

$$\frac{w}{xx} + w = \frac{5(\cos t - 1)}{2\pi} = \frac{V}{xx} - \frac{V}{2\pi}$$

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - 4u_{xx} = (1-x)\cos t, & 0 < x < \pi, t > 0 \\ u(x, 0) = \frac{x^2}{2\pi}, & 0 \leq x \leq \pi \\ u_t(x, 0) = \cos(3x), & 0 \leq x \leq \pi \\ u_x(0, t) = \cos(t) - 1, & t > 0 \\ u_x(\pi, t) = \cos(t), & t > 0 \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

האם תנאי השפה של הווינר נכונים? $u = v + w$ (כאן v הוא הפתרון הווינרי)

כל תנאי השפה של u מתקיימים גם ב- w (כי v מקיים את כל תנאי השפה)

$$\begin{cases} w_x(0, t) = \cos(t) - 1 = a(t) \\ w_x(\pi, t) = \cos(t) = b(t) \end{cases}$$

כאן a ו- b הם פונקציות של t בלבד.

$$w(x, t) = Xa(t) + \frac{X^2}{2L} [b(t) - a(t)]$$

$$w(x, t) = X \cdot (\cos(t) - 1) + \frac{X^2}{2\pi} (\cos(t) - \cos(t) + 1)$$

$$w(x, t) = X \cos(t) - X + \frac{X^2}{2\pi} = \frac{X^2}{2\pi} - X + X \cos(t)$$

$$v = u - w$$

$$v_{tt} = u_{tt} - w_{tt}$$

$$v_{xx} = u_{xx} - w_{xx}$$

$$v_{tt} = (1-x)\cos t$$

$$w_{xx} = \frac{1}{\pi}$$

$$w_t = -X \sin t$$

$$w_{tt} = -X \cos t$$

$$v_{tt} - 4v_{xx} = (u_{tt} - w_{tt}) - 4(u_{xx} - w_{xx})$$

$$V_{tt} - 4V_{xx} = (u_{tt} - 4u_{xx}) - w_{tt} + 4w_{xx}$$

$$V_{tt} - 4V_{xx} = \begin{cases} (1-x)\cos(t) - (-x\cos(t) + \frac{4}{\pi}) & 0 < x < \pi \\ \cos(t) - x\cos(t) + x\cos(t) + \frac{4}{\pi} & \pi \geq x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$V_x(0,t) = V_x(\pi,t) = 0$$

$$V(x,0) = u(x,0) - w(x,0) = \frac{x^2}{2\pi} - \left(\frac{x^2}{2\pi}\right) = 0$$

$$V_t(x,0) = u_t(x,0) - w_t(x,0) = \cos(3x) - 0 = \cos(3x)$$

$$\begin{cases} V_{tt} - 4V_{xx} = \cos(t) + \frac{4}{\pi} \\ V(x,0) = 0 \\ V_t(x,0) = \cos(3x) \\ V_x(0,t) = V_x(\pi,t) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$V = V^h + V^p$$

V^h is the homogeneous solution, V^p is the particular solution. We need to find V^h and V^p separately.

$$\begin{cases} V_{tt}^h - 4V_{xx}^h = 0 \\ V^h(x,0) = 0 \\ V_t^h(x,0) = \cos(3x) \\ V_x^h(0,t) = V_x^h(\pi,t) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} V_{tt}^p - 4V_{xx}^p = \cos(t) + \frac{4}{\pi} \\ V^p(x,0) = 0 \\ V_t^p(x,0) = 0 \\ V_x^p(0,t) = V_x^p(\pi,t) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$V = V^h + V^p$ is the final solution. We need to find V^h and V^p separately.

! V^h :: (LIND) ~~~~~ ריבוי קטנים

$$\begin{cases} V_{tt}^h - 4V_{xx}^h = 0 \\ V^h(x,0) = 0 \\ V_t^h(x,0) = \cos(3x) \\ V_x^h(0,t) = V_x^h(\pi,t) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$V^h = X(x) \cdot T(t)$

$$\frac{X''(x)}{X(x)} = \frac{T''(t)}{4T(t)} = -\lambda$$

$$V_x^h(0,t) = X'(0) \cdot T(t) = 0 \Rightarrow X'(0) = 0$$

$$V_x^h(\pi,t) = X'(\pi) \cdot T(t) = 0 \Rightarrow X'(\pi) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{X''}{X} = \frac{T''}{4T} = -\lambda \\ X'(0) = X'(\pi) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{X''}{X} = -\lambda \\ X'(0) = X'(\pi) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$\lambda < 0$
 $\lambda = 0$

$$X_0'(x) = c_0 \quad / \quad X_0(x) = c_0 x + d_0$$

$$0 = X_0'(0) = X_0'(\pi) = c_0 \Rightarrow c_0 = 0$$

$$\lambda = 0 \Rightarrow X_0(x) = d_0$$

$$\frac{X''(x)}{X(x)} = -\lambda$$

$$X''(x) + \lambda X(x) = 0$$

$$V^h(x, 0) = \frac{A_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \cos(nx) = 0$$

