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$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = x + 2y$$

$$u(0, y) = y; u(1, y) = 1$$

$$u_y(x, 0) = x; u_y(x, 1) = x + 1$$

همگن سازی :

$$u(x, y) = v(x, y) + ax + b \rightarrow u(x, y) = v(x, y) + x - xy - y^2$$

$$v_{xx} + v_{yy} = x + 2y \rightarrow v(0, y) = v(1, y) = 0;$$

$$v_y(x, 0) = 2x; v_y(x, 1) = 2x + 3$$

جواب حدسی :

$$v(x, y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} G(y) \sin(n\pi x); v_{xx} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} G(y) (-n^2 \pi^2) \sin(n\pi x)$$

$$v_{yy} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \ddot{G}(y) \sin(n\pi x)$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\ddot{G}(y) - n^2 \pi^2 G(y)) \sin(n\pi x) = x + 2y$$

$$\ddot{G}(y) - n^2 \pi^2 G(y) = 2 \int_0^1 (x + 2y) \sin(n\pi x) dx$$

$$G(y) = A \sinh(n\pi y) + B \cosh(n\pi y) + \frac{-2}{(n\pi)^2} [(-1)^{n+1} + 2y(1 - (-1)^n)]$$



$$v(x, y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left\{ A \sinh(n\pi y) + B \cosh(n\pi y) + \frac{-2}{(n\pi)^3} ((-1)^{n+1} - (-1)^n) \right\} \sin(n\pi x) + 2y(1$$

$$v_y(x, \cdot) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(An\pi - \frac{4}{(n\pi)^3} (1 - (-1)^n) \right) \sin(n\pi x) = 2x$$

$$A = \frac{1}{n\pi} \left\{ \frac{4}{(n\pi)^3} (1 - (-1)^n) + 2 \int_0^1 2x \sin(n\pi x) dx \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n\pi} \left\{ \frac{4}{(n\pi)^3} (1 - (-1)^n) + \frac{2}{n\pi} (-1)^{n+1} \right\}$$

$$v_y(x, 1) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(An\pi \cosh(n\pi) + Bn\pi \sinh(n\pi) - \frac{4}{(n\pi)^3} (1 - (-1)^n) \right) \sin(n\pi x) = 2 \int_0^1 (2x + 3) \sin(n\pi x) dx$$

با حل انتگرال بالا و جاگذاری مقدار A ، ضریب B نیز به دست می آید.

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$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0$$

$$X(x) = \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{L}x\right); n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$Y(y) = A \sinh\left(\frac{n\pi}{H}y\right) + B \cosh\left(\frac{n\pi}{H}y\right); \rightarrow B = 0;$$



$$U(x, y) = Cy + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A \sinh\left(\frac{n\pi}{H}y\right) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{L}x\right)$$

$$U(x, h) = CH + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A \sinh\left(\frac{n\pi}{H}H\right) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{L}x\right) = f(x)$$

$$C = \frac{1}{LH} \int_0^L f(x) dx$$

$$A \sinh(n\pi) = \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L f(x) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{L}x\right) dx \rightarrow$$

$$A = \frac{2}{L \sinh(n\pi)} \int_0^L f(x) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{L}x\right) dx$$

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$$ODE(\theta): Y_K(\theta) = A_K \cos(k\theta) + B_K \sin(k\theta)$$

$$ODE(r): R_K(r) = C_K \ln r + D_K$$

$$R_K(r) = C_K r^k + D_K r^{-k}$$

چون $r=0$ داریم، $C_K = D_K = 0$

$$u(r, 0) = 0 \rightarrow Y_k(0) = 0 \rightarrow A_K = 0$$

شرایط مرزی:

$$Y_k(\theta) = 0 \rightarrow u_r = 0$$

همچنین نتیجه میگیریم

$$u_\theta\left(r, \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0 \rightarrow -kB_k \cos(k\theta) = 0 \rightarrow k = 2n - 1$$

شرایط مرزی:

$$u(r, \theta) = R(r)Y(\theta)$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} R_n(r) Y_n(\theta) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n r^{(2n-1)} B_n \sin((2n-1)\theta)$$



$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \widetilde{C}_n r^{(2n-1)} \sin((2n-1)\theta)$$

شرایط مرزی آخر $u(1, \theta) = 1 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \widetilde{C}_n \sin((2n-1)\theta)$

$$\widetilde{C}_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin((2n-1)\theta) d\theta = \frac{4}{\pi(2n-1)}$$

پس: $u(r, \theta) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4}{\pi(2n-1)} r^{(2n-1)} \sin((2n-1)\theta)$

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$$ODE(\theta): Y_K(\theta) = A_K \cos(k\theta) + B_K \sin(k\theta)$$

$$ODE(r): R_K(r) = C_K \ln r + D_K$$

$$R_K(r) = C_K r^k + D_K r^{-k}$$

چون $r=0$ داریم، $C_K = D_K = 0$

$$u(r, 0) = 0 \rightarrow Y_k(0) = 0 \rightarrow A_K = 0$$

شرایط مرزی:

$$Y_k(\theta) = 0 \rightarrow u_r = 0$$

$$u_{\theta}(r, \pi) = 0 \rightarrow -kB_k \cos(k\theta) = 0 \rightarrow k = \frac{2n-1}{2}$$

