$$\frac{d^2 \Phi}{dx^2} = 4 \pi G P(x) \qquad \Omega = \langle 0,3 \rangle \qquad P(x) = \begin{cases} -10 & x \in (0,1) \\ A & x \in (1,2) \end{cases} \\
\Phi(0) = 5 \qquad \text{niezerone warmki Dirichleta} \\
\Phi(3) = 2 \qquad \text{niezerone warmki Dirichleta} \\
G=4 \qquad \frac{d^2 \Phi}{dx^2} = 4 \pi G P(x) \qquad \text{if } A = 1 \text{ if } A =$$

nie vyznaczymy bezpośrednio Φ.

Niech
$$\phi = \omega + \bar{\omega}_{+}$$
 adzie ω zeruje się na bnegath Ω tzn $\omega(0) = 0$ i $\omega(3) = 0$, wobec tego:

$$\phi(0) = 5 = \omega(0) + \bar{\omega}(0) = 5$$

$$\phi(3) = 2 = \omega(3) + \bar{\omega}(3) \Rightarrow \bar{\omega}(3) = 2$$

Zaktadamy, że $\bar{\omega}$ mogę zapisać jako równanie (indowe:

$$\bar{\omega}(0) = 5 = \alpha \cdot 0 + b \Rightarrow b = 5$$

$$\bar{\omega}(3) = 2 = \alpha \cdot 3 + b = 3\alpha \cdot 5$$

$$-3 = 3\alpha$$

$$-1 = \alpha$$

$$\bar{\omega}(x) = -x + 5$$

$$\phi' = \omega' - 1$$

Podstawiając do (1) otrzymamy:

$$\int_{0}^{2} (\omega' - 1) \cdot v' dx = \int_{0}^{2} 4\pi Gp(x) v dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{2} \omega' v' dx + \int_{0}^{2} v' dx = \int_{0}^{2} 4\pi Gp(x) v dx$$

$$-\int_{i}u^{2}v^{2}dx = \int_{i}v^{2}dx + \int_{i}v^{2}dx$$

$$-\int_{i}u^{2}v^{2}dx = \int_{i}v^{2}dx + \int_{i}v^{2}dx + \int_{i}v^{2}dx$$

$$-\int_{i}u^{2}v^{2}dx = \int_{i}v^{2}dx + \int$$

Cayli

$$\begin{array}{l}
\frac{n}{3}(x-x_{i-1}) = \frac{n}{3}x - \frac{n \cdot x_{i-1}}{3} & x \in (x_{i-1}, x_{i-1}) \\
\frac{n}{3}(x_{i+1}-x) = -\frac{n}{3}x + \frac{n \cdot x_{i+1}}{3} & x \in (x_{i-1}, x_{i-1}) \\
0 & w & innych & pnypaolkach
\\
e_i = \begin{cases}
\frac{n}{3} & x \in (x_{i-1}, x_{i}) & (x_{i-1} & i & x_{i+1} & state) \\
-\frac{n}{3} & x \in (x_{i-1}, x_{i}) & (x_{i-1} & i & x_{i+1} & state)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
e_i = \begin{cases}
\frac{n}{3}(x-x_{i-1}) = -\frac{n}{3}x + \frac{n \cdot x_{i+1}}{3} & x \in (x_{i-1}, x_{i})
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
(x_{i-1}, x_{i}) & (x_{i-1} & i & x_{i+1} & state)
\end{cases}$$

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(x_{i-1} & i & x_{i+1} & state)
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$$\begin{array}{l}
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(x_{i-1} & x_{i-1} & x_{i-1} & x_{i-1}
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
x \in (x_{i-1}, x_{i-1}) \\
(x_{i-1} & i & x_{i-1} & x_{i-1}
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
x \in (x_{i-1}, x_{i-1}$$

Prymujemy
$$v_{i} = e_{j}$$
 $(35 - 200)$
 $1 - 65$
 $1 - 65$

Hamy zatem układ $1 - 4$ równań.

Hacien rozwiązań:

 $1 + (e_{n_{i}} e_{i}) = (e_{n_{i}} e_{i}) = (e_{n_{i}} e_{i})$
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 $1 + (e_{n_{$

H tym przypadku zawsze jedna z pochodnych równa 0, czyli b(ei, ej) = 0

Gdy | j - i| = 1

BSO i = j

$$x_i x_j$$
 $x_i x_j$
 $x_i x_j$

b(ei, ej) = - $\int e_i e_j dx = - \int e_i \cdot e_j dx = \int \frac{m^2}{9} dx = \left[\frac{n^2}{9}x\right] = x_i$
 $\frac{n^2}{3} \left[h\right] = \frac{n^2}{9} \cdot \frac{3}{n} = \frac{m}{3}$
 $\frac{n^2}{3} \left[h\right] = \frac{n^2}{9} \cdot \frac{3}{n} = \frac{m}{3}$
 $\frac{n^2}{3} \left[x_i + h - x_i + h\right] = -\frac{n^2}{3} \cdot \frac{6}{n} = -\frac{2n}{3}$

Macierz B bedzie wyglądała tak: 3 3 3 0 ··· 0 $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \frac{n}{3} & \frac{2n}{3} \end{bmatrix}$ Pozostato nam rozpisanie L(ei): 14πG p(x) vdx = 4πG-10 Seidx + 4πG. Seidx Po rozwiazaniu uktadu równań i wyliczeniu w1, w2 , ... , w4-1 otizymamy wn = w1e, + w2e2+ ... + we1-Jednakie chcielismy sis dowiedziec jak będzie uygladato O. Dodajac presuriçõe mamy: $\Phi = \omega - x + 5$ Do wyliczenia catek wykorzystam metodą prostokatow