

Урматы

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Содержание

I Задание 1	2
Классификация уравнений 2-го порядка, характеристики	2
1	2
2	3
2.1(2)	4
Приведение к каноническому виду уравнений 1-го порядка в случае двух независимых переменных в области	5
2.11(6)	5
1	6
2	11
3	13
Волновое уравнение	14
1	14
2	14
3	16

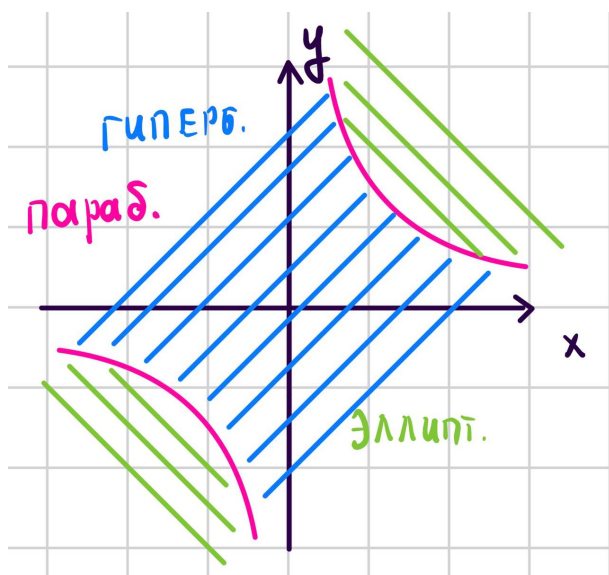
Часть I

Задание 1

Классификация уравнений 2-го порядка, характеристики

1

а) $yu_{xx} + 2u_{xy} + xu_{yy} - u_y = 5x$;



$$\begin{pmatrix} y & 1 \\ 1 & x \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Delta_1 = y, \Delta_2 = xy - 1$$

Эллиптический, если

$$\begin{cases} y > 0 \\ xy - 1 > 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{либо} \quad \begin{cases} y < 0 \\ xy - 1 > 0 \end{cases}$$

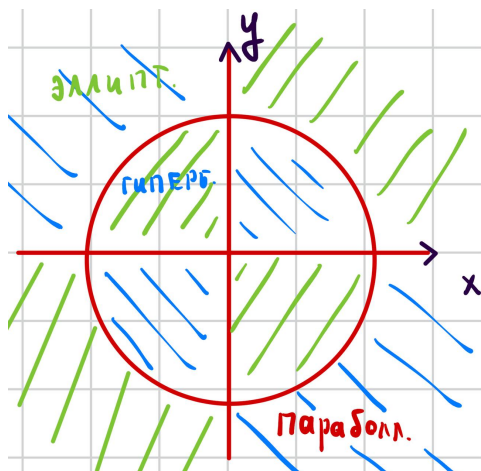
Гиперболический, если

$$\begin{cases} y < 0 \\ xy - 1 < 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{либо} \quad \begin{cases} y > 0 \\ xy - 1 < 0 \end{cases}$$

Параболический, если

$$xy - 1 = 0$$

б) $(x^2 + y^2 - 1)u_{xx} + xyu_{yy} - u_x = 0$.



$$\begin{pmatrix} x^2 + y^2 - 1 & 0 \\ 0 & xy \end{pmatrix}$$

Эллиптический, если

$$xy(x^2 + y^2 - 1) > 0$$

Гиперболический, если

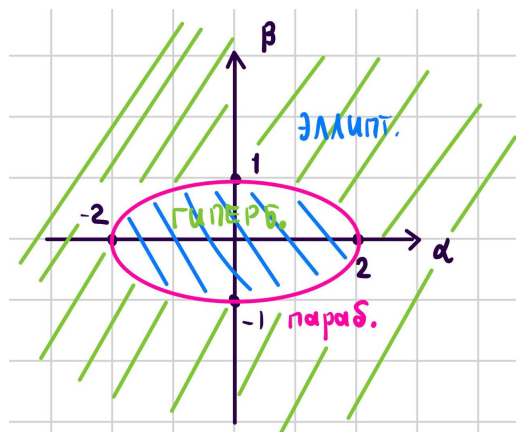
$$xy(x^2 + y^2 - 1) < 0$$

Параболлический, если

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

2

$$u_{xx} + 2\alpha u_{xz} + u_{yy} + 4\beta u_{yz} + 4u_{zz} = 0.$$



$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \alpha \\ 0 & 1 & 2\beta \\ \alpha & 2\beta & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Delta_3 = 4 - 4\beta^2 - \alpha^2$$