شرایط مرزی:

$$u(r, \theta) = R(r)Y(\theta)$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} R_n(r)Y_n(\theta) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n r^{\frac{2n-1}{2}} B_n \sin\left(\left(\frac{2n-1}{2}\right)\theta\right)$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \widetilde{C}_n r^{\frac{2n-1}{2}} \sin\left(\left(\frac{2n-1}{2}\right)\theta\right)$$



$$u(a, \theta) = f(\theta) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \bar{c}_n a^{\frac{n-1}{2}} \sin\left(\left(\frac{n-1}{2}\right)\theta\right)$$

$$\bar{c}_n = \frac{2}{\pi a^{\frac{n-1}{2}}} \int_0^{\pi} f(\theta) \sin\left(\left(\frac{n-1}{2}\right)\theta\right) d\theta$$

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

تبدیل لاپلاس می گیریم :

$$\frac{d^2 U}{dx^2} = S^2 U(x, S) - S \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{l} x\right) + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{l} x\right) \rightarrow$$

$$\frac{d^2 U}{dx^2} - S^2 U(x, S) = (1 - S) \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{l} x\right)$$

تبدیل لاپلاس شرایط مرزی :

$$U(0, S) = U(l, S) = 0$$

$$U(x, S) = A e^{Sx} + B e^{-Sx} + C \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{l} x\right) + D \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{l} x\right)$$

$$D = 0; C = \frac{S - 1}{\left(\frac{\pi}{l}\right)^2 + S^2}$$

$$U(0, S) = 0 \rightarrow A + B = 0;$$

$$U(l, S) = 0 \rightarrow A e^{Sl} + B e^{-Sl} = 0 \rightarrow A = B = 0;$$



$$U(x, S) = \frac{S - 1}{\left(\frac{\pi}{l}\right)^2 + S^2} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{l}x\right)$$

تبدیل لاپلاس معکوس می گیریم :

$$u(x, t) = \left\{ \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{l}t\right) - \frac{l}{\pi} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{l}t\right) \right\} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{l}x\right)$$

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$$\frac{d^2 U}{dx^2} - s^2 U = -se^x \rightarrow \begin{cases} U_h = Ae^{xs} + Be^{-xs} \\ U_p = (s/(s^2 - 1))e^x \end{cases}$$

$$u(\cdot, t) = 1 \xrightarrow{L} U(\cdot, s) = \frac{1}{s}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} u(x, t) = 0 \xrightarrow{L} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} U(x, s) = 0 \Rightarrow B = 0 \Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{s} - \frac{s}{s^2 - 1}$$

$$U(x, s) = \frac{1}{s} e^{xs} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{s-1} e^{xs} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{s+1} e^x + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{s-1} e^x + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{s+1} e^x$$

$$u(x, t) = L^{-1}\{U(x, s)\} = (1 - \cosh(t+x))u(t+x) + e^x \cosh(t) u(t)$$

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$$F(u_t) = c^2 F(u_{xx}) \Rightarrow \widehat{u_t} + c^2 \omega^2 \hat{u} = 0$$

$$\hat{u}(w, t) = A(w) e^{-c^2 \omega^2 t}$$

$$u(x, \cdot) = f(x) \Rightarrow \hat{u}(w, \cdot) = \hat{f}(w) \Rightarrow A(w) = \hat{f}(w)$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{u}(w, t) = \hat{f}(w) e^{-c^2 \omega^2 t}$$

$$\Rightarrow u(x, t) = f(x) * \frac{e^{-\frac{x^2}{4c^2 t}}}{\sqrt{4c^2 \pi t}}$$



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$$U_t - \gamma U_{xx} = e^{-\delta|x|}$$

$$F\{U_t\} - \gamma F\{U_{xx}\} = F\{e^{-\delta|x|}\}$$

$$\widehat{U}_t - \gamma(-\omega^2 \widehat{U}) = \frac{10}{2\delta + \omega^2} \rightarrow \widehat{U}_t + \gamma(\omega^2 \widehat{U}) = \frac{10}{2\delta + \omega^2}$$

حل معادله ODE مرتبه ۱ برای \widehat{U} :

$$\widehat{U}(\omega, t) = C \exp\left\{\frac{-\delta \cdot t\omega - \gamma t\omega^4}{2\delta + \omega^2}\right\} + \frac{\delta}{2\delta\omega^2 + \omega^4}$$

شرایط مرزی:

$$U(x, \cdot) = f(x) \rightarrow \text{fourier transform: } \widehat{U}(\omega, \cdot) = \widehat{f}(\omega)$$

$$C = \widehat{f}(\omega) - \frac{\delta}{2\delta\omega^2 + \omega^4}$$

$$\widehat{U}(\omega, t) = \left(\widehat{f}(\omega) - \frac{\delta}{2\delta\omega^2 + \omega^4}\right) \exp\left\{\frac{-\delta \cdot t\omega - \gamma t\omega^4}{2\delta + \omega^2}\right\} + \frac{\delta}{2\delta\omega^2 + \omega^4}$$

$$\rightarrow U(x, t) = F^{-1}\{\widehat{U}(\omega, t)\} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \widehat{U}(\omega, t) e^{i\omega x} d\omega$$