

$$\frac{u_{tt}}{xx} + \frac{w_{tt}}{xx} = \frac{5(\sin(x) - \cos(x))}{\pi^2} = \frac{V}{xx} - \frac{W}{xx}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} u_{tt} - 4u_{xx} = (1-x)\cos(t), \quad 0 < x < \pi, t > 0 \\ \text{and } (3) \Rightarrow u_{tt} = (1-x)\cos(t) = \frac{V}{xx} - \frac{W}{xx} \end{array} \right. \quad (1)$$

$$u(x,0) = \frac{x^2}{2\pi}, \quad 0 \leq x \leq \pi$$

$$u_t(x,0) = \cos(3x), \quad 0 \leq x \leq \pi$$

$$u_x(0,t) = \cos(t) - 1, \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + (3)\cos(x) = \frac{V}{xx} - \frac{W}{xx}$$

$$u_x(\pi,t) = \cos(t), \quad t > 0$$

$$0 = (3,\pi) V = (3,0) W$$

so $V = W$ because $(3,\pi) V = (3,0) W$

$$V = W = \frac{1}{2}(1-\cos(3x)) \cdot \cos(t) = \frac{1}{2}(1-\cos(3x)) \cdot (1-\cos(t))$$

$W(x,t) = 0$ at $x=0$ and $x=\pi$ because $\cos(0) = 1$ and $\cos(\pi) = -1$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} w_x(0,t) = \cos(t) - 1 = a(t) \\ w_x(\pi,t) = \cos(t) = b(t) \end{array} \right. \quad \text{and } (0,x) V$$

so $a(t) = b(t)$ because $\cos(t) - 1 = \cos(t)$

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

$L = \pi$ because $\cos(t) = 1$ at $t=0$

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

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

so $w(x,t) = x \cos(t)$

$$v = u - w$$

$$v = (1-\cos(t)) \cdot \frac{x}{\pi}$$

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

$$w_{xx} = \frac{1}{\pi} (x \cos(2t) - (1-x))$$

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

$$w_t = -x \sin t$$

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

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

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

↓

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

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

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

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

$$V(x,0) = u(x,0) - w(x,0) = \frac{x^2}{2\pi} - \left(\frac{x^2}{2\pi}\right)_0^\pi = 0$$

$$\text{sin after } v_t(x,0) = u_t(x,0) - w_t(x,0) = \cos(3x) - 0 = \cos(3x)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} V_{tt} - 4V_{xx} = \cos(t) + \frac{4}{\pi} \begin{cases} \sin(\pi x) & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0 & x > 1 \end{cases} \\ V(x,0) = 0 \\ \text{or } V_t(x,0) = \cos(3x) \text{ and } V_x(0,t) = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

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

$$V \text{ de } v_t(x,0) = 0 \text{ ve } V^h(x,0) = 0 \text{ ve } V^p(x,0) = \cos(3x)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} V_{tt}^h - 4V_{xx}^h = 0 \\ V^h(x,0) = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$V_t^h(x,0) = \cos(3x)$$

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

$$V_{tt}^p - 4V_{xx}^p = \cos(t) + \frac{4}{\pi}$$

$$V^p(x,0) = 0$$

$$V_t^p(x,0) = 0$$

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

$$V \in \text{projNID} \text{ de } w_{xx} \text{ ! } V^h \text{ de } \frac{1}{2} \delta - V^p \text{ de } \delta$$

CNI קניין (פער) כפואה (CINR):

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} V_{tt}^h - 4V_{xx}^h = 0 \\ V_x^h(x,0) = 0 \Rightarrow (x\pi)^2 + (\pi\pi)2\omega = (x)x \\ V_x^h(x,0) = \cos(3x) \\ V_x^h(0,t) = V_x^h(\pi,t) = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$\Rightarrow \int_0^\pi V_x^h(x,t) dx = 0 \Rightarrow V_x^h(x,t) = (0)^T X = 0$

$V^h = X(x) \cdot T(t)$: פונקציית מילוי נורמלית

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

$$V_x^h(0,t) = X(0) \cdot T(t) = 0 \Rightarrow X(0) = 0 : \text{מזהה ר'ג}$$

$$V_x^h(\pi,t) = X(\pi) \cdot T(t) = 0 \Rightarrow X(\pi) = 0$$

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

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

$$\frac{X''}{X} = -\lambda \Rightarrow X'' = -\lambda X \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda < 0 \\ \lambda = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} X'_0(x) = c_0 \\ X'_0(0) = X'_0(\pi) = c_0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} X'_0(x) = c_0 \\ X'_0(0) = X'_0(\pi) = c_0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} X'_0(x) = c_0 \\ X'_0(0) = X'_0(\pi) = c_0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow c_0 = 0$$

$$\lambda = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{X_0(x) = d_0}$$

$$\frac{X''(x)}{X(x)} = -\lambda \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-\lambda)^n}{n!} x^n = (-\lambda x)^k$$