Эллиптический, если

$$4 - 4\beta^2 - \alpha^2 > 0$$

Гиперболический, если

$$4 - 4\beta^2 - \alpha^2 < 0$$

Параболлический, если

$$4 - 4\beta^2 - \alpha^2 = 0$$

2.1(2)

$$4u_{xx} - 4u_{xy} - 2u_{yz} + u_y + u_z = 0$$

$$\left(4\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} - 4\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x\partial y} - 2\frac{\partial^2}{\partial y\partial z}\right)u + u_y + u_z = 0$$

$$\left(\left(\underbrace{2\frac{\partial}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y}}_{\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi}}\right)^2 - \left(\underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}}_{\frac{\partial}{\partial \mu}}\right)^2 + \left(\underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial z}}_{\frac{\partial}{\partial \nu}}\right)^2\right)u + u_y + u_z = 0$$

$$u_{\xi\xi} - u_{\mu\mu} + u_{\nu\nu} + u_\mu = 0 \quad \text{гиперболический}$$

$$u = u(x(\xi, \mu, \nu), y(\xi, \mu, \nu), z(\xi, \mu, \nu))$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \underbrace{\frac{\partial x}{\partial \xi}}_2 + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \underbrace{\frac{\partial y}{\partial \xi}}_{-1} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \underbrace{\frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi}}_0$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \mu} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \underbrace{\frac{\partial x}{\partial \mu}}_0 + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \underbrace{\frac{\partial y}{\partial \mu}}_1 + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \underbrace{\frac{\partial z}{\partial \mu}}_1$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \nu} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \underbrace{\frac{\partial x}{\partial \nu}}_0 + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \underbrace{\frac{\partial y}{\partial \nu}}_0 + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \underbrace{\frac{\partial z}{\partial \nu}}_1$$

Замена

$$\begin{cases} x = 2\xi \\ y = -\xi + \mu \\ z = \mu + \nu \end{cases}$$

Приведение к каноническому виду уравнений 1-го порядка в случае двух независимых пе- ременных в области

2.11(6)

$$u_{xy} + 2xyu_y - 2xu = 0$$

$$u_y = v$$

$$v_x + 2xyv - 2xu = 0 \quad \text{Продифференцируем по } y$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y}(v_x + 2xyv - 2xu) = 0 \Rightarrow v_{xy} + 2xyv_y = 0$$

$$v_y = \tau$$

$$\tau_x + 2xy\tau = 0 \quad \frac{d\tau}{dx} = -2xy\tau \Rightarrow \frac{d\tau}{\tau} = -2xydx$$

$$\tau = \exp(-x^2y)C(y) \quad v = \int_0^y C(t)e^{-x^2t} dt + f(x)$$

$$u = \frac{1}{2x}(v_x + 2xyv)$$

$$u = \frac{1}{2x} \left(\int_0^y C(t)(-2xt)e^{-x^2t} dt + f'(x) + 2xy \int_0^y C(t)e^{-x^2t} dt + f(x) \right)$$

1

$$\text{a) } y^3 u_{xy} - y u_{yy} - 3y^5 u_x + (2 + 3y^3) u_y = 0, \quad y > 0, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^1; \\ u|_{y=1} = 1 + 3x, \quad u_y|_{y=1} = 3(4 + 3x), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^1.$$

Ур-е характеристик

$$-y^3 dx dy - y(dx)^2 = 0 \quad dx(y^3 dy + y dx) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} dx = 0 \\ y^3 dy + y dx = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = C_1 \\ y(y' y^2 + 1) = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} C_1 = x \\ C_2 = x + \frac{y^3}{3} \end{cases}$$

Делаем замену

$$\begin{cases} \xi = x \\ \mu = x + \frac{y^3}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$u_x = u_\xi + u_\mu$$

$$u_y = y^2 u_\mu$$

$$u_{yy} = y^4 u_{\mu\mu} + 2y u_\mu \quad u_{xy} = u_{\xi\mu} y^2 + u_{\mu\mu} y^2$$

Подставим

$$y^3(u_{\xi\mu} y^2 + u_{\mu\mu} y^2) - y(y^4 u_{\mu\mu} + 2y u_\mu) - 3y^5(u_\xi + u_\mu) + (2 + 3y^3)y^2 u_\mu = 0$$