$$A_n = 0, \quad A_0 = 0$$

$$V_t^h(x, t) = \frac{B_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2nB_n \cos(2nt) \cos(nx)$$

$$V_t^h(x, 0) = \frac{B_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2nB_n \cos(nx) = \cos(3x)$$

$$B_0 = 0$$

$$n = 3$$

$$6B_3 = 1 \Rightarrow B_3 = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$n \neq 3$$

$$2nB_n = 0 \Rightarrow B_n = 0$$

$$V^h(x, t) = \frac{1}{6} \sin(6t) \cos(3x)$$

$$\begin{cases} V_{tt}^p - 4V_{xx}^p = \cos(t) + \frac{4}{\pi} \\ V^p(x, 0) = V_t^p(x, 0) = 0 \\ V_x^p(0, t) = V_x^p(\pi, t) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$V^p(x, t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} q_n(t) \cdot \cos(nx)$$

(אפשר לראות כי x יבין \cos ו- t יבין \sin)

$$V_x^p(x, t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} q_n(t) (-n \sin(nx)) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} -n q_n(t) \sin(nx)$$

$$V_x^p(0, t) = V_x^p(\pi, t) = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$V_x^p(0, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} -n q_n(t) \sin(0) = 0$$

$$V_x^p(\pi, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} -n q_n(t) \sin(n\pi) = 0$$

$$V_{tt}^p - 4V_{xx}^p = \cos(t) + \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} + \frac{0A}{8} = (\cos(t) + \frac{4}{\pi}) V$$

$$V_{tt}^p = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} q_n''(t) \cos(nx)$$

$$V_{xx}^p = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} -n^2 q_n(t) \cdot \cos(nx)$$

$$V_{tt}^p - 4V_{xx}^p = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} [q_n''(t) + 4n^2 q_n(t)] \cos(nx) = [\cos(t) + \frac{4}{\pi}] \cos(nx)$$

$$n=0 : \begin{cases} q_0''(t) = \cos(t) + \frac{4}{\pi} \\ q_0''(t) + 4n^2 q_0(t) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$V^p(x,0) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} q_n(0) \cdot \cos(nx) = 0 \Rightarrow q_n(0) = 0$$

$$V_t^p(x,0) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} q_n'(0) \cos(nx) = 0 \Rightarrow q_n'(0) = 0$$

$$n=0 : \begin{cases} q_0''(t) = \cos(t) + \frac{4}{\pi} \\ q_0(0) = q_0'(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$n \neq 0 : \begin{cases} q_n''(t) + 4n^2 q_n(t) = 0 \\ q_n(0) = q_n'(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$q_n(t) = 0 \quad n \neq 0 \Rightarrow r^2 + 4n^2 = 0 \Rightarrow r = \pm 2ni$$

$$q_n(t) = C_n \cos(2nt) + d_n \sin(2nt)$$

$$0 = q_n(0) = C_n$$

∴ $C_n = 0$ (for $n \neq 0$)

$$\Downarrow$$

$$\boxed{C_n = 0}$$

$$q'_n(t) = d_n \cdot 2n \cos(2nt)$$

$$0 = q'_n(0) = 2nd_n \Rightarrow \boxed{d_n = 0}$$

$$- q_n(t) = 0 \quad n \neq 0 \quad \text{not possible} \leftarrow$$

not possible $n \neq 0$

$$q''_0(t) = \cos(t) + \frac{4}{\pi}$$

$$q'_0(t) = \sin(t) + \frac{4}{\pi}t + \tilde{C}_0$$

$$q_0(t) = -\cos(t) + \frac{2t^2}{\pi} + \tilde{C}_0 t + \tilde{C}_1$$

$$q_0(0) = -1 + \tilde{C}_1 = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{\tilde{C}_1 = 1}$$

$$0 = q'_0(0) = \tilde{C}_0 \Rightarrow \boxed{\tilde{C}_0 = 0}$$

$$q_0(t) = -\cos(t) + \frac{2t^2}{\pi} + 1$$

∴ $V^p(x,t)$ is not possible for $n=0$ as well

$$V^p(x,t) = -\cos(t) + \frac{2t^2}{\pi} + 1$$

$$V = V^p + V^h$$

$$V = -\cos(t) + \frac{2t^2}{\pi} + 1 + \frac{1}{6} \sin(6t) \cos(3x)$$

$$u = V + w$$

$$\boxed{u = -\cos(t) + \frac{2t^2}{\pi} + 1 + \frac{1}{6} \sin(6t) \cos(3x) + x \cos(t) - x + \frac{x^2}{2\pi}}$$

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - u_{xx} = \sin(m\pi x) \sin(\omega t), & 0 \leq x \leq 1, t \geq 0 \\ u(x,0) = u_t(x,0) = 0, & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ u(0,t) = u(1,t) = 0, & t \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

ע"כ $\omega \neq m\pi$ כי $\omega^2 \neq m^2\pi^2$ (2)
 $u = u^h + u^p$

החלק ההומוג'ני u^h הוא פתרון של $u_{tt} - u_{xx} = 0$ עם תנאי גבול זהים. החלק ההומוג'ני u^p הוא פתרון של $u_{tt} - u_{xx} = \sin(m\pi x) \sin(\omega t)$ עם תנאי גבול זהים.