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

chi am λ mit $\Delta k^2 + \lambda = 0$ in erfüllt: $\lambda > 0$

$$k = \pm i\sqrt{\lambda}$$

$$\phi = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\lambda} e^{i\sqrt{\lambda}x} + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\lambda} e^{-i\sqrt{\lambda}x}$$

$$x(x) = c_1 \cos(\sqrt{\lambda}x) + c_2 \sin(\sqrt{\lambda}x)$$

$$x'(x) = -c_1 \sqrt{\lambda} \sin(\sqrt{\lambda}x) + c_2 \sqrt{\lambda} \cos(\sqrt{\lambda}x)$$

$$\phi = x'(0) = c_2 \sqrt{\lambda} \quad |: \sqrt{\lambda} \neq 0 \Rightarrow c_2 = 0$$

(neu geren: wegen: $\lambda > 0$) $\phi = T \cdot \omega x = V$

$$x'(\pi) = -c_1 \sqrt{\lambda} \sin(\sqrt{\lambda}\pi) = 0 \quad |: \sqrt{\lambda} \neq 0$$

• für $n \in \mathbb{N}$ mit $c_1 \neq 0$ ist $e^{i\sqrt{\lambda}x}$

$$\sin(\sqrt{\lambda}\pi) = 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{\lambda}\pi = n\pi / 10^2$$

(Es gibt Lsg: $\phi(0)x \Leftrightarrow \phi = T \cdot (\omega x) = T \cdot (\phi(0)x)$)

$$\lambda_n = n^2$$

$$x_n(x) (=) c_n \cos(\sqrt{n^2}x) = c_n \cos(nx)$$

$$\frac{T''}{4T} = -n^2$$

$$\lambda = \frac{T''}{4T} : \text{negativer X}$$

$$\text{für } n=0, \Rightarrow \frac{T''_0}{4T_0} = 0 \Rightarrow \phi = T_0(t) = a_0 t + b_0$$

$$\text{für } n \neq 0, \quad \frac{T''_n}{4T_n} = -n^2 \Rightarrow T''_n(t) + 4n^2 T_n(t) = 0$$

$\phi = (x)^n \cdot K^2 (t + 4n^2) = 0$. $\text{Sog. d'alembert'sche}$

$$\lambda = \pm 2ni$$

$$\phi = a_n \cos(2nt) + b_n \sin(2nt)$$

$$V_0^h(x,t) = x_0(x) \cdot T_0(t) = c_0 \cdot (a_0 t + b_0) = \frac{A_0}{2} + \frac{B_0}{2} t$$

$$V_n^h(x,t) = x_n(x) \cdot T_n(t) = [A_n \cos(2nt) + B_n \sin(2nt)] \cos(nx)$$

$$V^h(x,t) = \frac{A_0}{2} + \frac{B_0}{2} t + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [A_n \cos(2nt) + B_n \sin(2nt)] \cos(nx)$$

$$\phi = (x)x + (x)^n x$$

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

$$\boxed{A_n = 0}, \boxed{A_0 = 0}$$

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

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

$$\boxed{B_0 = 0}$$

$$n=3 \quad 6B_3 = 1 \Rightarrow B_3 = \frac{1}{6}$$

for odd values of n:

$$n \neq 3 \quad 2nB_n = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{B_n = 0} \quad : n \in \mathbb{N}$$

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

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} V_t^P - 4V_{xx}^P = \cos(4t) + \frac{4}{\pi} \sin(6x) \\ V_x^P(x,0) = V_t^P(x,0) = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$V_x^P(0,t) = V_x^P(\pi,t) = 0 \quad \text{by right boundary}$$

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

$$\text{to solve for } q_n(t): \quad V^P(x,t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} q_n(t) \cos(nx)$$

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

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

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

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

$$V_{tt}^P - 4V_{xx}^P = \cos(t) + \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} q_n''(t) \cos(nx) = (t, x)^P V$$

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

$$(x, t) \in \Omega \cap \{(t, x) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid t > 0\} \Rightarrow V_{tt}^P = (t, x)^P V$$

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

$$(x, t) \in \Omega \cap \{(t, x) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid t > 0\} \Rightarrow V_{xx}^P = (t, x)^P V$$

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

$$\frac{n}{2} = 8 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad n = 16 \quad \text{oder } n = 1$$