$$y^5 u_{\xi\mu} - 3y^5 u_\xi = 0 \quad u_{\xi\mu} - 3u_\xi = 0$$

$$u_\xi = v$$

$$v_\mu - 3v = 0 \quad \frac{dv}{d\mu} = 3v \quad v = e^{3\mu} C(\xi)$$

$$u_\xi = e^{3\mu} C(\xi) \quad du = e^{3\mu} C(\xi) d\xi$$

$$u = \int C(\xi) e^{3\mu} d\xi + f(\mu) = e^{3\mu} g(\xi) + f(\mu)$$

$$u = e^{3x+y^3}g(x) + f(x + \frac{y^3}{3})$$

$$u|_{y=1} = e^{3x+1}g(x) + f(x + \frac{1}{3}) = 1 + 3x$$

$$u_y = 3y^2e^{3x+y^3}g(x) + y^2f'(x + \frac{y^3}{3})$$

$$u_y|_{y=1} = 3e^{3x+1}g(x) + f'(x + \frac{1}{3}) = 3(4 + 3x)$$

$$3 + 9x - 3f(x + \frac{1}{3}) = 3(4 + 3x) - f'(x + \frac{1}{3}), \quad p = x + \frac{1}{3}$$

$$f'(p) = 3f(p) + 9 \quad f(p) = e^{3p}C - 3 \quad g(x) = \frac{4 + 3x - Ce^{3p}}{e^{3x+1}}$$

$$g(x) = (4 + 3x)e^{-3x-1} - C$$

$$u = e^{3x+y^3}((4 + 3x)e^{-3x-1} - C) + Ce^{3x+y^3} - 3 = 3x + 1$$

$$\boxed{u = e^{y^3-1}(4 + 3x) - 3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 6) \quad & x^2u_{xx} - 9y^2u_{yy} + 3xu_x - 3yu_y = 0, \quad x > 1, \quad y > 1 \\ & u|_{x=y} = y^{2/3}, \quad u_x|_{x=y} = y^{-3} + y^{-1/3}, \quad y > 1 \end{aligned}$$

Ур-е характеристик

$$x^2(dy)^2 - 9y^2(dx)^2 = 0$$

$$(\frac{dy}{dx})^2 = (\frac{3y}{x})^2$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dy}{y} = \frac{3dx}{x} \\ \frac{dy}{y} = -\frac{3dx}{x} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} C_1 = \frac{y}{x^3} \\ C_2 = yx^3 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \xi = \frac{y}{x^3} \\ \mu = yx^3 \end{cases}$$

$$u_x = -3u_\xi \frac{y}{x^4} + 3u_\mu yx^2, \quad u_y = \frac{u_\xi}{x^3} + u_\mu x^3$$

$$u_{xx} = 9u_{\xi\xi}y^2x^{-8} + 9u_{\mu\mu}y^2x^4 - 18u_{\xi\mu}x^{-2}y^2 + 12u_\xi yx^{-5} + 6u_\mu yx$$

$$u_{yy} = u_{\xi\xi}x^{-6} + u_{\mu\mu}x^6 + 2u_{\xi\mu}$$

$$-36u_{\xi\mu}y^2 + u_{\xi}(12yx^{-3} - 9x^{-3}y - 3x^{-3}y) + u_{\mu}(6yx^3 + 9yx^3 - 3x^3y) = 0$$

$$-36u_{\xi\mu}y^2 + 12u_{\mu}yx^3 = 0$$

$$u_{\mu} = v$$

$$3v_{\xi}y = vx^3 \quad 3\frac{dv}{d\xi} = \xi^{-1}v \quad \frac{dv}{v} = \frac{d\xi}{3\xi}$$

$$v = \xi^{\frac{1}{3}}C(\mu)$$

$$u = \xi^{\frac{1}{3}}f(\mu) + g(\xi) \quad u = (x^{-3}y)^{\frac{1}{3}}f(yx^3) + g(yx^{-3})$$

$$u_x = -y^{1/3}x^{-2}f(yx^3) + 3xy^{4/3}f' - 3x^{-4}yg'$$

$$u|_{x=y} = y^{-\frac{2}{3}}f(y^4) + g(y^{-2}) = y^{2/3}$$

$$u_x|_{x=y} = -y^{-5/3}f(y^4) + 3y^{7/3}f'(y^4) - 3y^{-3}g'(y^{-2}) = y^{-3} + y^{-1/3}$$

$$\frac{2}{3}y^{-1/3} = -\frac{2}{3}y^{-5/3}f(y^4) + 4y^{7/3}f'(y^4) - 2y^{-3}g'(y^{-2})$$

$$-6y^{7/3}f'(y^4) + 3y^{7/3}f'(y^4) = y^{-3} \quad -3y^{7/3}f'(y^4) = y^{-3}$$

$$3\frac{df(\mu)}{dy} = -y^{-16/3} \quad 3f'(\mu) = -\mu^{-4/3}$$

$$f(y^4) = (y^4)^{-1/3} + C$$

$$y^{-2/3}(y^{-4/3} + C) + g(y^{-2}) = y^{2/3} \quad g(y^{-2}) = y^{2/3} - Cy^{-2/3} - y^{-2}$$

$$f(\mu) = \mu^{-1/3} + C \quad g(\xi) = \xi^{-1/3} - C\xi^{1/3} - \xi$$

$$u = \xi^{1/3}(\mu^{-1/3} + C) + \xi^{-1/3} - C\xi^{1/3} - \xi$$

$$u = \xi^{1/3}\mu^{-1/3} + \xi^{-1/3} - \xi$$

$$\boxed{u = x^{-2} + y^{-1/3}x - yx^{-3}}$$

B) $x^2u_{xx} - xyu_{xy} - 2y^2u_{yy} + xu_x - 2yu_y = 9xy^2, \quad x > 0, \quad y > 0$
 $u|_{x=1} = 3e^y, \quad u_x|_{x=1} = -y^2$

