THMEINSEIS MADHMATOS

MEPIKES DIAPOPIKES EXISDSEIS

Aud. ETOS 2011-2012

Tu gormiplas

PAROYNALH EYTENIAL

1. Easuw

AXIMMEAS PEPTINAS

HPAKNEID KEPHPHE

20% acricus 30% aprobos 50% redivo

library nu (Walter Strauss

An Introduction to Partial Differetral Equations).

#### Mepikes Siagopines Ediciones

· ψερική παράγωγος -> Εχουμε να κάνουμε με ευναρτήσεις πολλών μεταβλητών.

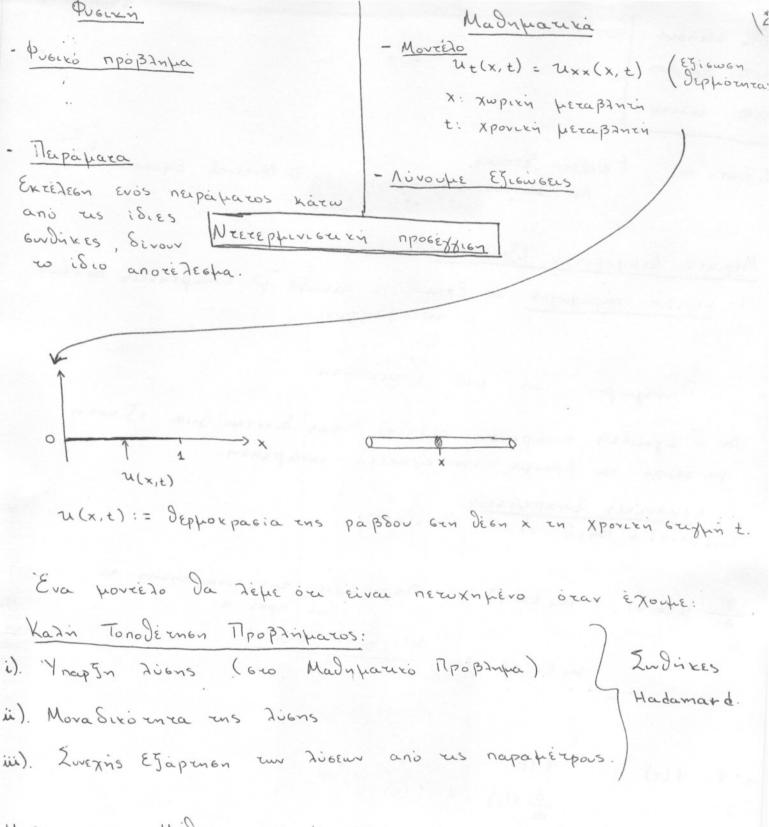
Mapayuyos -> pra peraBinin

Av n ågrusen sovåpensn u(x,y), pas Sivera pra efisusn pe seono va ppoipe unv ågrusen sovåpensn.

Approvises Europenses: Uxx (x,y) + Uyy (x,y) = 0. (x,y) = 0

 $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} u(x,y) := u_x(x,y) := u_x(x,y) := u_x(x,y) := u_x(x,y) = \lim_{N\to\infty} u(x,y) = u_x(x,y)$ 

•  $\dot{\tau} = \dot{\tau}(t)$   $\frac{d}{dt}\dot{\tau}(t)$   $\dot{\dot{\gamma}}\dot{\dot{\tau}}(t)$ 

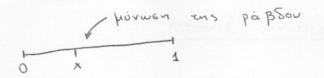


Medern vou Mainpariroi Morce dou.

Ut = UXX EJiowen Dephormas

Utt: Uzx Egiewen Kiparus (naddoprens xopsis).

ille = Uxx Egiowan Schrödinger.



onore onora si nore pera Bozin povo ano ra arpa fino poite va Exorte.

Aprocepio

1550

u(x,t)

Ap. Sephoxpacia uns paßou. (apxixès curdires vou npoßzintiaros). Inopiarin onlinen wou npoBzinhaws

26(x) = T1X.

Mand. Moviedo

$$u_t(x,t) = Ku_{xx}(x,t)$$

- NapaBodiri ESiewen ut(x,t)=Kuxx(x,t) . 0 < x < 1, +>0., x>0

Apxires Empires (A. E) u(x,0) = no(x)

( Tepy payoutre in

Zuvopiares Zuvdires (2.2)  $u(0,t) = h_1(t)$   $u(1,t) = h_2(t)$ 

Dirichler Europeanies Europies

 $u_{x}(0,t) = h_{x}(t)$   $u_{x}(1,t) = h_{x}(t)$ 

Neumann Zwopiakes Sudikes

( Reprépagoupe un lezion)

 $\begin{cases} u_{x}(1,t) + k \cdot u(1,t) = h_{2}(t) \\ u_{x}(0,t) - k \cdot u(0,t) = h_{1}(t) \end{cases}$ 

Robin Imopiaries Indien

( gp. 600 Svacpios).

Acoparantico Apopanha

0 = k. uxx(x) 0 < x < 1

> EZZENTURN ESIGNEM

22: { u(o,t)=0

2(0)=0

u(1)=1

Στάσιτο Πρόβλημα του χρονο εξαρτώμενου.

#### · Klasikin Nien

 $D^{2,1}$  (  $(0,1) \times (0,+\infty)$ )  $\cap C((0,1) \times [0,+\infty)) \cap C([0,1] \times (0,+\infty))$ u(x,t): ws nos en 17 peraBluri 2 40pès napay. ws nos un 2" perazzanin 1 40pa napay.

> x"(t) =0 , t>0

XED2 (O,to) n C1 ([O,to))

 $\chi(0) = \chi_0, \quad \chi'(0) = \chi_1$ 

 $\chi'(t) = C_1 \leftarrow (\chi(t) - C_1 t)' = 0 = \chi(t) = C_1 t + C_2 , t > 0$ 

x(0)=c2 => x e [0,+w)

7('lo)= (, => x' & C[0,+00) <=> x & ('[0,+00).

```
Mepikes Diagopikes E Juin Gers 1ms zagns
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Éficomen nou Repropage un D.E

F(x, 
$$u(x)$$
,  $u_x(x)$ ,  $u_y(x)$ ,  $u_z(x)$ ) = 0  
Sodica agragement  $\nabla u(x)$   
Sovapenent  $\nabla u(x)$ 

$$\nabla u(x) = (u_x(x), u_y(x), u_z(x)), x \in \mathbb{R}^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$Du(x)$$

2" ragns F(x, u(x), Vu(x), Du(x))

nivaxas

uxx(x), uyy(x), uzz(x)

uxy(x), uxz(x), uyz(x)

uyx(x), uzx(x), uzy(x).

$$x \in \mathbb{R}^{n} \quad \boxed{D^{2}u = \left(u_{x_{i}x_{j}}(x)\right)_{i,j=1}^{n}}$$

$$u_{\mathbf{x}_{i}} \mathbf{x}_{j} \left( \mathbf{x} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{x}_{j}} \left( \frac{\partial \mathbf{x}_{i}}{\partial \mathbf{x}_{i}} \right)$$

$$u_{\mathbf{x}_{j}\mathbf{x}_{i}}(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{\mathbf{J}}{\mathbf{J}\mathbf{x}_{i}}\left(\frac{\mathbf{J}\mathbf{u}}{\mathbf{J}\mathbf{x}_{j}}\right)$$

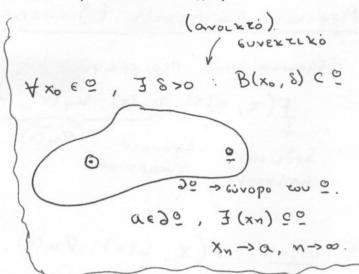
napázwyo. (u ∈ C²(º))

Vu = Δu = uxx(x) + uyy(x) + uzz(x) X = (x, y, 2). MandaGLavin (Laplace)

H no andri pepieri Stagopieri EJiewen: ux(x,y) =0.

X=(x, y)

Znecien va predei n u: 0 -> IR, onou 0 xwpio ER2.



Torasn

Av  $0 \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3$ , 0 avoikto, envertito kai  $u: 0 \to \mathbb{R}$ Evai napayuyiethin ws noos the nowith herablinin kai  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(x,y)=0$ ,  $\forall (x,y) \in 0$  tote:

3 n(x,y) = n(x0,y), A(x,y) eg

AniSugn

u(x, yo) - u(xo, yo) =

Siacenta x, xo

[x, xo] x [40] ce/

 $= (x - x_0) \frac{3x}{9} x(2, x_0) = 0$ 

=> u(x, yo) = u(xo, yo).

 $\frac{1}{4} \underbrace{\mu \epsilon \alpha \beta \lambda n \epsilon \dot{n}}_{1: (\alpha, \beta) \rightarrow R}$   $f'(t) = 0, t \epsilon (\alpha, \beta)$ 

=> f(t)=f(to), Yte(a,B)
to e(a,B)

 $\frac{O.M.7}{35} \in (t, t_0)$ :  $f(t) - f(t_0) = (t - t_0)f'(t_0)$ 

Toze  $u(x,y) = u(x_0,y)$ .

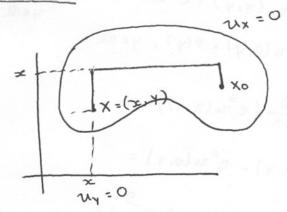
H u Eivai napazwyieifin ws npos inv npwin perablinin.

#### Tpora67

· EGrw OSR avoirto, Gurerrico kar u: 0 -> PR napagwyierfin xan palista Vu(x, y) =0.

Ar (xo, yo) & , da lexier u(x, y) = u(xo, yo), + (x, y) & ...

#### Anoseign



Xpner ponorio to perovos ou av @ avoixes, overaro rote fra made 2 enpeia TOU unapper nodu purieri opation pe nacupies napadantes zwo ajover ; n onoia ousier la suo enpeia.

· EGZW 9 . (X,Y) 69 , (XO,Y) 69 => [X,Xo] x {Y} 69.

 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(x,y) = 0 \Rightarrow u(x,y) = u(0,y) = f(y), \quad (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^{2}.$ 

 $\frac{\Pi_{poβλημα}}{E_{6τω}}$   $u: R \times [0, +ω) \longrightarrow R$ , ωνεχής στο  $R \times [0, +ω)$ , παραγωγίσιτης στο  $1 R \times (0, +ω) \longrightarrow 1 R$ .

BPEITE TON U pla TON OROia

Ux (x, y) + uy (x, y) =0 , xER, Y>0

u(x,0) = f(x), x e R.

onou ft eivar Sodeica opadin ouvapenen. (R→R)

3u (x) = 0

$$\begin{cases} e^{x}u_{x}(x,y) + e^{x}u(x,y) = 0, & x>0 \\ u(0,y) = f(y), & y \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (e^{x}u(x,y)) = 0$$

$$e^{x}u(x,y) - e^{x}u(0,y) = 0$$

$$= (x-0)\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (e^{x}u(5,y)) = 0$$

$$= e^{x}u(x,y) = u(0,y)$$

$$= e^{x}u(x,y) = u(0,y)$$

$$= e^{x}u(x,y) = e^{x}f(y), & x \in [0,+\infty) \\ y \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$u_{x}(x,y) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{u(x,y) - u(x,y)}{y}$$

= Vue,
= au.

$$\begin{array}{c}
\lambda_{t}(x,t) + \lambda_{x}(x,t) = 0 \\
\hline
\lambda_{t}(x,t) + \lambda_{x}(x,t$$

$$u_{t}(x,t)=0 \Rightarrow u(x,t)=u(x,0)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(x,t)=0 \quad \partial .M.T$$

$$u(x,t)-u(x,0)$$

$$=(t-0).u_{t}(x,5)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(x,t)=0 \Rightarrow u(x,t)=u(0,t)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial v}(x,t) = \sqrt{u}(x,t) \cdot v = (u_x(x,t), u_t(x,t)) \cdot (\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (u_x(x,t) + u_t(x,t)) = 0.$$

εξαρτάταν απ'όλες αυτές τις παρά λληλες ευθείες. (t-x).

Azzagin sustinparos surlvur. Ersagoupe 3=t-x

Déroupe u(x,t) = U(3, y).

Kavovas ans alusibas:

$$u_{t}(x,t) = \frac{\partial U}{\partial J} \cdot \frac{\partial J}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial \eta} \cdot \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial t}$$

$$= U_{5}(5,\eta) + U_{\eta}(5,\eta)$$
avaisanixa,  $u_{x}(x,t) = \frac{\partial U}{\partial 5} \cdot \frac{\partial J}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial \eta} \cdot \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x}$ 

$$= - U_{5}(5,\eta) + U_{\eta}(5,\eta)$$

ue + ux = 0 (=> Ug + Un - Ug + Un = 0 OTIOTE,

2 Un (5, y) =0

(=> \frac{\partial U}{\partial \gamma} (\frac{7}{5}, \gamma) = 0 \quad \text{Ser Egaptatal and the herabancia N.

=> U(5,7) = U(5,0).

Enopierus, u(x,t)= U(5, y)= U(5,0) = f(5)= f(t-x).

# Milolos zwo Xaparenpier kiny:

ut (x,t) + ux(x,t)=0 , x EIR , t>0 u (x,0) = f(x)

Mpo Banta apxition

Zwixos:

(x(0), t(0))= (x1,0) (x(s), t(s)) = (xo, to)

O προεδιορισμός της καμπύλης

da fiver pe rézoro apono

were av napaguji soupe en hien kara finkos ens

Kapnilus, wire o

unodograpios da Eivar

rézoros vocre va prépéran

TM D.E.

Kapnilm 600 Eninebo.

(x(s), t(s)), sell mapaterpos

(X(+,s), Y(+,s))

tis EIR napaperpor.

Enipareia.

$$x'(s)=1$$
,  $s \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $x(s)=x_1$   $= x_2$ 

$$x'(s)=1$$
,  $s \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $t(o)=0$ 
 $t'(s)=1$ ,  $s \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $t(o)=0$ 

Tote opus ds u(x(s), t(s)) = ux·1 + ut·1 = 0 , s>0 u(x(s), t(s)) = u(x(0), t(0)) u(s+x1, s) = u(x1,0) = f(x1). u(s+xx, s) = f(xx)  $x(s) = x_0$   $x(s) = x_0$  x(su(xo, to) = f(xo-to) 8n2a8n u(x,t) = f(x-t). ut(x,t) + 2xux(x,t) = x + u(x,t), x e 12 t>0 MpoBanha u(x,0)=1+x2 (x(5), t(5)) 1 po Bznha apxivinv la epaphosorpe en pédoso eur Xaparen procesion. d (u(x(s), t(s))) = ux·x'(s) + ut·t'(s)  $\begin{array}{c|c}
-2s \\
e \times '(s) = e^{2s} 2 \times (s) = 0 \\
\hline
e \times (s) = s + t(0) \\
\chi(0) = \chi_1
\end{array}$ x'(s) = 2x(s) t'(s) = 1  $\frac{d}{ds} \left( e^{\frac{25}{3}} x(s) \right) = 0$   $x(s) = x_1$   $x(s) = x_2$   $x(s) = x_3$   $x(s) = x_4$   $x(s) = x_4$   $x(s) = x_4$   $x(s) = x_4$ 

t(s) = 5

roce, 
$$\frac{d}{ds} u(x(s), t(s)) = u_x \cdot x' + u_t \cdot t'$$

$$6(s) = u(x(s), t(s)) = > 6'(s) = x_1e^{2s} + 6(s).$$
  
 $6(o) = u(x(o), t(o))$   
 $= u(x_1, o)$ 

$$6'(5) - 6(5) = x_1 \cdot e^{25}$$
 |  $e^{-5} \cdot 6'(5) - e^{-5} \cdot 6(5) = x_1 \cdot e^{5}$  |  $c = 5$ 

$$(e^{-5}, 6(5))' = x_1 e^{5}$$
 $(e^{-5}, 6(5) - x_1 e^{5})' = 0$ 
 $(e^{-5}, 6(5) - x_1 e^{5})' = 0$ 

$$e^{-5}e(s) - x_1e^{5} = e^{-6}e(s) - x_1e^{5}$$
 $e^{-5}e(s) - x_1e^{5} = e^{-6}e(s) - x_1e^{5}$ 
 $e^{-5}e(s) - x_1e^{5} = e^{-6}e(s) - x_1e^{5}$ 
 $e^{-5}e(s) - x_1e^{5} = x_1e^{5} + (1-x_1+x_1^2)e^{5}$ 
 $e^{-5}e(s) - x_1e^{5} = x_1e^{5} + (1-x_1+x_1^2)e^{5}$ 

$$u(x,e^{2s},s) = x_1e^{2s} + (1-x_1+x_1^2)e^{s}$$

$$x_0 = x_1 e^{2s}$$
 |  $x_1 = x_0 e^{2t_0}$ 

$$u(x_0, t_0) = x_0 e^{-2t_0} e^{2t_0} + (1 - x_0 e^{2t_0} + x_0 e^{-4t_0}) e^{t_0}$$

$$u(x_0, t_0) = x_0 + e^{t_0} (1 - x_0 e^{-2t_0} + x_0^2 e^{-4t_0})$$

$$u(x,t) = x + e^{t} (1 - x \cdot e^{2t} + x^{2} \cdot e^{4t})$$
,  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $t > 0$ .

$$a(t,x,u)ux + \beta(t,x,u).ut = \beta(t,x,u)$$
=>  $F(t,x,u,ux,ut) = 0$ 

Mpo Banka

Na λυθεί το Π.Α.Τ ut + ux = 1+(x-t)2 u2, x εIR, t>0 u(x,0) = 1, XER.

AposSiopiJoupe env kapiniza êtsi wiste:

$$\chi'(s) = 1$$
  
 $\chi'(s) = 1$   
 $\chi(s) = 5 + x_1$   
 $\chi(s) = 5 + x_1$   
 $\chi(s) = x_1$   
 $\chi(s) = x_2$   
 $\chi(s) = x_1$   
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 $\chi(s) = x_2$   
 $\chi(s) = x_2$ 

Tore la Exoupe:

$$G'(s) = \frac{2(s+x_1)}{1+(s+x_1-s)^2} G^2(s), s>0$$

$$G(0) = \chi(x(0), +(0)) = \chi(x,0) = 1$$

$$6(0) = \sqrt{(x + x_1)}$$

$$\frac{1}{6(5)} - \frac{5^2}{1+x_1^2} - \frac{2x_15}{1+x_1^2} = -\frac{1}{1} <=> \frac{4}{6(5)} = 1 - \frac{5^2}{1+x_1^2} - \frac{2x_15}{1+x_1^2}$$

$$6(5) = \frac{1}{1-\frac{5^2}{1+x_1^2} - \frac{2x_15}{1+x_1^2}}$$

$$\chi(S_{4\times1}, S) = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{S^2}{1 + x_1^2} - \frac{2x_1S}{1 + x_1^2}}$$

$$S+x_1=x$$

$$S=t$$
 $X_1=x-t$ 

$$S=t$$

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

$$u(x,t) = \frac{1+(x-t)^2}{1+x^2-4tx+2t^2} = \frac{1+(x-t)^2}{1+x^2-4tx+(2t)^2-(2t)^2+2t^2}$$

$$= \frac{1 + (x-t)^2}{1 + (x-2t)^2 - 2t^2}$$

$$= \frac{1 + (x-t)^{2}}{1 + (x-2t)^{2} - 2t^{2}}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}, \quad 0 \le t < \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$(x-2t)^{2} = 2t^{2} - 1$$

$$t^{2} = \frac{1}{2} = 2t^{2} - 1$$

Na Julii to M.A.T.

$$a(x,t,u).u_{t} + \beta(x,t,u).u_{x} = y(x,t,u)$$
  
 $F(x,t,u,u_{x},u_{t})=0$ 

M. D. E LMS ragns

Ecru (x(s), t(s)) y xapakenpicurin kapinin

$$t'(s) = 1$$
,  $s > 0$   
 $t'(s) = 1$ ,  $s > 0$   
 $t'(s) = 1$   
 $t'(s) = 0$   
 $t'(s) = 0$ 

Apa 
$$u(x(s), t(s)) = u(\frac{x_1}{2}(1+e^{-s}), s) = \frac{-x_1e^{-s}}{2} (=> \frac{x_1}{2}(1+e^{-s}) = x_0)$$

$$(=> x_1 = \frac{2x_0}{1+e^{-s}})$$

$$t_0 = s$$

$$t_0 = s$$

$$u(x_0, t_0) = \frac{-\frac{\chi_{x_0}}{1+e^{-t_0}} \cdot e^{-t_0}}{\chi}$$

$$(=> u(x_0, t_0) = -\frac{x_0 \cdot e^{-t_0}}{1+e^{-t_0}} = -\frac{x_0}{1+e^{-t_0}}$$

$$apa \quad u(x,t) = -\frac{\chi}{1+e^{-t_0}}, \quad \chi \in \mathbb{R}, \quad t > 0.$$

$$\int_{0}^{5} (e^{5} \cdot 6(5))^{3} d5 = \int_{0}^{5} 0 d5 \iff [e^{5} \cdot 6(5)]_{0}^{5} = [c]_{0}^{5} = 0 \iff e^{5} \cdot 6(5) = e^{5} \cdot 6(0) = -\frac{x_{1}}{2}.$$

$$(=>6(5) = -\frac{x_{1} \cdot e^{-5}}{2}.$$

$$\frac{d}{ds} \left( u(x(s), t(s)) \right) = u_{x} \cdot x' + u_{t} \cdot t' \cdot \mathcal{E}_{6\tau u} \quad \epsilon(s) = u(x(s), t(s)) \quad \text{ rive} \\ \epsilon'(s) = u_{x} \cdot x' + u_{t} \cdot t' = -u(x(s), t(s)) = -\epsilon(s) \cdot ku \quad \epsilon(o) = u(x_{s}, o) = \frac{x_{s}}{2}$$

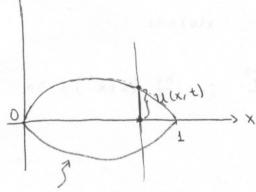
$$6(s) + 6(s) = 0$$
, s>0  $(e^{2}, 6(s))' = 0$   $(6(s) = -\frac{x_1}{2})' = 0$   $(6(s) = -\frac{x_1}{2})' = 0$ 

$$\int_{0}^{S} x'(s) ds = \int_{0}^{S} -\frac{e^{5} x_{L}}{2} ds \quad (=) \left[ \chi(s) \right]_{0}^{S} = \frac{\chi_{L}}{2} \int_{0}^{S} \left( e^{-5} \right)' ds \quad (=) \quad \chi(s) - \chi(s) = \frac{\chi_{L}}{2} \left[ e^{-5} \right]_{0}^{S}$$

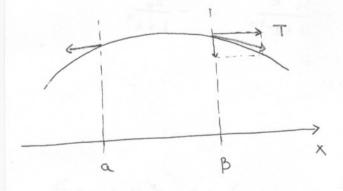
$$(=) \quad \chi(s) - \chi_{L} = \frac{\chi_{L}}{2} \left( e^{-5} - L \right) \quad (=) \quad \chi(s) = \frac{\chi_{L}}{2} \left( 1 + e^{-5} \right).$$

Στο γενικό πρόβλημα:

#### Maddohenn xopón



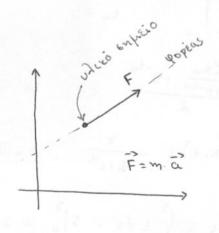
Apxikin DEGN Xopsins



Ezionen Dephoeneas
(Ut = K. Uxx, K>0).

6(5) = 2 (x(5), t(5))

Znavitevo Tou ppierera n Xopsin en xporrein sustin t.



$$T(\beta,t)\cdot\sin\theta(\beta,t)-T(\alpha,t)\sin\theta(\alpha,t)$$

$$T(\beta,t)\cdot\cos\theta(\beta,t)-T(\alpha,t)\cos\theta(\alpha,t)=0 \iff \frac{d}{dx}\left(T(x,t)\cdot\cos\theta(x,t)\right)=0$$

$$m = \int_{a}^{\beta} p(x,t) dx = p$$

haja

nukvornza

$$\frac{\int_{a}^{\beta} p(x,t) \cdot u(x,t) dx}{\int_{a}^{\beta} p(x,t) dt} =$$

$$\frac{\int_{a}^{\beta} p(x,t) \cdot u(x,t) dx}{\int_{a}^{\beta} p(x,t) dt} = \frac{\int_{a}^{\beta} p(x,t) dx}{\int_{a}^{\beta} p(x,t) dx} = \frac{\int$$

paywyiJw 2 gopis: 
$$y = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \left( \frac{\int_a^\beta u(x,t) dx}{\beta - a} \right) \left( \frac{\ddot{F}}{F} = m \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{3} \sin \theta(\beta, t) - T(\alpha, t) \sin \theta(\alpha, t) = \frac{3^2}{3t^2} \left( P_0 \int_0^{\beta} u(x, t) dt \right) = P_0$$

$$g(5) = p_0 u_{tt}(5,t) - \frac{\partial}{\partial 5} (T(5,t) \cdot sin \theta(5,t))$$

. The napayora SEVERY GURAPENGY.

$$) = \frac{3}{3x} \left( T_{(x,t)} \cdot \sin \theta_{(x,t)} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \times 1 + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{T(x_1 + 1)}{\sqrt{1 + 2x_2}} \right) \cdot 2 \times 1$$

$$\frac{T(x,t)}{+u_x^2(x,t)} \cdot u_{xx}(x,t) = 0$$

Av 
$$f: [a, \beta] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$
,  $f$  60  
600 xo, vote  $F(x) = \int_{a}^{x} f(x) dx$   
Eivar mapa gwyierfor  
600 xo he  $F'(x_0) = f(x_0)$ 

$$\frac{du(x,t)}{dx} = tan \theta(x,t)$$

$$= sin \theta = \frac{tan \theta}{\sqrt{1 + tan^2 \theta}} = \frac{11x}{\sqrt{1 + ux^2}}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \tan^2 \theta}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + u_x^2}}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left( T(x,t) \cdot \cos \theta(x,t) \right) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow d \left( T(x,t) \cdot \cos \theta(x,t) \right)$$

Apa Utt (x,t) = c2. Uxx(x,t), xe[0,1], t>0

YnepBodueri Egioney

Iuropianies Iurdines (2.2)

u(0,t)=0, t>0

u(1,t)=0, t>,0

Aprices Eurgines (A.E)

 $u(x,0) = u_0(x)$ 

Δυο πωρικές μεταβλητές

Ut = K. (Uxx + Uyy)

 $u_t(x_0,0) = 0$  ,  $x \in [0,1]$ 

Ut = k. Uxx : Eziewen Siasoens uns Sepho uneas

Ellena en

Du=0 TEXEGENS Laplace

Apporties  $u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0$ ,  $(x,y) \in 2$ 

Imaprisers (0) + Imprarès Indires

Tasivopenen gas ragens

Duo peraphyriv

a(x,y). uxx + 2B(x,y). uxy + y(x,y). uyy + 8(x,y). ux + E(x,y). uy + J(x,y). u = f.

kn opogenis prappirin Egionen.

n=n(x,4)

Karonikin Mopies (pòro coniva)

I). 
$$U_{55} + U_{77} + A_1U_5 + A_2U_7 + A_3U = A_4$$
 (E) Length voi vinou).

orav  $\Delta = (28)^2 - 4A\Gamma = 4(B^2 - A\Gamma) < 0$ 

( YnepBoderoi rinou)

(Mapapodiroi Tinou).

Mpo Banka

Na Bredei n Jerien 2000 noo npoBzniharos 4 uxx - 12 uxy + 9 uyy + uy =0 , x,y eiR.

1=4(62-49)=0

$$u(x,y) = U(5,y) \Rightarrow u_x(x,y) = \frac{\partial U}{\partial 5} \frac{\partial 5}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} \frac{\partial x}{\partial x}$$

$$u_{xy}(x,y) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(U_3 \cdot \overline{\zeta}_x + U_{\eta}, \eta_x)$$

Wxx = ...

Way = . - -

$$\frac{1}{3} = \alpha x + \beta y$$

kar 
$$8ay + 18\beta\delta - 12(a\delta + \beta\gamma) = 0$$
  
 $8ay + 18\beta\delta - 12a\delta - 12\beta\gamma = 0$   
 $8a^{\frac{3}{2}}\delta + 18\beta\delta - 12a\delta - 12\beta^{\frac{3}{2}}\delta = 0$   
 $8a^{\frac{3}{2}}\delta + 18\beta\delta - 12a\delta - 18\beta\delta = 0$   $\checkmark$ 

Encléjoure B=0: 42 Uss + 8Un =0.

yea a=1 xan 8=-4

Kazadnjorpe ou Un = Ugs. Mapa Bodicin £5,600 67.

\_ U35 + y Unn + ... 100

U35 - . Un = AU+B 10-0

Usn - Unn + ---720

Uzn + 1 2 - 2 2 35

unsevi Jospe 60 2 E 2 E 6 2 E 5

Utt = C2 Uxx , C>O Kuparin Egionen Esiemen unepposition zinou

D=402 >0 P= ±C. Utt - c2 Uxx = 0 onote = + c ero karvoipro ciernha la civar: x = + c +. N24 =0

5 = x - ct 7= x + ct.

$$u(x,t) = U(5,n)$$

$$5 = x - ct$$

$$y = x + ct$$

$$1 = x + ct$$

$$x = 0$$

$$1 = c^{2} U_{55} - c^{2} U_{77} - 2c^{2} U_{57}$$

$$1 = x + ct$$

$$1 = x$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial n} \left( U_{5}(5,n) \right) = 0 = 0 \quad \text{(5)} \quad U_{5}(5,n) = f(5)$$

$$(=) \frac{\partial}{\partial 5} \left( U(5,n) - \int_{0}^{5} f(t) dt \right) = 0$$

$$V(5,n) - F(5) = \phi(n)$$

U(5, n) = F(5)+ p(n).

Enopierus, 
$$u(x,t)=U(3,n)=F(3)+\phi(n)$$

$$=F(x-ct)+\phi(x+ct).$$