: periodisch -> wellen der Länge

$$n=0 : \left\{ \begin{array}{l} q_0''(t) = \cos(t) + \frac{4}{\pi} \\ q_0''(0) = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$n \neq 0 : \left\{ \begin{array}{l} q_n''(t) + 4n^2 q_n(t) = 0 \\ q_n''(0) = 0 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow (t, x) \in \Omega \cap \{(t, x) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid t > 0\} \Rightarrow (t, x)^P V$$

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

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

: $\sin(t) \neq 0 \Rightarrow \sin(t) \neq 0 \Rightarrow \sin(t) \neq 0$

$$n=0 : \left\{ \begin{array}{l} q_0''(t) = \cos(t) + \frac{4}{\pi} \\ q_0'(0) = q_0'(0) = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

(Q) Beim Substitution
wurde X
ausgetauscht

$$n \neq 0 : \left\{ \begin{array}{l} q_n''(t) + 4n^2 q_n(t) = 0 \\ q_n(0) = q_n'(0) = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

Durch Einsetzen erhält man

$$q_n''(t) + 4n^2 q_n(t) = 0 \Rightarrow -n^2 q_n(t) = q_n''(t) \Rightarrow q_n(t) = \frac{1}{n^2} q_n''(t)$$

$$r^2 + 4n^2 = 0 \Rightarrow r = \pm 2ni$$

$$q_n(t) = C_n \cos(2nt) + d_n \sin(2nt) = (t, 0)^P V$$

$$0 = q_n(0) = c_n$$

↓

$c_n = 0$

: Doppelte Wurzelpotenz

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

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

$$- q_n(t) = 0 \quad n \neq 0 \quad \text{nicht} \leftarrow$$

$$\text{nicht } n \neq 0 \quad q''_0(t) = \cos(t) + \frac{4}{\pi}$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$\text{jetzt } V^P(x,t) \quad \text{Sei nun } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n=0 \quad \text{jetzt}$$

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

$$V = V^P + V^h$$

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

$$U = V + \omega$$

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

$$+ x \cos(t) - x + \frac{x^2}{2\pi}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} u_{tt} - u_{xx} = \sin(m\pi x) \sin(wt), \quad 0 \leq x \leq 1, \quad t > 0 \\ u(x, 0) = u_t(x, 0) = 0 \quad \forall x \in [0, 1] \end{array} \right.$$

$$u(0, t) = u(1, t) = 0, \quad t > 0$$

$$(m\pi n) \sin((m\pi n)x) + (n\pi m) \cos((n\pi m)t) = (m\pi n)x = (\pi n x)$$

$$\text{Case 3: } \text{If } \omega \neq m^2\pi^2 \quad (2) \quad \text{and} \quad (x\pi n) \sin((m\pi n)x) + (n\pi m) \cos((n\pi m)t) = (m\pi n)x = (\pi n x)$$

then we apply $u = u^h + u^p$ to get the solution for u^h

$u^h - u^p$ is the solution of the problem u is zero

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} u_{tt}^h - u_{xx}^h = 0 \\ u^h(x_0, 0) = u_t^h(x_0, 0) = 0 \\ u^h(0, t) = u^h(1, t) = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad \Rightarrow \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} u_{tt}^h - u_{xx}^h = \sin(m\pi x) \sin(wt) \\ u^h(x_0, 0) = u_t^h(x_0, 0) = 0 \\ u^h(0, t) = u^h(1, t) = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

u^h is the solution of the problem $u^h - u^p$ is zero

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} u_{tt}^h - u_{xx}^h = 0 \\ u^h(x_0, 0) = u_t^h(x_0, 0) = 0 \\ u^h(0, t) = u^h(1, t) = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad \Rightarrow \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} u^h(x, t) = X(x)T(t) \\ u^h(x, 0) = u^h(0, t) = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad \Rightarrow \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} u^h(x, t) = X(x)T(t) \\ u^h(x, 0) = u^h(0, t) = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{X''}{X} = \frac{T''}{T} = -\lambda \quad \Rightarrow \quad (x\pi n) \sin((m\pi n)x) = (-\lambda) \sin((n\pi m)t) \\ X(0) = X(1) = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad \Rightarrow \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} X''(x) + \lambda X(x) = 0 \\ X(0) = X(1) = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} X''(x) + \lambda X(x) = 0 \\ X(0) = X(1) = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad \Rightarrow \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} X(x) = C_1 \cos(\sqrt{\lambda}x) + C_2 \sin(\sqrt{\lambda}x) \\ X(0) = C_1 = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad \Rightarrow \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} X(x) = C_2 \sin(\sqrt{\lambda}x) \\ X(1) = C_2 \sin(\sqrt{\lambda}) = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad \Rightarrow \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} C_2 = 0 \\ \sin(\sqrt{\lambda}) = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$X(x) = \sin(n\pi x)$$

