

28/12/2019

Lecture (13)

* تكاملات فورييه

تكامل فورييه (F.I) للدالة f حيث :

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\infty \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) \cos vt (t-x) dt \right] dv \quad (1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\infty \left[\left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) \cos vt dt \right) \cos xv dv \right]$$

$$+ \left[\left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) \sin vt dt \right) \sin xv dv \right] \quad (2)$$

خان تكامل فورييه (F.I) يمكن أن يكتب :

$$(F.I) : f(x) = \int_0^\infty [A(v) \cos xv dv + B(v) \sin xv dv] \quad (3)$$

حيث :

$$A(v) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) \cos vt dt$$

$$B(v) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) \sin vt dt$$

* تكامل فورييه في المجموعة الأولى :-

تكامل فورييه في المجموعة الأولى f , حيث

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dv \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) \cos vt (t-x) dt \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dt \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) \cos vt(t-x) dt \\
 &\quad \text{لذلك فالدالة فورييه هي متحدة حقيقة لأن } f(t) \text{ دالة حقيقة بينما } \cos vt(t-x) \text{ دالة زوجية} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dt \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) [\cos vt(t-x) + i \sin vt(t-x)] dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dt \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) e^{iv(t-x)} dt \quad \left[e^{i\theta} = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) e^{iwt} dt \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-ixv} dv \quad |e^{iwt} \cdot e^{-ixv}| \\
 &= \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) e^{iwt} dt \right) \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-ixv} dv \right] \\
 (F.T): \quad & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) e^{iwt} dt \quad \text{حيث:}
 \end{aligned}$$

يطلق عليه تحويل فورييه للدالة الأساسية

* تكامل فورييه للدالة الزوجية:

من (2)

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\left(\int_0^{\infty} f(t) \cos vt dt \right) \cos xv dv \right]$$

$$(f.C.T): \int_0^{\infty} f(t) \cos vt dt$$

حيث:

يطلق عليه تحويل فورييه للدالة المجرب تمام

تحويلات فourier integral transforms *

$$(F.I) : f(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} [A(\omega) \cos \omega x + B(\omega) \sin \omega x] d\omega$$

$$A(\omega) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) \cos \omega t dt$$

$$B(\omega) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) \sin \omega t dt$$

$$(F.T) : \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) e^{i\omega t} dt$$

$$(F.C.I) : f(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} (F.C.T) \cos x \omega d\omega$$

$$(F.C.T) : \int_0^{\infty} f(t) \cos \omega t dt$$

$$(F.S.I) : f(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} (F.S.T) \sin x \omega d\omega$$

$$(F.S.T) : \int_0^{\infty} f(t) \sin \omega t dt$$

تحويلات لا بلانس :-

(يقال t > 0 ، t \neq قائم)

$$\mathcal{L}\{f(t)\} = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} f(t) dt = F(s), s > 0$$

$$\mathcal{L}\{\sin \omega t\} = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} \sin \omega t dt = \frac{\omega}{s^2 + \omega^2}$$

$$L\{ \cos vt \} = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} \cos vt dt = \frac{s}{s^2 + v^2}$$

$$L\{ e^{vt} \} = \int_0^{\infty} (e^{-st} \cdot e^{vt}) dt = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-(s-v)t} dt = \frac{1}{s-v}$$

* نتائج:

(F.C.I) (و ج د ت ك ا م ل ف و ر ي ئ د ل ال ع ا ج ي ب ت ح ا م)
الم نا خ ر ل ل ال ع ا ل ة f ، حيث:

$$f(x) = e^{-2x}, x > 0$$

$$(F.C.I) : f(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} (F.C.T) \cos xv dv$$

$$(F.C.T) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-2t} \cos vt dt = \frac{2}{4+v^2}$$

$$\therefore (F.C.I) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{2}{4+v^2} \cos xv dv.$$

* نتائج:

(و ج د ت ك ا م ل ف و ر ي ئ د ل ال ع ا ج ي ب الم نا خ ر ل ل ال ع ا ل ة f) ،
حيث:

$$f(x) = e^{-x}, x > 0$$

$$(F.S.I) : f(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} (F.S.T) \sin xv dv$$

$$(F.S.T) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t} \sin vt dt = \frac{v}{1+v^2}$$

$$\therefore (F.S.I) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\infty \frac{v}{1+v^2} \sin xv dv$$

$$e^{-x} = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\infty \frac{v}{1+v^2} \sin xv dv$$

$$\therefore \int_0^\infty \frac{v}{1+v^2} \sin xv dv = \frac{\pi}{2} e^{-x}$$

مثال *

لوجد تحويل فورييه لـ $f(t)$ حيث

$$f(x) = 1, -1 < x < 1$$

$$(F.T) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-1}^1 e^{ivt} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left[\frac{e^{ivt}}{iv} \right]_{-1}^1$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left[\frac{e^{iv} - e^{-iv}}{iv} \right]$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left[\frac{i \sin v}{iv} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} e^{iv} &= \cos v + i \sin v \\ e^{-iv} &= \cos v - i \sin v \\ \therefore e^{iv} - e^{-iv} &= 2i \sin v \end{aligned}$$

31/12/2019

Lecture (14)

$$(F.I) = \int_0^{\infty} A(v) \cos(xv) dv + B(v) \sin(xv) dv$$

$$B(v) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) \cos(vt) dt$$

$$B(v) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) \sin(vt) dt$$

$$(F.T) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) e^{ivt} dt$$

$$(F.C.I) \rightarrow f(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} (F.C.T) \cos(xv) dv$$

$$(F.C.T) = \int_0^{\infty} f(t) \cos(vt) dt$$

$$(F.S.I) : f(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} (F.S.T) \sin(xv) dv$$

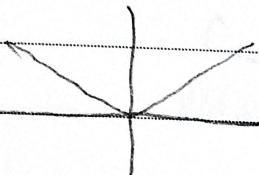
$$(F.S.T) = \int_0^{\infty} f(t) \sin(vt) dt$$

✓

$f(x) = e^{-|x|}$ - الم Alla F.T كل حل *

لوجي تويل خوريه

$$F.T. = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-|x|} * e^{i\omega t} dt$$



$$|x| = \begin{cases} x & x \geq 0 \\ -x & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$-|x| = \begin{cases} -x & x \geq 0 \\ x & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$e^{-|x|} = \begin{cases} -x & x \geq 0 \\ x & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

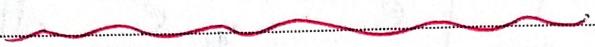
$$F.T. = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left[\int_{-\infty}^0 e^t e^{i\omega t} dt + \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t} e^{i\omega t} dt \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left[\int_{-\infty}^0 e^{(1+i\omega)t} dt + \int_0^{\infty} e^{-(1-i\omega)t} dt \right]$$

$$F.T. = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left[\left. \frac{e^{(1+i\omega)t}}{(1+i\omega)} \right|_{-\infty}^0 - \left. e^{-(1-i\omega)t} \right|_0^{\infty} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left[\frac{1}{1+i\omega} + \frac{1}{1-i\omega} \right] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left[\frac{2}{1+\omega^2} \right]$$

$$F.T = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \left[\frac{1}{1+v^2} \right]$$



* مثال *

(وجستكمال فورييه) للدالة (F.I)

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \cos x & -\pi \leq x \leq \pi \\ 0 & x < -\pi, x > \pi \end{cases}$$

حيث أن الدالة رسمت في:

$$(F.I) : f(x) = \int_0^\infty A(v) \cos(xv) dv, \quad B(v) = 0$$

$$A(v) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \cos((1+v)t) \cos(vt) dt$$

$$\cos((1+v)t) = \cos t \cos vt - \sin t \sin vt$$

$$\cos((1-v)t) = \cos t \cos vt + \sin t \sin vt$$

$$\cos((1+v)t) + \cos((1-v)t) = 2 \cos t \cos vt$$

$$A(v) = \frac{2}{2\pi} \int_0^\pi \cos((1+v)t) + \cos((1-v)t) dt$$

$$A(v) = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\frac{\sin(1+v)\pi}{1+v} + \frac{\sin(1-v)\pi}{1-v} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\frac{\sin(1+v)\pi}{1+v} + \frac{\sin(1-v)\pi}{1-v} \right]$$

$$\sin((1+v)\pi) = \sin(\pi)\cos(v\pi) + \cos(\pi)\sin(v\pi)$$

$$\sin((1-v)\pi) = \sin(\pi)\cos(v\pi) - \cos(\pi)\sin(v\pi)$$

$$\rightarrow \sin((1+v)\pi) = -\sin(v\pi)$$

$$\rightarrow \sin((1-v)\pi) = -\sin(v\pi)$$

$$A(v) = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[-\frac{\sin(v\pi)}{1+v} + \frac{\sin(v\pi)}{1-v} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{\sin(v\pi)}{\pi} \left[\frac{1}{1-v} - \frac{1}{1+v} \right]$$

$$= \frac{\sin(v\pi)}{\pi} \left[\frac{1+v - 1+v}{1-v^2} \right]$$

$$A(v) = \frac{2}{\pi} \left(\frac{v}{1-v^2} \right) \sin(v\pi)$$

$$(F.T) : f(x) = \int_0^\infty \frac{2}{\pi} \frac{v \sin(v\pi)}{1-v^2} \cos(xv) dv$$

$$(F.T) : f(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\infty \frac{v \sin(v\pi)}{1-v^2} \cos(xv) dv$$