```
MpoBanha
   Na Bpedei n lien uns kupariens egiewens utt-carin xer, t
      u(x,0) = f(x), x ∈ R
       ut(x,ol=g(x), x EIR
    H lien Exer en popen u(x,t)= F(x-ct)+ G(x+ct).
    Ο προεδιοριεμός του Ε, α θα γίνει ώρεε το πρόβλημα να
       ar édaverar us apxikés oudri kes.
  u ∈ D ( (R× (0,+∞)) ∩ C ( (R× (0,+∞))
      x, t 2 yopés x anda ouverts
napayugiothes t: cuveri napayugo
  Apoi n re C (IRX [0,+60]) repense line u(x,t) = u(x,0)
                                      lim (F(x-ct) + G(x+ct)) = f(x)
                                            F(x)+ G(x) = &(x), x & 12.
   Ut(x,t) = - cF'(x-ct) + c G'(x+ct) , t>0.
           lim ut (x,t) = ut (x,0) = g(x)
             -c F'(x) + c G'(x) = g(x), x EIR.
                                g & C(IR)
F(x) + G(x) = 7(x) , x EIR
F'(x) + C G'(x) = g(x) , x el.
    \frac{d}{dx}\left(-cF(x)+cG(x)\right)=g(x)=\frac{d}{dx}\left(\int_{0}^{x}g(t)dt\right).
        (=) \frac{d}{dx} \left( -cF(x) + cG(x) - \int_0^x g(s)ds \right) = 6 = > -cF(x) + cG(x) + \int_0^x g(s)ds
```

$$F(x) + G(x) = f(x), x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$-F(x) + G(x) = \frac{1}{c} \int_0^x g(s) ds + \frac{x}{c}, x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$(=>)$$

$$G(x) = \frac{1}{2} f(x) + \frac{1}{2c} \int_{0}^{x} g(s) ds + \frac{x}{2c}$$

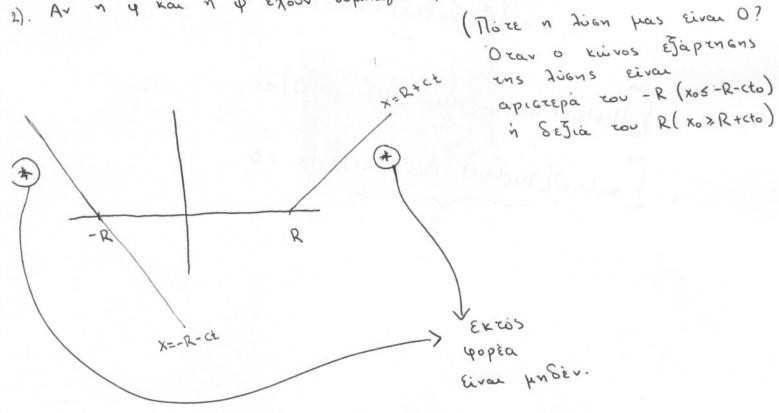
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2}f(x) - \frac{1}{2c}\int_{0}^{x}g(s)ds - \frac{k}{2c}$$

$$F(x) = \frac{1}{2}f(x) - \frac{1}{2c} \int_{0}^{\infty} g(s) ds - \frac{1}{2c}$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2}f(x) - \frac{1}{2c} \int_{0}^{\infty} g(s) ds - \frac{1}{2c} \int_{0}$$

$$f \in D^2(\mathbb{R}), g \in D^1(\mathbb{R}).$$

# για να έχουμε 2064: 6.3.2019 Kutauxin Ejiawan 4 € C2(1R) Utt = c2 uxx , xeil t>0 ψ ∈ C1(R) u(x,0)= q(x) XEIR ut(x,0) = ψ(x) => u(x,t) = f(x-ct) + g(x+ct) x+ct $u(x,t) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \varphi(x+ct) - \varphi(x-ct) \right) + \frac{1}{2c} \int_{x-ct} \psi(z) dz , \quad x \in \mathbb{R}, \quad t > 0.$ Expragris gopéas: 1 éger supragn gopea, 3 R>0: f(x)=0 .) Kinos egapenens ens 2). Αν η μ και η ψ έχουν συμπαγή φορέα.



1x1 > R

Everyea cou 60 62 riparos

Kirnario Everyea = 1/2 ut (x,t) dx

Durapier Erèppera = = 1 /2 /2 (x,t) dx

Olivin Everyera en xpovisin suspin t:  $E(t) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left( u_t^2(x,t) + c^2 u_x^2(x,t) \right) dx$ 

d E(t) = 0. , t>0

Osinpripa: Esau 4: [A,B]x[a,B] -> IR GUYEZINS & F 2x GUYEZINS.

Tote x -> Saf(x,y)dy Eivar napafudicifin ws npos x,

Kar þáðista dx sa f(x,y)dy = sa dx (x,y)dy.

 $\frac{d}{dt} E(t) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[ 2u_t \cdot u_{tt} (x,t) + 2c^2 u_x u_{xt} (x,t) \right] dx.$ 

 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} u_{xt}(x,t) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{2a} u_{x}(x,t) \left(u_{t}(x,t)\right)_{x} dx$   $= D - \int_{-\infty}^{2a} u_{xx}(x,t) \cdot u_{t}(x,t) dx.$   $\int_{0}^{a} f' \cdot g dx = \int_{0}^{a} f' \cdot g dx = \int_{0}^{a} f' \cdot g' dx$ 

 $E'(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[ u_t(x,t) \cdot u_{tt}(x,t) - cu_{xx}(x,t) \cdot u_t(x,t) \right] dx$ 

=  $\int_{\infty}^{\infty} u_{t}(x,t) \left[ u_{t}(x,t) - cu_{xx}(x,t) \right] dx = 0.$ 