$$\sin(n\pi x) = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad n\pi x = k\pi \quad \Rightarrow \quad x = \frac{k}{n} \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$C_2 \sin(\sqrt{\lambda}) = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad C_2 \neq 0$$

$$\sin(\sqrt{\lambda}) = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \sqrt{\lambda} = n\pi \quad \Rightarrow \quad \lambda_n = (n\pi)^2$$

$$\text{Satz: } T = X \geq 0 \quad (t\omega) \text{ mit } (X\pi)(\omega) = XX^T - \frac{N}{\pi^2}$$

$$T_n(t) = a_n \cos(n\pi t) + b_n \sin(n\pi t), \quad \omega = (0, x)_N$$

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

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

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

analog zu N . (nur die Funktion $\sin(n\pi x)$ ist nicht Null)

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

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

$$u^p(x, t) - u^p(x, 0) = \sin(m\pi x) \sin(\omega t)$$

$$u^p(x, 0) = u^p(x, t) = 0$$

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

$$u^p(1, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} q_n(t) \sin(n\pi) = 0 \quad \text{da } \sin(n\pi) = 0 \quad \text{für alle } n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$u_{tt}^p = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} q_n''(t) \sin(n\pi x)$$

$$u_{xx}^p = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} -n^2\pi^2 q_n(t) \sin(n\pi x) \quad (1)x = (0)x$$

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

$$n=m \quad \text{d.h. } \sin(m\pi x) \sin(\omega t) = \sin((\sqrt{\lambda})\pi x) \sin(\omega t)$$

$$n=m$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} q_m'' + m^2 \pi^2 q_m = \sin(\omega t) \\ q_m'' + n^2 \pi^2 q_n = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad \left[\begin{array}{l} \sin(\omega t) \\ \sin(n\pi x) \end{array} \right] \text{ are linearly independent}$$

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

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

$$n=m$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} q_m'' + m^2 \pi^2 q_m = \sin(\omega t) \\ q_m(0) = q'_m(0) = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad \left[\begin{array}{l} \sin(\omega t) \\ \sin(n\pi x) \end{array} \right] \text{ are linearly independent}$$

$$n \neq m$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} q_n''(t) + n^2 \pi^2 q_n(t) = 0 \\ q_n(0) = q'_n(0) = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad \left[\begin{array}{l} \sin(n\pi x) \\ \sin(m\pi x) \end{array} \right] \text{ are linearly independent}$$

$$\boxed{w \neq m\pi} \Leftrightarrow w^2 \neq m^2 \pi^2$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} q_m'' + m^2 \pi^2 q_m(t) = \sin(\omega t) \\ q_m(0) = q'_m(0) = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad \left[\begin{array}{l} \sin(\omega t) \\ \sin(n\pi x) \end{array} \right] \text{ are linearly independent}$$

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

$$q_m^h'' + m^2 \pi^2 q_m^h(t) = 0 \quad r^2 + m^2 \pi^2 = 0 \Rightarrow r = \pm m\pi i \Rightarrow q_m^h(t) = C_m \cos(m\pi t) + D_m \sin(m\pi t)$$

$$q_m(t) \rightarrow q_m^h(t) = C_m \cos(m\pi t) + D_m \sin(m\pi t)$$

$$+ j \in \mathbb{N} \quad \text{and} \quad \int_0^T q_m^P(t) dt = 0$$

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

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

$$(x \in \mathbb{N}) \text{ and } (\exists) \quad q_m^P(t) = A \sin(\omega t) + B \cos(\omega t) \quad \text{and} \quad \int_0^T q_m^P(t) dt = 0$$

$$q_m^P''(t) = -A \omega^2 \sin(\omega t) - B \omega^2 \cos(\omega t)$$

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

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

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{if } \omega = 0 \\ B(-w^2 + m^2\pi^2) = 0 \Rightarrow B = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{if } \omega \neq 0 \\ A(-w^2 + m^2\pi^2) = ? \Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{m^2\pi^2 - w^2} \end{array}$$

$w^2 + m^2\pi^2 \neq 0$ since $w \neq 0$

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

$$q_m(t) = q_m^h(t) + q_m^P(t) = \underbrace{c_m \cos(m\pi t)}_{\text{if } \omega = 0} + \underbrace{d_m \sin(m\pi t)}_{\text{if } \omega \neq 0} + \underbrace{\frac{\sin(\omega t)}{m^2\pi^2 - w^2}}_{\text{if } \omega \neq 0}$$

$$\text{since } q_m(0) = q'_m(0) = 0$$

$$\text{and } m\pi \neq w \Rightarrow \boxed{m\pi \neq w}$$

$$q_m(0) = \boxed{c_m = 0} \quad q'_m(0) = m\pi d_m + \frac{w}{m^2\pi^2 - w^2} = 0$$

$$m\pi d_m = -\frac{w}{m^2\pi^2 - w^2} \quad \text{if } m\pi \neq 0$$

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

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

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} q''_n(t) + n^2\pi^2 q_n(t) = 0 \\ q_n(0) = q'_n(0) = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{if } n \neq m \\ n \neq m \end{array}$$

$$\text{consequently:}$$

$$\text{if } n \neq m \text{ then } q_n(t) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \boxed{q_n(t) = 0}$$

