

$$T' = 0 \Rightarrow - \left(\frac{\pi \cdot (2m+1)}{2L} \right) T$$

$$\rightarrow T_m(t) = e^{-\frac{\alpha^2 \pi^2 (2m+1)^2 t}{4L^2}}$$

$$u(x,t) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} c_m \cdot e^{-\frac{\alpha^2 \pi^2 (2m+1)^2 t}{4L^2}} \cdot \sin\left(\frac{\pi (2m+1) x}{2L}\right)$$

Wurden wir partielle Ableitungen

$$\partial_x u_p = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow c_1 x + c_2 = 0$$

$$\text{if } u(0,t) \rightarrow c_2 = T_0$$

$$\text{if } u(L,t) \rightarrow \text{trivial}$$

SO, full solution is:

$$u(x,t) = T_0 + \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} c_m \cdot e^{-\frac{\alpha^2 \pi^2 (2m+1)^2 t}{4L^2}} \cdot \sin\left(\frac{\pi (2m+1) x}{2L}\right)$$

③ Coefficient

$$1) u(x,0) = g(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow g(x) = T_0 + \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} c_m \sin\left(\frac{\pi (2m+1) x}{2L}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow c_m = \frac{2}{L} \cdot \int_0^L \sin\left(\frac{\pi (2m+1) x}{2L}\right) (g(x) - T_0) dx$$

2) Wenden wir das auf $u = 0 \Rightarrow \partial_x u = 0$

$$u(0,t) = T_0 \quad | \quad u(L,t) = u_p(x) + u_h(x,t)$$

$$u'(L,t) = 0$$

$$u(x,0) = g(x)$$

④ Skizze der veränderlichen

$$\begin{cases} T' = \alpha^2 \sigma T \\ T' = \alpha^2 \sigma T \end{cases} \Rightarrow \sigma'' = \sigma' \cdot \sigma$$

Zusätzlich homogen Werten

$$\sigma'' = \sigma' \cdot \sigma, \quad \sigma(0) = 0, \quad \sigma(L) = 0$$

Skizze der veränderlichen σ :

$$1) \sigma > 0: c_1 \cdot e^{\alpha x} + c_2 \cdot e^{-\alpha x}, \text{ if } \sigma(0) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow c_1 + c_2 = 0, \text{ so } c_2 = -c_1$$

$$\Rightarrow c_1 (e^{\alpha x} - e^{-\alpha x}) = 0 \Rightarrow c_1 = 0, \text{ trivial!}$$

$$2) \sigma = 0: \sigma = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma(x) = c_1 x + c_2, \text{ if } \sigma(0) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow c_2 = 0$$

$$\text{if } \sigma(L) = 0 \Rightarrow c_1 = 0$$

$$3) \sigma < 0: u_h \sigma = -h$$

$$c_1 \cdot \cos(h \cdot x) + c_2 \cdot \sin(h \cdot x)$$

$$\text{if } u(0) = c_1 = 0 \Rightarrow \sigma(x) = c_2 \sin(h \cdot x)$$

$$\text{if } u(L) = h \cdot c_2 \cdot \cos(h \cdot L) = 0$$

$$\text{nontrivial } \cos(h \cdot L) = 0 \Rightarrow \sigma = - \left(\frac{\pi \cdot (2m+1)}{2L} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow h = \frac{\pi (2m+1)}{2L}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma_m(x) = \sin \cdot \left(\frac{\pi (2m+1) x}{2L} \right)$$