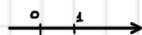


Exercice 1:

$$\Omega =]0,1[$$

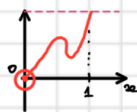
$$u(t,0) = u(t,1) = 0 \leftarrow \text{CL Dirichlet homogène}$$



1.1) Soit $w \in C^1([0,1])$ tq $w(0)=0$, mq w vérifie l'inégalité de Poincaré

$$\int_0^1 w^2(x) dx \leq \int_0^1 w'^2(x) dx$$

$$(\Leftrightarrow \|w\|_2 \leq \|w'\|_2)$$



On a pour $x \in [0,1]$:

$$w(x) = w(0) + \int_0^x w'(y) dy$$

$$\Rightarrow |w(x)| \leq \int_0^x |w'| dy$$

3) suffit d'appliquer l'inégalité de Cauchy-Schwarz:

$$|w(x)| dy \leq \left(\int_0^x |w'|^2 dy \right)^{1/2} \left(\int_0^x 1^2 dy \right)^{1/2}$$

$$\leq \left(\int_0^x |w'|^2 dy \right)^{1/2} \sqrt{x} \leq 1$$

$$\leq \int_0^1 |w'|^2 dy$$

$$\leq \int_0^1 |w'|^2 dy$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^1 |w(x)|^2 dx \leq \int_0^1 \left(\int_0^1 |w'(y)|^2 dy \right) dx \Rightarrow \int_0^1 |w(x)|^2 dx \leq \int_0^1 |w'(y)|^2 dy$$

$$\text{Rq: } |w(x)| \leq \int_0^1 |w'| dy \leq 1 \cdot \|w'\|_2 \quad \text{CS sur } L^2([0,1])$$

$$\Rightarrow \|w\|_\infty \leq \|w'\|_2$$

$$\text{ET } (w, w)_{L^2} = \|w\|_2^2 < \infty \Rightarrow \|w\|_\infty \leq \|w'\|_2$$

$$\text{et } C=1 \text{ of. } \int_0^1 |w|^2 dx \leq \|w'\|_2^2 \int_0^1 1 dx$$

1.2) Soit $E(t) := \int_0^1 |u(t,x)|^2 dx$, avec u solut^o de (*)

Il y a E dérivable et que:

$$\frac{1}{2} E'(t) = - \int_0^1 \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(t,x) \right)^2 dx \quad \text{Rq: } \left| \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (|u(t,x)|^2) \right| \leq |u(t,x)|, \quad u \in L^2([0,1]) \text{ (cf. PII.1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow E'(t) = \frac{d}{dt} \int_0^1 |u|^2 dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (|u(t,x)|^2) dx$$

$$= 2 \int_0^1 \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(t,x) \cdot u(t,x) dx$$

$$= \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(t,x) \cdot u(t,x) \text{ solut^o de la chaleur: } \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 0$$

$$= 2 \int_0^1 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x^2}(t,x) \cdot u(t,x) dx$$

$$\text{Rq: } u(t,0)=0, t>0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(t,0)=0, t>0$$

$$\text{De m, } \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(t,1)=0$$

$$= 2 \left(\left[u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right]_0^1 - \int_0^1 \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 dx \right)$$

$=0$, car condit^o de Dirichlet

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} r = u \\ q = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \end{array} \right) \quad \left| \quad \begin{array}{l} r' = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \\ q = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} E'(t) = - \int_0^1 \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 dx$$

1.3) En déduire que: $E(t) \leq E(0)e^{-2t}$

On a: $E(t) = \int_0^1 |u(t,x)|^2 dx$

$\frac{d}{dt} E(t) = \frac{d}{dt} \int_0^1 |u|^2 dx$

$E'(t) = \int_0^1 \frac{\partial |u|^2}{\partial t} dx \leq \int_0^1 2u \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} dx$

On a: $E'(t) = -2 \int_0^1 \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 dx$

$\leq -2 \int_0^1 u^2 dx$ (cf. M1.1)

Supposons que $E(t) > 0$, on a:

$\frac{E'(t)}{E(t)} \leq -2 \Rightarrow \int_0^t \frac{E'(s)}{E(s)} ds \leq -2t, t > 0.$