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

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

$$\text{if } \omega \neq w \text{ then } u^P = \boxed{u^P = 0}$$

$$W = m\tau \quad \leftarrow W^2 = m^2 \pi^2 \quad \tilde{\tau} \approx 80$$

$$u^P = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} q_n^P(t) \cdot \sin(n\pi x) \quad \text{mb. sin} \quad \Rightarrow \tilde{\tau} \approx 80 \text{ s}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} u_{tt}^P - u_{xx}^P = \sin(m\pi x) \sin(\omega t) \\ \text{u}_t^P(x_0) = u_t^P(0) = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad \text{or } (\pm \frac{1}{m\pi} \omega + \frac{1}{m\pi}) \quad (p) \quad \text{or } (\pm \frac{1}{m\pi}) \quad (p)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} u^P(0,t) = u^P(1,t) = 0 \quad \text{or } (0)^1 p = (0) \quad (p) \\ \text{u}_t^P(0,t) = u_t^P(1,t) = 0 \quad \text{or } (0)^1 p = (0) \quad (p) \end{array} \right.$$

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

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{or } \omega = 0 \\ n = m \end{array} \right\} \text{or } \omega = 0 \quad \text{or } \omega = 0 \quad \text{or } \omega = 0 \quad \text{or } \omega = 0$$

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

$$q_m^P = q_m^h + q_m^p \quad \text{for } q_m^h \text{ or } q_m^p$$

$$q_m^h = C_m \cos(m\pi t) + D_m \sin(m\pi t) \quad (\text{for } q_m^h \text{ or } q_m^p)$$

$$q_m^p = ?$$

$$q_m^p = A \cos(\omega t) + B \sin(\omega t) \quad \text{or } \omega = N$$

$$q_m^p = A \cos(\omega t) + B \sin(\omega t) \quad \text{or } \omega = N$$

$$q_m^p = A t \cos(m\pi t) + B t \sin(m\pi t) \quad \text{or } \omega = m\pi$$

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

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

$$B = \frac{1}{m^2 \pi^2} \quad A = 0 \quad \text{or } \omega = m\pi$$

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

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

$$\text{and } \vec{q} = q_m^0(0) \Rightarrow \Rightarrow \text{Imaginary part } c_m = 0$$

$$\text{then } q_0^0(0) = q_m^1(0) = m\pi d_m (\neq 0) \Rightarrow \cdot (+) d_m \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} = q_0^0$$

$$q_m(t) = \frac{t}{m^2\pi^2 n^2} \sin(m\pi t) = \frac{q_N}{x^2} - \frac{q_N}{z^2}$$

for $\vec{q}_n(t)$

$$\begin{cases} q_n''(t) + n^2\pi^2 q_n(t) = 0 & \omega = (\omega_N) \frac{q}{N} \neq m\omega_N \\ q_n(0) = q_n'(0) = 0 & \omega = (\omega_N) \frac{q}{N} = (\omega_0)^2 N \end{cases}$$

$$(q_n(0))^2 \cdot (x\pi n) \text{ and } = (x\pi n) q_n(t) \Rightarrow C_n \cos(n\pi t) + d_n \sin(n\pi t) \quad \frac{q}{N} \text{ and } \frac{q}{N}$$

then $n \neq m$: $q_n(0) = C_n \Rightarrow C_n = 0$

$$0 = q_n'(0) = n\pi d_n \Rightarrow d_n = 0$$

$$(\omega_N)^2 = (\omega_N)^2 \sum_{n=m}^{\infty} \frac{d_n^2}{n^2} \int_0^T$$

$$\therefore N = m \Rightarrow 2\pi j \frac{q}{m} \int_0^T u(x,t) = q \int_0^T$$

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

$$u^h = 0 \quad \frac{q}{m^2} p$$

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

now $N = m$ by $(\omega_N)^2$, which is very likely

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

Let's do some steps here
 $(\omega_N)^2 \approx (\omega_0)^2 = \frac{p^2}{m^2} + \frac{q^2}{m^2}$ ②

$(\omega_N)^2 \approx (\omega_0)^2 = \frac{p^2}{m^2} + \frac{q^2}{m^2}$ for $p \approx 0$