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt}^h - u_{xx}^h = 0 \\ u^h(x,0) = u_t^h(x,0) = 0 \\ u^h(0,t) = u^h(1,t) = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} u_{tt}^p - u_{xx}^p = \sin(m\pi x) \sin(\omega t) \\ u^p(x,0) = u_t^p(x,0) = 0 \\ u^p(0,t) = u^p(1,t) = 0 \end{cases}$$

החלק ההומוג'ני u^h הוא פתרון של $u_{tt} - u_{xx} = 0$ עם תנאי גבול זהים. החלק ההומוג'ני u^p הוא פתרון של $u_{tt} - u_{xx} = \sin(m\pi x) \sin(\omega t)$ עם תנאי גבול זהים.

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt}^h - u_{xx}^h = 0 \\ u^h(x,0) = u_t^h(x,0) = 0 \\ u^h(0,t) = u^h(1,t) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$u^h(x,t) = X(x) \cdot T(t)$: נפרד משתנים

$$\begin{cases} \frac{X''}{X} = \frac{T''}{T} = -\lambda \\ X(0) = X(1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} X''(x) + \lambda X(x) = 0 \\ X(0) = X(1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$X(x) = C_1 \cos(\sqrt{\lambda}x) + C_2 \sin(\sqrt{\lambda}x)$

$C_1 \cos(0) + C_2 \sin(0) = X(0) = 0 \Rightarrow C_1 = 0$
 $C_2 \sin(\sqrt{\lambda}) = 0 \mid C_2 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \sin(\sqrt{\lambda}) = 0$

$X_n(x) = \sin(n\pi x) \quad \sqrt{\lambda} = n\pi \mid ()^2 \Rightarrow \lambda_n = (n\pi)^2$

⑤ $0 < x < 1, 0 \leq t < \infty$ $(+w) \text{ mod } (x \pi t) \text{ mod } = \dots$

$$T_n(t) = a_n \cos(n\pi t) + b_n \sin(n\pi t)$$

$$U_n(x,t) = X_n(x) \cdot T_n(t) = [A_n \cos(n\pi t) + B_n \sin(n\pi t)] \sin(n\pi x)$$

⑥ $U^h(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [A_n \cos(n\pi t) + B_n \sin(n\pi t)] \sin(n\pi x)$

$$U^h(x,0) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \sin(n\pi x) = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{A_n = 0}$$

$$U^h(x,0) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n\pi B_n \sin(n\pi x) = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{B_n = 0}$$

$$U^p(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} q_n(t) \sin(n\pi x)$$

$$\begin{cases} U^p_{tt} - U^p_{xx} = \sin(m\pi x) \sin(\omega t) \\ U^p(x,0) = U^p_x(x,0) = 0 \\ U^p(0,t) = U^p(1,t) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$U^p(0,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} q_n(t) \sin(0) = 0$$

$$U^p(1,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} q_n(t) \sin(n\pi) = 0$$

$$U^p_{tt} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} q''_n(t) \cdot \sin(n\pi x)$$

$$U^p_{xx} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} -n^2 \pi^2 \cdot q_n(t) \sin(n\pi x)$$

$$U^p_{tt} - U^p_{xx} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [q''_n(t) + n^2 \pi^2 q_n(t)] \sin(n\pi x) = \sin(m\pi x) \sin(\omega t)$$

$n=m$ \dots

$$h=m, \begin{cases} q_m'' + m^2 \pi^2 q_m = \sin(\omega t) \end{cases}$$

$$h \neq m, \begin{cases} q_n'' + n^2 \pi^2 q_n = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$u^p(x, 0) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} q_n(0) \cdot \sin(n\pi x) = 0 \Rightarrow q_n(0) = 0$$

$$u_t^p(x, 0) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} q_n'(0) \cdot \sin(n\pi x) = 0 \Rightarrow q_n'(0) = 0$$

$$h=m, \begin{cases} q_m'' + m^2 \pi^2 q_m = \sin(\omega t) \\ q_m(0) = q_m'(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$h \neq m, \begin{cases} q_n''(t) + n^2 \pi^2 q_n(t) = 0 \\ q_n(0) = q_n'(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\boxed{\omega \neq m\pi}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \omega^2 \neq m^2 \pi^2 - \epsilon \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{cases} q_m'' + m^2 \pi^2 q_m(t) = \sin(\omega t) \\ q_m(0) = q_m'(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$q_m(t) = q_m^h(t) + q_m^p(t)$$