```
O Empytea ( to porocipareo un dicem)
```

To npo 
$$\beta 2\pi \mu \alpha$$
 (  $\lambda t = c^2 \lambda x x$  ,  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  to  $\lambda(x,0) = \mu(x)$  ,  $x \in \mathbb{R}$   $\lambda(x,0) = \mu(x)$  ,  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ 

हेत्रहर क गठिन भाव त्रेंडम.

Anosein

Anagusia Ge àzono. Escu ux, uz suo scarexpepières sisces. Tôre

n w= uz-uz liver to npiBanha:

Wtt - c2 wxx = 0 , x & 1R t>0. ( Us, tt - U2, tt - c2 (Us, xx - U2, x

w(x,0) =0 , x e IR => Wx(x,0) =0. = U1, te - c2U1, xx -

(uz, tt - c2 uz, xx) =

 $v(x,0) = u_1(x,0) - v_2(x,0)$ 

= 9(x) - 9(x) =0

θέτουμε, Ê(t) = 1/2 [ wt (x,t)tewx (x,t)]dx, t>0

E(t) = E(0), , t>0

 $E(0) = \frac{1}{2} \int \left[ w_{x}^{2}(x,0) + c^{2} w_{x}^{2}(x,0) \right] dx$ 

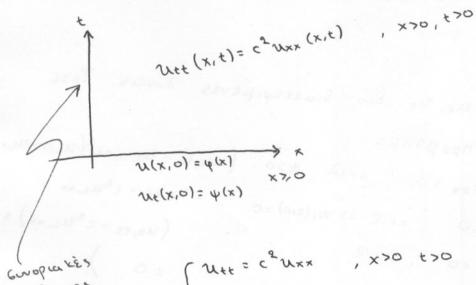
Enopievus, E(t)=0 (=>  $\frac{1}{2}$  ) [  $W_t(x,t)+c^2W_x^2(x,t)$ ] dx=0. 1 = W2 (X,t) + c2 Wx2 (X,t) GUY EXYS

Wt (x,t) = 0 x EIR +>0

Wx (x, t) =0

=> W =O , Arono

### Ανακλώμενα Κύματα



$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = c^2 u_{xx} & , x>0 \\ v_{t}(x,0) = q(x) & , x>0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} u_{t}(x,0) = q(x) & , x>0 \\ u_{t}(x,0) = q(x) & , x>0 \end{cases}$$

Or neprezès eurapenseus
exercijorem pe
Dirichlet
5.5

0. àpries enaprisers Exeritoreal pre Neumann I.I.

$$\psi \in C^{2}[[0,+\omega)]$$
 $\psi \in C^{2}[[0,+\omega)]$ 
 $\psi \in C^{2}[[0,+\omega]]$ 
 $\psi \in C^{2}[[0,+\omega]]$ 
 $\psi \in C^{2}[[0,+\omega]]$ 

Neumann [ 2. 2 -> ux (0,t)=0, t>0

## Перигия Enekraen Guvapryons

Enerraem: ASIR

633 in Res

q: A-> R = (x)= f(x), xEA.

章:1R->1R

Tepitan Lovapenen

f(-x) = -f(x)

I supperpiso Siasanpa

\*xeI => -xeI.

Apria Ewapenen f(-x) = f(x), Yxell?

Av f xuxaia evapenen,

navea proposite va en

ypayore us f = g + honou g à pria kai h repetir.  $g(x) = \frac{f(x) + f(-x)}{2}$   $h(x) = \frac{f(x) - f(-x)}{9}$ 

$$\begin{aligned} & \phi_{\Pi}(x) = \begin{pmatrix} \varphi(x) & , & x \neq 0 \\ & - \varphi(-x) & , & x \neq 0 \\ & & \psi_{\Pi}(x) = \begin{pmatrix} \varphi(x) & , & x \neq 0 \\ & - \varphi(-x) & , & x \neq 0 \\ \end{pmatrix} & \psi_{\Pi}(x) = \begin{pmatrix} \varphi(x) & , & x \neq 0 \\ & - \varphi(-x) & , & x \neq 0 \\ \end{pmatrix} & \psi_{\Pi}(x) = \begin{pmatrix} \varphi(x) & , & x \neq 0 \\ & - \varphi(-x) & , & x \neq 0 \\ \end{pmatrix} & \psi_{\Pi}(x) = \begin{pmatrix} \varphi(x) & , & x \neq 0 \\ & - \varphi(-x) & , & x \neq 0 \\ \end{pmatrix} & \psi_{\Pi}(x) = \begin{pmatrix} \varphi(x) & , & x \neq 0 \\ & - \varphi(-x) & , & x \neq 0 \\ \end{pmatrix} & \psi_{\Pi}(x) = \begin{pmatrix} \varphi(x) & , & x \neq 0 \\ & - \varphi(x) & , & x \neq 0 \\ \end{pmatrix} & \psi_{\Pi}(x) & \psi_{\Pi$$

= 0. (Gurenius, exavonocoivear or Guropiares Gurdines.

 $u(x,t) = v(x,t) = \frac{1}{2} (\varphi_n(x+ct) + \varphi_n(x-ct)) + \frac{1}{2c} \int_{x-ct}^{x-ct} \varphi_n(s) ds.$ Evan pra lien vou npoblinhatos erne nprendèra.

130

A.  $\sum_{x \in X} \{u(x,0) = \varphi(x), x>0\}$   $\{u_{x}(x,0) = \varphi(x), x>0\}$   $\{u_{x}(x,0) = \varphi(x), x>0\}$ 

2.2 u(o,t) = 0 , x>0

A.2
$$\begin{cases}
V_{tt} = c^2 V_{xx}, & x \in \mathbb{R}, t > 0 \\
V(x,0) = \varphi_n(x) & x \in \mathbb{R} \\
V_t(x,0) = \psi_n(x)
\end{cases}$$

=> 
$$u(x,t) = \frac{1}{2} \left( q_{\Pi}(x-ct) + q_{\Pi}(x+ct) \right) + \frac{1}{2c} \int_{x-ct}^{x+ct} \psi_{\Pi}(z) dz$$

 $= \frac{1}{2} \left( \psi_{\eta}(x-ct) + \psi_{\eta}(x+ct) \right) + \frac{1}{2c} \left( \psi_{\eta}(z) + \psi_{\eta}(z) + \frac{1}{2c} \right)$ 

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( \psi(x+ct) - \psi(ct-x) \right) + \frac{1}{2c} \left( \int_{x-ct}^{x+ct} \psi(t) dt + \int_{0}^{x+ct} \psi(t) dt \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( \psi(x+ct) - \psi(ct-x) \right) + \frac{1}{2c} \left( \int_{x-ct}^{x+ct} \psi(t) dt + \int_{0}^{x+ct} \psi(t) dt \right)$$

$$\int_{\eta(z)} dz = \int_{-\psi(-z)}^{-\psi(-z)} dz \frac{p=-z}{dp=-dz} \int_{\zeta(z)}^{0} \psi(p) dp$$

$$\int_{\zeta(z)}^{0} \psi(z) dz$$

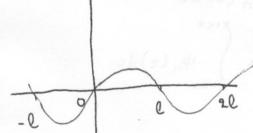
$$\int_{\zeta(z)}^{0} \psi(z) dz$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\left(\varphi(x+ct)+\varphi(ct-x)\right)+\frac{1}{2c}\int_{ct-x}^{\infty}\psi(z)\,dz$$

A. 
$$\Sigma$$

$$\begin{cases}
u(x,0) = \varphi(x) \\
u_t(x,0) = \psi(x)
\end{cases}$$

$$2.2$$
  $(u(0,t)=0$   $t>0.$   $u(0,t)=0$ 



Κάνουμε περιτιή επέκταση στο (-l,0) και στη συνέχεια παίρνουμε την περιοδική επέκταση με περίοδο 2l.

$$V(x,t) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \widetilde{\varphi}(x+ct) + \widetilde{\varphi}(x-ct) \right) + \frac{1}{2c} \int_{\widetilde{\psi}}^{x+ct} \widetilde{\psi}(t) dt .$$

$$V_{X}(x,t) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \widetilde{\varphi}'(x+ct) + \widetilde{\varphi}'(x-ct) \right) + \frac{1}{2c} \left[ \widetilde{\psi}(x+ct) - \widetilde{\psi}(x-ct) \right]$$

$$V_{X}(x,t) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \widetilde{\varphi}'(ct) + \widetilde{\varphi}'(-ct) \right) + \frac{1}{2c} \left[ \widetilde{\psi}(ct) - \widetilde{\psi}(-ct) \right].$$

$$V_{X}(0,t) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \widetilde{\varphi}'(ct) + \widetilde{\varphi}'(-ct) \right) + \frac{1}{2c} \left[ \widetilde{\psi}(ct) - \widetilde{\psi}(-ct) \right].$$

$$\tilde{\psi}'(ct) = -\tilde{\psi}'(-ct)$$
 &  $\tilde{\psi}(ct) = \tilde{\psi}(-ct)$ 
 $\psi'(ct) = -\tilde{\psi}'(-ct)$ 
 $\psi$  aprila

 $\psi$  aprila.

### Nien uns pur opogérois Kuparaxis Egiewens

Utt - c uxx = f(x,t), x EIR t>0

u(x,0) = q(x)

XEIR

w(x,0) = y(x)

Tpatpico sisenpa.

A X= B

Brickoupe pia essivi dien xo: AXo=B

us dieus uns opogénois Ax=0

Av v n dien:

Vtt - c2 Vxx = 0 , xeiR t>0

V (x,0) = 6(x) XEIR.

V + (x,0) = y(x)

Ar découpe n= V+ W.

Tote Utt-c2 1xx = + <=> Vtt + Wtt -c2(vxx + wxx) = + <=>

Vtt - c2 Vxx + Wtt - c2 Wxx = \$

Wtt - c2 wxx = f , XEIR t70.

> w(x,0)=0 XEIR

MF (X10) =0

 $w(x,0) = \phi(x) = v(x,0) + w(x,0) = \phi(x)$  <=> w(x,0) = 0(x) p

Thus da disoupre aven env eficusn?

$$u_{tt} - c^2 u_{xx} = f(x,t)$$
,  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  t>0

 $u(x,0) = 0$ ,  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ 
 $u_t(x,0) = 0$ ,  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ 

$$\frac{105}{5}$$
 reponds (  $\mu \epsilon$  allagin Gubringharos Guv/vm).  
 $\frac{1}{5} = x - ct$  |  $x = \frac{1}{2}(5+\eta)$   
 $y = x + ct$ . |  $x = \frac{1}{2}(y-5)$   
 $x = \frac{1}{2}(y-5)$ 

$$u_{t}(x,t) = \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial t}$$

$$=-c\frac{30}{30}+c\frac{3\eta}{30}$$

$$0 = u_{t}(x,0) = -c \frac{2U}{25}(5,5) + c \frac{2U}{25}(5,5)$$

$$\frac{\prod_{\alpha} \lambda_{\alpha i o} \sum_{A} u_{tt} - c^{2} u_{xx} = f(x,t)}{u(x,o) = 0, x \in \mathbb{R}} \frac{N \dot{\epsilon}o \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\beta} u_{\alpha}}{-u_{c}^{2} \cdot \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial S \partial \gamma}} U(S,\gamma) = f\left(\frac{S+N}{2}, \frac{\gamma-S}{2c}\right)$$

$$u_{t}(x,o) = 0$$

$$u_{t}(x,o) = 0$$

$$U(S,S) = 0, S \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$y > S$$

$$\frac{\partial \eta}{\partial 5}(5,\eta) + \frac{\lambda}{4c^2} \int_{5}^{7} \left(\frac{5+9}{2}, \frac{9-5}{2c}\right) d9 = \frac{30}{35}(5,5) + \frac{1}{4c^2} \int_{7}^{5} \left(\frac{5+9}{2}, \frac{9-5}{2c}\right) d9$$

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial 5}(5, \eta) = -\frac{1}{4c^2} \int_{5}^{2} f\left(\frac{5+0}{2}, \frac{9-5}{2c}\right) d\theta + \frac{\partial U}{\partial 5}(5, 5)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial 5} U(5, \eta) = -\frac{1}{4c^2} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial 5} \left[ \int_{\gamma}^{5} f\left(\frac{c+0}{2}, \frac{9-c}{2c}\right) d\theta dc \right].$$

$$U(5,n) = -\frac{1}{4c2} \left( \int_{\eta}^{3} \int_{\zeta}^{\eta} f\left(\frac{\zeta+\vartheta}{2}, \frac{\vartheta-\zeta}{2c}\right) d\vartheta d\zeta \right)$$

$$u(x,t) = -\frac{1}{4c^2} \int_{X+ct}^{x-ct} \left(\frac{x+ct}{2}, \frac{9-t}{2c}\right) d\theta dt.$$

Karavite 
$$\frac{x+9}{2} = 5$$

$$\frac{9-c}{2c} = 7$$

$$\frac{39}{45} = 1, \frac{39}{47} = C$$

$$C=> x+9 = 25$$

$$0=25$$

$$0=25$$

$$0=5+c7$$

$$0=35=1, \frac{3}{45}=1, \frac{3}{45}=-C.$$

$$\begin{cases}
\begin{cases}
f(x_1y) dx dy = \int f(h(u,v), g(u,v)) \cdot \left| \int \frac{d(x_1y)}{d(u,v)} \right| du dv.
\end{cases}$$

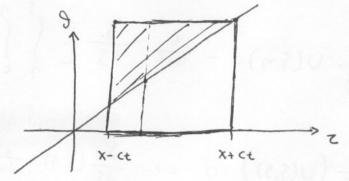
$$\begin{cases}
x = f(u,v) \\
y = g(u,v)
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
\frac{d(x_1y)}{d(u,v)} = \det \left[ \frac{\frac{dx}{du}}{\frac{dx}{du}} \frac{\frac{dx}{dv}}{\frac{dx}{dv}} \right] = \left( \frac{\frac{dx}{du}}{\frac{du}{dv}} \frac{\frac{dy}{dv}}{\frac{du}{dv}} \right)
\end{cases}$$

X-ct & T & X+ct

x-ct = 5- cy = x+ct

es 5+cy sx+ct



```
a(x,t,u)\cdot u_t + \beta(x,t,u)\cdot u_x = y(x,t,u)

\sum to \chi o s: ka \lambda o i \mu \epsilon \lambda i c m v o (s) = u(x(s),t(s))

