



ریاضی مهندسی

پاسخ تکلیف شماره ۵

نیمسال دوم ۱۴۰۱–۱۴۰۱

معادلات مشتقات جزئي

پاسخ سوال ۱: (۲۰ نمره)

$$U(x, t) = V(x, t) + V(x) \rightarrow u_{t+} = V_{t+}, u_{x} = V_{xx} + W_{xx}$$

$$- V_{t+} - V_{xx} - W_{xx} = x \rightarrow V_{t+} - V_{xx} = v_{xx}$$

$$= V_{xx} - v_{x} + A \rightarrow W(x) = -x^{3} + A_{x} + B$$

$$U(x, t) = V(x, t) + W(x) = v_{x} - V(x, t) = W(x) = v_{x}$$

$$U(x, t) = V(x, t) + W(x) = v_{x} - V(x, t) = W(x) = v_{x}$$

$$U(x, t) = V(x, t) + W(x) = v_{x} - V(x, t) = w_{x}$$

$$V(x, t) = V(x, t) = v_{x} - v_{x}$$

$$V(x, t) = v_{x}$$





ریاضی مهندسی

پاسخ تکلیف شماره ۵

نیمسال دوم ۱۴۰۱–۱۴۰۱

$$V(n, \cdot) = U(n, \cdot) - W(n) = 1 + \frac{\pi^3}{6} - \frac{\pi}{16}$$

=> $W(n, \cdot) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} F_n(\cdot) \sin n - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} F_n(\cdot) = \frac{2\pi}{16} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} V(n, \cdot) \sin n \cdot dn$
 $V(n, \cdot) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} F_n(\cdot) \sin n - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} F_n(\cdot) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} V(n, \cdot) \sin n \cdot dn$
 $V(n, \cdot) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} F_n(\cdot) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} V(n, \cdot) \sin n \cdot dn$
 $V(n, \cdot) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} F_n(\cdot) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} V(n, \cdot) \sin n \cdot dn$
 $V(n, \cdot) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} V(n, \cdot) \sin n \cdot dn$
 $V(n, \cdot) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} V(n, \cdot) \sin n \cdot dn$
 $V(n, \cdot) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} V(n, \cdot) \sin n \cdot dn$
 $V(n, \cdot) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} V(n, \cdot) \sin n \cdot dn$
 $V(n, \cdot) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} V(n, \cdot) \sin n \cdot dn$

پاسخ سوال ۲: (۲۰ نمره)

مىدانيم حل كلى معادله موج نيمهمتناهي به صورت زير است:

$$u(x,t) = \int_{0}^{\infty} (a(\omega)\cos\omega x + b(\omega)\sin\omega x)(A(\omega)\cos\omega ct + B(\omega)\sin\omega ct)d\omega$$

$$F_{\omega}(x) \qquad G_{\omega}(t)$$

$$u(0,t) = 0 \rightarrow F_{\omega}(x) = \sin \omega x$$
 , $u(x,0) = 0 \rightarrow G_{\omega}(t) = \sin 2\omega t$

$$u(x,t) = \int_{0}^{\infty} C_{\omega} \sin \omega x \sin 2\omega t \, d\omega \quad , \quad u_{t}(x,0) = \int_{0}^{\infty} 2\omega C_{\omega} \sin \omega x \, d\omega = e^{-x}$$

$$C_{\omega} = \frac{1}{2\omega} \cdot \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-x} \sin \omega x \, dx = \frac{1}{2\omega} \cdot \frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \frac{\omega}{1 + \omega^2}$$

$$u(x,t) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+\omega^{2}} \sin \omega x \sin 2\omega t \, d\omega$$

پاسخ سوال ۳ قسمت: (۲۰ نمره)





ریاضی مهندسی

پاسخ تکلیف شماره ۵

نیمسال دوم ۱۴۰۱–۱۴۰۱

$$\frac{1}{c'}\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial}{\partial r}\left(\frac{r\partial u}{\partial r}\right)$$

$$U(r,t) = R(r)T(t)$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} = \frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial}{\partial r}\left(\frac{r\partial u}{\partial r}\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\frac{d}{r}\left(\frac{r\partial u}{\partial r}\right) = -\frac{r}{r}$$

$$\frac{1}{r}\frac{d}{r}\left(\frac{r\partial u}{\partial r}\right) = -\frac{r}{r}\frac{d}{r}\frac{d}{r}\frac{d}{r}$$

$$\frac{1}{r}\frac{d$$

پاسخ سوال ۴ قسمت: (۲۰ نمره)





ریاضی مهندسی

پاسخ تکلیف شماره ۵

نیمسال دوم ۱۴۰۱–۱۴۰۱

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = k \left[\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right] + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial p^n} \right] \qquad U = R(r) \phi(p) T(t) \qquad \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial p^n} = -p^n$$

$$\frac{T}{r} = k \left[\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial p^n} \right] = -p^n$$

$$\frac{T}{r} = k \left[\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial p^n} \right] = -p^n$$

$$\frac{T}{r} = k \left[\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial p^n} \right] = -p^n$$

$$\frac{T}{r} = k \left[\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial p^n} \right] = -p^n$$

$$\frac{T}{r} = k \left[\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial p^n} \right] = -p^n$$

$$\frac{T}{r} = k \left[\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial p^n} \right] = -p^n$$

$$\frac{T}{r} = k \left[\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial p^n} \right] = -p^n$$

$$\frac{T}{r} = k \left[\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial p^n} \right] = -p^n$$

$$\frac{T}{r} = k \left[\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial p^n} \right] = -p^n$$

$$\frac{T}{r} = k \left[\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial p^n} \right] = -p^n$$

$$\frac{T}{r} = k \left[\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial p^n} \right] = -p^n$$

$$\frac{T}{r} = k \left[\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial p^n} \right] = -p^n$$

$$\frac{T}{r} = k \left[\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial p^n} \right] = -p^n$$

$$\frac{T}{r} + p^n +$$

$$U(x, \varphi, t) = 0 \implies R(\alpha) = 0 \implies \beta_{\alpha} = \alpha_{mn} \implies \beta_{\beta} = \alpha_{mn} \mod \alpha_{\beta} = 0 \implies \beta_{\alpha} = \alpha_{mn} \mod \alpha_{\beta} = 0 \implies \beta_{\alpha} = \alpha_{mn} \mod \alpha_{\alpha} = 0 \implies \beta_{\alpha} = \alpha_{mn} \pmod \alpha_{\alpha} = 0 \implies \beta_{\alpha} = \alpha_{mn} \pmod \alpha_{\alpha} = \alpha_$$

پاسخ سوال ۵: (۲۰ نمره)





ریاضی مهندسی

پاسخ تکلیف شماره ۵

نیمسال دوم ۱۴۰۱–۱۴۰۱

$$| \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{$$





ریاضی مهندسی

پاسخ تکلیف شماره ۵

نیمسال دوم ۱۴۰۱–۱۴۰۱

موفق باشید – خان چرلی