## Examer EDP - 32

## Problema 1

1) Calculati gradientel functiei  $\pm(x,y,z) = (\cos(xy))^{\frac{1}{2}}$  pe domeniul maxim de definité puntou  $(x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3$ .

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( e^{(x+2) \ln (\cos(x+1))} = e^{(x+2) \ln (\cos(x+1))} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( (x+2) \ln (\cos(x+1)) \right)$$

$$= e^{(x+2) \ln (\cos(x+1))} \cdot \left( 2 \ln (\cos(x+1)) + (x+2) \cdot \frac{1}{\cos(x+1)} \cdot (-\sin(x+1)) \right)$$

$$= e^{(x+2) \ln (\cos(x+1))} \cdot \left( 2 \ln (\cos(x+1)) + \frac{x+2}{\cos(x+1)} \cdot (-\sin(x+1)) \right)$$

• 
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( (\cos(xy))^{2c^2} \right) = (x \ge) (\cos(xy))^{2c^2}$$
.  $\cos(xy)$ 

$$= (x \ge) (\cos(xy))^{2c^2}$$
.  $(-\sin(xy)) \cdot 2c$ 

$$= 2c = ct$$
:  $u^{\alpha}$ 

Morada ne suitam in funcție de ce derivan qi veden ce e constate

2) calculați din (xixix), mon xeik 1/04.

$$(fg)' = fg + fg'$$
 $div(F,g) = F'g + Fg'$ 
 $volan conv = \nabla g$ 

Vocan div (\* 12017) = 3 3xj (\*) 12017)

 $\frac{3}{3} = \frac{3}{3} \left( x_{j} | x_{j}|^{2} \right) = \frac{3}{3} \left( \frac{3}{3} \cdot x_{j}^{2} \cdot | x_{j}|^{2} + x_{j} \cdot \frac{3}{3} \cdot | x_{j}|^{2} \right)$   $\frac{3}{3} \left( \frac{3}{3} \cdot x_{j}^{2} \cdot | x_{j}|^{2} \right)$   $\frac{3}{3} \left( \frac{3}{3} \cdot x_{j}^{2} \cdot | x_{j}|^{2} \right)$   $\frac{3}{3} \left( \frac{3}{3} \cdot x_{j}^{2} \cdot | x_{j}|^{2} \right)$ 

 $= \frac{3}{2\pi} \left( |x|^{\frac{3}{4}} + |x|^{\frac{3}{2}} |x|^{\frac{3}{2}} \right)$ = = = |xi+ = |xi| + x; |xi| = 3 1×1 + + 1×15. (3 × j) =101217

1×1= 1x, +x,+x3 2 Marine - 1 7 (100) 100 (20)

3) obratori en A(x5 1x15)=0, 4x en 1304

Varianta 1: (definite)  $\Delta = \frac{5}{5} \frac{3}{3 \times 3^2} \left( 2 \left( 2 \times 10^{-5} \right) \right)$ 

vociantes: (formule de calcul)

(2(+g)=1+9++2g+27+-vg)

Folonius variousta 2:

View 1 (25 12=15)=0 9=13=1-5

 $\Delta \left( 265 \cdot |2|^{-5} \right) = \Delta \left( 265 \right) \cdot |2|^{-5} + 265 \cdot \Delta \left( |2|^{-5} \right) + 2 \nabla 265 \cdot \nabla \left( |2|^{5} \right)$ 

~ ≥ € R 51104 , X5 inseauna (00001)

$$\frac{\Delta(x_5)}{\Delta(x_5)} = \frac{5}{j=1} \frac{a^2}{2x_j^2} (x_5)$$

$$= \frac{a^2}{2x_j^2} (x_5) + \dots + \frac{a^2}{2x_5^2} (x_5)$$

$$0$$

=0

•  $\triangle (1 \times 1^{-5}) = (-5)(-5 + 5 - 2) | x = 1^{-7}$  $\triangle (1 \times 1^{3}) = \lambda (\lambda + M - 2) | x = 1^{3-2}$ 

2a noi: n=5 (R<sup>5</sup>)

(AU)  $\neq$  nadiala  $\Leftarrow \Rightarrow f(xe) = g(1xe) + g(x) = \pi^{-5}$  $\triangle f(xe) = [g''(x)] + \frac{m-1}{\pi} g''(x)]_{x=1xe}$   $= [(-5)(-6)x^{-7} + \frac{1}{\pi}(-5) x^{-6}]_{x=1xe}$   $= [10x^{-7}]_{x=1xe}$ 

•  $\nabla \times S = \nabla (0 000) = 60000$ •  $\nabla \times S = \nabla (0 000) = 60000$ •  $\nabla \times S = \nabla (0 000) = 60000$ •  $\nabla \times S = \nabla (0 000) = 60000$ 

Revin la 1/25 1255) = 0. 1255 - 25. 10125 +2. (-5)25 1254 = 1025 1257 - 1025 1254

Problema 2

4) Assistați că dacă o funcție netedă  $f: \mathbb{R}^4 \to \mathbb{R}$  verifică  $f(x) = \lambda^3 f(x)$  pentru orice  $x \in \mathbb{R}^4$  gi orice  $\lambda > 0$ , atunci :  $x \in \mathbb{R}^4 = \lambda^3 f(x) = \lambda^3 f(x)$   $x \in \mathbb{R}^4$ .  $x \in \mathbb{R}^4$ .