o'(s) = u_x \cdot x + u_t \cdot t
```

$$x' = \beta(x, t, 6)$$
  
 $t' = \alpha(x, t, 6)$   
 $6' = \gamma(x, t, 6)$ 

$$TI.X$$
 Na  $\lambda u\theta ii$  to  $TI.A.T$ 

$$u_t + u_x^2 = 0 , x \in \mathbb{R} \quad t > 0$$

$$u(x,0) = 3x \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

Παραγωγίζω ως προς 
$$u_x$$
 και έχω  $u_{tx} + 2u_x \cdot u_{xx} = 0$ 

$$u_x(x,0) = 3$$

$$\lambda = \lambda \times (x,t) = \lambda \times (x,t)$$

$$\lambda = \lambda \times (x,t) = \lambda \times (x,t)$$

$$\lambda = \lambda \times (x,t) = \lambda \times (x,t)$$

$$\lambda = \lambda \times (x,t) = \lambda \times (x,t)$$

$$\lambda = \lambda \times (x,t) = \lambda \times (x,t)$$

$$6(s) = V(x(s), t(s))$$

$$6'(s) = V_{x} \cdot x' + V_{t} \cdot t'$$

$$x(s) = 6s + x_{t}$$

$$x(s) = 96(s)$$

$$t(s) = 5$$

$$t'(s) = 1$$

$$t(s) = 0$$

$$t'(s) = 1$$
  
 $6(s) = 3$   
 $6'(s) = 0$   
 $= v(x_1, 0) = 3$ 

$$V(6S+X_L,S)=3$$

$$S = \overline{S}$$
 ,  $x(\overline{S}) = X_0$   
  $t(\overline{S}) = t_0$ 

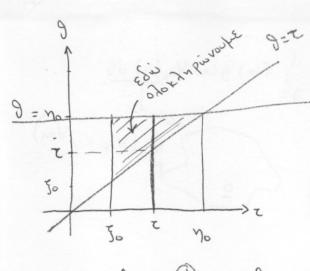
=> 
$$u(x,t) = 3x - 9t$$
.

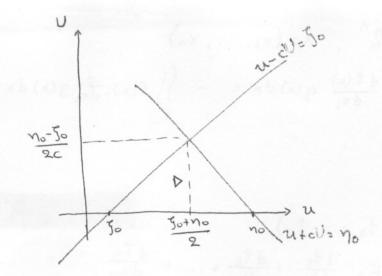
$$5 = x - ct$$
  $\langle x = \frac{1}{2}(5+\eta) \rangle$   
 $\gamma = x + ct$   $\langle z = \frac{1}{2}(\gamma - 5) \rangle$ 

$$\gamma = x + ct$$
  $\langle = \rangle$   $t = \frac{1}{2c} (\gamma - 5)$ 

perà odordnpisate suo gopes kar exorte:

$$U(5,\eta) = -\frac{1}{4c^2} \left( \int_{\eta_0}^{50} \int_{\zeta}^{\eta_0} \left( \frac{\zeta_1 \theta}{2}, \frac{\theta - \zeta}{2} \right) d\theta d\zeta \right)$$





$$u-cU=50$$
  $u=\frac{50+400}{2}$  kar  $U=\frac{40-50}{2c}$ 

apa n dien da eivar 
$$U(\overline{5}_0, n_0) = \frac{1}{2c} \iint_{\Delta} f(u, u) dudU$$

$$u(x_0, t_0) = \frac{1}{2} \iint_{\Delta} ...$$

→ Jétoupe va napoupe to iδιο anotététespa pe tou tino tou Green.

Timos Green 
$$\left\{ \left( \frac{d^2}{dx} - \frac{dg}{dy} \right) dx dy = \left[ f(x,y) dy + g(x,y) dx \right] \right\}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{dx_{1}}{dx_{1}} g(x) dx = - \int_{0}^{\infty} f(x) \frac{dx_{1}}{dx_{1}} g(x) dx + \int_{0}^{\infty} f(x) g(x) \frac{dx_{1}}{dx_{2}} (x) dx$$

$$V = (V_{XL_1}, V_{XM})$$

$$div F = \frac{df_1}{dx_1} + \frac{df_2}{dx_2} + \dots + \frac{df_n}{dx_n}$$

Taurorners tou Green

1). 
$$\int_{0}^{\infty} f(x) \cdot \Delta g(x) = -\int_{0}^{\infty} \nabla f(x) \cdot \nabla g(x) dx + \int_{0}^{\infty} f(x) \cdot \frac{dg}{dv} ds$$

2). 
$$\int_{\mathcal{Q}} \left( f(x) \cdot \Delta g(x) - g(x) \cdot \Delta f(x) \right) dx = \int_{\mathcal{Q}} \left( f(x) \cdot \frac{dg(x)}{du} - g(x) \cdot \frac{df(x)}{dv} \right) ds.$$

$$\Delta g(x) \rightarrow \Lambda \alpha n \lambda \alpha \epsilon_1 \alpha x \dot{n} \quad \text{tou } g(x)$$

$$= \frac{d^2 g}{dx_1^2} + \frac{d^2 g}{dx_2^2} + \dots + \frac{d^2 g}{dx_n^2}$$

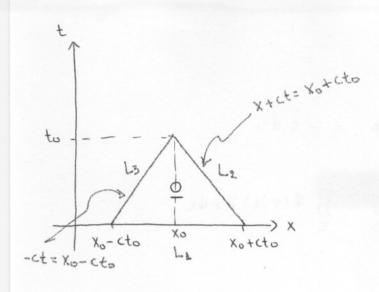
$$\frac{2^{\gamma}}{\lambda i 6 \gamma} \qquad u_{tt} - c^2 u_{xx} = f(x,t)$$

$$u(x,0) = 0$$

$$u_t(x,0) = 0$$

O winos wo Green Sa  
giver: 
$$\int \left(\frac{dF}{dx} - \frac{dG}{dt}\right) dx dt$$
  
=  $\int \left[F(x,t)dt + G(x,t)dx\right]$ 

$$F(x,t) = -c^2 \mathcal{W} \times x$$



$$\iint_{Q} \left[ F_{X} - G_{t} \right] dx dt = \iint_{Q} \left[ -c^{2} u_{XX} + u_{tt} \right] dx dt = \iint_{Q} f(x,t) dx dt.$$

$$\underline{T} = \int_{L_1} \left[ -c^2 u_x^2 dt - u_t dx \right] = -\int_{X_0 - cto} u_t(x, 0) dx = 0$$

$$II = \int_{L_2} \left[ -c^2 u \times dt - u_t dx \right] = c \int_{L_2} du = c \left( u(x_0, t_0) - u(x_0, t_0) - u(x_0, t_0) \right)$$

= (. U(xo, to)

L2: X+ct = Xo+ cto, av napagurgion dx + cdt = 0

=> cdt = -dx

du= ux dx + ut dt.

Efreis Exoupre - c2 ux dt - ut dx = - c ux (-dx) - ut (-cdt)

= c. ux dx + c. utdt

= ((uxdx + utdt)

= c. du

$$\overline{\mathbb{II}} = \int_{L_3} \left[ -c^2 u_x dt - u_t dx \right] = -c \int_{L_3} du = -c \left[ u(x_0 - ct_0, 0) - u(x_0, t_0) \right]$$

= c. u(xo, to)

L3: dx-cdt =0 => dx = c.dt

du=uxdx + uedt

-c2uxdt-utdx = -cuxdx-cutdt = -cdu

$$apa \int_{\partial \Omega} \left[ F dt + G dx \right] = 2c u(x_0, t_0) = \iint_{\Omega} f(x, t) dx dt$$

Avanapa6za6n zov kiùvov 
$$x_0+c(t_0-s)$$

$$\begin{cases}
f(x,t)dxdt = f(x,s)dxds \\
f(x,s)dxds
\end{cases}$$

$$f(x,s)dxds$$

#### AGENGY

Na anobeijere co povocnipaveo un diceuv:

- A)  $u_{tt} c^2 u_{xx} = f(x,t)$ ,  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ , t > 0 u(x,0) = y(x),  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  $u_t(x,0) = h(x)$ ,  $x \in \mathbb{R}$
- B)  $2 u_{xx} u_{tt} + u_{xt} = f(x,t)$  u(x,0) = g(x),  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  $u_{t}(x,0) = h(x)$ ,  $x \in \mathbb{R}$

Av us, us suo siare epipéves diseis, vote w= us-us diver ta avisoura opogévé apossáphata.

A). Wtt - 
$$c^2 w_{XX} = 0$$
 ,  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  ,  $t > 0$ 

$$w(x,0) = 0$$
 ,  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ 

$$w_t(x,0) = 0$$

$$W(x,0) = 0$$
  
 $W_{\xi}(x,0) = 0$  ,  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ 

$$\frac{\int u \, w \, A}{\int w_t \, w_t$$

Tra το B) θέλω να εμφανιστεί η παράχωχος προς των χρόνο, άρα πολί Τω την ΔΕ (διαφορική εξίσωση) με το Wt.

$$\int_{-\omega}^{+\omega} \left[ 2 w_t \cdot w_{xx} - w_t w_{tt} + w_t \cdot w_{xt} \right] dx = 0$$

$$-2 \int_{-\omega}^{+\omega} w_{tx} \cdot w_{x} - \frac{d}{dt} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\omega}^{+\omega} w_{t}^2 = 0$$

$$\int_{-\omega}^{+\omega} w_t \cdot w_{xt} dx = \int_{-\omega}^{+\omega} \left( \frac{1}{2} w_t^2 \right)_{x} dx = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{d}{dt} \int_{-\omega}^{+\omega} w_{x}^2 dx - \frac{d}{dt} \int_{-\omega}^{+\omega} w_{t}^2$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left[ \int_{-\omega}^{+\omega} W_x^2(x,t) + \frac{1}{2} W_t^2(x,t) dx \right] = 0$$

$$= \sum_{-\infty} \left[ w_x^2(x,t) + \frac{1}{2} w_t^2(x,t) \right] dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[ w_x^2(x,0) + \frac{1}{2} w_t^2(x,0) \right] dx$$

evogy vin roger regulging in a second of an extensive of the second of t

6- W/++ - ww/-.

= (VL, V2, ..., Vn)

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{i}} g \, dx = -\int_{0}^{\infty} f \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{i}} g \, dx + \int_{0}^{\infty} f \cdot g \, V_{i} \, ds$$

(x(5), y(5)).

SE [O,1]

Expansiplevo: (x'(s), 4'(s))

$$\int_{0}^{2x} g \, dx \, dy = -\int_{0}^{2} dx \, dx \, dy$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{24}{2x}} g \, dx \, dy = -\int_{0}^{\frac{24}{2x}} \frac{1}{3x} \, dx \, dy + \int_{0}^{\frac{24}{2x}} \frac{1}{3x} \frac$$

$$\int_{0}^{2x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} g dx dy = -\int_{0}^{2} f \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} dx dy - \int_{0}^{2e} f g dy$$

$$\left( \frac{\partial A}{\partial x} \partial x dx = - \right) \left( \frac{\partial A}{\partial y} \partial x dx + \right) \left( \frac{\partial A}{\partial y} \partial x dx \right) + \left( \frac{\partial A}{\partial y} \partial x dx \right)$$

1) 
$$\int_{\mathcal{Q}} f \Delta g \, dx = - \int_{\mathcal{Q}} \nabla f \cdot \nabla g \, dx + \int_{\mathcal{Q}} f \cdot \frac{\partial g}{\partial v} \, dS$$

Kupaziri EJiewen: Utt-c22xx=0

O Empripa

To προβλημα αρχικών τιμών  $u_{tt} - c^2 u_{xx} = f(x,t), \quad x \in \mathbb{R} \quad t > 0$  u(x,0) = g(x)  $u_t(x,0) = h(x)$ 

Exer to noti pra lion.

Tore da dète ou m

fixer Gulnagn Gopés

fil -> IR

Gopéas

Support f C [a, B].

Exer nou n f Ser

Eivar O, neprèxeran

Ge éva Gulnages

Uno Givo do.

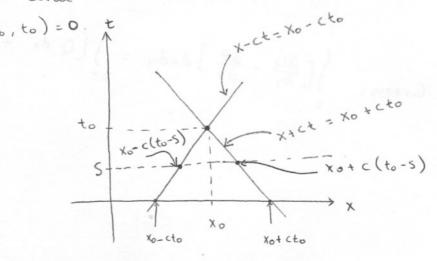
Ta x derorà Scagrinhar

Eivar Gulnagin.

Form M1, M2 Suo Scarexperères Dieses και θέτωμε W=M1-M2
Tote M W LKAVOROLE το Π.Α.Τ. (Προβλημα Αρχικών Τιμών)

$$W_{tt} - C^2 W_{xx} = 0$$
 ,  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  ,  $t > 0$    
 $W(x,0) = 0$  ,  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ .   
 $W_t(x,0) = 0$ 

) Gro  $\chi$ os Eivar va ano sei  $\chi$ oupe ou  $(\chi_0, t_0) \in \mathbb{R} \times (0, \infty)$ vore  $\chi(\chi_0, t_0) = 0$ .



```
Eveppera: \( \left( \frac{1}{2} w_t^2 + \frac{c^2}{2} w_x^2 \right) dx
                             E(5) : \int \left(\frac{1}{2} w_{t}^{2} + \frac{c^{2}}{2} w_{x}^{2}\right) dx
x_{0} - c(t_{0} - 5)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   ExppaJer env
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    Evepfera 6'avri
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  to Koffian con
= \sum_{x_0 + c(t_0 - s)}^{x_0 + c(t_0 - s)} \left( \frac{1}{2} w_t^2(x, s) + \frac{c^2}{2} w_x^2(x, s) \right) dx
= \sum_{x_0 - c(t_0 - s)}^{x_0 + c(t_0 - s)} \left( \frac{1}{2} w_t^2(x, s) + \frac{c^2}{2} w_x^2(x, s) \right) dx
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   Kibvou.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             (and Xo-c(to-5) Ews
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              xo+c(to-5))
= \sum_{x_0 + c(t_0 - s)}^{x_0 + c(t_0 - s)} \left[ w_t \cdot w_{tt} + c^2 w_x w_{xt} \right] dx - c(t_0 - s)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     \frac{d}{dx} \left( \int_{0}^{s} g(s,x) ds \right)
                                              - C \left[ \frac{1}{2} W_t^2 (x, x_0 + c(t_0 - s)) + \frac{c^2}{2} W_x^2 (x, x_0 + c(t_0 - s)) \right]
         - c \left[ \frac{1}{2} W_t^2 \left( x, x_0 - c(t_0 - s) \right) + \frac{c^2}{2} W_x^2 \left( x, x_0 - c(t_0 - s) \right) \right].
      The supervive to opo is \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} w_{x} \cdot w_{t} dx = -\left[\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} w_{xx} w_{t} dx + (w_{x} \cdot w_{t})\right]_{\alpha}^{\beta}

The variable v_{x} \cdot v_{t} 
                                   - c \left[ \frac{1}{2} W_t^2 (x, x_0 - c(t_0 - s)) + \frac{c^2}{2} W_x^2 (x, x_0 - c(t_0 - s)) \right].
           onote E'(s) = \frac{c^2 w_x(x, x_0 + c(t_0 - s)) \cdot w_t(x, x_0 + c(t_0 - s))}{c} - \frac{c^2 w_x(x, x_0 - c(t_0 - s))}{c}
                                                                                  · Wt (x, xo-c(to-s)) - 2 Wt (x, xo+c(to-s)) - 2 Wx (x, xo+c(to-s))
           -\frac{c}{2}W_{t}^{2}(x,x_{0}-c(t_{0}-s))-\frac{c^{3}}{2}W_{x}^{2}(x,x_{0}-c(t_{0}-s))
```

$$\begin{bmatrix} c^2 w_x^2 \left( x, x_0 + c(t_0 - s) \right) + w_t^2 \left( x, x_0 + c(t_0 - s) \right) \\ - \frac{c}{2} \left[ w_t^2 \left( x, x_0 - c(t_0 - s) \right) + c^2 w_x^2 \left( x, x_0 - c(t_0 - s) \right) + 2 c w_x w_t \right] \\ (s) = -\frac{c}{2} \left( w_t - c w_x \right)^2 - \frac{c}{2} \left( w_t + c w_x \right)^2 \\ \left( x, x_0 - c(t_0 - s) \right) \\ \leq 0 \\ \text{To } \mu \in v_0 s, \quad E(s) \leq E(o), \quad 0 \leq S \leq t_0.$$

$$To \mu \in v_0 s, \quad E(s) \leq E(o), \quad 0 \leq S \leq t_0.$$

$$W_t = 0 \quad \text{In } v_t \in v_0 s, \quad \text{In } v_t$$

Zuropraxis (u (TT, t) = ho (t)

In dixES