Ур-е хар-тик

$$x^2(dy)^2 + xydxdy - 2y^2(dx)^2 = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 + \frac{y}{x} \frac{dy}{dx} - 2\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{2y}{x} \\ \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} C_1 = yx^2 \\ C_2 = \frac{y}{x} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \xi = yx^2 \\ \mu = \frac{y}{x} \end{cases}$$

$$u_x = 2u_\xi yx - u_\mu yx^{-2} \quad u_y = u_\xi x^2 + u_\mu x^{-1}$$

$$u_{xx} = 4u_{\xi\xi}y^2x^2 + u_{\mu\mu}yx^{-4} - 4u_{\xi\mu}y^2x^{-1} + 2u_\xi y + 2u_\mu yx^{-3}$$

$$u_{yy} = u_{\xi\xi}x^4 + u_{\mu\mu}x^{-2} + 2u_{\xi\mu}x$$

$$u_{xy} = 2u_{\xi\xi}yx^3 - u_{\mu\mu}yx^{-3} + u_{\xi\mu}y + 2u_\xi x - u_\mu x^{-2}$$

После подстановки

$$u_{\xi\mu} = -1 \quad u_\xi = v \quad v_\mu = -1$$

$$v = -\mu + C(\xi) \quad u = -\mu\xi + F(\xi) + G(\mu)$$

$$u = -y^2x + F(yx^2) + G(yx^{-1}) \quad u_x = -y^2 + 2yx F'(yx^2) - yx^{-2} G'(yx^{-1})$$

$$u|_{x=1} = -y^2 + F(y) + G(y) = 3e^y \quad u_x|_{x=1} = -y^2 + 2y F'(y) - y G'(y) = -y^2$$

$$\begin{cases} -y^2 + F(y) + G(y) = 3e^y \\ 2F'(y) = G'(y) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -2y + F'(y) + G'(y) = 3e^y \\ 2F'(y) = G'(y) \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$-2y + 3F'(y) = 3e^y \Rightarrow F(y) = e^y + \frac{y^2}{3} + C$$

$$G(y) = 3e^y + y^2 - e^y - \frac{y^2}{3} - C = 2e^y + \frac{2y^2}{3} - C$$

$$\boxed{u = -xy^2 + e^{yx^2} + \frac{y^2x^4}{3} + 2e^{yx^{-1}} + \frac{2y^2}{3x^2}}$$

Г) $yu_{xx} + (x - y)u_{xy} - xu_{yy} - u_x + u_y = 0$
 $u|_{y=0} = 2x^2, \quad u_y|_{y=0} = 2x, \quad 1 < x < 4$

Ур-е хар-тик

$$y(dy)^2 - (x - y)dx dy - x(dx)^2 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x}{y} \\ \frac{dy}{dx} = -1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} y^2 = x^2 + C_1 \\ y = -x + C_2 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \xi = y^2 - x^2 \\ \mu = y + x \end{cases}$$

$$u_x = -2xu_\xi + u_\mu \quad u_y = 2yu_\xi + u_\mu$$

$$u_{xx} = 4x^2u_{\xi\xi} + u_{\mu\mu} - 4xu_{\xi\mu} - 2u_\xi$$

$$u_{yy} = 4y^2u_{\xi\xi} + u_{\mu\mu} + 4yu_{\xi\mu} + 2u_\xi$$

$$u_{xy} = -4yxu_{\xi\xi} + u_{\mu\mu} + 2(y - x)u_{\xi\mu}$$

После подстановки

$$2u_{\xi\mu}\mu^2 = 0 \quad u_\xi = v \quad v_\mu = 0$$

$$v = C(\xi) \quad u = f(\xi) + g(\mu) \quad u = f(y^2 - x^2) + g(y + x)$$

$$u_y = 2yf'(y^2 - x^2) + g'(y + x)$$

$$u|_{y=0} = f(-x^2) + g(x) = 2x^2 \quad u_y|_{y=0} = g'(x) = 2x$$

$$g(x) = x^2 + C \quad f(-x^2) + x^2 + C = 2x^2 \Rightarrow f(-x^2) = x^2 - C$$

$$u = (y + x)^2 + x^2 - y^2$$

$$\boxed{u = 2x^2 + 2xy}$$

д) $y^4u_{yy} + y^2u_{xy} - 2u_{xx} + 2y^3u_y = 0$
 $u|_{y=1} = x^2 + 5, \quad u_y|_{y=1} = 2x - 6, \quad 1 < x < 2$