Stim f(xx)=x3f(x), x=e(R, x=0).

一个一个

 $\frac{df[f(xx)]}{d\lambda} = \frac{d}{d\lambda} [f(xx_1, xx_2, xx_3, xx_4)]$   $= \frac{df}{d\lambda} [f(xx_1, xx_2, xx_4, xx_$ 

bor  $\frac{d}{d\lambda} \left[ f(\lambda E) \right] = \frac{d}{d\lambda} \left[ \lambda^3 f(xE) \right]$   $= 3 \lambda^2 f(xE)$ 

Deci,  $\nabla f(\lambda x) \cdot x = 3 \lambda^2 f(x)$ iau  $\lambda = 1 = 5 \times \nabla f(x) = 3 f(x)$  THE THINKS

Problema 2

Tie  $\mathfrak{Z}_{i} = (-1,1) \times (-1,1) \in \mathbb{R}^{2}$  gi notám en  $\mathfrak{Z}_{i}$  frontiera len  $\mathfrak{Z}_{i}$ .

Considerám problema:  $\int_{-\infty}^{-\infty} \Delta u(\mathfrak{X}_{i}y) = \frac{1\mathfrak{X}_{i}}{1+\mathfrak{X}_{i}^{2}}$ ,  $(\mathfrak{X}_{i}y) \in \mathfrak{Z}_{i}$ .  $u(\mathfrak{X}_{i}y) = 0$ ,  $(\mathfrak{X}_{i}y) \in \mathfrak{Z}_{i}$ 

N) charati acoustance C a.P. funcția  $\mathfrak{A}(x,y) = C(x^2+y^2)$  să verifia  $-5n^2 = \frac{1}{2}$  în  $\mathfrak{R}$ .

$$\Delta N = \frac{3N}{3x^2} + \frac{3N}{3y^2}$$

$$= 2c + 2c$$

$$= 4c$$

(comparati eventual "Principile de Maxim" studiate

0< 4 (x,y) = 1, +(x,y) = 52.

=3 UL 0 IU JE

Popula abouted as  $30x_0, y_0 = 32$  a.i.  $11(x_0, y_0) = 0$  (when 11>0)

( $x_0, y_0$ ) punct de minima interior pentru a.

PTM

=> 11 = ct = 5 50 = c do

Am objinut ca eso ense.

Pableme 3

@ Aam wen u=4

Fie U = s-DU = - DU + DA

= 100 Ju 52

=> V sudarmanica

= 3 max U = max fu-v}

max 30-124

1 Sandal Beloveren

(x4)ex = 1 => max = 1

1- Vxomc=

U & f ins

2 m 7 = 0-11 C=

To me the me

zom force

=sueling.

1 1 2

Broblema 3

consideratu unatoarea problema de tip "undi";

(2) {211+ (x, t) + 34x (x, t) - 24x (x, t) =0 , x e R, t>0 4(x, 0) = 9(x) , x e R

una fig e C2(R) sunt function date

i) Aratical où dacă N = N(x,t) solt o funcție de clasa  $C^2$  atuna .  $(20+0x)(N_{\xi}(x,t)+2N_{\xi}(x,t)) = 2N_{\xi}(x,t) + 3V_{\xi x}(x,t) - 2N_{\xi x}(x,t)$   $\forall x,t \in \mathbb{R}$ 

2 Ntt + 4 Notes - Ntx - 2Nxx = 2 Ntt + 3 Ntx - 2 Nxxx II.

2) Reservação problema (a) cu valori imitiale satisfacuta de cu cocreti forma guerosa a em en) reducindo exentral la sesolvarea a deva ecuação de tromsport (mus omogena ji alte managena)

(Nx, Nt) (=1, 2) = 0

an =0 = s re constantà pe directia à

Vou  $N(x,t) = N(\frac{1}{2},(x,2)) + (x+\frac{1}{2},0)$   $= N(x+\frac{1}{2},0)$   $= N(x+\frac{1}{2},0)$  =

-7-

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N(x,t) = UL(x,t) + 2 Ux(x,t)
    = g(x+==)+2+1(x+==)
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Doci: fux(x,+1+2ux(x,+1=g(x+\frac{1}{2})+2\frac{1}{2}(x+\frac{1}{2}) + neomogena (Luczo) = f(x)) 4 treclaire as o puner

