$$

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9:00

Задача

Билет. 16

$$2 \times \Delta u = 0$$

$$0 \leq r \leq 1 \quad 0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$u(1, \varphi) = 5 \sin^3 \varphi$$

$$u(r, 0) = 0$$

$$u(r, \frac{2\pi}{3}) = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \varphi^2} = 0$$

$$u = R(r) \Phi(\varphi) \neq 0$$

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

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

$$\textcircled{I} \quad \begin{cases} \Phi'' + \lambda \Phi = 0 \\ \Phi(0) = 0 \\ \Phi(\frac{2\pi}{3}) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$1. \lambda = 0 \quad \Phi'' = 0 \quad \Phi = c_1 \varphi + c_2$$

$$0 = c_2; \quad 0 = \frac{2\pi}{3} \cdot c_1 \Rightarrow c_1 = 0$$

$$c_1 = 0 = c_2 \Rightarrow \Phi = 0 \text{ не с.ф.}; \quad \lambda = 0 \text{ не с.з.}$$

$$2. \lambda = -\omega^2 < 0 \quad \Phi'' - \omega^2 \Phi = 0$$

$$\Phi = c_1 e^{\omega \varphi} + c_2 e^{-\omega \varphi}$$

$$0 = c_1 + c_2 e^{-\frac{2n}{3}\omega}$$

$$0 = c_1 e^{\frac{2n}{3}\omega} + c_2$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ e^{\frac{2n}{3}\omega} & e^{-\frac{2n}{3}\omega} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ e^{\frac{2n}{3}\omega} & e^{-\frac{2n}{3}\omega} \end{vmatrix} = 0; e^{-\frac{2n}{3}\omega} - e^{\frac{2n}{3}\omega} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow c_1 = c_2 = 0 \Rightarrow \varphi = 0 \text{ не с. } \varphi; \lambda < 0 \text{ не с. } \varphi.$$

$$3. \lambda = \omega^2 > 0 \quad \varphi'' + \omega^2 \varphi = 0$$

$$\varphi = c_1 \cos \omega \varphi + c_2 \sin \omega \varphi$$

$$0 = c_1$$

$$0 = c_2 \sin \frac{2n}{3}\omega; \frac{2n}{3}\omega = n\pi; n \in \overline{1, \infty}$$

$$\omega = \frac{3n}{2}; n \in \overline{1, \infty}$$

$$\lambda_n = \left(\frac{3n}{2}\right)^2; \varphi_n = \sin \frac{3n}{2} \varphi; \|\varphi_n\|^2 = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{r}{R} \frac{d}{dr} \left(r \frac{dR}{dr} \right) - \left(\frac{3n}{2} \right)^2 = 0$$

$$r \frac{d}{dr} \left(r \frac{dR}{dr} \right) - \left(\frac{3n}{2} \right)^2 R = 0$$

$$n = \overline{0, \infty} \quad r = e^+ \quad R(r) \rightarrow y(t)$$

$$y'' - \left(\frac{3n}{2} \right)^2 y = 0$$

$$y = c_1 e^{\frac{3n}{2}t} + c_2 e^{-\frac{3n}{2}t}$$

$$R(r) = c_1 r^{\frac{3n}{2}} + \frac{c_2}{r^{\frac{3n}{2}}}$$

$$\Rightarrow c_2 = 0$$

С граничными условиями Г.У: $r \rightarrow 0$

$$R(r) = r^{\frac{3n}{2}}$$

$$(III) \quad y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} A_n r^{\frac{3n}{2}} \sin \frac{3n}{2} \varphi \quad \text{Синус рядов!}$$

$$(IV) \quad \text{С граничными Г.У:}$$

$$5 \sin 3\varphi = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \sin \frac{3n}{2} \varphi \quad | \quad \sin \frac{3n}{2} \varphi$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi/3} \sin 3\varphi \sin \frac{3n}{2} \varphi d\varphi = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \cdot \frac{\pi}{3} - \text{unpew}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 &= \frac{5}{2} \int_0^{2\pi/3} \cos \varphi \left(3 - \frac{3n}{2}\right) - \cos \varphi \left(3 + \frac{3n}{2}\right) d\varphi = \\ &= \frac{5}{2} \left[\frac{\sin\left(3 - \frac{3n}{2}\right) \varphi}{3 - \frac{3n}{2}} - \frac{\sin\left(3 + \frac{3n}{2}\right) \varphi}{3 + \frac{3n}{2}} \right] \Big|_0^{2\pi/3} = \\ &= \frac{5}{2} \left[\frac{\frac{2\pi}{3} \sin n(2-n) \varphi}{n \frac{2}{3} \left(3 - \frac{3n}{2}\right)} - \frac{\sin(2+n) \varphi}{3 + \frac{3n}{2}} \right] = \\ &= \frac{5}{2} \cdot \frac{2\pi}{3} \begin{cases} 1, & n=2 \\ 0, & n \neq 2 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{5}{2} \cdot \frac{2\pi}{3} \begin{cases} 1, & n=2 \\ 0, & n \neq 2 \end{cases} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \cdot \frac{\pi}{3} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow A_2 = 5; \quad A_n = 0 \quad \forall n \neq 2$$