$$q_m^h(t) + m^2 \pi^2 q_m^h(t) = 0$$

$$r^2 + m^2 \pi^2 = 0 \Rightarrow r = \pm m\pi i$$

$$q_m^h(t) = c_m \cos(m\pi t) + d_m \sin(m\pi t)$$

$$q_m^p(t) + m^2 \pi^2 q_m^p(t) = \sin(\omega t)$$

$$q_m^p(t) = A \sin(\omega t) + B \cos(\omega t)$$

$$q_m^p(t) = -A\omega^2 \sin(\omega t) - B\omega^2 \cos(\omega t)$$

$$-A\omega^2 \sin(\omega t) - B\omega^2 \cos(\omega t) + m^2\pi^2 (A \sin(\omega t) + m^2\pi^2 B \cos(\omega t)) = \sin(\omega t)$$

$$\sin(\omega t) [-A\omega^2 + Am^2\pi^2] + \cos(\omega t) [-B\omega^2 + m^2\pi^2 B] = \sin(\omega t)$$

$$\begin{cases} B(-\omega^2 + m^2\pi^2) = 0 \Rightarrow B = 0 \\ A(-\omega^2 + m^2\pi^2) = 1 \Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{m^2\pi^2 - \omega^2} \end{cases}$$

$$q_m^p(t) = \frac{1}{m^2\pi^2 - \omega^2} \sin(\omega t)$$

$$q_m(t) = q_m^h(t) + q_m^p(t) = c_m \cos(m\pi t) + d_m \sin(m\pi t) + \frac{\sin(\omega t)}{m^2\pi^2 - \omega^2}$$

$$q_m(0) = q_m'(0) = 0$$

$$q_m(0) = c_m = 0, \quad q_m'(0) = m\pi d_m + \frac{\omega}{m^2\pi^2 - \omega^2} = 0$$

$$m\pi d_m = -\frac{\omega}{m^2\pi^2 - \omega^2} \quad | : m\pi \neq 0$$

$$d_m = \frac{\omega}{(\omega^2 - m^2\pi^2)m\pi}$$

$$q_m(t) = \frac{\omega}{\omega^2 - m^2\pi^2} \sin(m\pi t) + \frac{\sin(\omega t)}{m^2\pi^2 - \omega^2}$$

$$q_n''(t) + n^2\pi^2 q_n(t) = 0$$

$$q_n(0) = q_n'(0) = 0$$

$$q_n(t) = 0 \quad n \neq m$$

$$u(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} q_n(t) \cdot \sin(n\pi x)$$

$$u^p(x,t) = \left[\frac{\omega}{\omega^2 - m^2\pi^2} \sin(m\pi t) + \frac{\sin(\omega t)}{m^2\pi^2 - \omega^2} \right] \sin(m\pi x)$$

$$u = u^p$$

$$\omega = W = m\pi \quad \leftarrow \quad W^2 = m^2\pi^2 \quad \bar{y} \text{ שרדו}$$

$$u^p = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} q_n(t) \cdot \sin(n\pi x) \quad \text{מכאן } \omega = m\pi \quad \text{שרדו}$$

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt}^p - u_{xx}^p = \sin(m\pi x) \sin(\omega t) \\ u^p(x,0) = u_t^p(x,0) = 0 \\ u^p(0,t) = u^p(1,t) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$u_{tt}^p - u_{xx}^p = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [q_n''(t) + n^2\pi^2 q_n(t)] \sin(n\pi x) = \sin(m\pi x) \sin(\omega t)$$

$$q_m''(t) + \pi^2 m^2 q_m(t) = \sin(\omega t)$$

$$q_m = q_m^h + q_m^p \quad (\text{כאן } m \in \mathbb{N})$$

$$q_m^h = c_m \cos(m\pi t) + d_m \sin(m\pi t) \quad (\text{כאן } \omega = m\pi)$$

$$q_m^p = ?$$

הנני מניח שיש פתרון בצורת $\sin(\omega t)$ כאשר $\omega = m\pi$

$$q_m^p = A t \cos(m\pi t) + B t \sin(m\pi t)$$

$$q_m^{p''} + m^2\pi^2 q_m^p = \sin(\omega t) = \sin(m\pi t)$$

$$m^2\pi^2 B \sin(m\pi t) + m^2\pi^2 A t \cos(m\pi t) = \sin(m\pi t)$$

$$B = \frac{1}{m^2\pi^2}$$

$$A = 0$$

$$q_m^p(t) = \frac{t}{m^2\pi^2} \sin(m\pi t)$$

$$q_m(t) = q_m^h(t) + q_m^p(t) = c_m \cos(m\pi t) + d_m \sin(m\pi t) + \frac{t}{m^2\pi^2} \sin(m\pi t)$$

and $q'_m(0) = 0 \Rightarrow \pi m c_m = 0$

and $q'_m(0) = m \pi d_m (x=0) \Rightarrow \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} d_m = 0$

$$q_m(t) = \frac{t}{m^2 \pi^2} \sin(m \pi t)$$

for $q''_n(t) + n^2 \pi^2 q_n(t) = 0$
 $q_n(0) = q'_n(0) = 0$

$q_n(t) = C_n \cos(n \pi t) + d_n \sin(n \pi t)$

$0 = q(0) = C_n \Rightarrow C_n = 0$

$0 = q'_n(0) = n \pi d_n \Rightarrow d_n = 0$

$n = m \Rightarrow u^p(x,t) = \dots$

$u^p(x,t) = \frac{t}{m^2 \pi^2} \sin(m \pi t) \sin(m \pi x)$

$u^h = 0$

$u = u^h + u^p = u^p$

$u = \frac{t}{m^2 \pi^2} \sin(m \pi t) \sin(m \pi x)$

as $t \rightarrow \infty$ $u \rightarrow 0$

for $t \rightarrow \infty$ $u \rightarrow 0$

$u = A \cos(\dots) + B \sin(\dots)$

$A = \dots$

$B = \dots$

$u(t) = \dots$

(3)