```
O Ecipa pra
```

Eg, 9 eger to nodi pra dien. Το πρόβλημα

Aniseign

Este Us. Us Suo Scarerpipières disers, voice n w= Us-Us

λίνει το πρόβλημα.

 $W_t = \chi \cdot W_{xx}$ ,  $x \in [0, \pi]$ , t > 0

 $[\pi,0] \ni x$ , 0 = (0,x)w

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

 $E(t) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} w^2(x,t) dx$ 

 $E'(t) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} 2 w.w_t dx$ 

 $= \int_0^{\pi} w(x,t) \cdot k \cdot w_{xx}(x,t) dx$ 

 $= \left. \left. \left\langle \left\langle w(x,t) \right\rangle \cdot w_{xx}(x,t) \right\rangle \right|_{0}^{\infty} = \left. \left. \left\langle \left\langle w,w_{x} \right\rangle \right\rangle \right|_{0}^{\infty}$ 

 $= - \times \int_0^{\pi} w_x^2(x,t) dx + \times \left(w(\pi,t) \cdot w_x(\pi,t) - w(\sigma,t) \cdot w_x(\sigma,t)\right)$ 

 $= - V \int_0^{\infty} w_x^2(x,t) dx \leq 0$ 

Enopievus,  $E(t) \leq E(0) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} w^2(x,0) dx = 0$ 

Snlasin  $W(x,t) \equiv 0$  ,  $x \in [0,\pi]$  , t>0.

Avrigaon o (us = us)

Robin Iuropeaxis Iurdixes: du + Bu = 0

EJi6W64 Talloperus Sorvi  $u_t + u_{xxxx} = 0$ ,  $0 < x < \pi$ , t > 0  $u_t + u_{xxxx} = 0$ ,  $0 < x < \pi$ , t > 0  $u_t + u_{xxxx} = 0$ ,  $0 < x < \pi$ , t > 0  $u_t + u_{xxxx} = 0$ ,  $0 < x < \pi$ , t > 0  $u_t + u_{xxxx} = 0$ ,  $0 < x < \pi$ , t > 0  $u_t + u_{xxxx} = 0$ ,  $0 < x < \pi$ , t > 0  $u_t + u_{xxxx} = 0$ ,  $0 < x < \pi$ , t > 0  $u_t + u_{xxxx} = 0$ ,  $0 < x < \pi$ , t > 0  $u_t + u_{xxxx} = 0$ ,  $0 < x < \pi$ , t > 0  $u_t + u_{xxxx} = 0$ ,  $0 < x < \pi$ , t > 0  $u_t + u_{xxxx} = 0$ ,  $0 < x < \pi$ , t > 0  $u_t + u_{xxxx} = 0$ ,  $0 < x < \pi$ , t > 0  $u_t + u_{xxxx} = 0$ ,  $0 < x < \pi$ , t > 0  $u_t + u_{xxxx} = 0$ ,  $0 < x < \pi$ , t > 0  $u_t + u_{xxxx} = 0$ ,  $0 < x < \pi$ , t > 0  $u_t + u_{xxxx} = 0$ ,  $0 < x < \pi$ , t > 0  $u_t + u_{xxxx} = 0$ ,  $u_t + u_{xxx} = 0$   $u_t + u_{xxxx} = 0$ ,  $u_t + u_{xxxx} = 0$   $u_t + u_{xxxx} = 0$ ,  $u_t + u_{xxxx} = 0$   $u_t + u_{xxxx} =$ 

#### AGENGY

Με τη μέθοδο της ενέργειας, αποδεί ξτε ότι το προβλημα Φ έχει το πολύ μια λύκη.

= (v1, v2, ..., vn)

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\partial x_{i}}{\partial x_{i}} g \, dx = -\int_{0}^{\infty} f \frac{\partial x_{i}}{\partial x_{i}} g \, dx + \int_{0}^{\infty} f \cdot g \, V_{i} \, ds$$

Se [0,1]

$$S(t) = \int_{0}^{t} \sqrt{\chi'^{2} + \gamma'^{2}} ds$$
  $ds = \sqrt{\chi'^{2} + \gamma'^{2}} ds$ 

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{24}{2x}} g \, dx \, dy = -\int_{0}^{\infty} f \, \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} \, dx \, dy + \int_{0}^{\infty} f \, g \left( \frac{-V'}{\sqrt{\chi' \chi' \chi'^{2}}} \right) \sqrt{\chi' \chi' \chi'^{2}} \, dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} \, dx \, dy = -\int_{0}^{\infty} t \, \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \, dx \, dy - \int_{0}^{\infty} t \cdot g \, dy$$

$$\left( \frac{\partial A}{\partial t} g dx dy = - \int_{0}^{\infty} t \cdot \frac{\partial A}{\partial t} dx dy + \int_{0}^{\infty} t \cdot g dx \right)$$

Kuparikin EJiGwen: Utt-c22xx=0

#### ) Ew propa

προβλημα αρχιχών τιμών  $u_{tt} - c^2 u_{xx} = f(x,t)$ ,  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  t>0 u(x,0) = g(x)  $u_t(x,0) = h(x)$ 

Exer to noti pra lion.

More da dêtre

fêxer copens

f: IR -> IR

popéas
Support fc [a, B

Exer now of 8

eivar O, nep

ce éva copenagé

uno civo do:

Ta x dercia Seac

eivar copenagó

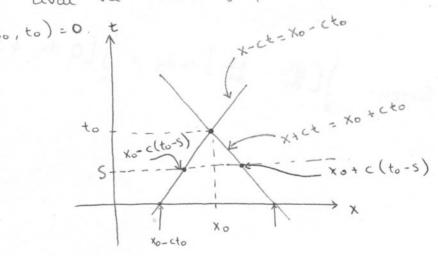
u, u<sub>2</sub> δυο διαχεκριμένες λύσεις και θέτωμε W= u<sub>1</sub>

ν w ικανοποιεί το π.Α.Τ. (Προβλημα Αρχικών Τιμών,

Wtt - C<sup>2</sup>Wxx = O, xεIR, t>0

W(x,0) = 0,  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ .

oχos είναι να αποδεί Joshe ότι (xo, to) ∈ IR x (o, ∞) w(xo, to) = 0. t



$$E(s) : \int_{X_0 - c(t_0 - s)}^{X_0 + c(t_0 - s)} \frac{1}{2} w_k^2 + \frac{c^2}{2} w_k^2 dx$$

$$E(s) : \int_{X_0 - c(t_0 - s)}^{X_0 + c(t_0 - s)} \frac{1}{2} w_k^2 + \frac{c^2}{2} w_k^2 dx$$

$$\Rightarrow E(s) : \int_{X_0 - c(t_0 - s)}^{X_0 + c(t_0 - s)} \frac{1}{2} w_k^2 (x, s) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow E'(s) : \int_{X_0 - c(t_0 - s)}^{X_0 + c(t_0 - s)} \frac{1}{2} w_k^2 (x, s) dx$$

$$= \int_{X_0 - c(t_0 - s)}^{X_0 + c(t_0 - s)} \frac{1}{2} w_k^2 (x, x_0 + c(t_0 - s)) dx$$

$$= \int_{X_0 - c(t_0 - s)}^{X_0 + c(t_0 - s)} \frac{1}{2} w_k^2 (x, x_0 + c(t_0 - s)) dx$$

$$= \int_{X_0 - c(t_0 - s)}^{X_0 + c(t_0 - s)} \frac{1}{2} \frac{c^2}{w_k^2} w_k^2 (x, x_0 - c(t_0 - s)) dx$$

$$= \int_{X_0 - c(t_0 - s)}^{X_0 + c(t_0 - s)} \frac{1}{2} \frac{c^2}{w_k^2} w_k^2 (x, x_0 - c(t_0 - s)) dx$$

$$= \int_{X_0 - c(t_0 - s)}^{X_0 + c(t_0 - s)} \frac{1}{2} \frac{c^2}{w_k^2} w_k^2 (x, x_0 - c(t_0 - s)) dx$$

$$= \int_{X_0 - c(t_0 - s)}^{X_0 + c(t_0 - s)} \frac{1}{2} w_k^2 (x, x_0 - c(t_0 - s)) dx$$

$$= \int_{X_0 - c(t_0 - s)}^{X_0 + c(t_0 - s)} \frac{1}{2} w_k^2 (x, x_0 - c(t_0 - s)) dx$$

$$= \int_{X_0 - c(t_0 - s)}^{X_0 + c(t_0 - s)} \frac{1}{2} w_k^2 (x, x_0 - c(t_0 - s)) dx$$

$$= \int_{X_0 - c(t_0 - s)}^{X_0 + c(t_0 - s)} \frac{1}{2} w_k^2 (x, x_0 - c(t_0 - s)) dx$$

$$= \int_{X_0 - c(t_0 - s)}^{X_0 + c(t_0 - s)} \frac{1}{2} w_k^2 (x, x_0 - c(t_0 - s)) dx$$

$$= \int_{X_0 - c(t_0 - s)}^{X_0 + c(t_0 - s)} \frac{1}{2} w_k^2 (x, x_0 - c(t_0 - s)) dx$$

$$= \int_{X_0 - c(t_0 - s)}^{X_0 + c(t_0 - s)} \frac{1}{2} w_k^2 (x, x_0 - c(t_0 - s)) dx$$

$$= \int_{X_0 - c(t_0 - s)}^{X_0 + c(t_0 - s)} \frac{1}{2} w_k^2 (x, x_0 - c(t_0 - s)) dx$$

$$= \int_{X_0 - c(t_0 - s)}^{X_0 + c(t_0 - s)} \frac{1}{2} w_k^2 (x, x_0 - c(t_0 - s)) dx$$

$$= \int_{X_0 - c(t_0 - s)}^{X_0 + c(t_0 - s)} \frac{1}{2} w_k^2 (x, x_0 - c(t_0 - s)) dx$$

$$= \int_{X_0 - c(t_0 - s)}^{X_0 + c(t_0 - s)} \frac{1}{2} w_k^2 (x, x_0 - c(t_0 - s)) dx$$

$$= \int_{X_0 - c(t_0 - s)}^{X_0 + c(t_0 - s)} \frac{1}{2} w_k^2 (x, x_0 - c(t_0 - s)) dx$$

$$= \int_{X_0 - c(t_0 - s)}^{X_0 + c(t_0 - s)} \frac{1}{2} w_k^2 (x, x_0 - c(t_0 - s)) dx$$

$$= \int_{X_0 - c(t_0 - s)}^{X_0 + c(t_0 - s)} \frac{1}{2} w_k^2 (x, x_0 - c(t_0 - s)) dx$$

$$= \int_{X_0 - c(t_0 - s)}^{X_0 + c(t_0 - s)} \frac{1}{2} w_k^2 (x, x_0 - c(t_0 - s)) dx$$

$$= \int_{X_0 - c(t_0 - s)}^$$

$$= -\frac{C}{2} \left[ c^{2} w_{x}^{2} (x, x_{0} + c(t_{0} - s)) + W_{t}^{2} (x, x_{0} + c(t_{0} - s)) - 2c w_{x} w_{t} \right]$$

$$-\frac{C}{2} \left[ w_{t}^{2} (x, x_{0} - c(t_{0} - s)) + c^{2} w_{x}^{2} (x, x_{0} - c(t_{0} - s)) + 2c w_{x} w_{t} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{C}{2} \left[ w_{t}^{2} (x, x_{0} - c(t_{0} - s)) + c^{2} w_{x}^{2} (x, x_{0} - c(t_{0} - s)) + 2c w_{x} w_{t} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{C}{2} \left[ w_{t}^{2} (x, x_{0} - c(t_{0} - s)) + c^{2} w_{x}^{2} (x, x_{0} - c(t_{0} - s)) + 2c w_{x} w_{t} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{C}{2} \left[ w_{t}^{2} (x, x_{0} - c(t_{0} - s)) + c^{2} w_{x}^{2} (x, x_{0} - c(t_{0} - s)) + 2c w_{x} w_{t} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{C}{2} \left[ w_{t}^{2} (x, x_{0} - c(t_{0} - s)) + c^{2} w_{x}^{2} (x, x_{0} - c(t_{0} - s)) + 2c w_{x} w_{t} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{C}{2} \left[ w_{t}^{2} (x, x_{0} - c(t_{0} - s)) + c^{2} w_{x}^{2} (x, x_{0} - c(t_{0} - s)) + 2c w_{x} w_{t} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{C}{2} \left[ w_{t}^{2} (x, x_{0} - c(t_{0} - s)) + c^{2} w_{x}^{2} (x, x_{0} - c(t_{0} - s)) + 2c w_{x} w_{t} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{C}{2} \left[ w_{t}^{2} (x, x_{0} - c(t_{0} - s)) + c^{2} w_{x}^{2} (x, x_{0} - c(t_{0} - s)) + 2c w_{x} w_{t} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{C}{2} \left[ w_{t}^{2} (x, x_{0} - c(t_{0} - s)) + c^{2} w_{x}^{2} (x, x_{0} - c(t_{0} - s)) + 2c w_{x} w_{t} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{C}{2} \left[ w_{t}^{2} (x, x_{0} - c(t_{0} - s)) + c^{2} w_{x}^{2} (x, x_{0} - c(t_{0} - s)) + 2c w_{x} w_{t} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{C}{2} \left[ w_{t}^{2} (x, x_{0} - c(t_{0} - s)) + c^{2} w_{x}^{2} (x, x_{0} - c(t_{0} - s)) + 2c w_{x} w_{t} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{C}{2} \left[ w_{t}^{2} (x, x_{0} - c(t_{0} - s)) + c^{2} w_{x}^{2} (x, x_{0} - c(t_{0} - s)) + 2c w_{x} w_{t} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{C}{2} \left[ w_{t}^{2} (x, x_{0} - c(t_{0} - s)) + c^{2} w_{x}^{2} (x, x_{0} - c(t_{0} - s)) + 2c w_{x} w_{t} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{C}{2} \left[ w_{t}^{2} (x, x_{0} - c(t_{0} - s)) + c^{2} w_{x}^{2} (x, x_{0} - c(t_{0} - s)) + 2c w_{x}^{2} (x, x_{0} - c(t_{0} - s)) \right]$$

$$= -\frac{C}{2} \left[ w_{t}^{2} (x, x_{0} - c(t_{0} - s)) + c^{2} w_{x}^{2} (x, x_{0} - c(t_{0} - s)) \right]$$

=>  $W_t = 0$  => W = 0 , be one to the polyin ( $\lambda$  of the polyin ( $\lambda$ 

#### Everyeaxin Milosos

 $\frac{\text{Xpovos}:}{\text{Ut} - c^2 \text{Uxx}} = 0$  Ut - V Uxx = 0

Statico → Du=0

### Ezionen Dephornas

 $u_t = x u_x + f(x, t), x \in [0, TT]$ , too

$$u(x,0) = \varphi(x)$$
,  $x \in [0,\pi]$ 

Pirichlet  $(u(0,t) = h_1(t))$ , t>0

Dirichlet Luroparis (π, t) = ho (t) Luroparis

OEmpripa

То провятия Ед, в Еден со поді ца діся.

Este Us, U2 Suo Scarerphères disers, vote y w= us- u2

λύνει το πρόβλημα.

 $W_t = V \cdot W_{XX}$ ,  $xe[0, \pi]$ , to

w(x,0) = 0 ,  $x \in [0,\pi]$ .

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

 $E(t) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} w^2(x,t) dx$ 

 $E'(t) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} 2 w.w_t dx$ 

 $= \int_0^{\pi} w(x,t) \cdot k \cdot w_{xx}(x,t) dx$ 

 $= \left. \left. \left. \left( \left. \left( w, w \right) \right) \right) \right|_{0}^{\infty} \right. \left. \left( \left. \left( w, w \right) \right) \right|_{0}^{\infty} \right.$ 

 $= - \times \int_0^{\pi} w_x^2(x,t) dx + \times \left(w(\pi,t) \cdot w_x(\pi,t) - w(\theta,t) \cdot w_x(0,t)\right)$ 

 $= - \times \int_0^{\infty} w_x^2(x,t) dx \leq 0$ 

Enopievus,  $E(t) \leq E(0) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} w^2(x,0) dx = 0$ 

Snhasin  $W(x,t) \equiv 0$  ,  $x \in [0,\pi]$  , t>0.

Avrigaen o (us = us)

Robin Suropeaxis Surdixes: du + Bu = 0

EJi6W67 Tla270 prevns Sorvi

$$u_t + u_{xxxx} = 0$$
,  $0 < x < \pi$ ,  $t > 0$ 
 $u(x,0) = \varphi(x)$ 
 $u(x,0) = u_t(t)$ 
 $u(\pi,t) = u_t(t)$ 
 $u(\pi,t) = u_t(t)$ 
 $u_x(0,t) = u_t(t)$ 
 $u_x(\pi,t) = u_t(t)$ 

AGENGA

Evépyeras, anodeigre ou w npoBlupa & Me en hiloso ens Exer to noti

$$u_t(x,0) = \psi(x)$$
  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ 

$$\mathcal{U}_{t}(x,0) = \psi(x)$$

for opogern => ute - 4 uxe + uxx = f

Karm Green kan Bpiern kaziendeiar en lien.

## AGENGEN 1/4022àSco 2

$$\sqrt{1-x^2} \cdot u_x + u_y = 0$$
,  $x \in (-1,1)$ ,  $y \in \mathbb{R}$ 

$$\chi'(\varsigma) = \sqrt{1 - \chi^2(\varsigma)}$$

(x(5),4(5))

$$\frac{x'(s)}{\sqrt{1+x^2(s)}} = 1 \quad \text{apa} \quad x \nearrow$$

$$\frac{\partial \partial x \partial x}{\partial x} > \int_{0}^{S} \frac{x'(z)}{\sqrt{1+x^{2}(z)}} dz = \int_{0}^{1} 1 dz$$

$$\frac{dz = x'(z)dz}{=}$$
 
$$\int_{0}^{x(s)} \frac{dz}{\sqrt{1-z^{2}}} = s$$

$$\langle = \rangle$$
 
$$\int_0^{\chi(s)} (\sin^2 z)' dz = s$$

$$u_t + u_{xxxx} = f(x,t)$$
,  $o < x < \pi$ ,  $t > 0$   
 $u(x,0) = g(x)$ 

$$\sum \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathcal{U}(o_1t) = \mathcal{N}_1(t) \\ \mathcal{U}(\pi,t) = \mathcal{N}_2(t) \\ \mathcal{U}_X(o,t) = \mathcal{N}_2(t) \\ \mathcal{U}_X(\pi,t) = \mathcal{N}_3(t) \end{array} \right.$$

Το προβλημα έχει το πολύ μια λύοη.

Este us, us suo scarexpipipères diseis van w=us-us.
Tote n w diver env aristoryn opogern.

$$A.5 \rightarrow W(x,0) = 0$$

$$5.5 \left[ w(0,t) = 0 \right]$$
  
 $w_{x}(0,t) = 0$ 

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{E}_{1}(t) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} w^{2}(x,t) dx$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{1}'(t) = \int_{0}^{\pi} w \cdot w_{t} dx = -\int_{0}^{\pi} w \cdot w_{xxxx} dx = \int_{0}^{\pi} w_{x} \cdot w_{xxx} dx - w \cdot w_{xxx} \int_{0}^{\pi} w_{xxxx} dx = \int_{0}^{\pi} w_{xxxx} dx - w \cdot w_{xxxx} dx$$

$$= -\int_0^{\pi} w_{xx}^2 dx + w_x w_{xx} \Big|_0^{\pi}$$

$$= \rangle \quad \mathcal{E}(t) \leq 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad w(x,t) \equiv 0 \quad , \quad 0 \leq x \leq \pi$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{A22\pi}{E_2(t)} = \frac{L}{2} \int_0^{\pi} w_x^2(x,t) dx$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{2}'(t) = \int_{0}^{\pi} w_{x} \cdot w_{xt} dx = -\int_{0}^{\pi} w_{xx} \cdot w_{t} dx + w_{x} \cdot w_{t} \int_{0}^{\pi} w_{xx} \cdot w_{t} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} w_{xx} \cdot w_{xxxx} dx = - \int_0^{\pi} w_{xxx}^2 dx + w_{xx} \cdot w_{xxx} \Big|_0^{\pi}$$

apa n Ez öze evépyera.

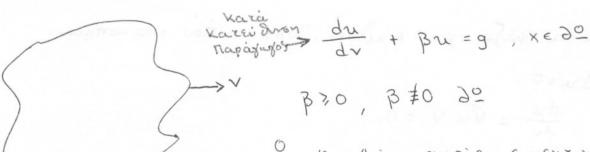
$$\rightarrow \mathcal{E}_3(t) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} w_{xx}^2$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{3}'(t) = \int_{0}^{\pi} w_{xx} \cdot w_{xxt} \, dx = -\int_{0}^{\pi} w_{xxx} w_{xt} + w_{xx} \cdot w_{xt} \Big|_{0}^{\pi}$$

$$= -\int_{0}^{\pi} w_{xxxx} w_{t} dx - w_{xxx} \cdot w_{t} \Big|_{0}^{\pi} = -\int_{0}^{\pi} w_{xxxx}^{2} dx$$

Προβλήματα ελλειπακού εύπου

Eva Gratiko προβλημα: - Δu=f, xe 9



9 parpièro rupio, GUVERTIKO

Το πρόβλημα έχει το πολύ μια λύση.

EGEW 
$$u_1, u_2$$
 Suo Siakexpipipères diocus kai  $w=u_1-u_2$ .

Tôte  $n$   $w$  diver to  $|-\Delta w=0|$ ,  $x \in \mathcal{Q}$ 

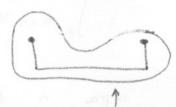
$$\frac{dw}{dv} + \beta w=0 , x \in \mathcal{Q}$$

$$\frac{d^n}{dv} + \beta w=0 , x \in \mathcal{Q}$$

$$\frac{d^n}{dv} + \beta w = 0 , x \in \mathcal{Q}$$

6 το προβλημά μας:

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \left[ -w \Delta w \right] dx = 0 \quad \langle = \rangle \int_{0}^{\infty} \left| \nabla w \right|^{2} dx - \int_{0}^{\infty} w \frac{dw}{dv} ds = 0$$



600 GUVOPO da Tiapu env rupin c, apa av cto CB=0=> B=0 20 , A 20110

• Av dérage eo 
$$-\Delta n = 0$$
,  $\frac{d}{dv} = 0$ ,  $\frac{d}{dv} = 0$ ,  $\frac{d}{dv} = 0$ ,  $\frac{d}{dv} = 0$ 

πρέπει να ψάζω για σταθερές. λύσεις που ικανοποιούν  $\frac{du}{dv} = \sqrt{u \cdot v} = 0.$ 

# EJiewen Dephoeneas Ut = k. Uxx , XEIR t>0 (K>0) U(X,0) = f(X) , XEIR

Av u eivar lien ens (\*), tôre unappour ki alles lieus nou npokintour and en u.

u+c, onou  $c \in \mathbb{R}$  eival enions lion.  $A \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $\lambda \cdot u = \lambda$  livel to apoplyha  $A \cup v = \lambda \cup v \in \mathbb{R}$  eival livel  $\lambda \cup v \in \mathbb{R}$   $A \cup$ 

TERECTIONS: L: A -> A L(u+v) = L(u) + L(v)  $L(u+v) = \lambda \cdot L(u)$   $L(u) = u_t - x \cdot u \times x$  Suapoperos referris

f(t),  $t \in \mathbb{R}$  (autoropy)  $t \longmapsto f(t)$  $t \longmapsto f(t+1)$ 

av 7 high, rose kan m f (t+c) eivan enigns high.

## Zupperpies rou Skapoperou redecen

Ar u(x,t) lien, wite:

- 1). Ya, B ER => u(x+a, t+B) Eivar Enions

  Tion uns Siagopiens EJiowens.
- 2). H u(7x, 72t) Eivar Enions Zion.

 $v(x,t) = u(\chi x, \mu t) = u(\gamma, s)$ 

 $Y = \lambda x$   $S = \mu t = \lambda$   $t = \frac{\lambda}{\mu}$ 

 $u_s(y,s) = u_t(x,t) \frac{\partial t}{\partial s} + u_x(x,t) \frac{\partial x}{\partial s} = \frac{1}{\mu} u_t$ 

 $u_{y}(y,s) = u_{t}(x,t) \frac{\partial t}{\partial y} + u_{x}(x,t) \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2} u_{x}$ 

=> Wyy = 1/2 Uxx

Us(415) = x · Uyy (415)

=>  $\frac{1}{\mu}$   $u_t(x,t) = k \cdot \frac{1}{\lambda^2} u_{xx}(x,t) => u_t = \frac{\mu}{\lambda^2} k \cdot u_{xx}$ 

ar  $\mu = \lambda^2$  rose Exoupe Kauvoipa dien.

Ut = Uxxx , x EIR to

1

u(7x, 23t) eivai enions 200m.

H lien now yaxvoupe Eivan Gen popqii: 
$$V(x,t) = \frac{1}{t^{p/2}} \cdot g\left(\frac{x^2}{t}\right)$$

$$V(x,t) = \lambda^{\beta} \cdot u(\lambda x, \lambda^{2}t) = \frac{\lambda^{\beta} \cdot u(1, \frac{t}{x^{2}})}{\langle x_{1} \rangle_{1}} = \frac{\lambda^{\beta} \cdot u(1, \frac{t}{x^{2}})}{\langle x_{1} \rangle_{2}} = \frac{\lambda^{\beta} \cdot u(1, \frac{t}{x^{2}})}{\langle x$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \lambda^{\beta} u(\lambda x, \lambda^{2}t) dx = 1$$

$$y = \lambda x = \lambda dy = \lambda dx$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\beta-1} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} u(y,s) dy = 1.$$

apa 
$$u(x,t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}} g\left(\frac{x^2}{t}\right), \frac{x^2}{t} = 5.$$

$$u_t = -\frac{1}{2} t^{-3/2} g(5) - x^2 t^{-5/2} g'(5)$$

$$u_{x} = 2 \frac{x}{t^{3/2}} g'(5)$$
,  $u_{xx} = \frac{2}{t^{3/2}} g'(5) + 4 \frac{x^{2}}{t^{5/2}} g''(5)$ 

$$= \frac{2}{t^{3/2}} \left[ g'(5) + 25 g''(5) \right].$$

$$u_t = u_{xx} = -\frac{1}{2} t^{-3/2} g(\xi) - \frac{1}{t^{3/2}} g'(\xi) \cdot \xi = \frac{2}{t^{3/2}} \left[ g'(\xi) + 2\xi g''(\xi) \right].$$

$$= \gamma - \frac{1}{2}g(5) - \zeta g'(5) = 2g'(5) - 4\zeta g''(5)$$

=> 
$$Q(5) + 25 Q'(5) = 0$$
 =>  $\frac{Q'(5)}{Q(5)} + \frac{1}{25} = 0$ 

=> 
$$l_{1}Q(5) + \frac{4}{2}l_{11}5 = c$$

=>  $s^{\frac{1}{2}}Q(5) = c \cdot 5$ 

Enopièvos,  $u_{1}g'(5) + g(5) = c \cdot 5$ 
 $= s_{1}g'(5) + \frac{1}{4}g(5) = \frac{c}{4} \cdot 5$ 

=>  $s^{\frac{1}{2}}Q(5) = \frac{c}{4} \cdot \frac{d}{4} \cdot \frac{d}$ 

<=> C2 5 e dy = 1/4.

dx = 2 TEdy

apa 
$$u(x,t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}} g(5) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}} \left( \frac{1}{2\sqrt{n}} e^{-5/4} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{4n}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4t}}$$

$$Sn \lambda a Si$$
,  $u(x,t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4nt}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4L}}$ 

H doen you to repossable : 
$$u_t = u_{xx}$$

$$|u(x,0) = f(x)$$

Eiva 
$$n: u(x,t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi t}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{(x-y)^2}{4t}} f(y) dy$$

$$\begin{cases} u_{t} = u_{xx} &, x>0 & t>0 \\ u(x,0) = f(x) &, x>0 \\ u(0,t) = 0 & \end{cases}$$

Taiproupe Dirichlet neperry enekragn:

$$f_{\pi}(x) = \begin{cases} f(x) \\ -f(-x) \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{4nt}} \left[ -\int_{-\infty}^{0} e^{-\frac{(x-y)^2}{4t}} f(y) dy + \int_{0-e}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{(x-y)^2}{4t}} f(y) dy \right] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4nt}}$$

#### Eficmen Dephornas

$$\mathcal{U}_t = \mathcal{U}_{xx}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R} \quad t > 0$$

$$\mathcal{U}_t(x,0) = f(x), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{Night: } \mathcal{U}_t(x,t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi t}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-\frac{(x-y)^2}{4t}} f(y) \, dy$$

$$u(x,0) = S_{\gamma} \rightarrow \mu \alpha J \alpha Dirax$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi t}} e^{\frac{(x-\gamma)^2}{4t}}$$

herà odordnpisape: 
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi t}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{\frac{(x-y)^2}{4t}} f(y) dy$$

## Avrienouxo per opogenes προβλημα Na λυθεί το προβλημα $u_t = u_{xx} + f(x,t)$

Apxivo: 
$$u_t = u_{xx} + \delta_{(x_0, t_0)} \rightarrow \mu \bar{a} J \alpha$$
 ronodern $\mu \bar{\epsilon} \nu \eta$  apxivo 6 to  $(0,0)$ .

 $u(x,0) = 0$  Tipa in Jehn

 $(x-y)^2$  6 to  $(y,s)$ .

apa 600 
$$(y_1 s)$$
:  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi(t-s)}} e^{-\frac{(x-y)^2}{4(t-s)}}$ 

Apa dien ero (1) civa: 
$$u(x,t) = \int_{0}^{t} f(y,s) \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi(t-s)}} e^{\frac{(x-y)^2}{4(t-s)}} dy ds$$

Jumen rephorneas eus 2 precapantés

 $u_{tt} = u_{xx} + u_{yy}$ ,  $(x_{,y}) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ , t>0  $u = u(x_{,y},t)$  $u(x_{,y}) = f(x_{,y})$ 

 $\frac{1}{\left(\sqrt{4\pi t}\right)^2} e^{-\frac{\chi^2 + \chi^2}{4t}}$ 

 $2i6n : u(x,y,t) = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{4\pi t})^2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(x-a)^2 + (y-B)^2}{4t} dadB$ 

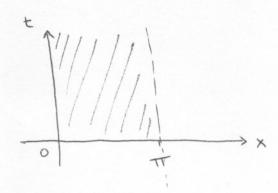
 $= \frac{1}{(4\pi t)^{2/2}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} e^{-\frac{|x-y|^2}{4t}} f(y) dy \qquad \left( \frac{|x|^2 = x^2 + y^2}{x = (x,y)} \right)$ 

 $\pi \mathcal{U}(x,t) = \frac{1}{(4\pi t)^{2/2}} \begin{cases} -\frac{1x-y|^2}{4t} \\ e^{\frac{1}{2}(y)dy} \end{cases}$ for Siabraby

Kuparixin Eziowen Deppornras es Apparra Xupia

Médosos zou Fourier
(µédosos zou xwpcJopévou perabhrair).

Este ou Dédoupe va disoupe to problème  $\begin{cases} \mathcal{U}_t = \mathcal{U}_{xx} &, & 0 < x < \pi \\ \mathcal{U}(x, 0) = f(x) &, & 0 \le x \le \pi \end{cases}$   $\mathcal{U}(x, 0) = f(x) &, & 0 \le x \le \pi$   $\mathcal{U}(x, 0) = 0$   $\mathcal{U}(\pi, t) = 0$ 



Tis disers as  $\psi$ axvor $\psi$ e sen  $\psi$ op $\psi$ in  $u(x,t) = \chi(x) \cdot T(t)$   $\chi_{\omega} p_{\nu} \epsilon_{ij} \cdot \chi_{\rho} o_{\nu} \epsilon_{ij} \quad \psi_{\varepsilon} \epsilon_{\alpha} \beta_{\beta} \gamma_{\alpha} \gamma_{ij}$ 

u(o,t)=0 <=> X(o).T(t)=0

η χωρική είναι μηδέν, γιατί αν ήταν η χρονική θα είχα παντού μόνο τη λύση τη μηδενική.

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

TTPETEL ENIGNS VA DOVEL ENV ESIGNON  $u(x,t) = X(x) \cdot T(t)$   $u_t(x,t) = X(x) \cdot T'(t)$   $u_x(x,t) = X'(x) \cdot T(t)$   $u_x(x,t) = X'(x) \cdot T(t)$ 

$$Val \quad U_t = U_{XX} \iff X(x) - T'(t) = X''(x) \cdot T(t)$$

$$\iff \frac{T'(t)}{T(t)} = \frac{X''(x)}{X(x)} \qquad , \forall t > 0, \forall 0 < x < \pi$$

=> 
$$\exists \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$$
  $\frac{X''(x)}{X(x)} = \lambda$   
 $X(0) = X(\pi) = 0$   
 $X(0) = X(\pi) = 0$   
 $X(0) = X(\pi) = 0$ 

$$\exists \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$$
?  $\chi''(x) = \lambda \chi(x) = 0$ ,  $0 < x < \pi$   
 $\chi(0) = \chi(\pi) = 0$ 

$$\frac{2}{2}$$
  $\frac{2}{2}$   $\frac{2}$ 

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ \sqrt{3}\pi & -\sqrt{3}\pi \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} C_1 \\ C_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

H yeviko repri lien égel en popqui 
$$u(x,t) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} c_k e^{\frac{1}{k}t} \sin(kx)$$
onou  $c_k$ ,  $k \in \mathbb{N}$  la enile foir karallula.

Epirupa  $f(x) = f(x)$ ,  $f(x) = f(x)$ ,  $f(x) = f(x)$ ,  $f(x) = f(x)$ ,  $f(x) = f(x)$ .

You va suppaire auto la enpene 
$$\int_{k=1}^{\infty} c_k \sin(kx) = f(x)$$
,  $f(x) = f(x)$ ,  $f(x) = f(x)$ ,  $f(x) = f(x)$ .

$$\int_{0}^{\pi} \sin(xx) \sin(mx) dx \xrightarrow{m \neq k} 0 \rightarrow \text{oployuvious} \text{ The single survey}$$

$$\text{Evw.},$$

$$\int_{0}^{\pi} \sin(kx) \sin(mx) dx \xrightarrow{m \neq k} \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin^{2}(kx) dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{1 - \cos 2kx}{2} dx$$

$$\sin^{2}x = \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2}$$

$$\cos^{2}x = \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\text{Enopievus,}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\pi} \sin(kx) \sin(mx) dx = \delta k, m = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

 $m \in \mathbb{N} : \quad f(x) \sin(mx) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} C_k \sin(kx) \sin(mx)$   $\int_0^{\pi} f(x) \sin(mx) dx = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} C_k \int_0^{\pi} \sin(kx) \sin(mx) dx$   $= C_m \int_0^{\pi} \sin^2(mx) dx$   $= C_m \frac{\pi}{2}$ 

$$C_{\chi} = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} f(x) \sin(xx) dx, \quad \kappa \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$u(x,t) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} c_{k} \cdot e^{-x^{2}t}$$

Ackney

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

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

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

$$\frac{\lambda=0}{\chi(0)=0}$$
,  $\chi(x)=c_1x+c_2$   $\chi(x)=c_1x$ 

$$\frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}$$