Ур-е хар-тик

$$y^4(dx)^2 - y^2dx dy - 2(dy)^2 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} y' = -y^2 \\ y' = \frac{1}{2}y^2 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} C_1 = x - \frac{1}{y} \\ C_2 = x + \frac{2}{y} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \xi = x - \frac{1}{y} \\ \mu = x + \frac{2}{y} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
u_x &= u_\xi + u_\mu & u_y &= \frac{u_\xi}{y^2} - \frac{2u_\mu}{y^2} \\
u_{xx} &= u_{\xi\xi} + 2u_{\xi\mu} + u_{\mu\mu} & u_{yy} &= \frac{u_{\xi\xi}}{y^4} + \frac{4u_{\mu\mu}}{y^4} - \frac{4u_{\xi\mu}}{y^4} - 2\frac{u_\xi}{y^3} + 4\frac{u_\mu}{y^3} \\
u_{xy} &= \frac{u_{\xi\xi}}{y^2} - 2\frac{u_{\mu\mu}}{y^2} - \frac{u_{\xi\mu}}{y^2}
\end{aligned}$$

После подстановки

$$u_{\xi\mu} = 0$$

$$u = f(\xi) + g(\mu) \quad u = f\left(x - \frac{1}{y}\right) + g\left(x + \frac{2}{y}\right)$$

$$u_y = y^{-2}f'\left(x - \frac{1}{y}\right) - 2y^{-2}g'\left(x + \frac{2}{y}\right)$$

$$u|_{y=1} = f(x-1) + g(x+2) = x^2 + 5$$

$$u_y|_{y=1} = f'(x-1) - 2g'(x+2) = 2x - 6$$

$$\begin{cases} f(x-1) + g(x+2) = x^2 + 5 \\ f'(x-1) - 2g'(x+2) = 2x - 6 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} f(x-1) = x^2 + 5 - g(x+2) \\ 2x - g'(x+2) - 2g'(x) = 2x - 6 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} f(x-1) = x^2 + 5 - g(x+2) \\ g'(x+2) = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} f(x-1) = x^2 - 2x + 1 - C \\ g(x+2) = 2x + 4 + C \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} f(x-1) = (x-1)^2 - C \\ g(x+2) = 2(x+2) + C \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} f(a) = a^2 - C \\ g(b) = 2b + C \end{cases}$$

$$\boxed{u = \left(x - \frac{1}{y}\right)^2 + 2\left(x + \frac{2}{y}\right)}$$

2

$$\begin{aligned}
x^2 u_{xx} - 4y^2 u_{yy} + x u_x - 4y u_y &= 0, & \frac{1}{x^2} < y < x^2, & x > 0 \\
u|_{y=\frac{1}{x^2}} &= 1 + 2x^2, & u|_{y=x^2} &= 2 + x^4
\end{aligned}$$

Ур-е характеристик

$$x^2(dy)^2 - 4y^2(dx)^2$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{x} = \frac{dy}{2y} \\ \frac{dx}{x} = -\frac{dy}{2y} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = \sqrt{y}C_1 \\ x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}}C_2 \end{cases}$$

Замена

$$\begin{cases} \mu = \sqrt{y}x \\ \xi = \frac{x}{\sqrt{y}} \end{cases}$$

$$u_x = u_\xi \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}} + u_\mu \sqrt{y}, \quad u_y = -\frac{x}{2\sqrt{y^3}} u_\xi + u_\mu \frac{x}{2\sqrt{y}}$$

$$u_{xx} = \frac{u_{\xi\xi}}{y} + u_{\mu\mu}y + 2u_{\xi\mu}$$

$$u_{yy} = u_{\xi\xi} \cdot \frac{x^2}{4y^3} + u_{\mu\mu} \cdot \frac{x^2}{4y} - u_{\xi\mu} \cdot \frac{x^2}{2y^2} - u_\mu \frac{x}{4\sqrt{y^3}} + u_\xi \frac{3x}{4\sqrt{y^5}}$$