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} + u_{xx} - c^2 u_{xx} = 0, & 0 \leq x \leq b, \quad t > 0 \\ u(x,0) = f(x), & a \leq x \leq b \\ u_t(x,0) = g(x), & a \leq x \leq b \\ u(a,t) = u_x(b,t) = 0, & t > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$E(t) = \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b [u_t^2 + c^2 u_x^2] dx$$

$t > 0$ נקרא $E'(t) \leq 0$ קראו $E(t)$ "הנכח" (K)

נצטרף, נחזיקו כי $E(t)$ היא פונקציה יורדת (decreasing function) ונראה שהיא מתאפסת.

$$E'(t) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \int_a^b [u_t^2 + c^2 u_x^2] dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b (2u_t \cdot u_{tt} + 2c^2 u_x \cdot u_{xt}) dx$$

$$= \int_a^b (u_t \cdot u_{tt} + c^2 u_x \cdot u_{xt}) dx$$

$$c^2 u_x \cdot u_{xt} = c^2 \left[\frac{\partial (u_x \cdot u_t)}{\partial x} - u_{xx} u_t \right]$$

$$= c^2 \frac{\partial (u_x \cdot u_t)}{\partial x} - c^2 u_{xx} \cdot u_t = c^2 \frac{\partial (u_x \cdot u_t)}{\partial x} - u_t (u_{tt} + u_{xx}) =$$

$$\downarrow$$

כי $c^2 u_{xx} = u_{tt} + u_{xx}$

$$= c^2 \frac{\partial (u_x \cdot u_t)}{\partial x} - u_t \cdot u_{tt} - u_t^2$$

$$\int_a^b \left(\cancel{u_t \cdot u_{tt}} + c^2 \frac{\partial (u_x \cdot u_t)}{\partial x} - \cancel{u_t \cdot u_{tt}} - u_t^2 \right) dx$$

$$= c^2 \int_a^b \frac{\partial (u_x \cdot u_t)}{\partial x} dx + \int_a^b -u_t^2 dx =$$

⑤

$$E'(t) = c^2 \left[u_x \cdot u_t \Big|_{x=a}^{x=b} + \int_a^b -u_t^2 dx \right]$$

משוואת גבול $u_x(b,t) = 0$

משוואת גבול $u(a,t) = 0 \quad \forall t > 0$

$u_t(a,0) = 0$

$$\left[u_x \cdot u_t \Big|_{x=a}^{x=b} \right] = 0$$

⑥

$$E'(t) = \int_a^b -u_t^2 dx$$

$E'(t) \leq 0$ משום שהאינטגרל של $-u_t^2$ הוא שלילי או אפס.

נניח $u_2 - u_1 = w$

אם u_1 ו- u_2 הם פתרונות של המשוואה הרי ש- w הוא פתרון של המשוואה הומוגנית.

$$\begin{cases} u_{1tt} + u_{1t} - c^2 u_{1xx} = 0 \\ u_1(x,0) = f(x) \\ u_{1t}(x,0) = g(x) \\ u_1(a,t) = u_1(b,t) = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} u_{2tt} + u_{2t} - c^2 u_{2xx} = 0 \\ u_2(x,0) = f(x) \\ u_{2t}(x,0) = g(x) \\ u_2(a,t) = u_2(b,t) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$w_{tt} = u_{1tt} - u_{2tt} \quad | \quad w_t = u_{1t} - u_{2t} \quad | \quad w_{xx} = u_{1xx} - u_{2xx}$$

$$w_{tt} + w_t - c^2 w_{xx} = u_{1tt} - u_{2tt} + u_{1t} - u_{2t} - c^2 u_{1xx} + c^2 u_{2xx} = 0$$

$$= (u_{1tt} + u_{1t} - c^2 u_{1xx}) - (u_{2tt} + u_{2t} - c^2 u_{2xx}) = 0$$

המשוואה הומוגנית

$$\begin{cases} w_{tt} + w_t - c^2 w_{xx} = 0 & \text{for } x \in [a, b] \\ w(x, 0) = u_1(x, 0) - u_2(x, 0) = f(x) - f(x) = 0 \\ w_t(x, 0) = u_{1t}(x, 0) - u_{2t}(x, 0) = g(x) - g(x) = 0 \\ w(a, t) = w_x(b, t) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} w_{tt} + w_t - c^2 w_{xx} = 0 \\ w(x, 0) = 0 \\ w_t(x, 0) = 0 \\ w(a, t) = w_x(b, t) = 0 \end{cases}$$