مثال:

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{v \sin(v\pi)}{1-v^2} dv = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

بين

بواسطة (x=0) فـ

$$f(0) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\infty \frac{v \sin(v\pi)}{1-v^2} \cos(x*0) dv$$

$$f(x) = \cos x \rightarrow f(0) = 1$$

$$1 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{v \sin(v\pi)}{1-v^2} dv$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{v \sin(v\pi)}{1-v^2} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

* حال

ذو بعد تكامل فورييه (F.I) للدالة f حيث

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \sin x & 0 \leq x \leq \pi \\ 0 & x < 0, x > \pi \end{cases}$$

* لا حتف أن الدالة فريدة ومحففة على رصفة دورية

لو كان المسقال (F.S) فسيتم استخراج المساكنين الفردية

والرسوبيات وإنجا إن المطلوب (F.I) فإن

نوجي (F.I) بمسار فردي

$$B(v) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin(t) \sin(vt) dt$$

$$\cos((1+v)t) = \cos t - \cos vt - \sin t \sin vt$$

$$\cos((1-v)t) = \cos t - \cos vt + \sin t \sin vt$$

$$\cos((1+v)t) - \cos((1-v)t) = -2 \sin t \sin vt$$

$$B(v) = \frac{2}{\pi(-2)} \int_0^{\pi} \cos((1+v)t) - \cos((1-v)t) dt$$

$$B(v) = \frac{-1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \cos((1+v)t) - \cos((1-v)t) dt$$

$$B(v) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \cos((1-v)t) - \cos((1+v)t) dt$$

$$B(v) = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\frac{\sin((1-v)t)}{1-v} - \frac{\sin((1+v)t)}{1+v} \right]_0^{\infty}$$

$$B(v) = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\frac{\sin((1-v)\pi)}{1-v} - \frac{\sin((1+v)\pi)}{1+v} \right]$$

$$B(v) = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\frac{\sin v \pi}{1-v} + \frac{\sin v \pi}{1+v} \right] \quad \begin{cases} \sin(-v)\pi = -\sin v \pi \\ \sin(v)\pi = \sin v \pi \end{cases}$$

$$\beta(v) = \frac{\sin(v\pi)}{\pi} \left[\frac{1}{1-v} + \frac{1}{1+v} \right] \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \sin(1-v)\pi = \sin(v\pi) \\ \vdots \end{array} \right\}$$

$$B(v) = \frac{2}{\pi} \frac{\sin(v\pi)}{1-v^2}$$

$$(F-I) f(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{2}{\pi} \left(\frac{\sin v \pi}{1-v^2} \right) * \sin(bv) dv$$

$$(F.I) f(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin v \pi}{1-v^2} \sin(xv) dv \rightarrow (F.S.T) \text{ ملخص وحدة}$$

—gJin *

٢) وجہ الـ (x) ﻓِي ﺍﶈادلة ﺍﻟـ(y) ملائمة

$$\int f(x) \cos(vx) dx = e^{-v}$$

x = t

نلامذان

$$\rightarrow \int_0^{\infty} f(t) \cos(vt) dt$$

$$(f.C.T) = \int_0^{\infty} f(t) \cos(rt) dt$$

$$(\text{F.C.T}) \rightarrow \text{المطابق (يجاد)} * \\ (\text{f.c.i.}) f(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \text{F.C.T} \cos(kx) dx$$

$$(F.C.T) f(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-v} \cos(xv) dv$$

$$\mathcal{L}\{\cos vt\} = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} \cos vt \, dt = \frac{s}{s^2 + v^2}$$

$$(f.c.I) f(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} \left[\frac{1}{1+x^2} \right]$$

$$\int_0^\infty f(x) \sin(vx) dx = \begin{cases} 1-v & 0 < v < 1 \\ 0 & v \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

هذا يمثل تحويل فوري للالة الميّب

$$(f \cdot g \circ T) = \int_0^{\infty} f(t) \sin(vt) dt$$

$$(F.S.T) = \int_0^{\infty} (1-v) \sin(vt) dt$$

4/1/2020

lecture (15)

08 Boundary value problems امثلة على *

$$u_t(x,t) = 2u_{xx}(x,t) \quad \dots (1)$$

حل:

$$u(x,t) = X(x)T(t) \quad \dots (2)$$

$$XT' = 2X''T$$

بالقسمة على T

$$\frac{T'}{2T} = \frac{X''}{X} = \pm \lambda^2$$

فإن

$$* \frac{T'}{2T} = \frac{x'}{x} = \lambda^2 \text{ موجب} \lambda$$

$$x' - \lambda^2 x = 0 \quad \dots (3)$$

$$T' - 2\lambda^2 T = 0 \quad \dots (4)$$

لـ معادلة من (3)

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

$$(m-\lambda)(m+\lambda) = 0 \Rightarrow m = \pm \lambda$$

$$X = C_1 e^{\lambda x} + C_2 e^{-\lambda x} \quad \text{حل المعادلة (3)}$$

المقدمة المساعدة من (4):

$$m^2 - 2\lambda^2 \Rightarrow m = 2\lambda^2$$

$$T = A e^{+(2\lambda^2)t} \rightarrow \text{حل المقدمة (4)}$$

من (2)

$$u(x,t) = xT$$

$$= e^{+(2\lambda^2)t} (B_1 e^{\lambda x} + B_2 e^{-\lambda x})$$

* لاما تكون الجذور حقيقة تتحقق صيغة (\exp) ، وتحمّل بأنها من الدوال الزائية حتى لما ارتفع الثانوي صناع الـ B_2 سالب لاما ينبع λ الموجب

* ما يكون الثابت (λ) سالب عن ما يكون الثابت (λ) سالب

$$x'' + \lambda^2 x = 0 \quad (3)$$

$$T' + 2\lambda^2 T = 0 \quad (4)$$

المقدمة من (3)

$$m^2 + \lambda^2 = 0 \Rightarrow (m + \lambda i)(m - \lambda i) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow m = \pm \lambda i$$

$$x = C_1 \cos \lambda x + C_2 \sin \lambda x$$

المقدمة من 4

$$m = -2\lambda^2$$

$$T = e^{-(2\lambda^2)t}$$

$$U(x,t) = XT$$

$$= e^{-(\lambda^2)t} (A \cos \lambda x + B \sin \lambda x)$$

أن تكون المذكرة خالية بمعنى تكون الحلول متقاربة مما هو الحال الأقرب لأنها لما تكون متقاربة لا يمكننا طرها علية

الحال الآخر

* معادلة الطارة (Heat equ-n)

$$\text{P.D.E : } \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}, \quad 0 < x < l \quad \dots \dots (1)$$

$$\text{Boundary cond. BCs : } u_x(0,t) = u(l,t) = 0, \quad t > 0$$

$$\text{initial condi. ICs : } u(x,0) = f(x)$$

معادلة الطارة لها حلولها على خطوط مستقيمة، ناقصها، متقاربة، نجد لها

$$(a^2 u_{xx} + u_t = 0) \quad (B^2 - AC = 0)$$

أو حلول المعادلة $u_t + a^2 u_{xx} = 0$

$$(D_y + a^2 D_{xx})Z = 0 \Rightarrow$$

المعادل ولكن وجد الحل الآن غير هنا الموضح

إذن

$$u(x,t) = X(x)T(t) \equiv XT \quad \dots \dots (2)$$

بال subsitute من (2) في (1)

$$XT' = a^2 X''T$$

: $a^2 XT$ بالعمليات

$$\frac{T'}{a^2 T} = \frac{X''}{X} = -\lambda^2$$

$$X'' + \lambda^2 X = 0 \quad \dots \dots (3)$$

$$T' + a^2 \lambda^2 T = 0 \quad \dots \dots (4)$$



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

المعادلة المساعدة من (3)

$$\Rightarrow m = \pm \lambda i$$

$$\therefore x(x) = C_1 \cos \lambda x + C_2 \sin \lambda x$$

من (2) و لـ نحوه المترتبة

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

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

$$u(L, t) = x(L) T(t) = 0$$

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

$$\therefore x(x) = C_1 \cos \lambda x + C_2 \sin \lambda x, \quad x(0) = x(L) = 0$$

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

$$x(L) = C_2 \sin \lambda L = 0, \quad C_2 \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin \lambda L = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda L = n\pi$$

«idem values» ، العين التي التي هي ملائمة للبيان الأول (البيان الثاني) $\lambda_n = \frac{n\pi}{L}$ الملائمة

$$x_n(x) = C_n \sin \lambda_n x$$

المعادلة المساعدة من (4)

$$m + \alpha^2 \lambda_n^2 = 0$$

$$m = -\alpha^2 \lambda_n^2$$

$$T_n(t) = B_n e^{-(\alpha \lambda_n)^2 t}$$

$$u(x, t) = x_n T_n$$

$$= k_n e^{-(\alpha \lambda_n)^2 t} \sin (\lambda_n x)$$

$$\therefore u(x,t) = \sum_n k_n \sin(\lambda_n x) e^{-(\alpha \lambda_n)^2 t} \quad (5)$$

$$u(x,0) = f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} k_n \sin \lambda_n x \quad (6)$$

وتحل فوريه لالة الأذيب

$$k_n = \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi}{L} x \, dx \quad (6)$$