Подставим

$$x^2 \left(\frac{u_{\xi\xi}}{y} + u_{\mu\mu}y + 2u_{\xi\mu} \right) - 4y^2 \left(u_{\xi\xi} \cdot \frac{1}{4y^3} + u_{\mu\mu} \cdot \frac{x^2}{4y} - u_{\xi\mu} \cdot \frac{x}{2y^2} - u_\mu \frac{x}{4\sqrt{y^3}} + u_\xi \frac{3}{4\sqrt{y^5}} \right) +$$

$$+ x \left(u_\xi \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}} + u_\mu \sqrt{y} \right) - 4y \left(-\frac{1}{2\sqrt{y^3}} u_\xi + u_\mu \frac{x}{2\sqrt{y}} \right) = 0$$

$$4x^2 u_{\xi\mu} = 0 \Rightarrow u_{\xi\mu} = 0$$

$$u = f(\xi) + g(\mu) \quad u = f\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{y}}\right) + g(\sqrt{y}x)$$

$$u|_{y=x^{-2}} = f(x^2) + g(1) = 1 + 2x^2 \quad u|_{y=x^2} = f(1) + g(x^2) = 2 + x^4$$

$$\begin{cases} f(x^2) + g(1) = 1 + 2x^2 \\ f(1) + g(x^2) = 2 + x^4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} f(x^2) = 1 + 2x^2 - g(1) \\ g(x^2) = x^4 - 1 + g(1) \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} f(a) = 2a + C \\ g(b) = b^2 - C \end{cases}$$

$$\boxed{u = 2\frac{x}{\sqrt{y}} + yx^2}$$

3

$$\begin{aligned} u_{yy} - u_{xx} &= 0 \\ u|_{y=0} &= u_0(x), \quad u_y|_{y=0} = u_1(x), \quad 0 < x < 1, \quad u_0(x) \in C^2(0; 1), u_1(x) \in C_1(0; 1) \end{aligned}$$

максимальная область, где $\exists!$ реш

$$\begin{cases} 0 < x + y < 1 \\ 0 < x - y < 1 \end{cases}$$

Волновое уравнение

1

$$\begin{cases} 4u_{tt} = u_{xx} + 4t^2 \cos(2x) \\ u|_{t=0} = e^x, \quad u_t|_{t=0} = x^2 \end{cases}$$

$$u_{\text{частн}} = f(t) \cos(2x)$$

$$4f'' \cos(2x) = -4f \cos(2x) + 4t^2 \cos(2x)$$

$$f'' = -f + t^2$$

$$f = \alpha t^2 + \beta t + \gamma \quad 2\alpha = -\alpha t^2 - \beta t - \gamma + t^2$$

$$\alpha = 1, \quad \beta = 0, \quad \gamma = -2$$

$$u_{\text{частн}} = (t^2 - 2) \cos(2x)$$

$$u = (t^2 - 2) \cos(2x) + v(x, t)$$

$$\begin{cases} 4v_{tt} = v_{xx} \\ v|_{t=0} = e^x + 2 \cos(2x) \\ v_t|_{t=0} = x^2 \end{cases}$$

$$v(x, t) = \frac{1}{2} \left(e^{x+\frac{t}{2}} + 2 \cos(2x + t) + e^{x-\frac{t}{2}} + 2 \cos(2x - t) \right) + \int_{x-\frac{t}{2}}^{x+\frac{t}{2}} \xi^2 d\xi$$

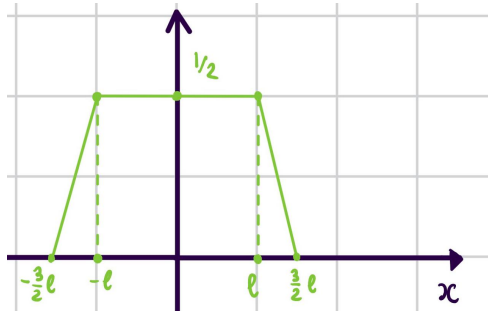
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$$u_{tt} = a^2 u_{xx}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^1, \quad t > 0$$

$$\text{a) } u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x), \quad u_t|_{t=0} = 0;$$