```
Anoppinzezau pari sivar agpakzy (av 626ilo-pe
      to X 6 to to , anexpiteral)
                                                      (=> X_{\lambda}(x) = \sin(\sqrt{\lambda}x)
              X(x) = c_1 \cdot sin(\sqrt{x}x) + c_2 \cos(\sqrt{x}x)
                X(0)=0 <=> C2=0
    onore Un(x,t) = etsin(A)
                             e sin(2x)
     yevien zien: u(x,t) = 0 c(z). e sin(zx) dz.
  fra va audaverau za apxika Sedopéva, n Guvapenon
    c va npoediopierei were: u(x,0)=f(x)
       f(x) = \int_0^\infty c(x) \sin(xx) dx
  ( Oταν έχω διακριτό «κ" βάζω άδροι όμα
ενώ σε συνεχές βάζω ολοκλήρωμα.)
       Sin(mx) f(x) = Sin(mx) \int_0^\infty c(\lambda) sin(\lambda x) d\lambda
=> \int_0^\infty \sin(mx) f(x) dx = \int_0^\infty \sin(mx) \int_0^\infty c(x) \sin(xx) dx dx
=) \int_0^\infty \sin(mx) f(x) dx = \int_0^\infty c(x) \int_0^\infty \sin(xx) \sin(mx) dx
```

auro ro eisentra propei va Judei.

## Kupacikin Egicwan

Utt - c2 Uxx = 0 , 0 < x < 2 m , t>0 u(o,t) = u(2T, t) , t>0 ux(0,t) = ux(21,t)

Στο τέλος, θα βάλουμε τα αρχικά Sεδομένα. u(x,0)= f(x), 0< x < 2π ut(x,0) = g(x)

TEPLOSIEN GUNAPENGA 7: TR LE MEDIOSO ETT ( ) f(x+2TT) = f(x) f(0)= f(2TT) f'(0) = f'(2TT).

u(x,t) = X(x). T(t)

 $X(x) \cdot T'(t) - c^2 X''(x) \cdot T(t) = 0$ 

 $= \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{T''(t)}{T(t)} - \frac{\chi''(x)}{\chi(x)} = 0$ 

 $\chi''(x) + \chi \chi(x) = 0$ 

p2 + 2 = 0 = Xaparenpierien

i) 7=0 => FC1, C2 EIR w62ε χ(χ) = C<sub>1</sub>·χ + C<sub>2</sub>.

 $X(0) = X(2\pi)$  <=> <=>

Martore la déroupe: X(0) = X(277)

 $\frac{\chi''(x)}{\chi(x)} = -\lambda \qquad \chi(0) = \chi'(2\pi)$ 

70 TE:

1 T'(t) = -7

u(o,t) = u(211,t)

(=> X(0). T(t) = X(211). X(t)

(X(U)-X(277) X(t) =0

Ux (0, t) = Ux (2TT, t) (=)

X'(0).X'(t) = X'(2T).X'(t) <=>

(X'(0) - X'(211)) X'(E) =0

To 2=0 circu colorapin ens eficuens  $X_o(x) = 1$ 

 $|\vec{u}| \quad |\vec{\lambda} < 0 \quad = \rangle \quad |\vec{p}|^2 = - |\vec{\lambda}| \quad \langle = \rangle \quad |\vec{p}| = \pm |\vec{V} - \vec{\lambda}|$ 

=> f(1, c2 E IR

$$\chi(x) = c_1 \cdot e + c_2 \cdot e$$

$$\chi(0) = \chi(2\pi) \ \ \langle z \rangle \ \ c_1 + c_2 \cdot c_1 = c_1 \cdot e^{2\pi \sqrt{3}} + c_2 \cdot e^{2\pi \sqrt{3}} = 0$$

$$\chi(0) = \chi'(2\pi) \ \ \langle z \rangle \ \ c_1 \ \ \sqrt{-2} \ \ -2\pi \sqrt{3} + c_2 \cdot e^{2\pi \sqrt{3}} = 0$$

$$\chi'(0) = \chi'(2\pi) \ \ \langle z \rangle \ \ c_1 \ \ \sqrt{-3} - c_2 \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{-3} \cdot e^{2\pi \sqrt{3}} = 0$$

$$\chi'(0) = \chi'(2\pi) \ \ \langle z \rangle \ \ c_1 \ \ \sqrt{-3} - c_2 \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{-3} \cdot e^{2\pi \sqrt{3}} = 0$$

$$\chi'(0) = \chi'(2\pi) \ \ = \chi(1 - e^{2\pi \sqrt{3}}) + \chi(2 - e^{2\pi \sqrt{3}}) = 0$$

$$\chi'(0) = \chi(2\pi) \ \ = \chi(2\pi) \ \ = \chi(2\pi) = \chi(2\pi) = 0$$

$$\chi'(0) = \chi(2\pi) \ \ (2\pi) \ \ = \chi(2\pi) + \chi(2\pi) + \chi(2\pi) = 0$$

$$\chi'(0) = \chi(2\pi) \ \ < \chi(2\pi) \ \ = \chi(2\pi) + \chi(2\pi) + \chi(2\pi) + \chi(2\pi) + \chi(2\pi) = 0$$

$$\chi'(0) = \chi'(2\pi) \ \ < \chi(2\pi) \ \ < \chi(2\pi) + \chi(2\pi) + \chi(2\pi) + \chi(2\pi) + \chi(2\pi) + \chi(2\pi) = 0$$

$$\chi'(0) = \chi'(2\pi) \ \ < \chi(2\pi) \ \ < \chi(2\pi) + \chi(2\pi) + \chi(2\pi) + \chi(2\pi) + \chi(2\pi) + \chi(2\pi) + \chi(2\pi) = 0$$

$$\chi'(0) = \chi'(2\pi) \ \ < \chi(2\pi) \ \ < \chi(2\pi) + \chi($$

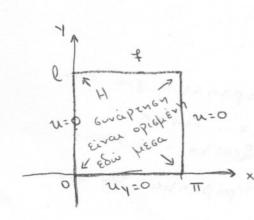
ATTO (1) & (2) => 
$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos(\sqrt{12}, 2\pi) - 1 & \sin(\sqrt{12}, 2\pi) \\ \cos(\sqrt{12}, 2\pi) & \cos(\sqrt{12}, 2\pi) - 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
  $\begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 