نفترض أن *

P.D.E: $u_t = \alpha^2 u_{xx}, 0 < x < L \rightarrow (1)$

BCs: $u_x(0,t) = u(L,t) = 0, t > 0$

ICs: $u(x,0) = f(x)$

$$u(x,t) = XT \rightarrow (2)$$

$$XT' = \alpha^2 X'' T$$

$$\frac{T'}{\alpha^2 T} = \frac{X''}{X} = -\lambda^2$$

$$X'' + \lambda^2 = 0 \Rightarrow m = \pm \lambda i: x(x) = C_1 \cos \lambda x + C_2 \sin \lambda x \quad (*)$$

$$u_x(0,t) = X'(0) = 0$$

$$u_t(0,t) = X(1) = 0$$

No.: Date:

$$x'(x) = -c_1 \lambda \sin \lambda x + c_2 \lambda \cos \lambda x, \quad x'(0) = x(L) = 0$$

$$x'(0) = c_2 \lambda = 0$$

$$x(1) = c_1 \cos \lambda L = 0, \quad c_1 \neq 0$$

$$x(x) = c_1 \cos \lambda x + c_2 \sin \lambda x$$

$$u_x(0, t) = x'(0) = 0$$

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

$$\lambda L = \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + n\pi\right) \Rightarrow \lambda_n = \left(\frac{1}{2} + n\right) \frac{\pi}{L}$$

#

18/1/2019

lecture (16)

مُعادلة الموجة (Wave equation) زارش (Zareh)

$$\text{P.D.E: } u_{tt} = a^2 u_{xx}, 0 < x < l \quad (1)$$

$$\text{BCs: } u(0,t) = u(l,t) = 0, t > 0$$

$$\text{ICs: } u_t(x,0) = 0, u(x,0) = f(x)$$

اعطينا اصل رياضية فنون بـ الـ تـ نـ قـ عـ لـ وـ صـ لـ الـ مـ تـ فـ رـ اـ

$$u(x,t) = X(x)T(t) \quad (2)$$

$$X T'' = a^2 X'' T$$

بالقسمة على (XT)

$$\frac{T''}{a^2 T} = \frac{X''}{X} = -\lambda^2$$

الحل على حدود محددة (exp) (sin, cos)
العنصر على حدود

$$X'' + \lambda^2 X = 0 \quad (3)$$

$$T'' + a^2 \lambda^2 T = 0 \quad (4)$$

من (2) والشروط الـ اـ طـ بـ

$$u(0,t) = X(0)T(t) = 0 \Rightarrow X(0) = 0$$

$$u(l,t) = X(l)T(t) = 0 \Rightarrow X(l) = 0$$

ـ اـ لـ مـ اـ عـ اـ دـ لـ اـ لـ مـ اـ سـ اـ عـ اـ دـ

$$(m + \lambda i)(m - \lambda i) = 0 \Rightarrow m = \pm \lambda i$$

$$\therefore X(x) = C_1 \cos \lambda x + C_2 \sin \lambda x, X(0) = X(l) = 0$$

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

$$x(1) = 0 + C_2 \sin L\lambda = 0 \Rightarrow C_2 \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin L\lambda = 0 \Rightarrow L\lambda = n\pi \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{n\pi}{L}$$

travel solution
حل متجه

$$\lambda_n = \frac{n\pi}{L}$$

$$X_n(x) = C_n \sin \lambda_n x$$

القيم المئوية للسؤال المائة

-:- العدد المئوي المائة (4)

$$m^2 + a^2 \lambda^2 = 0 \rightarrow (m + a\lambda i)(m - a\lambda i) = 0$$

$$m = \pm a\lambda i$$

$$T_n(t) = k_1 \cos a\lambda_n t + k_2 \sin a\lambda_n t$$

من (2) والستوديو الابتدائية :

$$u_t(x, t) = k_1 a\lambda_n \overset{\rightarrow}{\sin} a\lambda_n t + k_2 \lambda_n \overset{\rightarrow}{\cos} a\lambda_n t$$

$$u_t(x, 0) = 0 + k_2 a\lambda_n = 0 \Rightarrow k_2 = 0$$

حيث $k_1 \neq 0$ و $a \neq 0$, $\lambda_n \neq 0$ (لما $\lambda_n \neq 0$) $\Rightarrow k_2 = 0$

$$\therefore T_n(t) = k_1 \cos a\lambda_n t$$

$$U_n(x, t) = X_n T_n$$

$$= F_n \sin \lambda_n x \cos a\lambda_n t$$

$$u(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n \cos a\lambda_n t \sin \lambda_n x \quad (5)$$

$$f(x) = u(x, 0) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{L} \quad \leftarrow \text{بأجل المد}$$



$$f_n = \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{L} dx \quad \dots (6)$$

* اطلب من (5) او (6)

* محاولة لابلاس «نافحه» :

$$u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0, \quad 0 < x < a \quad \text{يمكن تكون في (جاء)} \\ 0 < y < b \quad \dots (1)$$

$$u(0,y) = u(a,y) = 0 \quad \text{نستخدم خصيصة فورييه} \quad u(x,0) = f(x)$$

$$u(x,b) = g(x) \quad \text{نقوم على فعل المضي}$$

$$u(x,y) = X(x)Y(y) \equiv XY \quad \dots (2)$$

$$X''Y + XY'' = 0$$

: (XY) بالطريقة

$$\frac{X''}{X} + \frac{Y''}{Y} = 0$$

$$\frac{X''}{X} = -\frac{Y''}{Y} = -\lambda^2$$

$$X' + \lambda^2 X = 0 \quad \dots (3)$$

$$Y'' - \lambda^2 Y = 0 \quad \dots (4)$$

$$\cosh(x) = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$$

$$\cosh(i\theta) = \frac{e^{i\theta} + e^{-i\theta}}{2} = \cos\theta$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} m^2 + \lambda^2 = 0 \Rightarrow m = \pm \lambda i \\ y = C_1 \cos \lambda x + C_2 \sin \lambda x \\ m^2 - \lambda^2 = 0 \Rightarrow m = \pm \lambda \\ y = C_3 e^{\lambda x} + C_4 e^{-\lambda x} \end{array} \right.$$

$$e^{i\theta} = \cos\theta + i\sin\theta$$

$$e^{-i\theta} = \cos\theta - i\sin\theta$$

$$\rightarrow \cos\theta = \frac{e^{i\theta} + e^{-i\theta}}{2}$$

$$\rightarrow \sin\theta = \frac{e^{i\theta} - e^{-i\theta}}{2i}$$

استنتاج: إذا كانت λ مقدمة موجة في المدحور $\cos \lambda x$ أو الموجة المائية $\sin \lambda x$.

الآن λ (Hyperbolic) مقدمة موجة في المدحور $\cosh \lambda x$ أو الموجة المائية $\sinh \lambda x$.

الزائدة

$$m = \pm \lambda i \in (3)$$

$$x(x) = C_1 \cos \lambda x + C_2 \sin \lambda x; \quad x(0) = x(a) = 0$$

$$x(0) = C_1 = 0$$

$$x_a = C_2 \sin a\lambda = 0 \Rightarrow C_2 \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin a\lambda = 0 \Rightarrow a\lambda = n\pi$$

$$\lambda_n = \frac{n\pi}{a} \text{ and } \underline{\text{فـ}} \text{ حل المدحور}$$

$$x_n = C_n \sin \lambda_n x$$

$$\therefore (4) \text{ جـ}$$

$$m^2 - \lambda^2 = 0 \Rightarrow m = \pm \lambda$$

$$y(y) = k_1 \cosh \lambda y + k_2 \sinh \lambda y$$

$$u_n(x, y) = \sin \lambda_n x [k_1 \cosh \lambda y + k_2 \sinh \lambda y]$$

$$u(x, y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin \lambda_n x [k_1 \cosh \lambda y + k_2 \sinh \lambda y] \quad (5)$$

$$u(x, 0) = f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} k_1 \sin \lambda_n x \quad (\text{طـ حلقة})$$

$$k_1 = \frac{2}{a} \int_0^a f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{a} dx \quad (6)$$

$$u(x, b) = g(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin \lambda_n x [k_1 \cosh \lambda b + k_2 \sinh \lambda b]$$

$$k_1 \cosh \lambda b + k_2 \sinh \lambda b = \underbrace{\frac{2}{a} \int_0^a g(x) \sin \lambda_n x dx}_{f_n}$$

No.: Date:

$$k_2 = \frac{F_n - k_1 \cosh \lambda b}{\sinh \lambda b} \quad (7)$$

25/1/2020

Lecture (17)

* المروال الاتاحصي -
 ((Gamma fun.)) دالة جاما -

$$\Gamma(x) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t} t^{x-1} dt, \quad x > 0$$

$$\Gamma(1) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t} dt = -e^{-t} \Big|_0^{\infty} = \frac{-1}{e^{\infty}} = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma(2) &= \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t} t^1 dt = \int_0^{\infty} t e^{-t} dt \\ &= -t e^{-t} \Big|_0^{\infty} - e^{-t} \Big|_0^{\infty} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$1. \quad \Gamma(x+1) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t} t^x dt = -e^{-t} t^x \Big|_0^{\infty} + x \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t} t^{x-1} dt = x\Gamma(x)$$

$$2. \quad \Gamma(x) = \frac{\Gamma(x+1)}{x}, \quad x \neq 0 \quad 1 < x \leq 2$$