$(\omega_N)^2 \approx (\omega_0)^2 = \frac{q^2}{m^2}$ (very small p)

$$(\omega_N)^2 \approx (\omega_0)^2 = \frac{q^2}{m^2} + \frac{q^2}{m^2} = \frac{2q^2}{m^2} + \frac{q^2}{m^2}$$

from my notes

$$c = 0 \Rightarrow 0 = 2q^2/m^2$$

then we have $c = A$

$$\boxed{A = B} \quad \Rightarrow \quad A = \frac{1}{m^2} \cdot \frac{q^2}{m^2} = \frac{q^2}{m^4}$$

$$(\omega_N)^2 = \frac{q^2}{m^2} + \frac{q^2}{m^2} = \frac{2q^2}{m^2}$$

$$+ (\omega_N)^2 = (\omega_0)^2 + (\omega_0)^2 \approx \frac{q^2}{m^2} + \frac{q^2}{m^2} = \frac{2q^2}{m^2}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} u_{tt} + u_{xx} - c^2 u_{xx} = 0, \quad 0 \leq x \leq b, \quad t > 0 \\ u(x,0) = f(x), \quad 0 \leq x \leq b \\ u_t(x,0) = g(x), \quad 0 \leq x \leq b \end{array} \right. \quad (3)$$

$$u(x,t) = f(x) + \int_a^x g(x') dx' \quad a \leq x \leq b$$

$$u(a,t) = u_x(b,t) = 0; \quad t > 0$$

$$E(t) = \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b [u_{tt}^2 + c^2 u_{xx}^2] dx \quad \text{Definition of Energy}$$

$t > 0$ ורינט $E'(t) \leq 0$ רינט $E(t)$ כריכו (K)

נזכיר: מינימום פונקציית מינימום מוגדרת כפונקציית מינימום (ב)

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

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

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

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

$$\text{הוכיחו כי } c^2 u_{xx} = u_{tt} + u_{tt}$$

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

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

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

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

$$\text{if } u_x(b,t) = 0$$

$$\text{if } u(a,t) = 0 \quad \forall t > 0$$

$$\text{so solution: } \frac{u_t(a,0)}{x-b} \rightarrow N \quad \Rightarrow \quad E(t) =$$

$$\left[u_x \cdot u_t \right]_{x=a}^{x=b} = 0 \quad \text{if}$$

a) wenn $\partial_x u(b,t) = 0$, \exists $t > 0$

b) wenn $E'(t) = \int_a^b -u_t^2 dx$ und \exists $t > 0$ mit $u(a,t) = 0$

$\cdot E'(t) \leq 0$ für alle $t > 0$ folgt aus \exists $t > 0$

$$u_2 - u_1 = w \quad w = u_1 - u_2 \quad (\text{def})$$

falls $u_2 - u_1 \geq 0$ (aus $w \geq 0$) kann man so

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

$$w = u_{1tt} - u_{2tt} \quad \text{durch ausmultiplizieren}$$

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

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

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

also $w = 0$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} w_{tt} + w_{xx} - c^2 w_{xx} = 0 \\ w(x,0) = u_1(x,0) - u_2(x,0) = f(x) - f(x) = 0 \\ w_t(x,0) = u_{1t}(x,0) - u_{2t}(x,0) = g(x) - g(x) = 0 \\ w(a,t) = w_x(b,t) = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

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

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

: גזען סטטיסטיקס סטטיסטיקס

$$E(t) \quad \text{পরীক্ষা} \quad E'(t) \leq 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{এই ক্ষেত্রে } E(t) \text{ অসম্ভব।}$$

$w_t^2(x, 0) = 0$ পরীক্ষা $w_t(x, 0) = 0$ পরীক্ষা করে দেখো যে $w(x, 0) = 0$ পরীক্ষা করে দেখো যে $w_x(x, 0) = 0$ পরীক্ষা করে দেখো যে $w_x^2(x, 0) > 0$

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

-e γ (t) $E(t)$ \rightarrow γ \rightarrow $E(t) \leq 0$

(-i\omega_n - \epsilon) \text{ မှု} E(t) \text{ အေ ဒါရိခိုက်နောက် } \omega_n^2 \text{ ပေါ် } E(t) \text{ ။}

- $E(t) = 0$ - e von (b)) $E(t) \geq 0$; $E(t) \leq 0$ סע

$$w_t^2 + C^2 w_x^2 \geq 0 \quad \text{on } (-l, l) \cap N_{\epsilon/2} \quad \text{and} \quad E(t) = 0 \quad \text{on } (-l, l)$$

$w_t^2 + c^2 w_x^2 = 0 \Rightarrow w(x) = \text{const}$ [a, b] \Rightarrow w is the solution

$$w(x,t) = \text{const} \quad \Rightarrow \quad w_t(x,t) = w_x(x,t) = 0 \quad \forall t$$

מבחן: $w = 0$ מוכיח $w(x_0) = 0$ הוכיחו

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

$u = v + w$ כוונת ייצוג (פונקציית מילוי) של פתרון.