```
avagracura, la orpeter det A = 0 <=>
       (cos(NT. 2T) -1)2 + Sin2 (NT. 2TI) =0
  (=> cos (NJ.211) =1 kar sin (NJ.211) =0
       <=> cos(NA.211) = cos(2×11)
              17. 3x = xxx
               7 x= x2 , x=1,2,...
             Sionfor
     Exoupe Suo ave Japentes Suo Gurapin Gers you env
       iSioukin Zr= x2, us: cos xx, sin xx.
                         OTTORE Xx(x) = QCOS KX + Cx. Sinxx.
Τώρα θα λύσουμε το αντίστωιχο πρόβλημα του χρόνου.
   \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{T''(t)}{T(t)} = -\lambda
 i). 70=0 => T"(t)=0 => To(t)=(1.t+C2
 ii). \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{T_k''(t)}{T_k(t)} = -k^2 = -k^2 = T_k''(t) + (kc)^2 T_k(t) = 0
                         Tr(t) = cos (xct)
                               sin (kct).
     Tx(t) = (ax cos(xct) + Bx sin(xct)).
   ,350 170
    Enopièvus,
              No (x, t) = aot + Bo
              Ux(x,t) = (ax cos(xct) + Bx sin(xct)) &cosex + cxsinxx)
```

yea k= 1,2, ...

Hyevixin lien la cival ens popquis:  

$$u(x,t) = a_0 t + \beta_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (a_k \cdot cos(kct) + \beta_k \cdot sin(kct)) (\delta_k coskx + c_k \cdot sinkx)$$



$$u(0, y) = 0$$
,  $0 < y < \ell$   
 $u_y(x, 0) = 0$ ,  $0 < x < \pi$   
 $u(\pi, y) = 0$ ,  $0 < y < \ell$   
 $\sum_{x \in x \in \lambda_{0}} \sum_{x \in \lambda_{0}} \beta_{x} \int_{0} \mu_{\xi} x_{n} x_{n}$   
 $u(x, \ell) = f(x)$ 

$$\frac{X''(x)}{X(x)} + \frac{Y''(y)}{Y(y)} = 0 , 0 < x < \pi, 0 < y < \ell.$$

$$\beta = -2$$
  $\frac{\chi''(x)}{\chi(x)} = -2$ 

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

$$\langle = \rangle \quad \chi''(x) + \chi \chi(x) = 0 \qquad \Big| = \rangle \quad \chi_{\kappa}(x) = \sin(\kappa x) \qquad (< \times < \tau)$$

Kai

$$V_{x}(y) = c_{x}e^{xy} + c_{2}e^{-xy} = V_{x}(y) = c(e^{xy} + e^{-xy})$$

H gerien 2009 da civai:

Two example and attained 
$$u(x,l) = f(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} c_k (e^k + e^{-kl}) \sin(kx)$$

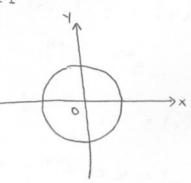
$$f(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} c_k (e^k + e^{-kl}) \cdot \sin(kx) \left( \int_0^{\pi} \sin(kx) \cdot \sin(mx) dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \delta_{km} \right)$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} \sin(mx) f(x) dx = \frac{\pi}{2} c_m = \int_0^{\pi} \sin(mx) f(x) dx$$

$$U(x,y) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} f(x) \cdot \sin(kx) dx}{e^{k\ell} + e^{-k\ell}} \cdot \left(e^{k\gamma} + e^{-k\gamma}\right) \sin(kx).$$

TIpoBanha

Na Bredei n apporten ourapenon



la kavoupe addatin se modirées sur/ves

$$\pi x = \frac{9b}{90} \cdot \frac{9x}{9b} + \frac{90}{90} \cdot \frac{9x}{90}$$

$$b = \sqrt{x_5 + \lambda_5} \implies \frac{9x}{9b} = \frac{b}{x}$$

$$\frac{9\lambda}{9b} = \frac{b}{\lambda}$$

$$tan\theta = \frac{\gamma}{x} = > (1 + tan^2\theta)\theta_x = -\frac{\gamma}{x^2}$$

$$\left(1+\frac{\gamma^2}{x^2}\right)\theta_x=-\frac{\gamma}{x^2}$$

$$\frac{3x}{99} = -\frac{x_5 + x_5}{1} = -\frac{b_5}{1}$$

OTTORE, 
$$u_x = U_p \frac{x}{p} - U_\theta \frac{y}{p^2}$$

$$\frac{u_{xx}}{p^{x}} = U_p \left(\frac{1}{p} - \frac{x^2}{p^3}\right) + \frac{x}{p} \left[U_{pp} \frac{x}{p} - U_{p\theta} \frac{y}{p^2}\right]$$

$$+2U_\theta \frac{yx}{p^{x}} - \frac{y}{p^2} \left[U_{\theta p} \frac{x}{p} - U_{\theta\theta} \frac{y}{p^2}\right]$$

$$u_y = U_p \frac{2p}{2y} + U_\theta \frac{2\theta}{2y} = U_p \frac{y}{p} + \frac{x}{p^2} U_\theta$$

$$\frac{u_{yy}}{p^y} = U_p \left(\frac{1}{p} - \frac{y^2}{p^3}\right) + \frac{y}{p} \left[U_{pp} \frac{y}{p} + U_{p\theta} \frac{y}{p^2}\right]$$

$$-\frac{xy}{p^y} U_\theta + \frac{x}{p^2} \left[U_{\theta p} \frac{y}{p} + U_{\theta\theta} \frac{x}{p^2}\right]$$

Uxx + Uyy =0 (=>

$$u(x,y) = U(p,\theta)$$

$$p = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}, \quad x = p \cos \theta$$

$$y = p \sin \theta$$

xan Exw

$$U_{pp}(p,9) + \frac{1}{p}U_{p}(p,9) + \frac{1}{p^2}U_{88}(p,9) = 0$$
,  $p \in (0,1)$   
 $g \in (0,2\pi)$ 

$$= > \rho^2 \frac{A''(\rho)}{A(\rho)} + \rho \frac{A'(\rho)}{A(\rho)} + \frac{B''(\delta)}{B(\theta)} = 0$$

$$= > P \frac{A''(p)}{A(p)} + P \frac{A'(p)}{A(p)} = - \frac{B''(\vartheta)}{B(\vartheta)}$$

apa 
$$\exists \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$$
:  $\left| \frac{B''(\theta)}{B(\theta)} = -\lambda \right|$   
 $B(0) = B(2\pi)$ 

$$B'(0) = B'(2\pi)$$

$$Kax \qquad P^2 \frac{A''(\rho)}{A(\rho)} + P \frac{A'(\rho)}{A(\rho)} = \lambda$$

OTIORE Divw to 
$$\frac{B''(\vartheta)}{B(\vartheta)} = -\lambda \implies \begin{vmatrix} B''(\vartheta) + \lambda B(\vartheta) = 0 \\ B(0) = B(2\pi) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$B'(0) = B'(2\pi)$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left( \rho A'(\rho) \right)^n = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 A'(p) =  $\frac{c}{p}$ 

για 
$$\lambda_{k} = \kappa^{2}$$
  $\rho^{2} A_{k}^{"}(\rho) + \rho A_{k}^{'}(\rho) - \kappa^{2} A_{k}(\rho) = 0$ 

γραμμική  $2^{m_{5}}$  τάξης με όχι εταθερούς

ευντε λεετές

Είναι όμως η δια φορική εξίωμες του Euler

και μάχνουμε χια λύσεις στη μορφή  $A(\rho) = \rho^{m}$ 
 $A'(\rho) = m \rho^{m-1}$ 
 $A''(\rho) = m (m-1) \rho^{m-2}$  και παίρνουμε  $\frac{m_{2}C}{\rho(\rho^{m})'} = m \rho^{m}$ 
 $m(m-1) \rho^{m} + m \rho^{m} - \kappa^{2} \rho^{m} = 0$   $\rho^{2} (\rho^{m})'' = m (m-1) \rho^{m}$ 
 $(=> m(m-1) + m - \kappa^{2} = 0$ 
 $=> m^{2} - \kappa^{2} = 0$ 
 $=> m = \kappa n m = -\kappa$ 

άρα  $\rho^{2} A_{k}^{"}(\rho) + \rho A_{k}^{'}(\rho) - \kappa^{2} A_{k}(\rho) = 0$ 

οι δυο λύσεις είναι οι  $\rho^{\kappa}$ ,  $\rho^{-\kappa}$ 

άρα

 $\kappa^{2} \rightarrow \rho^{\kappa} (\alpha_{\kappa} \cosh \theta) + \beta_{\kappa} \sinh \theta)$ 
 $\kappa^{2} \rightarrow \rho^{\kappa} (\alpha_{\kappa} \cosh \theta) + \beta_{\kappa} \sinh \theta)$ 

για το 
$$α_0$$
 ολοκληρώνω  $ε_{00}$   $(0, 2π)$  δώτι  $cos(νθ) = 0 = sin(νθ)$ 

$$\frac{α_0}{2} \int_{0}^{2π} dθ = \int_{0}^{2π} g(θ) dθ = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{π} \int_{0}^{2π} g(θ) dθ$$

$$\frac{a_o}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos(m\theta) d\theta + \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} \left( a_x \int_0^{2\pi} \cos(m\theta) d\theta + \beta_x \int_0^{2\pi} \cos(m\theta) \sin(n\theta) d\theta \right) = \int_0^{2\pi} \cos(m\theta) d\theta = \int_$$

$$=) \quad \alpha_{m} \int_{\delta}^{2\pi} \cos^{2}(m\theta) d\theta = \int_{\delta}^{2\pi} \cos(m\theta) g(\theta) d\theta$$

$$= \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m} \int_{0}^{2\pi} g(\theta) \cos(m\theta) d\theta$$

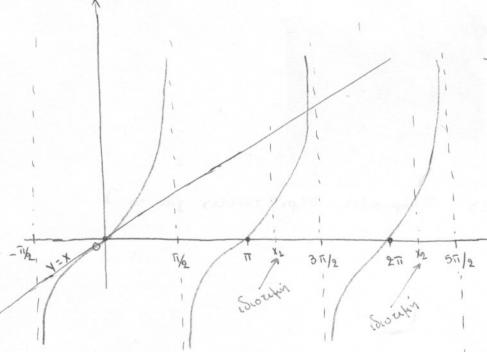
AGENEN

Diverar to TipoBanha: Ut = Uxx, OKXLL, t>0

EgaphoJoshe en histoso eou Fourier qua eou riposolopisto ens periens diens. Apxikà arioscigre ou or derives us periens diens. Apxikà arioscigre ou or derives escoupies d'ikavoriorois ens eficuen [tan NI = 2] (\*)

$$C_1 = -C_2 \sqrt{3}$$

$$C_2 \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} +$$



$$f(x) = tanx - x$$

Στη εννέχεια, αποδείζτε ότι γραφικά ('n αλλώς) η εξί εωνες (\*) έχει αριθή ειρο το πλήθος θετικές λύσεις λι, λε,..., λε με είμιλε = τοο κοπο (με αύζοντα τρόπο), καθώς επίσης και ότι οι αντίστοιχες ιδιο ευναρτησείς  $φ_κ$  δί νονται από τον τύπο  $φ_κ(x) = sin(\sqrt{λ}_κ(x-ι))$ 

Στη συνέχεια, εξετάστε αν έχει αρνητικές ιδιοτιμές και πόσες, Τέλικά, εκφράστε τη χενική λύση του προβλήματος

H lien Einer uns proposis  $u(x,t) = X(x) \cdot T(t)$ LE europeakes europiakes: u(x,t) = 0 <= x |X(x) = 0| $u_x(0,t) + u(0,t) = 0 <= x |X'(0) + X(0) = 0|$ 

$$\frac{\chi(x) \cdot T'(t) = \chi''(x) \cdot T(t)}{\chi(x)} = \frac{T'(t)}{\tau(t)} = -\lambda$$

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

$$X'(0) + X(0) = 0$$

$$X(1) = 0$$

$$= \sum_{x \in X} \pi x \text{ in a prover } \pi \text{ e.g. } \pi \text{ in a constant } X(x) = 0$$

Ut = Uxx , 0 < x < 1 , t>0

Ux(0,t) + u(0,t)=0, t>0

u(1,t)=0

u(x,t) = X(x). T(t)

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

X'(0) + X(0) =0

X(T) = 0

apa,

X"(x) + 2 X(x) =0

X'(0) + X(0) = 0

X(F)=0

Xapakenpieurn Eziewen: p2+7=0 => p=±iN7

YEVIRA Zion ens Eficuens: FCI, CQ EIR

X(x) = C1. cos (x 1) + C2 sin(x 1)

X(1)=0 (=> (1 cos 1/2 + cos 1/2 =0)

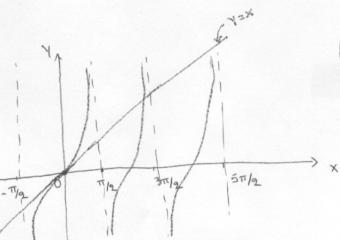
X'(0) + X(0) = 0 (=) (2 1/2 + c1 = 0

C1 = - C2 NA

C2 [sin 12 - 12. cos 12] = 0

=> Kade Deuxin Soupin

tan 1/2 = 1/2



$$\lim_{k\to\infty} \frac{x_k}{k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}} = 1 \iff \lim_{k\to\infty} \frac{\sqrt{\lambda_k}}{(k + \frac{1}{2})\pi} = 1$$

$$X_{k}(x) = c_{2} \cdot \left( \sin(x \sqrt{\lambda} x) - \sqrt{\lambda} x \cdot \cos(x \sqrt{\lambda} x) \right)$$

$$= c_{2} \cdot \left( \sin(x \sqrt{\lambda} x) - \frac{\sin(x \sqrt{\lambda} x)}{\cos(x \sqrt{\lambda} x)} - \frac{\cos(x \sqrt{\lambda} x)}{\cos(x \sqrt{\lambda} x)} \right)$$

= 
$$\frac{c_2}{\cos(\sqrt{1}\lambda_z)}$$
  $\left[ \sin(x\sqrt{\lambda_z}) \cos(\sqrt{\lambda_z} - \sin(\sqrt{\lambda_z}) \cos(\sqrt{\lambda_z}) \right]$   
 $\sin(x\sqrt{\lambda_z} - \sqrt{\lambda_z})$ 

 $|| = 0 \Rightarrow \times (\times) = c_1 \cdot \times + c_2$   $= \sin(\sqrt{4}\lambda (x-1))$ 

X(1)=0 4=> (1+C2=0

X'(0) + X(0) = 0 <=> (1+ c2=0

c2 = - C1

X(x) = C1 (x-1)

70=0 Scoupin, Xo(x)=x-1 Scocovapenen

Aprilies Isloupies: 
$$p^2 + \lambda = 0$$
 =>  $p = \pm \sqrt{-\lambda}$   
=>  $\frac{1}{3} c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}$ :  $\chi(x) = c_1 e^{x\sqrt{-\lambda}} + c_2 e^{x\sqrt{-\lambda}}$ 

$$X(1) = 0 < = >$$
  $C_1 \cdot e^{\sqrt{-3}} + C_2 \cdot e^{-\sqrt{-3}} = 0$   
 $X'(x) = \sqrt{-3} \cdot C_1 \cdot e^{-\sqrt{-3}} - \sqrt{-3} \cdot C_2 \cdot e^{-\sqrt{-3}}$ 

$$X'(0) + X(0) = 0$$
  $c = > \sqrt{-\lambda}(c_1 - c_2) + c_1 + c_2 = 0$ 

$$(\sqrt{-2} + 1) c_1 + (1 - \sqrt{-2}) c_2 = 0$$

$$(\sqrt{-2} + 1) c_1 + (1 - \sqrt{-2}) c_2 = 0$$

$$(2 = -e) c_1$$

$$(3 + \sqrt{-2} + 1) - e^{2\sqrt{-2}} (1 - \sqrt{-2}) = 0$$

$$(4 + \sqrt{-2} + 1) - e^{2\sqrt{-2}} (1 - \sqrt{-2}) = 0$$

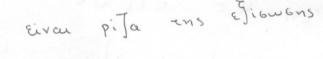
$$(2 + 1 + 1 - e^{2\sqrt{2}}) = 0$$

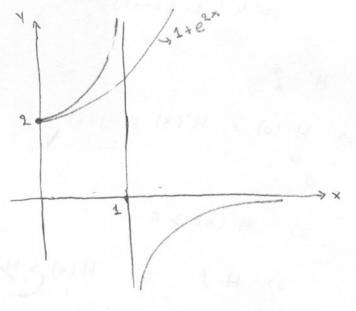
(1) 
$$= \frac{1+x}{1-x} = e^{2x}$$

$$\langle = \rangle \quad \frac{2}{1-x} - 1 = e^{2x}$$

$$\langle = \rangle \frac{2}{1-x} = 1 + e^{2x}$$

$$g(x) \qquad f(x)$$





$$g'(x) = \frac{2}{(1-x)^2}$$

$$g'(0) = 2$$

$$g''(x) = \frac{4}{(1-x)^3}$$

$$g'''(x) = \frac{4}{(1-x)^3}$$

$$g'''(x) = \frac{4}{(1-x)^3}$$

$$g'''(x) = 4$$

$$g'''(x) = 6$$

1-1 (x) >0 piovo pia 2069 600 x = 0.

$$U(r,\theta) = A(r) B(\theta)$$

$$Y^{2} \frac{A''(r)}{A(r)} + r \frac{A'(r)}{A(r)} + \frac{B''(\theta)}{B(\theta)} = 0 , \quad 0 < r < L , \quad 0 < \theta \leq 2\pi$$

$$\frac{B''(\theta)}{B(\theta)} = -\lambda \quad \text{var} \quad r^{2} \frac{A''(r)}{A(r)} + r \frac{A'(r)}{A(r)} = -\lambda.$$

6000 Scierar atio 6000 plakes Treplosikes 600 Dires. B(0) = B(2TT) B'(0) = B'(2 TT) το προβλημα έχει ιδιοτιμές: λο=0 — 1 70=0 => r A" (r) + A' (r) =0 (rA')' = 0 => r A'(r) = CL => A(r) = c1 lmr + c2 apa attoppititeran graghern apa Ser Exa perociparen 2067 => A(r)=1. Intréimen: O rar éxortre apartiero xupio, exortre provocapareo Dissur. Oran Ser Exoupe apaghère Xmpie, Ser Exoupe horoentarco Jucens. X = (X +) = + (+-1) - X + V2 A" + Y A' - x2 A=0 Suo dicus: rx, xx attoppitteeral

ETTER Sir Eifrage EE

6 to [0,2)

$$U(r,\theta) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left( a_k \cdot r^k \cos k\theta + \beta_k \cdot r^k \sin k\theta \right)$$

Gyerika dien zur apportking Grapzigerun вен рогавайа ретада.

Ar pou sirer enopeaxés ourdinces:

$$f(x,y) = \phi(\theta)$$
 ,  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ .

$$U(1,\theta) = \varphi(\theta) \angle = \Rightarrow \frac{\alpha_0}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (\alpha_k \cos_k \theta + \beta_k \sin_k \theta) = \varphi(\theta)$$

, K=0,1,2,..  $a_{x} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} \varphi(\theta) \cos x \theta \, d\theta$ ETELSi EXOLE to ao , to " " " EPEXEL

atto 0 Eus

edis der Exorpre Bo apa to "x" tpexer

atto 1 Ews 00.

$$U(r,9) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \varphi(9) d9 + \int_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{\pi} \left[\int_{0}^{2\pi} \varphi(t) \cdot \cos kt dt\right] \cdot r^{k} \cdot \cos k\theta + \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\int_{0}^{2\pi} \varphi(t) \cdot \sin kt dt\right] \cdot r^{k} \cdot \sin k\theta\right)$$

$$= \frac{r}{\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \varphi(t) \left( \cos kt \cdot \cos k\theta + \sin kt \cdot \sin k\theta \right) dt$$

$$= \frac{r^{k}}{\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \varphi(t) \cdot \cos \left( k \left( t - \theta \right) \right) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \varphi(t) \cdot r^{k} \cdot \cos \left( k \left( t - \theta \right) \right) dt$$

ivndes: Haxodordia eur pepreur adporchaeur

Sn = Z Cx => lim Sn = A

$$S_n = \sum_{k=1}^{n} C_k = \sum_{n \to \infty} \lim S_n = A$$

$$S_N = C_1 + C_2 + \dots + C_3$$

$$u(x,y) = U(r,3)$$
  
=>  $U_{rr}(r,3) + \frac{1}{r} U_{r}(r,3) + \frac{1}{r^2} U_{\partial \theta}(r,3) = 0$ , ocres  
0 < 3 < 27

$$U(1,9) = g(9)$$
  
 $f(\cos 9, \sin 9) = g(9)$ 

$$\frac{B'(0)}{B(0)} = -\lambda$$

$$B(0) = B(2\pi)$$
=>  $\lambda_{2} = k^{2}$ ,  $Sin(k0)$ ,  $cos(k0)$ ,  $k = 1, 2, ...$ 

$$B'(0) = B'(2\pi)$$

$$y_{\text{EVIEN}} \quad \lambda_{\text{Jon}} : \quad U(r, \theta) = \frac{\alpha_0}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (\alpha_k r^k \cos(k\theta) + \beta_k r^k \sin(k\theta))$$

$$\alpha_k = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} g(\theta) \cos(k\theta) d\theta \qquad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$\beta_k = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} g(\theta) \sin(k\theta) d\theta \qquad k = 1, 2, \dots$$

$$a_{k}\cos(k\theta) + \beta_{k}\sin(k\theta) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} g(t)\cos kt \, dt \cos k\theta + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} g(t)\sin kt \, dt \cdot \sin k\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} g(t)\cos k(t-\theta) \, dt$$

$$\dot{a}pa \qquad U(r,\theta) = \frac{\alpha_{0}}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left[ r^{k} \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} g(t)\cos k(t-\theta) \, dt \right]$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} c_k \qquad S_n = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |c_k| < \infty$$

axo doudia rur prepirior adposspiarur Cx voire \sum\_{k=1}^{\infty} c\_k = lim s\_n = C

 $f_{k}: [0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} f_{k}(t) = f(t)$  ,  $\forall t \in [0,1]$ 

Kará enpeio Gigralem (enperarin)  $\forall t \in [0,1]$  n Gerpà  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} f_k(t)$  Guyralever enperaria  $f:[0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ av  $\forall t \in [0,1]$   $S_n(t) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} f_k(t)$  Guyraliver ran páaliora  $\lim S_n(t) = f(t)$ 

OPG: YESO Jno=no(e,t) orav Isn(t)-f(t)/ <E , n>,no.

Opocopopen Lightlen

VESO Jno=no(E): | Sn(t)-f(t) | LE, n>, no Yte[0,1].

Σίγκλιου κατά ι² μέση

ι² [0, 2]:= {t:[0,1] → R | So t²(x)dx < ∞}

ξω→ ξ κατά ι² ανν lim ∫o (ξ- ξ)² dt =0

( yevika, lim ) (fx-f) dt =0 kaza LP)

Av  $f_{k} \rightarrow f: (0, 1) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  Give Xis  $\forall k = 1, 2, ...$  has  $f_{k} \rightarrow f$  operiotopya => f Give Xis  $\lim_{k \to \infty} \int_{0}^{1} f_{k}(t) dt := \int_{0}^{1} f(t) dt$   $\lim_{k \to \infty} \int_{0}^{1} f_{k}(t) dt := \int_{0}^{1} f(t) dt$   $\lim_{k \to \infty} \int_{0}^{1} f_{k}(t) dt := \int_{0}^{1} f(t) dt$ 

$$r, \theta = \frac{\alpha_0}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{N} \frac{r^k}{\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} g(k) \cos k(k-\theta) dk$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} g(k) dk + \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{k=1}^{N} \int_{0}^{2\pi} g(k) r^k \cos k(k-\theta) dk$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} g(k) \left[ 1 + 2 \sum_{k=1}^{N} r^k \cos k(k-\theta) \right] dk$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} g(k) \left[ 1 + 2 \sum_{k=1}^{N} r^k \cos k(k-\theta) \right] dk$$

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$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} g(k) dk + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} g(k) r^k \cos k(k-\theta) dk$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} g(k) dk + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} g(k) r^k \cos k(k-\theta) dk$$

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$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} g(k) dk + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} g(k) r^k \cos k(k-\theta) dk$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}$$

Timos Euler  $e^{i\pi} = 1$   $e^{i\theta} = \cos\theta + i\sin\theta$   $\tan e^{ix\theta} = \cos\theta + i\sin x\theta$ 

Timos De Moivre  $(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)^{n} = \cos(n\theta) + i \sin(n\theta)$   $e^{in\theta} = \cos n\theta + i \sin n\theta$   $= \cos n\theta = \frac{1}{2} (e^{in\theta} + e^{-in\theta})$  $e^{-in\theta} = \cos n\theta - i \sin n\theta$ 

 $\frac{dpa}{1+2} \sum_{k=1}^{N} r^{k} \cos(kw) = 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{N} r^{k} \left( e^{ikw} - ikw \right) \\
= 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{N} r^{k} e^{ikw} + \sum_{k=1}^{N} r^{k} e^{-ikw} \\
= 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{N} (re^{iw})^{k} + \sum_{k=1}^{N} (re^{-iw})^{k}$ 

$$= 1 + re^{iw} \frac{1 - (re^{iw})^{N}}{1 - re^{iw}} + re^{iw} \frac{1 - (re^{iw})^{N}}{1 - re^{iw}}$$

$$= \frac{(1 - re^{iw}) (1 - re^{iw}) + (re^{iw} - (re^{iw})^{N+1}) (1 - re^{iw})}{(1 - re^{iw})} + (re^{iw} - re^{iw}) (1 - re^{iw})$$

$$= \frac{1 - 2r\cos w + r^{2} + re^{iw} - r^{2} - r^{N+2}e^{i(N+1)w} + re^{iw}}{1 - 2r\cos w + r^{2}} + re^{iw} - re^{iw}$$

$$= \frac{1 - r^{2} - 2r\cos w + r^{2}}{1 - 2r\cos w + r^{2}} + re^{iw} - re^{iw} + re^{iw} - re^{iw}$$

$$= \frac{1 - r^{2} - 2r\cos w + r^{2}}{1 - 2r\cos w + r^{2}} + re^{iw} - re^{$$

άρα 6το αρχινό 
$$u(x,y) = (1-x^2-y^2)\int \frac{f(\bar{x})}{|x-\bar{x}|^2} dS(\bar{x})$$

$$\frac{\text{Topirvas Dirichlet}}{K(r, l, t)} = \frac{1 - r^2}{2\pi (1 - 2r\cos(t-l) + r^2)}$$

$$\text{Kar} \qquad \left( \frac{2\pi}{K(r, l, t)} \right) dt = 1.$$

$$u(x,0) = \varphi(x)$$

$$v(x,t) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k e^{x^2 \cdot t} \sin(kx)$$

Fia va aiglaverai us apxires gurlines 
$$\varphi(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \alpha_k \cdot \sin(kx)$$
  $0 \le x \le \pi$ 

$$a_{x} = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} \varphi(x) \cdot \sin(xx) dx$$

Epwintea

Tota Eivar y exeen peragio uns empas fourier plas Gurapenens kan uns Gurapenens 1700 Jekt value?

MeproSirès Luvaprineus [0,217]

Exoras 
$$_{\text{CN}}$$
  $_{\text{CN}}$   $_{$ 

$$\alpha_{\kappa} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} f(x) \cos kx \, dx$$
,  $\kappa = 0, 1, 2, ...$ 

$$S_{n}(x) = \sum_{x=1}^{n} \varphi_{x}(x)$$

$$S_{n}(x) \xrightarrow{N \Rightarrow \infty} S(x) = \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} \varphi_{x}(x)$$

$$\left|\sum_{x=1}^{N} \varphi_{x}(x) - S(x)\right| < \varepsilon$$
,  $\forall n > N_{0}$ 

Tote 
$$y = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \varphi_k(x) = S(x)$$
 superiver oposiopropar

$$S_{m} \xrightarrow{2} S : \lim_{N \to \infty} \left| S_{m}(x) - S(x) \right|^{2} dx = 0$$

$$6i f x \lambda i 6n \quad \text{wara} \quad L^{2} \text{ $\mu$} \epsilon 60$$

Sinkx cosmx dx = 0 TSiotnea zwv Teprodition Govaptingeno Kaderiotnea in opdoduvioenta.

· 
$$\vec{u} \perp \vec{v}$$
 ,  $\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = 0$  ( $\vec{u}$ ,  $\vec{v}$  ) kadera in opposition)

$$v_1, v_2, v_3$$
  $v_1, v_2, v_3$   $v_1, v_2, v_3$ 

$$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = u_1 \cdot v_1 + u_2 \cdot v_2 + u_3 \cdot v_3$$

$$f,g: [0,2\pi] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\langle f,g \rangle = \int_{0}^{2\pi} f(x) g(x) dx$$

$$\langle f,g \rangle = \int_{0}^{2\pi} f(x) \overline{g(x)} dx$$

$$\langle 4, 9 \rangle = \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \cdot g(x) dx$$

$$X_{\chi}^{2}(x) dx = 1$$
,  $\forall x = 1, 2, ...$ 

Escu Xi [a, B] -R oploquiro (sisampa) suraprinseur 1-1,2, ..

f: [a,B] -> IR Gurapanen L' olorlypiochen ( ) a f2(x) dx utiapxel)

Luxuelectes Fourier uns 7 ws Tipos es opploquivro oustra Gurapinseur

$$\alpha_{x} = \frac{\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f(x) \cdot \chi_{x}(x) dx}{\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \chi_{x}^{2}(x) dx}$$

or Gurtele Gres Fourier ens & ws Tipus oppositive ouernha emapeneeur (Xx).

( Ewpntra

EGIW Xx: [a, β] → R , x = 1,2,... oploquivio Guernha 60vapin6Eur va f: [a, B] -IR L2 odordnpwerfin

Gura penon

Tore (exien:
$$\int_{a}^{\beta} |f(x) - c_{1} \chi_{1}(x) - c_{2} \chi_{2}(x) - ... - c_{k} \chi_{k}(x)|^{2} dx \geqslant \int_{a}^{\beta} |f(x) - a_{1} \chi_{1}(x) - ... - a_{k} \chi_{k}(x)|^{2} dx$$

ofton  $a_{1} = \frac{\int_{a}^{\beta} f(x) \chi_{1}(x) dx}{\int_{a}^{\beta} \chi_{1}^{2}(x) dx}$ ,  $a_{k} = \frac{\int_{a}^{\beta} f(x) \chi_{k}(x) dx}{\int_{a}^{\beta} \chi_{k}^{2}(x) dx}$ 

$$\alpha_{i}^{2} = \frac{\left(\int_{a}^{\beta} f(x) X_{i}(x) dx\right)^{2}}{\left(\int_{a}^{\beta} X_{i}^{2}(x) dx\right)^{2}}$$

$$\alpha_{i}^{2} \int_{a}^{\beta} X_{i}^{2}(x) dx = \frac{\left(\int_{a}^{\beta} f(x) X_{i}(x) dx\right)^{2}}{\int_{a}^{\beta} X_{i}^{2}(x) dx}$$

$$Enopérous \int_{a}^{\beta} \int_{a}^{\beta} f(x) - \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_{i} X_{i}(x) \int_{a}^{\beta} dx$$

$$= \int_{a}^{\beta} \int_{a}^{\beta} f(x) - \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_{i} X_{i}(x) \int_{a}^{\beta} dx$$

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$$= \int_{a}^{\beta} \int_{a}^{\beta} f(x) dx - \int_$$

OEmprina (ANIZOTHTA BESSEL)

Av Xx: [a, B] > IR oppositive observa ovaprinceur

xai f: [a, B] -> IR sivai L' odordypiocity ovaprincy,

Tote coxue y avisorna:

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k^2 \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \chi_k^2(x) dx \leq \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} |f(x)|^2 dx$$

inou ax Eivar or Gurtelectes Fourier was of ws

Tipos to Giernha tou  $X_{k}$ ,  $\delta n \lambda a \delta n$   $\int_{a}^{b} f(x) X_{k}(x) dx$   $A_{k} = \frac{\int_{a}^{b} \chi_{k}^{2}(x) dx}{\int_{a}^{b} \chi_{k}^{2}(x) dx}$ 

Tavesenza Parseval

Ar es circupa evan Tilipes

$$\sum_{x \in S} A^2 = \int_a^b f^2(x) dx$$

Taves en contra Parseval

Aviso en ea Bessel

L'alor 1 -> f , 
$$\int_{a}^{b} \chi_{k}^{2}(x) dx = 1$$

Zha =  $\int_{a}^{b} f^{2}(x) dx$ 
 $A_{k} = \int_{a}^{b} f(x) \times_{k}(x) dx$ 

=>  $\sum_{k=1}^{b} A_{k}^{2} = \int_{a}^{b} f^{2}(x) dx$ 

Ancoenta bessel kar Tautoenta Parseval petappaJortan:  

$$a_0^2 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (a_k^2 + \beta_k^2) = \pi \int_0^{2\pi} f^2(x) dx$$

Ormpapa

Ar f za reproberg was C', rose y supà fourier uns f engelieve com I oporopopa.

Anssuja

Solve upa 
$$S_{N}(x) \rightarrow f(x)$$
 =  $-\frac{S_{N+1}}{N+1} (a_{k} \cos x + \beta_{k} \sin x x)$ 

Approximation but to Kpitinges Weierstrass: A. IF. (a) | 5 Me . Vx cas \( \sum\_{1} \) Me < 00 = 0 \( \sum\_{1} \) For enjertises lac coses | & lact , Ibe sines | & Ibel Non agai | SN (x) - 7(x) | E [ ( lac | . 13c | ) Aprel emotions va enjedirer a capa [ (lact 1/3,1) Even # « C" 27 TEPLOSILY \$ ~ and + \( \sum (accosex + Besinex) Now Even  $f' \sim \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (a_k' \cos kx + \beta_k' \sin kx)$ roce a = 0 , a = + B + , B = - k.a.  $\frac{4\pi e^{\frac{1}{2}(x)}}{2e^{\frac{1}{2}(x)}} = \frac{1}{\pi} \left( \frac{1}{2\pi} + \frac{$ Q' = # (x) cosex dx = - 1 ( f(x) · (cosex) dx + 1 f(x) · (cosex) = + f f(x) sinex dx = k. Bx. 1 ~ [ k (Br cosex - ar sinex) To eJacquel. Ja n avisoence Bessel you in it??

$$\sum_{k=1}^{N} a_{k} \beta_{k} \leq \left(\sum_{k=1}^{N} a_{k}^{2}\right)^{1/2} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{N} \beta_{k}^{2}\right)^{1/2}$$

$$a_{k} a_{k} \beta_{k} \leq \left(\sum_{k=1}^{N} a_{k}^{2}\right)^{1/2} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{N} k^{2} \left(|a_{k}| + |\beta_{k}|\right)^{2}\right)^{1/2}$$

$$\left(\sum_{k=1}^{N} \frac{1}{k^{2}}\right)^{1/2} \leq \left(2\sum_{k=1}^{N} \frac{1}{k^{2}}\right)^{1/2} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{N} k^{2} \left(a_{k}^{1} + \beta_{k}^{2}\right)\right)^{1/2}$$

60 ge livour

## Dépa 3/ Trpoosos

Thepress every 
$$f_{\pi}(x) = \begin{cases} f(x) & x > 0 \\ -f(-x) & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$V_{\ell} - V_{xx} = 0$$

$$V(x,0) = f_{\Pi}(x) , x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$V(x,t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{u_{\Pi}t}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2}} e^{-\frac{(x-y)^{2}}{4\pi}} \int_{\mathbb{R}$$

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Apxis MExican
```