FRE WIN)= W(X+2N J++N) NOR

w'(s) = mx (x+2s, x+3). (2)+ mx (x+2s, x+3) (1) = u+ (x+20, xux + (att, 62+x) + u= = 9 (x+2s+ \frac{\pm, \pm}{2}) + 2 \pm (x+2s+\pm, \pm, \pm) - g(x+李+安)+2中(x+李+智)

(b) = u(x, t)

(to-x)= 10, te-x1 == (t-)w"

S wis do = [w(0)-w(-+)] = = [(3(+++=)) +24(x++==)] ds

$$\int_{-\epsilon}^{\epsilon} \left[ g(x+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}) + 2f'(x+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}) \right] ds$$

$$\int_{-\epsilon}^{\epsilon} \left[ g(x+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2} + 2f'(x+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2} +\frac{1}{2} +\frac{1}{2} +\frac{1}{2} +\frac{1}{2} +\frac{1}{2} +\frac{1}{2} +\frac{1}{2} +\frac{1}{2} +\frac{1}{$$

=  $\frac{2}{5}\int_{x-2t}^{x+2t} g(z) dz + \frac{1}{5}(x+\frac{1}{2}) - x(x-2t)$ =  $\frac{2}{5}\int_{x-2t}^{x+2t} g(z) dz + \frac{1}{5}x(x+\frac{1}{2}) + \frac{1}{5}x(x-2t)$ 

Renomin a  $u(x, \pm) - f(x-2\pm) = \frac{2}{2} \int_{x-2\pm}^{x+2\pm} g(\xi) d\xi + \frac{1}{2} f(x+\frac{1}{2}) - \frac{1}{2} f(x+2\pm)$ 

Proseura 4

Consideram problema Country:  $\int u_{\xi}(x, t) + 2u_{\xi}(x, t) - u_{x\xi}(x, t) = 0$ ,  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $(x, t) + 2u_{\xi}(x, t) - u_{x\xi}(x, t) = 0$ ,  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ 

mude no 12 - R este o function continua qui marghita

1) The function  $v: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$  and function v(x,t) := u(x+2t,t).

Aretextica on venifica ecuation  $v_{t}(x,t) - v_{xx}(x,t) = 0$ ,  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, \forall t > 0$ .

 $\text{Not}(\mathbf{x}, t) := u(\mathbf{x} + 2t, t)$   $\text{Not}(\mathbf{x}, t) = (u(\mathbf{x} + 2t, t))^{1} t$   $= u_{\mathbf{x}}(\mathbf{x} + 2t, t) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\mathbf{x} + 2t, t) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (t)$   $= (2u_{\mathbf{x}} + u_{t}) (\mathbf{x} + 2t, t)$   $\stackrel{\text{d}}{\underline{}} u_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}} (\mathbf{x} + 2t, t)$   $= N_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}}(\mathbf{x} + 2t, t)$ 

2) Determinați u în problema (4) pentru  $u_0(x) = \cos(3x)$ .

Soluinb u în  $v_0: \int v_1(x, t) - v_2(x, t) = 0$   $|v(x, t)| = u_1(x, t) = u_2(x) = \cos(3x)$ 

 $V(x_0, \pm) = \frac{1}{(4\pi \pm)} v_2 \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-\frac{|x-y|^2}{4\pi \pm}} \cdot \cos(3y) dy$ 

de calculat! (integrale parametrice -9- som metada sep. var.)

V Dara aven combinații de sin gi cos (exponențiale) în datre inițiate cant solutio de forma (vece, +) = +(x) B(+).

 $M_0 = \mathcal{O}(\mathbf{x}, 0) = C_1 \sin(\alpha \mathbf{x}) + c_2 \cos(\alpha \mathbf{x})$   $C_1 \in \mathcal{A}\mathbf{x} + c_2 \in \mathcal{A}\mathbf{x}$ 

Sistemul deraine: [A(x)B(t)-A"(x)B(t)=0  $\int A(x) B(0) = \cos(3x) = 3 A(x) = \frac{\cos(3x)}{B(0)}, B(0) \neq 0$ 

William Stranger

 $\frac{(8)(3x)}{8(0)} \cdot 8(4) + \frac{3(8)(3x)}{8(0)} \cdot 8(4) = 0$ 

 $\left[A'(x) = -\frac{3\sin(3x)}{B(0)}, A''(x) = -\frac{9\cos(x)}{B(0)}\right]$ 

 $= 3 \cos(3 \times) (B_1(+) + 9 B(+)) - 0$ 

=> B'(4) + 9 B(1) = 0

Ecuatia característica:  $\lambda+9=0=5\lambda=-9$  $B(H-ce^{-9t}=B(0)e^{-9t}$ 

The second of the party of the Am obtinut  $N(x,t) = \cos(3x)$ . But  $e^{-9t} = \cos(3x)e^{-9t}$ 

Acur, me intocreen la u(x,+)

M(x,t) = N(x-2t, t) = A(x-2t) B(t)= cos (3(x-2t)-e-9t)