(1) $\forall x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus (x-1)$ حيث

$$3. \quad \Gamma(x) = (x-1) \Gamma(x-1)$$

$$\Gamma(0.9) = \frac{\Gamma(1.9)}{0.9} \rightarrow \text{from (2)}$$

$$\Gamma(-0.9) = \frac{\Gamma(0.1)}{(-0.9)} = \frac{\Gamma(1.1)}{(-0.9)(0.1)} \quad \text{from (2)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 4. \Gamma(n+1) &= n\Gamma(n) \quad \text{from 1&3} \\
 &= n(n-1)\Gamma(n-1) \quad \text{keep using (3)} \\
 &= n(n-1)(n-2)\Gamma(n-2) \\
 &= n(n-1)(n-2)\dots(n-(m-1))\Gamma(n-(m-1))
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Gamma(n+1) &= n(n-1)(n-2)\dots(3)(2)(1) \\
 &= n!, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$n=0 \Rightarrow \Gamma(1) = 0! = 1$$

$$n=1 \Rightarrow \Gamma(2) = 1! = 1$$

$$n=2 \Rightarrow \Gamma(3) = 2! = 2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (0.1)! &= \Gamma(1.1) \rightarrow \text{which is existed in the schedule} \\
 -(0.1)! &= \Gamma(0.9) = \frac{\Gamma(1.9)}{0.9} \\
 (2n)! &= \Gamma(2n+1)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$5. \frac{\Gamma(x)\Gamma(y)}{\Gamma(x+y)} = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} [\cos^{x-1}\theta \sin^{y-1}\theta] d\theta$$

$$\frac{[\Gamma(\frac{1}{2})]^2}{\Gamma(1)} = 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} d\theta = 2[\theta]_0^{\pi/2} = \pi$$

$$\therefore \Gamma(\frac{1}{2}) = \sqrt{\pi}$$

$$6. \Gamma(n)\Gamma(1-n) = \frac{\pi}{\sin n\pi}, \quad 0 < n < 1$$

$\therefore (n \in \mathbb{Z})$

$$\Gamma(\frac{1}{2})\Gamma(\frac{1}{2}) = \pi, \quad \therefore \Gamma(\frac{1}{2}) = \sqrt{\pi}$$

this is > 2 so using (3) and keep going using we get

$$\Gamma\left(\frac{7}{2}\right) = \frac{5}{2} \Gamma\left(\frac{5}{2}\right) = \frac{5}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \Gamma\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) = \frac{5}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{5}{2}\right)\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\sqrt{\pi}$$

نستنتج أن دالة الـ Γ تحقق (3) في متر

$$\Gamma\left(3 + \frac{1}{2}\right) = \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow \Gamma\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) = \Gamma\left(\frac{2n+1}{2}\right) =$$

$$= \left(\frac{2n-1}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{2n-1}{2}\right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{2n-1}{2}\right)\left(\frac{2n-3}{2}\right)\left(\frac{2n-5}{2}\right)\dots \frac{1}{2} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\Gamma\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) = \left[(2n-1)(2n-3)(2n-5)\dots\sqrt{\pi}\right] \frac{1}{2^n}$$

$$\Gamma\left(n - \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{\Gamma\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{n - \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{2\Gamma\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{(2n-1)}$$

$$= 2\left[(2n-1)(2n-3)(2n-5)\dots\sqrt{\pi}\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} \left[(2n-3)(2n-5)\dots\sqrt{\pi}\right]$$

مثال *

(وجود تكامل)

$$\int_0^{\pi} \sin^{2n-1} \theta = \frac{2^{n-1} \Gamma(n)}{(2n-1)(2n-3)\dots 1}$$

(6) من

$$\int_0^{\pi} \cos^{2x-1} \theta \sin^{2y-1} \theta d\theta = \frac{\Gamma(x)\Gamma(y)}{2\Gamma(x+y)}$$

No.: Date:

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^{2y-1} \theta \, d\theta = \frac{\Gamma(\frac{1}{2}) \Gamma(n)}{2 \Gamma(\frac{1}{2} + n)} \quad 2x - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2}$$

! ~~in~~

18/1/2020

lecture (18)

$$\Gamma(x) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t} t^{x-1} dt, \quad x > 0$$

$$\Gamma(x+1) = x\Gamma(x)$$

$$\Gamma(x) = \frac{\Gamma(x+1)}{\Gamma(x)} \quad 1 \leq x \leq 2$$

$$\Gamma(x) = (x-1)\Gamma(x-1)$$

$$\Gamma(n+1) = n!, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}_0$$

$$\frac{\Gamma(x)\Gamma(y)}{\Gamma(x+y)} = 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^{2x-1}\theta \sin^{2y-1}\theta d\theta.$$

$$\frac{\Gamma(n)\Gamma(1-n)}{\Gamma(n+1)} = \frac{\pi}{\sin(n\pi)}, \quad 0 < n < 1$$

$$\Gamma(\frac{1}{2}) = \sqrt{\pi}$$

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \sqrt{\cos \theta} d\theta = \frac{(2\pi)^{1/2}}{\Gamma(\frac{1}{2})^2}$$

مكالمة

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^{2x-1}\theta \sin^{2y-1}\theta d\theta = \frac{\Gamma(x)\Gamma(y)}{2\Gamma(x+y)}$$

من العلاقة

$$\begin{cases} 2y - 1 = 0 \\ 2x - 1 = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} y = \frac{1}{2} \\ x = \frac{3}{4} \end{cases}$$

نضال العزم وحدة
في المعادلة $\Gamma(\sin)$

$\pi/2$

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^2 \theta d\theta = \frac{\Gamma(\frac{3}{4})\Gamma(\frac{1}{4})}{2\Gamma(\frac{5}{4})}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{\pi}\Gamma(\frac{3}{4})}{2\Gamma(\frac{5}{4})}$$

$\Gamma(\frac{5}{4}) = \frac{1}{4}\Gamma(\frac{1}{4})$
 $\Gamma(x) = (x-1)\Gamma(x)$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{\pi} * \Gamma(\frac{3}{4})}{2 * \frac{1}{4}\Gamma(\frac{1}{4})} = \frac{2\sqrt{\pi}\Gamma(\frac{3}{4})}{\Gamma(\frac{1}{4})}$$

بحسب المسمى والمقام *

$$\int_0^{\pi} \cos^2 \theta d\theta = \frac{2\sqrt{\pi}\Gamma(\frac{3}{4})\Gamma(\frac{1}{4})}{[\Gamma(\frac{1}{4})]^2}$$

$$= \frac{2\sqrt{\pi}\Gamma(\frac{1}{4})\Gamma(1-\frac{1}{4})}{[\Gamma(\frac{1}{4})]^2}$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} \cos^2 \theta d\theta = \frac{2\sqrt{\pi} * \frac{\pi}{\sin(n\pi)}}{[\Gamma(\frac{1}{4})]^2}$$

$\Gamma(n)\Gamma(1-n) = \frac{\pi}{\sin(n\pi)}$

$$= \frac{2\sqrt{\pi} * \sqrt{2}\pi}{[\Gamma(\frac{1}{4})]^2}$$

$\sin(\frac{\pi}{4}) = \sin(45^\circ)$

$$\int_0^{\pi} \cos^2 \theta d\theta = \frac{(2\pi)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{[\Gamma(\frac{1}{4})]^2}$$

$\sin 45^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$
 $\sqrt{2} = \frac{1}{\sin 45^\circ}$

* مثال:

بين لأن

$$\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) \Gamma\left(-\frac{1}{4}\right) = -4\sqrt{2} \pi$$

$$\Gamma(n) \Gamma(1-n) = \frac{\pi}{\sin(n\pi)} \quad 0 < n < 1$$

$$\Gamma(x) = \frac{\Gamma(x+1)}{x} \rightarrow \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) = \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)}{-\frac{1}{4}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma(x) &= (x-1) \Gamma(x-1) \\ &= \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) * \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)}{\left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)} \end{aligned}$$

$$= -4 \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) \Gamma\left(1-\frac{1}{4}\right)$$

$$= -4 \frac{\pi}{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)}$$

$$= -4\sqrt{2} \pi$$

- مثال:

بين لأن

$$\Gamma\left(\frac{5}{3}\right) \Gamma\left(-\frac{5}{3}\right) = \frac{2}{5} \sqrt{3} \pi$$

$$\frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{5}{3}\right) \Gamma\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)}{\left(-\frac{5}{3}\right)} = \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{5}{3}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)}{\left(-\frac{5}{3}\right) \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)}{\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right) \left(-\frac{5}{3}\right)} = \frac{3}{5} \Gamma\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)$$

No.:

Date:

$$= \frac{3}{5} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) \Gamma\left(1 - \frac{1}{3}\right)$$

$$= \frac{3/5 \pi}{\sin(n\pi)} = \frac{3\pi}{5 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{3}{5} \frac{\pi}{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right)} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}\pi}{5}$$

$$\Gamma\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) = \Gamma\left(\frac{5}{3}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)$$

$$\left(-\frac{5}{3}\right) \left(-\frac{5}{3}\right) \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)$$

$$\left(-\frac{5}{3}\right) \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)$$

$$-3 \Gamma\left(1 - \frac{1}{3}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)$$