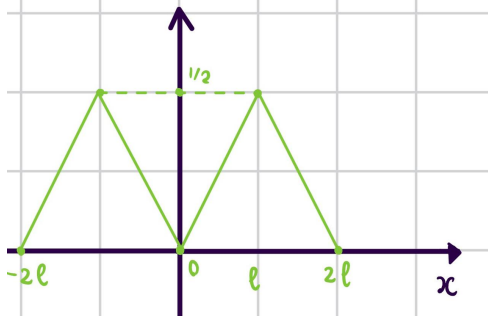
Ф-ла Даламбера

$$u(x, t) = \frac{\varphi(x + at) - \varphi(x - at)}{2}$$



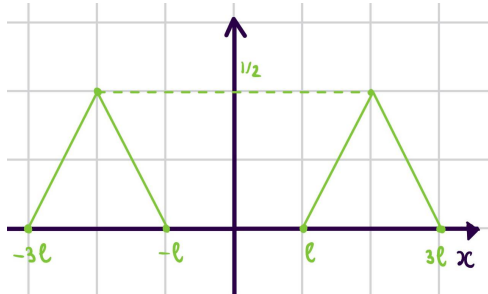
$$t = \frac{l}{2a}$$

$$u(x, t) = \frac{\varphi(x + \frac{l}{2}) - \varphi(x - \frac{l}{2})}{2}$$



$$t = \frac{l}{a}$$

$$u(x, t) = \frac{\varphi(x + l) - \varphi(x - l)}{2}$$



$$t = \frac{2l}{a}$$

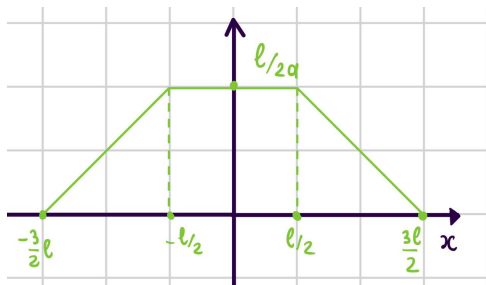
$$u(x, t) = \frac{\varphi(x + 2l) - \varphi(x - l)}{2}$$

б) $u|_{t=0} = 0, \quad u_t|_{t=0} = \psi(x) = \theta(l - |x|)$

$$l = \text{const} > 0 \quad \theta(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \geq 0 \\ 0, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

Общее решение

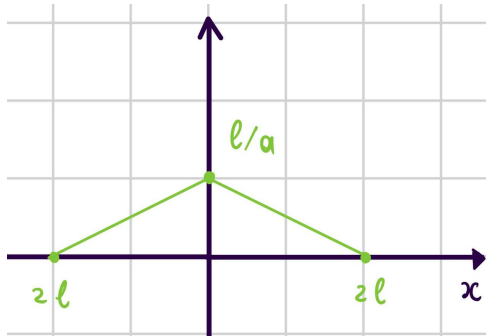
$$u(x, t) = \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} \psi(\xi) d\xi$$



$$t = \frac{l}{2a}$$

$$u(x, t) = \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-\frac{l}{2}}^{x+\frac{l}{2}} \theta(l - |\xi|) d\xi$$

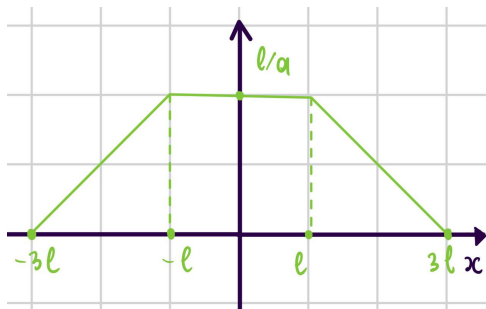
$$= \frac{1}{2a} \text{length} \left(\left[x - \frac{l}{2}, x + \frac{l}{2} \right] \cup [-l, l] \right)$$



$$t = \frac{l}{a}$$

$$u(x, t) = \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-l}^{x+l} \theta(l - |\xi|) d\xi$$

$$= \frac{1}{2a} \text{length} \left([x - l, x + l] \cup [-l, l] \right)$$



$$t = \frac{2l}{a}$$

$$u(x, t) = \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-2l}^{x+2l} \theta(l - |\xi|) d\xi$$

$$= \frac{1}{2a} \text{length} \left([x - 2l, x + 2l] \cup [-l, l] \right)$$

3

$$\begin{aligned} 6) \quad & u_{tt} = u_{xx} + xe^t, \quad x > 0, t > 0 \\ & u|_{t=0} = 1 = x, \quad u_t|_{t=0} = 4 - 5x, x \geq 0 \\ & (2u + u_x)|_{x=0} = (1 + t)e^t + 2 + t - 3t^2, \quad t \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

Ищем частные решения

$$u_{\text{частн}} = xe^t$$

Сводим ур-е у однородному

$$u = xe^t + v(x, t)$$

$$v_{tt} = v_{xx} \quad v|_{t=0} = (u - xe^t)|_{t=0} = 1 + x - x = 1$$

$$v_t|_{t=0} = (u_t - xe^t)|_{t=0} = 4 - 5x - x = 4 - 6x$$

$$(2v + v_x)|_{x=0} = (2u + u_x - 2xe^t - e^t)|_{x=0} = te^t + 2 + t - 3t^2, \quad t \geq 0$$

$$v = f(x + t) + g(x - t)$$

Ищем решение в области $x \geq t$

$$v|_{t=0} = f(x) + g(x) = 1 \quad v_t|_{t=0} = f'(x) - g'(x) = 4 - 6x, \quad x \geq 0$$

$$f'(x) + g'(x) = 0, \quad \text{складываем}$$

$$2f'(x) = 4 - 6x \quad 2f'(x) = 4 - 6x \quad f'(x) = 2 - 3x$$

$$\boxed{f(x) = 2x - \frac{3x^2}{2} + A; \quad g(x) = 1 - 2x + \frac{3x^2}{2} - A}$$

$$v = 2(x + t) - \frac{3}{2}(x + t)^2 + A + 1 - 2(x - t) + \frac{3}{2}(x - t)^2 - A, \quad x \geq t$$