כאשר $E(t)$ היא האנרגיה של המערכת

$$E(t) = \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b (w_t^2 + c^2 w_x^2) dx$$

אם $w_t(x, 0) = 0$ ו- $w_x(x, 0) = 0$ אז $E(0) = 0$

$$E(0) = 0 \iff E(0) = \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b [w_t(x, 0)]^2 + c^2 [w_x(x, 0)]^2 dx = 0$$

אם $E(t) = 0$ אז $w_t = 0$ ו- $w_x = 0$ לכל x ו- t .
 לכן $w(x, t) = \text{const}$ לכל x ו- t .
 מכיוון ש- $w(a, t) = 0$ ו- $w_x(b, t) = 0$ נקבל ש- $w(x, t) = 0$ לכל x ו- t .

אם $E(t) > 0$ אז $w_t^2 + c^2 w_x^2 > 0$ ו- $E(t)$ היא פונקציה לא-שלילית.

אם $E(t) = 0$ אז $w_t = 0$ ו- $w_x = 0$ לכל x ו- t .

אם $w_t^2 + c^2 w_x^2 = 0$ אז $w_t = 0$ ו- $w_x = 0$ לכל x ו- t .

אם $w(x, t) = \text{const}$ ו- $w_t(x, t) = w_x(x, t) = 0$ אז $E(t) = 0$.

אם $w(x, 0) = 0$ ו- $w_t(x, 0) = 0$ אז $E(0) = 0$.

לכן $w(x, t) = 0$ לכל x ו- t .

$$\begin{cases}
 u_t - u_{xx} = 2t + (9t+31) \sin\left(\frac{3x}{2}\right) & 0 \leq x \leq \pi, t \geq 0 \\
 u(0,t) = t^2, \quad u_x(\pi,t) = 1 & t \geq 0 \\
 u(x,0) = x + 3\pi & 0 \leq x \leq \pi
 \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

נמצא הפתרון הכללי של בעיית גבול תנאי ראשוניים

$$w(x,t) = a(t) + x b(t)$$

$$w(x,t) = t^2 + x$$

$$v = u - w$$

$$v_t = u_t - w_t$$

$$w_t = 2t$$

$$v_{xx} = u_{xx} - w_{xx}$$

$$v_t - v_{xx} = u_t - w_t - u_{xx} + w_{xx} = (u_t - u_{xx}) - (w_t - w_{xx}) =$$

$$v_t - v_{xx} = 2t + (9t+31) \sin\left(\frac{3x}{2}\right) = 2t$$

$$v_t - v_{xx} = (9t+31) \sin\left(\frac{3x}{2}\right)$$

$$v(0,t) = v_x(\pi,t) = 0$$

$$v(x,0) = u(x,0) - w(x,0) = x + 3\pi - x = 3\pi$$

$$v_t - v_{xx} = (9t+31) \sin\left(\frac{3x}{2}\right)$$

$$v(0,t) = v_x(\pi,t) = 0$$

$$v(x,0) = 3\pi$$

נמצא הפתרון הכללי של בעיית גבול תנאי ראשוניים

$$v = v^h + v^p$$

$$\begin{cases}
 V_t^h - V_{xx}^h = 0 \\
 V^h(x, 0) = 3\pi \\
 V^h(0, t) = V_x^h(\pi, t) = 0
 \end{cases}
 \quad / \quad
 \begin{cases}
 V_t^p - V_{xx}^p = (9t+3)\sin(\frac{3x}{2}) \\
 V^p(x, 0) = 0 \\
 V_x^p(0, t) = V_x^p(\pi, t) = 0
 \end{cases}$$

$V^p - V^h$
 $V^p - V^h$

נניח $V^h(x, t) = X(x) \cdot T(t)$

$$\begin{cases}
 \frac{X''}{X} = \frac{T'}{T} = -\lambda \\
 X(0) = X'(\pi) = 0
 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
 \frac{X''}{X} = -\lambda \\
 X(0) = X'(\pi) = 0
 \end{cases}$$

$\lambda = 0$
 $X'' + \lambda X = 0 \Rightarrow X'' = 0 \Rightarrow X(x) = a_0 x + b_0$
 $X(0) = b_0 = 0$
 $X'(x) = a_0$, $0 = X'(\pi) = a_0 \Rightarrow a_0 = 0$

$$\begin{cases}
 X'' + \lambda X = 0 \\
 X(0) = X'(\pi) = 0
 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 k^2 + \lambda &= 0 \\
 k &= \pm i\sqrt{\lambda}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$X(x) = C_1 \cos(\sqrt{\lambda} x) + C_2 \sin(\sqrt{\lambda} x)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 0 &= X(0) = C_1 \\
 X'(\pi) &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$X(x) = C_2 \sin(\sqrt{\lambda} x)$$

