

## Metoda karakteristike

PDE 1. reda

$$A(x, y, z) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + B(x, y, z) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = C(x, y, z) \quad z = z(x, y)$$

$\parallel$   $\parallel$   $\parallel$   
 $\frac{\partial x}{\partial s}$   $\frac{\partial y}{\partial s}$   $\frac{\partial z}{\partial s}$

Na karakteristikama  $z(x(s), y(s)) = \text{konst.} = z(x_0, y_0) = z_0$

PDE 2. reda

$$A = A(x, y), \dots \quad A f_{xx} + B f_{xy} + C f_{yy} + D f_x + E f_y + F f = G$$

Karakteristike  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2A} (B \pm \sqrt{B^2 - 4AC})$

$\downarrow$   
 $y = \dots + C_2$   
 $C_2$

$> 0$	Hiperbolična	$f_{yy} - f_{xx} = 0$	val. en.
$= 0$	Parabolična	$f_y - f_{xx} = 0$	diff. en.
$< 0$	Elipsična	$f_{xx} + f_{yy} = 0$	Poisson. en.

## Valovna jednačina

$\nearrow$  *mat. ad. u. v. i. s. i. l.*  
 $u_{tt} = c^2 u_{xx} + f$

$\mu x_{tt} = \frac{d}{ds} (F(s) \frac{dx}{ds}) + f^x$   
 $\mu y_{tt} = \frac{d}{ds} (F(s) \frac{dy}{ds}) + f^y$

$\downarrow$  *dolje i usko*  
 $\uparrow$  *gusto i usko*

$ds^2 = dx^2 + dy^2$

$f^y = \frac{dF_y^{34u}}{ds} = \dots$

Energija nihanja

$E = \frac{1}{2} \mu \int_0^L y_t^2 dx + \frac{1}{2} F \int_0^L y_x^2 dx$

d'Alembertova rešenja (za nekonačno strunu)

$$u(x, t) = \frac{1}{2} (u(x-ct, 0) + u(x+ct, 0)) + \frac{1}{2c} \int_{x-ct}^{x+ct} u_t(x, 0) dx$$

Uslovi na struni R.P.  $u_1(0, t) = u_2(0, t)$ ,  $\mu u_{1t} = F \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Big|_{0^+} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Big|_{0^-} \right)$   $\frac{F_y}{F} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$

Val. en. za opna

$z_{tt} - c^2 \nabla^2 z = 0$

$c^2 = \frac{y^2}{\rho}$

$z_{tt} = \frac{\rho}{g_h} + \frac{y}{g_h} \nabla^2 z$

$V_{\text{elo}} F_y = y^2 \frac{dy}{dx}$

$F_s = -F_0 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$

$R.P. \quad u_{1x} = u_{2x} \quad u_1 = u_2 \Big|_{x=0}$

$$u(x, t) = \sum_n T_n x_n = \sum_n (A_n \cos \omega_n t + B_n \sin \omega_n t) (C_n \cos k_n x + D_n \sin k_n x)$$

Besselove DF

$$z^2 u_{zz} + z u_z + (z^2 - n^2) u = 0$$

$$u(z) = A J_n(z) + B Y_n(z)$$

Legendrove DF

$$(1-x^2) \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - 2x \frac{dy}{dx} + l(l+1)y = 0$$

$$y(x) = P_l(x)$$