

1) Решить задачу Коши для нестационарного волнового уравнения №80-4056-18

$$u_{tt} - \Delta u = x e^{-t} \cos(3y + 4z), (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3, t > 0$$

$$u|_{t=0} = xy \cos z, \quad u_t|_{t=0} = yz e^x$$

$$\alpha = 1$$

$$\varphi(x) = xy \cos z$$

$$\psi(x) = yz e^x$$

$$f(x, t) = x e^{-t} \cos(3y + 4z)$$

$$\Delta^0 \varphi = xy \cos z$$

$$\Delta^0 \psi = yz e^x$$

$$\Delta^0 f = x e^{-t} \cos(3y + 4z)$$

$$\Delta^1 \varphi = -xy \cos z$$

$$\Delta^1 \psi = yz e^x$$

$$\Delta^1 f = -25 x e^{-t} \cos(3y + 4z)$$

$$\Delta^2 \varphi = xy \cos z$$

$$\Delta^2 \psi = yz e^x$$

$$\Delta^2 f = 625 x e^{-t} \cos(3y + 4z)$$

$$\Delta^k \varphi = (-1)^k xy \cos z$$

$$\Delta^k \psi = yz e^x$$

$$\Delta^k f = (-25)^k x e^{-t} \cos(3y + 4z)$$

$$u = \sum_0^\infty \frac{t^{2k}}{(2k)!} \cdot (-1)^k xy \cos z + \frac{t^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!} yz e^x + \frac{1}{(2k+1)!} \int_0^t (t-\tau)^{2k+1} \cdot$$

$$\cdot [(-25)^k x e^{-\tau} \cos(3y + 4z)] d\tau = xy \cos z \cdot S_1 + yz e^x S_2 + x \cos(3y + 4z) S_3$$

$$S_1 = \sum_0^\infty \frac{(-1)^k t^{2k}}{(2k)!} = \cos t$$

$$S_2 = \sum_0^\infty \frac{t^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!} = \sinh t$$

$$S_3 = \sum_0^\infty \frac{(-25)^k}{(2k+1)!} \cdot \int_0^t (t-\tau)^{2k+1} e^{-\tau} d\tau = \frac{1}{5} \int_0^t e^{-\tau} \sum_0^\infty (-1)^k \frac{(5(t-\tau))^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!} d\tau =$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \int_0^t e^{-\tau} \cdot \sin(5t - 5\tau) d\tau = -\frac{\cos 5t}{26} + \frac{\sin 5t}{130} + \frac{e^{-t}}{26}$$

$$u(x, t) = xy \cos z \cdot \cos t + yz e^x \sinh t + x \cos(3y + 4z) \cdot \left( \frac{\sin 5t}{130} - \frac{\cos 5t}{26} + \frac{e^{-t}}{26} \right)$$

2) Показать, что для существования классич. решения задачи Коши для трехмерного волнового ур-я

$$u_{tt} - \Delta u = 0, (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3, t > 0$$

$$u|_{t=0} = \alpha(r), u_t|_{t=0} = \beta(r)$$

где  $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$ , достаточно, чтобы  $\alpha \in C^3[0, +\infty)$ ,  $\beta \in C^2[0, +\infty)$ ,  $\alpha'(0) = 0$

$$n=1, n=3, n \geq 0$$

Сведем задачу Коши в  $\mathbb{R}^3$  к ограниченной задаче на полуоси  $r > 0$

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = u_{rr} + \frac{2}{r} u_r, & t > 0, r > 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = \alpha(r), \quad u_t|_{t=0} = \beta(r) \end{cases}$$

$$\varphi(r, t) = r u(r, t) \Rightarrow u(r, t) = \frac{\varphi(r, t)}{r}, \quad \varphi(r, t)|_{r=0} = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \varphi_{tt} = \varphi_{rr}, & t > 0, r \geq 0 \\ \varphi|_{t=0} = r \cdot \alpha(r), \quad \varphi_t|_{t=0} = r \beta(r), \quad \varphi|_{r=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

Используя ф-лу Даламбера, проинтегрировав по  $r$  на отрезке  $[r-t, r+t]$

$$u(r, t) = \frac{1}{2r} ((r+t)\alpha(r+t) + (r-t)\alpha(r-t)) + \frac{1}{2r} \int_{r-t}^{r+t} r \beta(r) dr$$

3) Найти решение задачи Коши для ур-я теплопроводности по ф-ле Пуассона:

$$\begin{cases} u_t = \frac{1}{4} u_{xx}, & -\infty < x < \infty, t > 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = e^{2x-x^2} \end{cases}$$

Преобразование экспоненты в ф-лу Пуассона

$$\begin{aligned} e^{-\frac{(x-x)^2}{t}} \cdot e^{2\xi-\xi^2} &= e^{-\frac{(\xi-x)^2}{t} + 2\xi - \xi^2} = \exp\left(-\frac{\xi^2}{t} - \frac{2\xi x}{t} - \frac{x^2}{t} + 2\xi - \xi^2\right) \\ &= \exp\left(-\left(\xi\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{t}}\right)^2 + \frac{2\xi x}{t} - \frac{x^2}{t} + 2\xi\right) = \exp\left(-\left(\xi\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{t}}\right)^2 + \xi\left(2+\frac{x}{t}\right) - \frac{x^2}{t}\right) = \\ &= \exp\left(-\left(\xi\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{t}}\right)^2 - \frac{\xi\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{t}}\left(\frac{x}{t}+2\right)}{\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{t}}} + \frac{\left(1+\frac{x}{2t}\right)^2}{1+\frac{1}{t}} + \frac{\left(1+\frac{x}{2t}\right)^2}{1+\frac{1}{t}} - \frac{x^2}{t}\right) = \\ &= \exp\left(-\left(\xi\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{t}} - \frac{2t+x}{\sqrt{4t^2+4t}}\right)^2 + \frac{4t^2+4xt+x^2}{4t^2+4t} - \frac{x^2}{t}\right) = K \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} K d\xi = \left\{ \eta = \xi\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{t}} - \frac{2t+x}{\sqrt{4t^2+4t}} ; \quad \xi = \frac{\eta + \frac{2t+x}{\sqrt{4t^2+4t}}}{\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{t}}} \right. \\ d\xi &= \frac{d\eta}{\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{t}}} \left. \right\} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi t}} \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \exp\left(\frac{4t^2+4xt+x^2-x^2(4+4t)}{4t^2+4t}\right) \cdot \frac{\exp(-\eta^2)}{\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{t}}} d\eta = \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}} \exp\left(\frac{4t^2+4xt-4x^2t-3x^2}{4t(t+1)}\right) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{t}}{\sqrt{1+t}} \end{aligned}$$

$$u = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{t+1}}\right) \cdot \exp\left(\frac{4t^2+4xt-4x^2t-3x^2}{4t(t+1)}\right)$$