$$0 = X'(\pi) = C_2 \sqrt{\lambda} \cos(\sqrt{\lambda} \pi)$$

$$C_2 \cos(\sqrt{\lambda} \pi) = 0 \quad /: C_2 \neq 0$$

$$\sqrt{\lambda} \pi = \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi n \quad /: \pi \Rightarrow \cos(\sqrt{\lambda} \pi) = 0$$

$$\sqrt{\lambda} = \frac{1}{2} + n \Rightarrow \lambda_n = (n + \frac{1}{2})^2 \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$\lambda_n = (n + \frac{1}{2})^2, \quad X_n(x) = e_n \sin((n + \frac{1}{2})x)$$

$$\frac{T_n'}{T_n} = -(n + \frac{1}{2})^2$$

$$\ln(T_n(t)) = -(n + \frac{1}{2})^2 t + \tilde{C}_n / e.$$

$$T_n(t) = A_n e^{-(n + \frac{1}{2})^2 t}$$

$$V^h = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} B_n e^{-(n + \frac{1}{2})^2 t} \cdot \sin((n + \frac{1}{2})x)$$

התנאי הראשוני

$$V^h(x, 0) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} B_n \sin((n + \frac{1}{2})x) = 3\pi$$

$$B_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} 3\pi \sin((n + \frac{1}{2})x) dx$$

התנאי הסופי

$$= 6 \int_0^{\pi} \sin((n + \frac{1}{2})x) dx = -\frac{6}{n + \frac{1}{2}} \left[\cos((n + \frac{1}{2})x) \right]_{x=0}^{x=\pi} = \frac{-6}{n + \frac{1}{2}} (0 - 1)$$

$$B_n = \frac{6}{n + \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$V^h = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{6}{n + \frac{1}{2}} e^{-(n + \frac{1}{2})^2 t} \sin((n + \frac{1}{2})x)$$

$$V^p(x, t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} q_n(t) \cdot \sin((n + \frac{1}{2})x) \quad : \quad V^p \quad \text{התנאי הסופי}$$

התנאי הראשוני

$$V^p(0, t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} q_n(t) \cdot \sin(0) = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$V^p_x(\pi, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n + \frac{1}{2}) q_n(t) \cdot \cos((n + \frac{1}{2})\pi) = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

התנאי הסופי

$$V^p_t - V^p_{xx} = (9t + 31) \sin(\frac{3x}{2})$$

$$V^p_t - V^p_{xx} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} [q_n'(t) + (n + \frac{1}{2})^2 q_n(t)] \sin((n + \frac{1}{2})x) = (9t + 31) \sin(\frac{3x}{2})$$

$$(x(nT) - 1) = q'_n + (n+1)^2 q_n = 0 \quad (\text{for } n=0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

$$h=1, \quad q'_1(t) + \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 q_1 = 9t+31 \quad (\text{for } t=0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

$$q'_1(t) + \frac{9}{4} q_1(t) = 9t+31 \quad (\text{for } t=0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

$$q_1(t) = q_1^h + q_1^p$$

$$q_1^h(t) + \frac{9}{4} q_1^h(t) = 0 \quad (\text{for } t=0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

$$q_1^h(t) = c e^{-\frac{9}{4}t}$$

Particular solution:

$$q_1^p + \frac{9}{4} q_1^p = 9t+31 \quad (\text{for } t=0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

Assume form $q_1^p(t) = At + B$

$$q_1^p(t) = At + B$$

$$A + \frac{9}{4}(At + B) = 9t + 31$$

$$(1-0) \frac{d}{dt} = \dots \quad A + \frac{9A}{4}t + \frac{9B}{4} = 9t + 31 \quad (\text{for } t=0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

$$\begin{cases} A + \frac{9}{4}B = 31 \\ \frac{9A}{4} = 9 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{9A}{4} = 9 \Rightarrow \frac{A}{4} = 1 \Rightarrow A = 4$$

$$4 + \frac{9}{4}B = 31 \Rightarrow \frac{9}{4}B = 27 \Rightarrow \frac{B}{4} = 3$$

$$B = 12$$

$$q_1^p(t) = 4t + 12$$

$$q_1(t) = q_1^h(t) + q_1^p(t) = c e^{-\frac{9}{4}t} + 4t + 12$$

$$v^p(x, 0) = 0 \Rightarrow \sum q_n(0) \cdot \sin(n+\frac{1}{2})x = 0$$

$$\forall n \quad q_n(0) = 0$$

$$q_1(0) = 0 \Rightarrow (q_1(0) = c + 12 = 0) \Rightarrow c = -12$$

$$q_1(t) = -12 e^{-\frac{9}{4}t} + 4t + 12$$

2178 $n \neq 1$

$$q_n' + (n + \frac{1}{2})^2 q_n(t) = 0$$

↓

$$q_n(t) = C_n e^{-(n + \frac{1}{2})^2 t}$$

$$q_n(0) = 0 \Rightarrow C_n = 0$$

$n \neq 1$ 2178 $q_n(t) = 0$ p. 11

$n=1 \rightarrow$ 177 ME 3010 2710 p. 1. $V^p(x,t) \sim 0$

$$V^p = (-12 e^{-\frac{9}{4}t} + 4t + 12) \cdot \sin\left(\frac{3x}{2}\right)$$

$$V = V^h + V^p$$

$$V = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{6}{n + \frac{1}{2}} e^{-(n + \frac{1}{2})^2 t} \sin\left((n + \frac{1}{2})x\right) + (-12 e^{-\frac{9}{4}t} + 4t + 12) \sin\left(\frac{3x}{2}\right)$$