$\Rightarrow \ln \left(\frac{E(t)}{E(0)} \right) \leq -2t, \text{ car } E > 0$

$E(t) \leq e^{-2t} E(0)$ (cf. M1.1)

→ démo. complète (sans hypothèse $E(t) > 0$):

on a

$E'(t) \leq -2 E(t)$

$\Rightarrow \underbrace{(E'(t) + 2E(t)) \cdot e^{2t}}_{(E(t) \cdot e^{2t})'} \leq 0$

$\Rightarrow E \cdot e^{2t}$ est \downarrow , donc que

$E(t) \cdot e^{2t} \leq E(0),$ d'où la conclusion.

Exercice 2:

On se propose de caractériser la solution régulière du problème des ondes en une dimension d'espace dans le domaine $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}$:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 0, & t > 0, x \in \Omega, \\ u(t, x) = 0, & t > 0, x \in \partial\Omega, \\ u(0, x) = u_0(x), & x \in \Omega, \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(0, x) = u_1(x), & x \in \Omega, \end{cases}$$

où u_0 et u_1 sont des fonctions régulières et U_1 une primitive de u_1 .

Rq: pour ce type de comparaison, plus généralement voir le Lemme de Gronwall pour les EDO.

2.1) On a $E(t) = \int_0^1 \left(\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 \right) dx$
= cste

Il faut donc montrer que $\frac{dE}{dt}(t) = 0 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = 0$

et on a $\int_0^1 \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 \right) \right] dx = 0$

On a: $E'(t) = 2 \int_0^1 \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial t} \right) dx$

(cf. M1.1)

$\sigma \int_0^1 \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} dx = \left[\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right]_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx$
 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(t, 0) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(t, 1) = 0$ Neumann
cf. CL $u(t, 0) = 0, t > 0$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(t, 0) = 0, t > 0$
de m. en $\alpha = 1$

$\Rightarrow E'(t) = 0$

2.2) En déduire l'unicité de solut° pour cette EDP.

Supposons que u et v soient 2 solut° de (4); par linéarité $w := u - v$ vérifie cette nouvelle EDP:

(**):
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} - \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} = 0, & t > 0, x \in \Omega, \\ w(t, 0) = w(t, 1) = 0, & t > 0 \\ w(0, x) = u_0(x) - u_0(x) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial w}{\partial x}(0, x) = u_1(x) - u_1(x) = 0 \end{cases}$$

Or l'énergie associée à w (sol. de (**)) est également cste (cf. 2.1)

$E(t) = \int_0^1 \left(\left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial t} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right)^2 \right) dx = E(0)$ et $\frac{\partial w}{\partial t}(0, x) = 0$, $x \in \Omega$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{\partial w}{\partial t}(0, x) = 0$

$\Rightarrow E(t) = 0, t > 0$

$\Rightarrow \exists C \in \mathbb{R}, w(t, x) = 0$

$\Rightarrow w(t, x) = 0$, car $w(0, x) = 0$ (CL. Dirichlet)

2.3) Soit U_1 une primitive de U_1 .

On a $u(t, x) = \frac{1}{2} (u_0(x+t) + u_0(x-t)) + \frac{1}{2} (U_1(x+t) - U_1(x-t))$

est une solut° si $\Omega = \mathbb{R}$, i.e. solut° de:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 0, & t > 0, x \in \Omega = \mathbb{R}, \\ u(0, x) = u_0(x) & (\partial \Omega = \emptyset) \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(0, x) = u_1(x) & (U_1' = u_1) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} &= \frac{1}{2} (u_0'(x+t) - u_0'(x-t)) + \frac{1}{2} (u_1(x+t) + u_1(x-t)) \\ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} &= \frac{1}{2} (u_0''(x+t) + u_0''(x-t)) + \frac{1}{2} (u_1'(x+t) - u_1'(x-t)) \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} &= \frac{1}{2} (u_0'(x+t) + u_0'(x-t)) + \frac{1}{2} (u_1(x+t) - u_1(x-t)) \\ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} &= \frac{1}{2} (u_0''(x+t) + u_0''(x-t)) + \frac{1}{2} (u_1'(x+t) - u_1'(x-t)) \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 0$

+ CL évident