5

حل : جلس *

بيان

$$\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt[3]{1-x^3}} = \frac{2\pi}{3\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} : x = a \sin \theta$$

$$\sqrt{a^2 + x^2} : x = a \tan \theta$$

$$\sqrt{x^2 - a^2} : x = a \sec \theta$$

جذب

$$x = \sin^{2/3} \theta$$

$$\theta = \sin^{-1}(x^{3/2})$$

$$\theta_0 = \sin^{-1}(0) = 0$$

$$\theta_1 = \sin^{-1}(1) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$x^{3/2} = \sin \theta$$

$$x^3 = \sin^2 \theta$$

$$x = \sin^{2/3} \theta$$

$$1 - x^3 = 1 - \sin^2 \theta = \cos^2 \theta$$

$$\sqrt[3]{1-x^3} = \cos^{2/3} \theta$$

$$dx = \frac{2}{3} \sin^{1/3} \theta \cos \theta d\theta$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\cos \theta \sin^{-1/3} \theta}{\cos^{2/3} \theta} d\theta$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{2}{3} \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^{1/3}\theta \sin^{-1/3}\theta d\theta \\
 &= \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^{2x-1}\theta \sin^{2y-1}\theta d\theta = \frac{\Gamma(x)\Gamma(y)}{2\Gamma(x+y)} \\
 &= \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^{1/3}\theta \sin^{-1/3}\theta d\theta = \frac{2}{3} \left[\frac{\Gamma(\frac{2}{3})\Gamma(\frac{1}{3})}{\Gamma(1)} \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \left[\frac{\pi}{\sin(\frac{\pi}{3})} \right] \\
 &= \frac{2\pi}{3\sqrt{3}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$2x-1 = \frac{1}{3}$
 $2x = \frac{4}{3}$
 $x = \frac{2}{3}$
 $2y-1 = -\frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{3}$

*JL

$$\int x^2 (\ln \frac{1}{x})^3 dx = (\frac{1}{3})^4 (3!)$$

$$\left\{
 \begin{array}{l}
 \ln \frac{1}{x} = u \\
 \frac{1}{x} = e^u \\
 x = e^{-u} = \frac{1}{e^u} \\
 dx = -e^{-u} du = -\frac{1}{e^u}
 \end{array}
 \right.$$

$$\left\{
 \begin{array}{l}
 y = e^x \iff x = \ln y \\
 y = e^{tx}
 \end{array}
 \right.$$

$$\int x^2 (\ln \frac{1}{x})^3 dx$$

$$\boxed{\frac{x-1}{x} = 3} \quad t = 34 \\
 4 = \frac{t}{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= - \int_{\infty}^0 e^{-2u} u^3 e^{-4} du = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-3u} u^3 du
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^4 \int_0^\infty e^{-t} t^3 dt = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^4 \Gamma(4)$$

$$\Gamma(4) = \Gamma(3+1) = 3!$$

دالـة بـيـتـا *

$$\beta(x, y) = \int_0^1 t^{x-1} (1-t)^{y-1} dt, \quad x > 0, y > 0$$

$$t = \cos^2 \theta$$

$$\sqrt{t} = \cos \theta$$

$$t = \cos^2 \theta$$

$$\theta = \cos^{-1} \sqrt{t}$$

$$dt = -2 \cos \theta \sin \theta d\theta$$

$$\theta_0 = \cos^{-1}(0) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\theta_1 = \cos^{-1}(1) = 0$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow 0$$

$$\beta(x, y) = -2 \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \cos^{2x-2} \theta \sin^{2y-2} \theta \cos \theta \sin \theta d\theta$$

$$\beta(x, y) = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{2x-1} \theta \sin^{2y-1} \theta d\theta = \frac{\Gamma(x) \Gamma(y)}{\Gamma(x+y)}$$

$$\beta(x, y) = \frac{\Gamma(x) \Gamma(y)}{\Gamma(x+y)}$$

دالـة الـسـكـامـل *

(وـجـدـنـاـعـ السـكـامـل)

$$\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^n}}$$

$$\text{assume } \begin{cases} x^{\frac{1}{n}} = t \\ x = t^n \\ dx = \frac{1}{n} t^{\frac{n-1}{n}} dt \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 \frac{t^{-\frac{3}{4}}}{\sqrt{1-t}} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 \frac{t^{\frac{1}{4}-1}}{(1-t)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 t^{\frac{1}{4}-1} (1-t)^{-\frac{1}{2}} dt$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x-1 = \frac{1}{4} - 1 \\ x = \frac{1}{4} \end{array} \right\} , \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y-1 = -\frac{1}{2} \\ y = \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\beta(x,y) = \frac{1}{4} \frac{\Gamma(x)\Gamma(y)}{\Gamma(x+y)} = \frac{1}{4} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{1}{4})\Gamma(\frac{1}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{3}{4})}$$

$$\beta(x,y) = \frac{1}{4} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{1}{4})\Gamma(\frac{1}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{3}{4})} = \frac{\frac{1}{4}\sqrt{\pi} [\Gamma(\frac{1}{4})]^2}{\Gamma(\frac{1}{4})\Gamma(\frac{3}{4})}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \frac{(\sqrt{\pi}) [\Gamma(\frac{1}{4})]^2}{\Gamma(\frac{1}{4})\Gamma(1-\frac{1}{4})}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \beta(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2})$$

$$\beta(x+1,y) = \frac{\Gamma(x+1)\Gamma(y)}{\Gamma(x+y+1)} = \frac{x\Gamma(x)\Gamma(y)}{(x+y)\Gamma(x+y)}$$

1/2/2020

lecture ((19))

* معاودة بيسيل المماحلية ((Bessel D.E))

$$x^2y'' + xy' + (x^2 - n^2)y = 0 \quad \dots (1)$$

نقدمة انفرادية رؤذائية فإن الحل :

$$y = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} C_k x^{k+r}, \quad C_0 \neq 0$$

$$(r^2 - n^2)C_0 = 0 \Rightarrow r^2 - n^2 = 0 \Rightarrow r = \pm n$$

$$y = J_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k! \Gamma(n+k+1)} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2k+n}$$

حيث $J_n(x)$ تقبل دالة بيسيل ذات الدليل n

فإن $(n=0)$:

$$J_0(x) = J_n(x) = J_{-n}(x) = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2^2} + \frac{x^4}{2^2 4^2} - \frac{x^6}{(2^2)(4^3)(6^2)} + \dots$$

أي يوجد المعادلة (1) حل واحد.

وإذا $n \in \mathbb{N}$ فإن

$$J_{-n}(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k! \Gamma(-n+k+1)} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2k-n}$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{(-1)^k}{k! \Gamma(-n+k+1)} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2k-n} + \sum_{k=n}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k! \Gamma(-n+k+1)} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2k-n}$$

* المجموع الأول خيان (k=n-1)

$$\frac{1}{\Gamma(-n+k+1)} = \frac{1}{\Gamma(0)} = 0$$

$$f(x) = f(x+1)$$

$$f'(0) = \frac{f(1)}{0} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{0} = 0$$

* درجات الحرجة لـ $f(x)$ (k=n+q_r)

$$n+q_r < n \Rightarrow q_r = 0$$

$$\sum_{q_r=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+q_r}}{(n+q_r)! \Gamma(q_r+1)} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2q_r+n}$$

$$J_n(x) = (-1)^n \sum_{q_r=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{q_r}}{q_r! \Gamma(n+q_r+1)} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2q_r+n}$$

- امثل الحلول للمعادلة (1) لهما

$$y = C_1 J_n(x) + C_2 V_n(x) \quad V_n(x) = J_n(x) \int \frac{dx}{x J_n^2(x)}$$

$$y'' + P(x)y' + Q(x)y = 0$$

حل المعادلة خيان

$$V_2 = y_1 z, \quad z = y_1 \int \frac{e^{-\int P(x)dx}}{y_1^2(x)} dx$$

إذا كان $(n \in \mathbb{N}_0)$

$$J_n(x) = \frac{1}{\pi(n+1)} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^n \Rightarrow J_n(0) = 0$$

$$J_n(x) = \frac{1}{\pi(1-n)} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{-n} \Rightarrow J_{-n}(0) \text{ غير معروف}$$

أي أن المثلثين خطياً
وحلوا

$$y = C_1 J_n(x) + C_2 J_{-n}(x)$$

* تفاضل وتكامل دوال بسيطة

$$[x^n J_n(x)]' = x^n J_{n-1}(x) \Rightarrow \int x^n J_{n-1}(x) = x^n J_n(x)$$

$$[x^{-n} J_n(x)]' = -x^{-n} J_{n+1}(x) \Rightarrow \int x^{-n} J_{n+1}(x) = -x^{-n} J_n(x)$$

$$\int J_0(x) dx = \int \left[1 - \frac{x^2}{2^2} + \frac{x^4}{(2^2)(4^2)} \dots \right] dx$$

$$\int J_1(x) dx = -J_0(x) + C$$

$$\int x J_0(x) dx = x J_1(x) + C$$

$$\int x J_1(x) dx = -x J_0(x) + \int J_0(x) dx + C$$

$$\begin{cases} [J_0(x)]' = -J_1(x) \\ [x^n J_n(x)]' = x^n J_{n-1}(x) \end{cases}$$

$n=1$

$$u = x \quad dv = x J_0(x) dx$$

$$du = dx \quad v = x J_1(x)$$

$$\int x^2 J_0(x) dx = x^2 J_1(x) - \int x J_1(x) dx$$

$$= x^2 J_1(x) - [-x J_0(x) + \int J_0(x) dx]$$

* مثال:

أوجز اصل المعادلة

$$x^2 y'' + x y' + (\lambda^2 x^2 - n^2) y = 0 \rightarrow ①$$

المعادلة ليست على صورة معادلة بسيطة ولكنها خطيرة

في صورة المعادلة

$$t = \lambda x \Rightarrow \frac{dt}{dx} = \lambda$$

$$y' = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = \lambda \frac{dy}{dt} = \lambda y'$$

$$y'' = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right) = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{dy}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} \right)$$

$$= \frac{d}{dx} \left(\lambda \cdot \frac{dy}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} \right) = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\lambda \frac{dy}{dt} \right) \quad \left\{ \underline{\underline{y'' = \lambda^2 y''}} \right.$$

$$= \frac{d}{dx} \left(\lambda \frac{dx}{dt} \right)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\quad \right) \frac{dt}{dx}$$

$$\frac{t^2}{\lambda^2} (\lambda^2 y'') + \frac{t}{\lambda} (\lambda y') + (t^2 - n^2) y = 0 \quad ①$$

$$t^2 y'' + t y' + (t^2 - n^2) y = 0 \rightarrow ②$$

$$\therefore y(t) = C_1 J_n(t) + C_2 Y_n(t), \quad y_n(t) = J_n(t) \int \frac{dt}{t J_n^2(t)}$$

$$y(x) = C_1 J_n(\lambda x) + C_2 Y_n(\lambda x), \quad y_n(\lambda x) = J_n(\lambda x) \int \frac{dx}{x J_n^2(\lambda x)}$$

* المقادير لدالة بيسيل :-

$$x^2 y'' + y' + (\lambda^2 x^2 - n^2) y = 0 \quad \text{المعادلة التقاطعية:}$$

$$y(x) = J_n(\lambda x) \quad \text{لما اطلع:}$$

بالعمدة فعل x :-

$$xy'' + y' + \left(\lambda^2 x - \frac{n^2}{x}\right) y = 0$$

$$[xy']' + \left(\lambda^2 x - \frac{n^2}{x}\right) y = 0$$

وهي معادلة شتيرن لويثيل التقاطعية المعروفة على
بشكل مترافق $0 < x < q$

$$J_n(\lambda q) = 0$$

لـ n ((λ)) جذور للمعادلة

$$J_n(\lambda r) = 0$$

لـ λ القيم الناتجة للدالة ذاتي

$$y_j(x) = C_j J_n(\lambda_j x), \quad 0 < x < q, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots$$

وهي متداهنة بالنسبة إلى دالة اللون x . أي أن

$$\int_0^q x J_n(\lambda_j x) J_n(\lambda_i x) dx = 0, \quad i \neq j$$

بذلك تكون كتابة الم Alla فـ دوال جـ

$$f(x) = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} A_j J_n(\lambda_j x)$$

$$A_j = \frac{2}{q^2 J_{n+1}^2(\lambda_i q)} \int_0^q x f(x) J_n(\lambda_i x) dx.$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} A_j J_n(\lambda_j x)$$

$$A_j = \frac{2}{q^2 J_{n+1}^2(\lambda_j q)} \int_0^q x f(x) J_n(\lambda_j x) dx$$

$$\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2} - n\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2} + n\right) = \frac{\pi}{\cos \alpha \pi}$$

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Lecture (20)

$$x^2 y'' + xy' + (\lambda^2 x^2 - n^2) y = 0, \quad t = \lambda x$$

$$t^2 y'' + ty' + (t^2 - n^2) y = 0$$

$$y(t) = C_1 J_n(t) + C_2 Y_n(t); \quad Y_n(t) = \frac{J_n(t)}{t} \int dt$$

$$y(x) = C_1 J_n(\lambda x) + C_2 Y_n(\lambda x); \quad Y_n(\lambda x) = \frac{J_n(\lambda x)}{\lambda x} \int dx$$

$$xy'' + y' + (\lambda^2 x - n^2) y = 0$$

لحوظة على المفهوم
والترتيب الديري:

$$[xy']' + [\lambda^2 x - n^2] y = 0$$

$$J_n(\lambda q) = 0$$

لكل (λ_j) جذور للمعادلة، اي ان (λ_j) هي النهاية للدالة

الصاعدة

$$y_i = C_j J_n(\lambda_j x), \quad 0 < x < q$$

$$\int_0^q x J_n(\lambda_i x) J_n(\lambda_j x) dx = 0, \quad i \neq j$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} A_j J_n(\lambda_j x)$$

$$A_j = \frac{2}{q^2 J_{n+1}(\lambda_j q)} \int_0^q x f(x) J_n(\lambda_j x) dx$$

NOTEBOOK

* مثال :-

لتكن λ_j جذور للمعادلة $J_2(\lambda x) = 0$
لكتب الدالة f على صيغة مسلسلة من موال بيسيل

$$f(x) = x^2, \quad 0 < x < a, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots$$

Sol:-

$$n=1, a = a$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{j=1} A_j J_2(\lambda_j x)$$

$$A_j = \frac{2}{a^2 J_3^2(\lambda_j a)} \int_0^a x^3 J_2(\lambda_j x) dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_j x &= t \\ dx &= \frac{1}{\lambda_j} dt \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^a x^3 J_2(\lambda_j x) dx &= \left(\frac{1}{\lambda_j} \right)^4 \int_0^{a\lambda_j} t^3 J_2(t) dt \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{\lambda_j} \right)^4 \left[t^3 J_3(t) \right]_0^{a\lambda_j} \\ &= \frac{1}{\lambda_j} [a^3 J_3(a\lambda_j)] \end{aligned}$$

$$A_j = \frac{2a^3 J_3(a\lambda_j)}{a^2 \lambda_j J_3^2(a\lambda_j)}$$

$$f(x) = x^2 = \sum \frac{2a J_2(\lambda_j x)}{\lambda_j J_3(a\lambda_j)}$$

* مسائل العدة والمراد

$$u_t = a^2 u_{rr} + Q_L \times L \rightarrow \text{دالة الطرارة فرسان}$$

$$u_t = a^2 (u_{rr} + \frac{1}{r} u_r), \quad 0 < r < 3 \rightarrow (1)$$

دالة الحرارة ينبع حدها دائري

$$u(3, t) = 0, \quad t > 0$$

$$u(r, \sigma) = f(r)$$

$$u(r, t) = R(r) T(t) \quad (2)$$

$$R' T' = a^2 (R'' T + \frac{1}{r} R T')$$

بالقسمة على T' :

$$\frac{T'}{a^2 T} = \frac{R''}{R} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{R'}{R} = -\lambda^2$$

$$r R'' + R' + r \lambda^2 R = 0 \quad (3)$$

$$T' + a^2 \lambda^2 T = 0 \quad (4)$$

من (3) :

* $[r R']' + r \lambda^2 R = 0 \rightarrow (n=0)$ فـ $r R'$ دالة شرط ايجي

وهي معادلة شيررم لـ λ تـ λ مـ λ لـ λ (n=0)

من (2) والشرط الـ λ دـ λ :

$$u(3, t) = R(3) T(t) = 0 \Rightarrow R(3) = 0$$

$$R(r) = C_1 J_0(\lambda r) + C_2 Y_0(\lambda r), \quad J_0(\lambda r) \int_0^r dr = \int_0^r r J_0(\lambda r) dr$$

$$R(3) = C_1 J_0(3\lambda) = 0, \quad C_2 = 0, \quad C_1 \neq 0$$

لـ $J_0(3\lambda) = 0$ جذور المعادلة

ذـ λ ذـ λ القـ λ المـ λ الدـ λ الذـ λ

$$R_j(r) = C_j J_0(j\lambda r), \quad 0 < r < 3, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots$$

$$-(\alpha \lambda_j)^2 t \quad m + \alpha^2 \lambda^2 = 0 \quad (4) \text{ من}$$

$$T_j(t) = k_j e^{-\alpha^2 \lambda_j^2 t}$$

$$u(r, t) = R_j T_j$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} A_j e^{-(\alpha \lambda_j)^2 t} J_0(\lambda_j r)$$

$$u(r, 0) = f(r) = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} A_j J_0(\lambda_j r)$$

$$A_j = \frac{2}{g J_0^2(0, \lambda_j)} \int_0^b r f(r) J_0(\lambda_j r) dr \quad (6)$$

$$u_{tt} = \alpha^2 (u_{rr} + \frac{1}{r} u_r) \quad 0 < r < b \quad (1)$$

$$u(b, t) = 0, \quad t > 0$$

$$u(r, 0) = f(r), \quad u_t(r, 0) = g(r)$$

$$u(r, t) = R(r) T(t) \quad (2)$$

$$R'' = \alpha^2 (R'' T + \frac{1}{r} R' T)$$

$\therefore (\alpha^2 R T)$ هي حلقة بالمعنى

$$\frac{T'}{\alpha^2 T} = \frac{R''}{R} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{R'}{R} = -\lambda^2$$

$$r R'' + R' + r \lambda^2 R = 0 \quad (3)$$

$$T'' + \alpha^2 \lambda^2 T = 0 \quad (4)$$

-:- من (3)

$$[rR']' + r\lambda^2 R = 0, n=0$$

من (2) والشرط الديري :-

$$u(b,t) = R(b)T(t) = 0 \Rightarrow R(b) = 0$$

$$R(r) = C_1 J_0(\lambda r) + C_2 Y_0(\lambda r); Y_0(\lambda r) = \bar{J}_0(\lambda r) \int_0^b \frac{dr}{r J_0(\lambda r)}$$