Answer:

$$u = \cancel{X_n(x)} \varphi_n(\varphi) R_n(r) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n r^{\frac{3n}{2}} \sin \frac{3n}{2} \varphi =$$

$$= 5 r^3 \sin 3\varphi$$

3. а. Численно найдем φ -не решение:

$$\frac{1}{x} \frac{d}{dx} \left(x \frac{dy}{dx} \right) + \left(1 - \frac{\nu^2}{x^2} \right) y = 0 \quad \nu \geq 0$$

$x=0$ особая точка.

Решение этого уравнения можно искать в виде степенного численного ряда:

$$y(x) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (a_m) x^{\nu+m} \quad a_0 \neq 0; \quad \nu = \text{const}$$

Подставим $x^2 y'' + x y' + (x^2 - \nu^2) y = 0$

$$x^2 \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (\nu+m)(\nu+m+1) a_m x^{\nu+m-2} + x \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (\nu+m) a_m x^{\nu+m-1} +$$

$$+ (x^2 - \nu^2) \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} a_m x^{\nu+m} = 0$$

$$\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} a_m [(\nu+m)(\nu+m-1) + (\nu+m) + (x^2 - \nu^2)] x^{\nu+m} = 0$$

$$\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} a_m [(6+m)^2 + (x^2 - \nu^2)] x^{6+m} = 0 \quad \nu \geq 0$$

$$a_0 [(6 - \nu^2)] x^6 + a_0 x^{6+2} + a_1 [(6+1)^2 - \nu^2] x^{6+1} + a_1 x^{6+3} +$$

$$+ a_2 [(6+2)^2 - \nu^2] x^{6+2} + a_2 x^{6+4} + \dots \neq 0$$

Приравняем к нулю:

$$a_0 [6^2 - \nu^2] x^6 + a_1 [(6+1)^2 - \nu^2] x^{6+1} + [a_0 + a_2 [(6+2)^2 - \nu^2]] x^{6+2} + \dots = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$a_0 [6^2 - \nu^2] = 0 \Rightarrow a_0 \neq 0 \text{ значит } 6 = \pm \nu$$

$$\Rightarrow a_1 [(6+1)^2 - \nu^2] = 0 \quad 6 = \pm \nu$$

$$a_1 [(\pm \nu + 1)^2 - \nu^2] = 0$$

$$a_1 [\pm 2\nu + 1] = 0 \Rightarrow \nu = \pm \frac{1}{2}; \text{ т.к. } \nu \geq 0 \text{ то } \nu = \frac{1}{2} \text{ не подходит.}$$

Аналогично, $\nu = \frac{1}{2}$, тогда $a_1 \left(\left(\frac{1}{2} + 1 \right)^2 - \frac{1}{4} \right) = 0 \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow a_1 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow a_m \left((b+m)^2 - \nu^2 \right) + a_{m-2} = 0, \quad a_{m-2} \neq 0$$

$$(b+m)^2 - \nu^2 \neq 0 \quad \text{или} \quad b = \pm \nu$$

$$(m+\nu)^2 - \nu^2 = 0$$

$$m^2 + 2m\nu = 0$$

$$\nu = m/2$$

$$(m-\nu)^2 - \nu^2 = 0$$

$$m^2 - 2m\nu = 0$$

$$\nu = \frac{m}{2}; \quad m \geq 0$$

\Downarrow

$$(b+m)^2 - \nu^2 \neq 0$$

$$a_m = - \frac{a_{m-1}}{(b+m+1)(b+m-\nu)}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_0 \neq 0 \\ a_1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$b = \nu; \quad m = 2k; \quad k = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

$$a_2 = - \frac{a_0}{2^2 - 1(\nu+1)}$$

$$a_4 = - \frac{a_2}{2^2 \cdot 2(\nu+2)} = \frac{(-1)^2 a_0}{(2^2)^2 \cdot 1 \cdot 2(\nu+1)(\nu+2)}$$

$$a_{2k} = \frac{(-1)^k a_0}{2^{2k} k! (\nu+1)(\nu+2) \dots (\nu+k)} \quad y(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_{2k} x^{b+2k}$$

$$a_0 = \frac{2^\nu \Gamma(\nu+1)}{\Gamma(\nu+1)}$$

$$y(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{2^{2k} 2^\nu k! (\nu+1)(\nu+2) \dots (\nu+k)} x^{2k+\nu}$$

$$k! = \Gamma(k+1), \text{ используем свойство}$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{\Gamma(k+1) \Gamma(\nu+k+1)} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2k+\nu} - \text{Lagrange's theorem}$$

полезно ✓

$$y_D(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{\Gamma(k+1) \Gamma(k+D+1)} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2k+D} \quad \text{Разложение } \checkmark$$

$y_v(x)$ и $y_{-v}(x)$ — ЛНЗ при y — велич.
 v — угол.