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

$$a = (0)X, \quad (0)X = (0)X$$

$$b = (0)X, \quad u \text{ לש פתרון}$$

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

$$v = u - w$$

$$v_t = u_t - w_t$$

$$w_t = 2t = \frac{x}{T}$$

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

$$a = (0)X, \quad (0)X$$

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

$$d + x = (x)X$$

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

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

$$a = (x)X, \quad (x)X$$

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

$$a = (0)X, \quad (0)X$$

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

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

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

$$a = (0)X, \quad (0)X = 0$$

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

$$a = (\pi)X, \quad (\pi)X$$

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

$$a = (\pi)X, \quad (\pi)X$$

ההכרזה מושג בפער. נשים פער שערך מושג $\frac{1}{2} \cdot \pi \cdot \pi = \frac{\pi^2}{2}$

$$V = V^h + V^p \Rightarrow \pi \cdot \pi \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\pi^2}{2}$$

$$V^h, \quad V^p$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} V_t^h - V_x^h = 0 \\ V^h(x, 0) = 3\pi \\ V^h(0, t) = V_x^h(\pi, t) = 0 \end{array} \right. , \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} V_t^p - V_x^p = (9t+31)\sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{2}\right) \\ V^p(x, 0) = 0 \\ V^p(0, t) = V_x^p(\pi, t) = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

to solve. in projection $V^p - |V^h|$ to solve. we get the PDE

use guess the ansatz: $x(t)$ we have $w(x) = N$

$$V^h(x, t) = X(x) \cdot T(t) \text{ right}$$

and the $\frac{X''}{X} = \frac{T'}{T} = -\lambda$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{X''}{X} = \frac{T'}{T} = -\lambda \\ X(0) = X'(\pi) = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

then we have

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{X''}{X} = -\lambda \\ X(0) = X'(\pi) = 0 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} X'' + \lambda X(x) = 0 \\ X(0) = X'(\pi) = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$V^h(x, t) = X(x) \cdot T(t) = 0$$

$$X(0) = 0$$

$$V^h(x, t) = X'(x) \cdot T(t) = 0$$

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

hence we have W .

$$W - N = V$$

$$XX - XX = XX V$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} X'' + \lambda X(x) = 0 \\ X(0) = X'(\pi) = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} W - N = V \\ XX - XX = XX V \end{array} \right.$$

$$(W - N) X'' + \lambda X(x) = 0 \Rightarrow X'' = \frac{W - N}{\lambda} = \frac{V}{\lambda} = V$$

$$b_0 = 0 \Leftarrow X(0) = b_0, \quad X(x) = a_0 x + b_0$$

$$X'(x) = a_0, \quad X'(\pi) = a_0 \Rightarrow a_0 = 0 \Rightarrow a_0 = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{X''}{\lambda} \right) \text{ is } (18+18) \cdot \text{Kil. } G - \lambda < 0$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} X'' + \lambda X(x) = 0 \\ X(0) = X'(\pi) = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$0 = (0, \pi), \quad V = (0, 0) \text{ V}$$

$$\lambda^2 + \lambda = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = 0, -1 \quad X(x) = C_1 \cos(\sqrt{\lambda} x) + C_2 \sin(\sqrt{\lambda} x)$$

then:

$$0 = X(0) = C_1$$

$$(0, \pi) \text{ is } (18+18) = V - V$$

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

$$0 = (0, \pi) V = (C_2 \sqrt{\lambda}) \cos(\sqrt{\lambda} \pi)$$

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

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

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

$$\lambda_n = \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2, \quad x_n(x) = c_n \sin\left(\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)x\right)$$

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

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

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

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

:= סטראט. קיון ר' 3)

$$V^h(x_1) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} B_n \sin((n+\frac{1}{2})x) = 3\pi$$

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

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

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

$$V^h = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{6}{n+\frac{1}{2}} e^{-(n+\frac{1}{2})^2 t} - 8m((n+\frac{1}{2})x)$$

$$V^P(x,t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} q_n(t) \cdot \sin((n+\frac{1}{2})x) : V^P \quad (3N) \rightarrow \infty$$