لأن $J_0(\lambda r) = 0$ جزء للمعادلة (λ_j)

$$R_j = C_j J_0(\lambda_j r), 0 < r < b, j = 1, 2, \dots$$

$$m^2 + \lambda^2 = 0 \quad -:- (4) \text{ من}$$

$$m = \pm \lambda j i$$

$$T_j(t) = M_j \cos \omega \lambda_j t + N_j \sin \omega \lambda_j t$$

$$u(r,t) = \sum J_0(\lambda_j r) [k_j \cos \omega \lambda_j t + l_j \sin \omega \lambda_j t] \quad (5)$$

$$u(r,0) = f(r) = \sum_{j=1} K_j J_0(\lambda_j r)$$

$$K_j = \frac{2}{b^2 J_1(b \lambda_j)} \int_0^b r f(r) J_0(\lambda_j r) dr \quad (6)$$

$$u_t(r,t) = \sum J_0(\lambda_j r) [(a \lambda_j) \{ k_j (-\sin \omega \lambda_j t) + l_j \cos \omega \lambda_j t \}] \\ = g(r)$$

$$u_t(r,0) = \sum_{j=1} L_j J_0(\lambda_j r)$$

$$L_j = \frac{2}{b^2 J_0(\lambda_j b)} \int_0^b r g(r) J_0(\lambda_j r) dr.$$

أو جسد الحل للمعادلة - حلقة *

$$x^2 y'' + xy' + 4(x^4 - \frac{1}{4})y = 0$$

Sol:-

$$x^2 = t^2 \Rightarrow t^2 y'' + t y' + (t^2 + \frac{1}{4}) y = 0$$

$$y = C_1 J_{\frac{1}{2}}(t) + C_2 J_{-\frac{1}{2}}(t), \quad n = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$J_{\frac{1}{2}}(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k! \Gamma(k+\frac{3}{2})} \left(\frac{t}{2}\right)^{2k+\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$J_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k! \Gamma(n+k+1)} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2k+n}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\Gamma(\frac{3}{2})} \left(\frac{t}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{1}{\Gamma(\frac{5}{2})} \left(\frac{t}{2}\right)^{\frac{5}{2}} + \frac{1}{2\Gamma(\frac{7}{2})} \left(\frac{t}{2}\right)^{\frac{9}{2}} + \dots$$

$$J_{\frac{1}{2}}(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left(\frac{t}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{1}{(3)(\frac{1}{2})(\Gamma(\frac{1}{2}))} \left(\frac{t}{2}\right)^{\frac{5}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left(\frac{t}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{2}{3\sqrt{\pi}} \left(\frac{t}{2}\right)^{\frac{5}{2}} + \frac{1}{2(5)(\frac{3}{2})(\frac{1}{2})\sqrt{\pi}} \left(\frac{t}{2}\right)^{\frac{9}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left(\frac{t}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left[1 - \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{t}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{2}{15} \left(\frac{t}{2}\right)^4 \dots \right]$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left(\frac{t}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left[1 - \frac{1}{3!} t^2 + \frac{1}{5!} t^4 \dots \right]$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left(\frac{t}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{t} \right) \left[1 - \frac{1}{3!} t^3 + \frac{1}{5!} t^5 \dots \right]$$

$$J_x(t) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left(\frac{t}{2}\right)^k \left(\frac{1}{t^2}\right)^{1/2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n t^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!}$$

$\sin(t)$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{4}{\pi}} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2t}} \sin t$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi t}} \sin t$$

#

8/12/2020

lecture (21)

\rightarrow مادلة ليجنرال تابع y

$$(1-x^2)y'' - 2xy' + n(n+1)y = 0, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}_0$$

حيث أن نقط عادي في $x=0$

$$y = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} C_k x^k$$

$$y'' - \frac{2x}{1-x^2} y' + \frac{n(n+1)}{1-x^2} y = 0$$

$$1-x^2 = 0 \Rightarrow (1-x)(1+x) = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$y = C_1 y_1(x) + C_2 y_2(x)$$

حيث

$$y_1(x) = 1 - n(n+1) \frac{x^2}{2!} + n(n+1)(n-2)(n+3) \frac{x^4}{4!} \dots$$

$$y_2(x) = x - (n-1)(n+2) \frac{x^3}{3!} + (n-1)(n+2)(n-3)(n+4) \frac{x^5}{5!} \dots$$

$$n=0: (1-x^2)y'' - 2xy' = 0 \Rightarrow y_1(x) = 1 \quad \text{حيث}$$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} y_1(x) = 1 \\ y_2(x) = x + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \dots \end{array} \right.$

$$n=1: (1-x^2)y'' - 2xy' + 2y = 0 \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y_1(x) = 1 - x^2 + \dots \\ y_2(x) = x \end{array} \right.$$

$$n=2: (1-x^2)y'' - 2xy' + 6y = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y_1(x) = 1 - 3x^2 \\ y_2(x) = x - \frac{2}{3}x^3 \end{cases}$$

$$n=3: (1-x^2)y'' - 2xy' + 12y = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y_1(x) = 1 - 6x^2 \\ y_2(x) = x - \frac{5}{3}x^3 \end{cases}$$

- فنجد أن معادلة بيجنر التناهية لها حلول ذات حدود متحدة
غير من الها بالمرىز ($P_n(x)$) وتعنى بمعنى يات لبعض ذات الميل

$$P_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{M} \frac{(-1)^k (2n-2k)!}{2^n k! (n-k)! (n-2k)!} x^{n-2k} \quad (n \in \mathbb{N}_0)$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_0(x) &= 1, \quad P_1(x) = x, \quad P_2(x) = \frac{1}{2}(3x^2 - 1) \\ P_3(x) &= \frac{1}{2}(5x^3 - 3x) \end{aligned}$$

* الحالات الآتية:

- إذا (x) عدد من وحيده أو حفيه:

$M = \frac{1}{2}(n)$ اطلب المحسود يكون في $y_1(x)$ ، $y_2(x)$ ،
و $P_n(x)$ تكون دالة زوجية ، والآخرين للدالة
 $P_n(x)$ يكون عدد ثابت.

- إذا (n) عدد فوجي:

الحل المحسود يكون في $y_1(x)$ ، $y_2(x)$ ،
و $P_n(x)$ تكون دالة فوجية ، والآخرين للدالة
 $P_n(x)$ يكون عدد ثابت معتبرون في (x) .

مثال *

أوجي الممتقة الأولى لدالة ليجنر عن العرض

$$P'(0) ?$$

$$P(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(-1)^k (4n+2-2k)!}{2^{2n+1} k! (2n+1-k)! (2n+1-2k)!} x^{2n+1-2k}$$

حيث أن الدليل فرمي فإن :

$$M = \frac{1}{2} (2n+1-1) = n$$

وأن الدليل الآخر لما $k=n$ يكون عد تابت مخضوب في $(2k)$

$$P_{2n+1}(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \left[\frac{((-1)^k (4n+2-2k)!)^2}{2^{2n+1} k! (2n+1-k)! (2n+1-2k)!} \right] x^{2n+1-2k}$$

$$k=n \text{ لـ } + \frac{(-1)^n (2n+2)!}{2^{2n+1} n! (n+1)! (1)!} x^n$$

$$P'_{2n+1}(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \left[\left(\frac{(-1)^n (2n+2)!}{2^{2n+1} n! (n+1)! (1)!} \right) x^{2n-2k} + \frac{(-1)^n (2n+2)!}{2^{2n+1} n! (n+1)! (1)!} \right]$$

$$P'_{2n+1}(0) = \frac{(-1)^n (2n+2)!}{2^{2n+1} n! (n+1)! (1)!}$$

مثال *

أوجي $P'_{2n}(0)$

$$P_{2n}(x) = \sum \frac{(-1)^k (4n-2k)!}{2^n k! (2n-k)! (2n-2k)!} x^{2n-2k}$$

$H - \frac{1}{2}(2n) = n$ حيث أن الليل نوهجي فيان
 $K = x$ لما x لا ينبع

$$P_{2n}(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{(n-1)} \left[\frac{(-1)^k (4n-2k)!}{2^{2n} k! (2n-k)! (2n-2k)!} x^{2n-2k} \right] + \frac{(-1)^n (2n)!}{2^{2n} (n!)^2}$$

$$P_{2n}(0) = \frac{(-1)^n (2n)!}{2^{2n} (n!)^2}$$

من العلاقة *

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} t^n P_n(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-2tx+t^2}}$$

$-1 < x < 1$ يتبع الظرفية والتكامل على لغة

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} t^{2n} \int_{-1}^1 [P_n(x)]^2 dx &= \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{1-2tx+t^2} dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{2t} \int \frac{du}{u} = -\frac{1}{2t} \ln u \quad \text{dx} = \frac{-1}{2t} du \\ &= -\frac{1}{2t} [\ln(1-2tx+t^2)]_{-1}^1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} t^{2n} \int [P_n(x)]^2 dx &= -\frac{1}{2t} [\ln(1-2t+x+t^2) - \ln(1+2t+x+t^2)] \\ &= -\frac{1}{2t} [\ln(1-t)^2 - \ln(1+t)^2] \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{t} [\ln(1+t) - \ln(1-t)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{t} \left[\sum_{n=1} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{t^n}{n} - \sum_{n=1} (-1)^{2n+1} \frac{t^n}{n} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{t} \left[\left(t - \frac{t^2}{2} + \frac{t^3}{3} - \frac{t^4}{4} \right) - \left(-t - \frac{t^2}{2} - \frac{t^3}{3} - \frac{t^4}{4} \dots \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{t} \left[2t + \frac{2}{3}t^3 + \frac{2}{5}t^5 \dots \right]$$

$$= 2 + \frac{2}{3}t + \frac{2}{5}t^4 + \dots$$

$$= \sum_{n=0} t^{2n} \left(\frac{2}{2n+1} \right)$$

$\therefore \int_{-1}^1 [P_n(x)]^2 dx = \frac{2}{2n+1} * \int_{-1}^1 [P_3(x)]^2 dx = \frac{2}{11}$