ис. ⁸определитель Вронского

in unregelmäßiger Bronchitis

$$W = \{y, v; y-v\} = \frac{c \cdot v}{x}, \text{ zgl } c \cdot v = \frac{-2 \sin n \cdot v}{n}$$

Знаю, что вы не сможете
защитить Д. У.

$$\varphi_{CP} [y_1(x) \text{ a } y_2(x)]$$

↑ $x=0$ ↑
 нуль нуль \checkmark Равно \checkmark нуль.

$$3b) 2u_{xx} - 5u_{xy} + 3u_{yy} - u_x + u_y + 2x = 0$$

$$2\lambda^2 + 5\lambda + 3 = 0$$

Гунеркена

$$D: 25 - 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 = 1$$

~~Рунге-Кутты~~ (Гун) $a_{11}\lambda^2 - 2\lambda a_{12} + a_{22} = 0$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = \frac{-5 \pm 1}{4} = -1; -3/2 \quad \text{Характеристический. уравн.}$$

$$\lambda_1 = \frac{dy}{dx} = -1; \quad \lambda_2 = \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{3}{2} \quad \text{характеристический}$$

$$dy = -dx$$

$$dy = -\frac{3}{2} dx$$

$$y = -x + c_1$$

$$y = -\frac{3}{2}x + c_2$$

$$c_1 = c = y + x$$

$$c_2 = \eta = y + \frac{3}{2}x$$

$$\eta - c = \frac{1}{2}x; \quad 2x = 4(\eta - c)$$

$$e_x = 1$$

$$\eta_x = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$e_y = 1$$

$$\eta_y = 1$$

$$e_{xx} = 0$$

$$\eta_{xx} = 0$$

$$e_{xy} = 0$$

$$\eta_{xy} = 0$$

$$e_{yy} = 0$$

$$\eta_{yy} = 0$$

$$u_x = u_c e_x + u_\eta \eta_x = \frac{3}{2} u_\eta + u_c$$

$$u_y = u_c e_y + u_\eta \eta_y = u_c + u_\eta$$

$$u_{xx} = u_{cc} e_x^2 + 2u_{c\eta} e_x \eta_x + u_{\eta\eta} \eta_x^2 + u_{ce_{xx}} + u_\eta \eta_{xx} =$$

$$= u_{cc} + 3u_{c\eta} + \frac{9}{4}u_{\eta\eta}$$

$$u_{xy} = u_{cc} e_x e_y + u_{c\eta} (e_x \eta_y + e_y \eta_x) + u_{\eta\eta} \eta_x \eta_y + u_{ce_{xy}} + u_\eta \eta_{xy} = u_{cc} + \frac{5}{2}u_{c\eta} + \frac{3}{2}u_{\eta\eta}$$

$$u_{yy} = u_{ee} + 2u_{ey} + u_{yy}$$

Подставим:

$$2(u_{ee} + 3u_{ey} + \frac{1}{4}u_{yy}) - 5(u_{ee} + \frac{5}{2}u_{ey} + \frac{3}{2}u_{yy}) +$$

$$+ 3(u_{ee} + 2u_{ey} + u_{yy}) - \frac{3}{2}u_y - u_e + u_e + u_y + \cancel{24=0}$$

$$+ 4(y-e) = 0$$

$$\cancel{2u_{ee}} + \cancel{6u_{ey}} + \cancel{\frac{1}{2}u_{yy}} - \cancel{5u_{ee}} + \cancel{\frac{25}{2}u_{ey}} - \cancel{\frac{15}{2}u_{yy}} +$$

$$+ \cancel{3u_{ee}} + \cancel{6u_{ey}} + \cancel{3u_{yy}} - \frac{3}{2}u_y - \cancel{u_e} + \cancel{u_e} + u_y +$$

$$+ 4(y-e) = 0$$

$$\cancel{4981} \frac{1}{2}u_{ey} = \frac{1}{2}u_y + 4(y-e)$$

$$\cancel{4981} \frac{1}{2}u_{ey} = \frac{1}{2}u_y + 4(e-y) \quad \text{канонический вид.}$$

$$u_{ey} = F(e, y, u, u_e, u_y)$$

$$u_{ey} = \frac{1}{49}u_y + \frac{8}{49}(e-y)$$