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

$$V_X^P(\bar{\pi}, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n + \frac{1}{2}) q_n(t) \cdot \cos((n + \frac{1}{2})\pi) = 0 \checkmark$$

$$V_t^P - V_{xx}^P = (9t+31) \sin\left(\frac{3x}{2}\right)$$

$$V_t^P - V_{xx}^P = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} [q_n'(t) + (n+\frac{1}{2})q_n(t)] S_m((n+\frac{1}{2})x) = (9t+31) S_m(\frac{3x}{2})$$

$$(x(n+k))^2 = q_n^2 + (n+k)^2 q_n^2 = 0 \quad (\text{This part is wrong})$$

$$h=1, \quad q_1'(t) + \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 q_1 = 9t+31 \quad \text{at } (\frac{1}{2}+N) \Rightarrow \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}+N}$$

$$q_1'(t) + \frac{g \cdot q_1(t)}{4} = 3t^2 + 3t - ((t), T) \text{ auf}$$

$$\text{הנימוקים שבסעיפים } 1 \text{ ו-2 מושגים בפונקציית } q_1(t) = q_1^L + q_1^R.$$

$$q_1^h(t) + \frac{g}{(X(\frac{1}{3}+q))} q_1^h(t) \stackrel{s}{\rightarrow} 0 \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty$$

$$q_{h_1}(t) = c e^{-\frac{g}{q}t}$$

(E51) ~~et~~ ^{et} ~~et~~ ^{et} ~~et~~ ^{et}

$$q_1^P + \frac{q}{4} q_{18}^P = g t + 31$$

$$q^P(t) = At + B$$

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

$$(1-a) \frac{d}{dt} = -\frac{g+x}{x} \left| \begin{array}{l} A + \frac{9}{4}At + \frac{9}{4}B = gt + 31 \quad (3) \\ \text{and} \end{array} \right. \quad (2) =$$

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

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

$$g_1^P(t) = 4t + 1/2 \quad : \quad (x(\frac{1}{2} + \theta))_{\theta \in \mathbb{R}} \cdot (t) \downarrow_{n=0}^{\infty} = (+x)^q \quad B = 12$$

$$q_1(t) = q_1^1(t) + q_1^2(t) \quad q_1^1(t) = Ce^{-\frac{9}{4}t} + 4t + 12$$

$$V^P(x, 0) = 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} q_n(0) \cdot S_m(n+1)x^n = (x, 0)^q V$$

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

$$\text{from the graph } q_1(0) = 0 \Rightarrow q_1(0) = 12 + C = 0 \Rightarrow C = -12$$

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

$$178 \quad n \neq 1 \quad q_n' + (n+\frac{1}{2})^2 q_n(t) = 0$$

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

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

$$\therefore n \neq 1 \quad \text{so} \quad q_n(t) = 0$$

$n=1 \rightarrow$ prove since \sin is $\pi/2$. etc. $V^P(x,t) \sim \sin$

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

$$V = V^h + V^P$$

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

$$u = V + w$$

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

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} u_t - u_{xx} + \alpha u = 0, \quad 0 \leq x \leq \pi, \quad t > 0 \\ u(0, t) = u(\pi, t) = 0 \\ u(x, 0) = X(\pi - x) \end{array} \right.$$

Initial condition: $u(x, 0) = X(\pi - x)$

Boundary conditions: $u(0, t) = 0$, $u(\pi, t) = 0$

$$u(x, t) = X(x) \cdot T(t)$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\ln T_n(t) = -(n^2 + \alpha)t + C_n$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$(2k-1)^2 + \alpha > 0$$

רלוֹגְגָגִים גַּם

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

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

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

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

רלוֹגְגָגִים רלוֹגְגָגִים בְּאֵלֶּן הַיְלָדָה אֲמִינָה וְעַמְּנָה 6

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

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

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

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

$$\text{רלוֹגְגָגִים, } t-1 \mid x \quad \text{בכדי } u(x,t) \leq v(x,t)$$

$$\text{רלוֹגְגָגִים, } w = v - u \quad \text{רלוֹגְגָגִים}$$

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

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

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

רלוֹגְגָגִים רלוֹגְגָגִים רלוֹגְגָגִים רלוֹגְגָגִים רלוֹגְגָגִים רלוֹגְגָגִים רלוֹגְגָגִים רלוֹגְגָגִים

רלוֹגְגָגִים רלוֹגְגָגִים רלוֹגְגָגִים רלוֹגְגָגִים רלוֹגְגָגִים רלוֹגְגָגִים רלוֹגְגָגִים רלוֹגְגָגִים

$$\text{רלוֹגְגָגִים } t-1 \mid x \quad \text{בכדי } w > 0 \quad - \quad \text{רלוֹגְגָגִים } w = v - u$$

$$\text{רלוֹגְגָגִים } t-1 \mid x \quad \text{בכדי } u \leq v \quad \Leftarrow$$