H.W 20

$$\textcircled{1} \int_0^1 J_1(x) dx = 1 - J_0(1)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \int x J_0(x) dx = b_1 J_1(b)$$

$$\textcircled{3} J'_0(x) = -J_1(x)$$

١٤/٢/٢٠٢٠

Lecture (22)

$$(1-x^2)y'' - 2xy' + n(n+1)y = 0, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}_0. \quad \text{معادلة الباينس}$$

$$P_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(-1)^k (2n-2k)!}{2^k k! (n-k)! (n-2k)!} x^{n-2k}$$

$$P_0(x) = 1$$

$$P_1(x) = \frac{1}{2}(3x^2 - 1)$$

$$P_2(x) = x$$

$$P_3(x) = \frac{1}{2}(5x^3 - 3x)$$

فدي تكون المالة فردية ، اذا (n) زوجي تكون المالة زوجية .

$$(\text{زوج}) M = \frac{1}{2}n, \quad M = \frac{1}{2}(n-1)(\text{زوج})$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 [P_n(x)]^2 dx = \frac{2}{2n+1}$$

\Rightarrow المعاشر

$$(1-x^2)y'' - 2xy' + n(n+1)y = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} [(1-x^2)y' + n(n+1)y] = 0 \quad \dots \dots (1)$$

حيث ان $P_n(x)$ حل المعاشر (1)

$$\frac{d}{dx} [(1-x^2)P_n'(x)] + n[n+1]P_n(x) = 0 \quad \dots \dots (2)$$

بحسب (2) فيه $P_n(x)$ والتكميل على لفترة $-1 < x < 1$

$$\int_{-1}^1 P_m(x) \left[(1-x^2) P_n'(x) \right] dx + n(n+1) \int_{-1}^1 P_m(x) P_n(x) dx = 0. \quad (3)$$

$$u = P_m(x)$$

$$du = P_m'(x) dx$$

$$du = d[(1-x^2) P_n'(x)]$$

$$v = [(1-x^2) P_n'(x)]$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \therefore (1-x^2) P_n'(x) P_m(x) \Big|_{-1}^1 + \int_{-1}^1 (x^2-1) P_m'(x) P_n'(x) dx \\ & + n(n+1) \int_{-1}^1 P_m(x) P_n(x) dx = 0 \quad (4) \end{aligned}$$

بوضوح (4) مكان (n) والعلق (m) تحيير :

$$\int_{-1}^1 (x^2-1) P_n'(x) P_m'(x) dx + m(m+1) \int_{-1}^1 P_n(x) P_m(x) dx = 0. \quad (5)$$

بوضوح (5) مكان (4) من (5) فـ :

$$\begin{aligned} & (n^2+m^2-m^2-m) \\ & (n-m)+(n^2-m^2) \\ & + m(m+1)(n+m+1) \int_{-1}^1 P_n(x) P_m(x) dx = 0. \end{aligned}$$

ـ إذا (m=n) فـ :

$$(n-m)(n+m+1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{-1}^1 [P_n(x)]^2 dx = \frac{2}{2n+1}$$

ـ إذا (n ≠ m) وـ :

$$(n-m)(n+m+1) ≠ 0$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 P_m(x) P_n(x) dx = 0$$

هذا يعني أن دوال ليجنر متقاربة بالنسبة إلى دالة لونز $\sigma(x) = 1$

وبذلك يمكن كتابة الدالة f على حسب مسلسلة من دوال ليجنر.

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} A_n P_n(x) \quad (6)$$

بحسب (6) في $-1 < x < 1$ والتكامل على الفترة $P_m(x)$

$$\int_{-1}^1 f(x) P_m(x) dx = A_m \int_{-1}^1 P_m(x) P_n(x) dx$$

فإن $m=n$ إذا

$$A_n \int_{-1}^1 [P_n(x)]^2 dx = \frac{2}{2n+1}$$

$$\therefore A_n = \frac{1}{2} (2n+1) \int_{-1}^1 f(x) P_n(x) dx \quad (7)$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} A_n P_n(x)$$

$$A_n = \frac{1}{2} (2n+1) \int_{-1}^1 f(x) P_n(x) dx.$$

$$A_n = (2n+1) \int_0^1 f(x) P_n(x) dx.$$

مثال ٤

كتب الدالة f على حسب مسلسلة من دوال ليجنر

$$f(x) = x, \quad -1 < x < 1$$

حيث

حيث أن الدالة f فردية فإن $(f(x)P_n(x))$ يكون زوجياً
لما n عدد فردى

$$f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\frac{n}{2}(2k+1)} A_{2k+1} P_{2k+1}(x) = A_1 P_1 + A_3 P_3$$

$$A_{2k+1} = (4k+3) \int_0^1 x P_{2k+1}(x) dx.$$

$$k=0: A_1 = 3 \int_0^1 x P_1(x) dx$$

$$= 3 \int_0^1 x^2 dx = x^3 \Big|_0^1 = 1$$

$$k=1: A_3 = \frac{7}{2} \int_0^1 x P_3(x) dx$$

$$= \frac{7}{2} \int_0^1 (5x^3 - 3x) dx.$$

$$= \frac{7}{2} \int_0^1 (5x^4 - 3x^2) dx = \frac{7}{2} [x^5 - x^3] \Big|_0^1 = 0$$

* مثال:

كتب الدالة f على صيغة مسلسلة من دوال ليجنر، حيث

$$f(x) = x^2, -1 < x < 1$$

حيث أن $(f(x)P_n(x))$ نوجة فإن (n) عدد زوجي

$$f(x) = \sum_{k=0} A_{2k} P_{2k}(x) = A_0 P_0(x) + A_2 P_2(x)$$

$$A_{2k} = (2k+1) \int_0^1 x^{2k} P_{2k}(x) dx$$

$$k=0 \Rightarrow A_0 = \int_0^1 x^0 P_0(x) dx = \int_0^1 x^0 dx = \frac{1}{3} [x^3]_0^1 = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$k=1 \Rightarrow A_2 = 5 \int_0^1 x^2 P_2(x) dx = \frac{5}{2} \int_0^1 x^2 (3x^2 - 1) dx$$

$$= \frac{5}{2} \left[\frac{-3x^5}{5} - \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^1 = \left(\frac{5}{2} \right) \left(\frac{4}{15} \right) = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \frac{1}{3} P_0(x) + \frac{2}{3} P_2(x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} [3x^2 - 1] = \frac{1}{3} + x^2 - \frac{1}{3} = x^2$$

مثال *

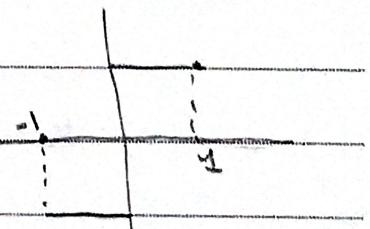
كتب على حسب تسلسل من دوال ليجنسن للدالة f

حيث

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -1, & -1 < x < 0 \\ 1, & 0 < x < 1 \end{cases}$$

حيث أن الدالة ذرية خارج $[0, 1]$ تكون نوجيا

لما تكون عدد قرفي



$$f(x) = \sum_{k=0} A_{2k+1} P_{2k+1} = A_1 P_1 + A_3 P_3 + \dots$$

$$A_{2k+1} = (1)(k+3) \int_0^1 P_{2k+1}(x) dx$$

$$k=0 \Rightarrow A_1 = 3 \int_0^1 P_1(x) dx = 3 \int_0^1 x dx = \frac{3}{2}$$

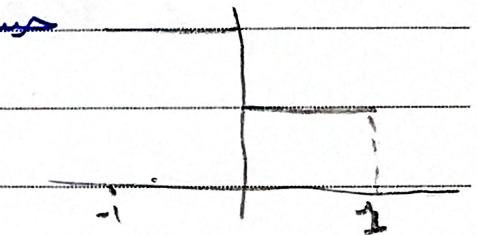
$$k=1 : A_3 = \frac{7}{2} \int_0^1 P_3(x) dx = \frac{7}{2} \int_0^1 (5x^3 - 3x) dx = -\frac{7}{8}$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \frac{3}{2} P_1(x) - \frac{7}{8} P_3(x)$$

- مثال:

الت ق على حسب متسلسلة من دوال ليجندر للدالة f

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2, & -1 < x \leq 0 \\ 1, & 0 < x \leq 1 \end{cases}$$



$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} A_n P_n(x)$$

$$A_n = \frac{1}{2} (2n+1) \left[2 \int_{-1}^0 P_n(x) dx + \int_0^1 P_n(x) dx \right]$$

$$n=0$$

$$A_0 = \frac{1}{2} \left[2 \int_{-1}^0 P_0(x) dx + \int_0^1 P_0(x) dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[2 \int_{-1}^0 dx + \int_0^1 dx \right] = \frac{3}{2}$$

=