$$u = V + W$$

$$u = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{6}{n + \frac{1}{2}}\right) e^{-(n + \frac{1}{2})^2 t} \sin\left((n + \frac{1}{2})x\right) + (-12 e^{-\frac{9}{4}t} + 4t + 12) \sin\left(\frac{3x}{2}\right) + t^2 + x$$

$$\begin{cases} u_t - u_{xx} + \alpha u = 0, & 0 \leq x \leq \pi, \quad t > 0 \\ u(0, t) = u(\pi, t) = 0 \\ u(x, 0) = X(\pi - x) \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

1.2) פתרון הפרט: $u(x, t) = X(x) \cdot T(t)$

$$u(\pi, t) = X(\pi) \cdot T(t) = 0 \Rightarrow X(\pi) = 0$$

$$u(0, t) = X(0) \cdot T(t) = 0 \Rightarrow X(0) = 0$$

$$X(x) \cdot T'(t) - X''(x) \cdot T(t) + \alpha \cdot X(x) \cdot T(t) = 0$$

$$X(x) \cdot [T'(t) + \alpha T(t)] = X''(x) \cdot T(t)$$

$$\frac{X''(x)}{X(x)} = -\lambda = \frac{T'(t) + \alpha T(t)}{T(t)}$$

$$X(0) = X(\pi) = 0$$

$$X_n(x) = C_n \sin(nx), \quad n = 1, 2, \dots$$

$$\frac{T'_n + \alpha T_n}{T_n} = -\lambda_n = -n^2$$

$$\frac{T'_n}{T_n} + \alpha = -n^2 \Rightarrow \frac{T'_n}{T_n} = -n^2 - \alpha$$

$$\ln T_n(t) = -(n^2 + \alpha)t + \tilde{C}_n / e$$

$$T_n(t) = A_n e^{-(n^2 + \alpha)t}$$

$$u(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n e^{-(n^2 + \alpha)t} \cdot \sin(nx)$$

$$u(x, 0) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n \sin(nx) = X(\pi - x)$$

$$B_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} X(\pi - x) \cdot \sin(nx) dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \frac{\sin^2(\frac{n\pi}{2})}{n^3}$$

$$n = 2k \Rightarrow B_{2k} = 0$$

$$n = 2k-1 \Rightarrow B_{2k-1} = \frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{(2k-1)^3}$$

$$u(x,t) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{(2k-1)^3} e^{-((2k-1)^2 + \alpha)t} \sin((2k-1)x)$$

$$(2k-1)^2 + \alpha > 0 \quad \text{רק } \alpha > 0 \text{ מצוי}$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} u(x,t) = 0$$

$$\cdot (2k-1)^2 + \alpha = 0 \quad \text{רק}$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} u(x,t) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{(2k-1)^3} \sin((2k-1)x)$$

$$\cdot \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} u(x,t) \rightarrow \infty \quad (2k-1)^2 + \alpha < 0 \quad \text{רק}$$

הוכחה שהתנאים של המקסימום והמינימום של u, v הם (6)

$$0 \leq x \leq L, \quad 0 \leq t < \infty$$

$$u(x,0) \leq v(x,0) \quad \text{כל } x$$

$$u(0,t) \leq v(0,t)$$

$$u(L,t) \leq v(L,t)$$

הוכחה: לכל x ו- t נניח $u(x,t) \leq v(x,t)$ כי

$$\text{נניח } W = v - u \quad \text{אז}$$

$$v_t = a^2 v_{xx} \quad 0 \leq x \leq L, \quad t > 0$$

$$u_t = a^2 u_{xx} \quad 0 \leq x \leq L, \quad t > 0$$

$$w_t - a^2 w_{xx} = v_t - u_t - a^2(v_{xx} - u_{xx}) = \underbrace{v_t - a^2 v_{xx}}_0 - \underbrace{(u_t - a^2 u_{xx})}_0 = 0$$

הוכחה: w מקיים את המשוואה הליניאר הומוגנית $w_t - a^2 w_{xx} = 0$ \Leftrightarrow

התנאים של המקסימום והמינימום של w מתקיימים על הגבולות

$$\text{כל } t > 0 \text{ ו-} x \in [0, L] \quad \text{אז } w \geq 0 \quad \text{כל } x \text{ ו-} t > 0 \quad w = v - u$$

$$\text{כל } t > 0 \text{ ו-} x \in [0, L] \quad \text{אז } u \leq v \quad \Leftrightarrow$$