Ищем решения при $x < t$

$$(2v + v_x)|_{x=0} = 2f(t) + 2g(-t) + f'(t) + g'(-t) =$$

$$= te^t + 2 + t - 3t^2, \quad t \geq 0$$

$$4t - 3t^2 + 2A + 2g(-t) + 2 - 3t + g'(-t) = te^t + 2 + t - 3t^2$$

$$g'(t) + 2g(-t) = te^t - 2A \quad -t = p < 0$$

$$g'(p) + 2g(p) = -pe^t - 2A$$

$$g_{\text{частн}_1} = (\alpha p + \beta)e^{-p}$$

$$\alpha e^{-p} - (\alpha p + \beta)e^{-p} + 2(\alpha p + \beta)e^{-p} = -pe^{-p}$$

$$\alpha + 2\alpha = -1 \quad \alpha = -1 \quad \alpha - \beta + 2\beta = 0$$

$$\beta = -\alpha = 1$$

$$g_{\text{частн}_1} = (1-p)e^{-p} \quad g_{\text{частн}_2} = -A$$

$$g(p) = ce^{-2p} + (1-p)e^{-p} - A, \quad p < 0$$

Сшивки(склейки)

$$g(+0) = g(-0)$$

$$1 - A = C + 1 - A \Rightarrow C = 0$$

ОТВЕТ

$$u(x, t) = xe^t + 2(x+t) - \frac{3}{2}(x+t)^2 + \begin{cases} 1 - 2(x-t) + \frac{3}{2}(x-t)^2, & x \geq t \\ (1 - (x-t))e^{-(x-t)}, & x < t \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma) \quad & u_{tt} + u_{xt} - 2u_{xx} = 0, \quad x > 0, \quad t > 0 \\ & u|_{t=0} = \operatorname{sh} x + \operatorname{arctg} x, \quad u_t|_{t=0} = \operatorname{ch} x - \frac{2}{1+x^2}, \quad x \geq 0 \\ & u_{x-}x = 0 = \operatorname{ch} x + 1, \quad t \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$(dx)^2 - dxdt - 2(dt)^2 = 0 \quad (dx - 2dt)(dx + dt) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 2t + C_1 \\ x = -t + C_2 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \xi = x - 2t \\ \mu = x + t \end{cases}$$

$$u_x = u_\xi + u_\mu \quad u_t = -2u_\xi + u_\mu$$

$$u_{xx} = u_{\xi\xi} + u_{\mu\mu} + 2u_{\xi\mu}$$

$$u_{tt} = 4u_{\xi\xi} + u_{\mu\mu} - 4u_{\xi\mu}$$

$$u_{xt} = -2u_{\xi\xi} + u_{\mu\mu} - u_{\xi\mu}$$

Подставляем

$$u_{\xi\mu} = 0$$

$$u = f(\xi) + g(\mu) = f(x - 2t) + g(x + t)$$

$$u|_{t=0} = f(x) + g(x) = \operatorname{sh} x + \operatorname{arctg} x \Rightarrow f'(x) + g(x) + \operatorname{ch} x = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$u'_t|_{t=0} = -2f'(x) + g'(x) = \operatorname{ch} x - \frac{2}{1+x^2}$$

$$3f'(x) = \frac{3}{1+x^2}$$

$$\boxed{f(x) = \operatorname{arctg} x + A \quad g(x) = \operatorname{sh} x - A, \quad x \geq 0}$$

$$u_x|_{x=0} = -2tf'(t) + g'(t) = \operatorname{ch} t + 1$$

$$f'(-2t) + \operatorname{ch} t = \operatorname{ch} t + 1$$

$$-2t = z \quad f'(z) = 1 \quad f(z) = z + C, \quad z < 0$$

$$f(+0) = f(-0) \Rightarrow C = A$$

$$\boxed{u(x, t) = \operatorname{sh}(x + t) + \begin{cases} \operatorname{arctg}(x - 2t), & x - 2t \geq 0 \\ x - 2t, & x - 2t < 0 \end{cases}}$$