&

Θεώρημα αις C(Q) Λ(2(Q)

είνη αι Q → R οπου Q C R ανοικτό & φραγιένο χωρίο

TION LIKANOTIONEL

a(x,y). uxx(x,y) + 2 B(x,y) uxy(x,y) + y(x,y) uyy(x,y) + 8(x,y) ux.(x,y) + (x,y) uy(x,y) > 0

Evan apayheres enexeis enaprinces he the Enempioneer isother va tival operappa Extention Tonou

Tiporcaen

E ετω νε C(ō) ν C²(o) ν σεε Δν(x)>0 στο ο (ο ε ΓΩ") Tore max u(x) = max u(x)

Oa a TroSeiJoupe Tipuita you Du(x)>0. EGEW TIMS SEV LEXUEL, TOTE JX0 & O T.W u(x0) > max u(x) Tuce max u(x) > max u(x) A= (aij) trA = aiit ... + ann E6εω Zo €0 , u(zo) > maxu(x) trA = Zi OTIÈCE Vu(Zo) = 0 Du(20) €0 . Avrigaca

Απόδειζη (Θεώρημα)

Tra eso, détaupe ue(x)= u(x) + e 1x12 τότε Δuε(x) = Δu(x) + 2ηε. >0 εφαρμοζοφε το αποτέλεσμα στην πε(χ), δηλοίδη (max(f+g) < maxf + maxg) UE(x) < max UE(x)

u(x) + E|x|2 < max u(x) + E max |x|2

u(x) = max u(x)

Egaphogi ens Apxis rou Megicrou

Suso

-> Apxin Megicrou

Suso
-> Apxin Elaxicou

Ackney Anoseitee ou to Topopanta.

Exer to Toli pia lien.

Escu us. uz Suo Scanerpipéres Jueus, wice n w= us- us

=> u(x) \le maxu(x)

&

u(x) \geq min u(x) to TipoBanta.

 $\frac{3x}{3}\left((1+x_5)\frac{9x}{9m}\right) + \frac{7\lambda}{3}\left((11x_51\lambda_5)\frac{7\lambda}{9m}\right) = 0 + x_51\lambda_5 < T$ 

 $(1+x^2)\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + 2 \cdot x \cdot \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + (1+x^2+y^2)\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + 2y \cdot \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} = 0.$ 

a(x,y) = 1+x2 >1 , X2+ 72 < 1 -4(11xe)(1+x21/2) 5-4

Εχουμε ομοιόμορφα Ελλειπτικό τελεσεί, άρα έχουμε και αρχή μεγίστου και αρχή ελαχίστου, δηλαδή

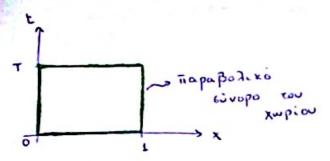
w(x,y) & max w(x,y) =0 20 : X5+ 12= T 8

apa w(x, y) =0 , x2142<1

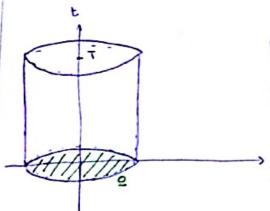
w (x,y) > min w(x,y) =0 30: X2+ Y2= 1

### Αρχή Μεχίστου (για Παραβολικά προβληματα)

The = Text , OCXCL , too



Παραβολικό ευνορο: ([0,1] x [u]) U (10,1] x [0, τ])



Ymbims. ensobo sm yababoyexo

### O Ewpyha

EGEN TOO KON NE C2.1 (@x(0,T)) n C(@x[0,T])

GWAPTHEN TOU KANOTIONE Ut-DU 00, XEQ, OCT T

TOTE LEXULE MAX U = MAX U

O, U2T

Avrisouxa,

#### OEmprha

Av Too kar re C2, (0 x (0, T)) n C (0 x (0, T))

Gwapenen Tiou (kavotivici: 2e- Du 20, 0 x (0, T))

Toe: min 2 = min 2

#### Απόδειζη

Jewpowhe en omapenon  $u_{\varepsilon}(x,t) = u(x,t) + \varepsilon |x|^{\varepsilon}$ ,  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  tote  $u_{\varepsilon} \in C^{2,1}(\mathfrak{S}_{\tau}) \cap (\overline{\mathfrak{S}}_{\tau}(0,T])$  has that into the unitary  $u_{\varepsilon}(x,t) = u_{\varepsilon}(x,t) + \varepsilon |x|^{\varepsilon}$ ,  $u_{\varepsilon}(x,t) = u_{\varepsilon}(x,t) +$ 

la amobri Josephe ou max ue = max ue De Vot

Ecru Tims Ser andeier, rivre da viiapxer rationo empero (xo, to)

(xo, to) & ot 1 Uot vore max ue = ue (xo, to) > max ue

diappivoupe us mepinimices i) (xo, to) E x (0, T)



i). ( Econtepiko enpeio).

Dx w(x0, t0) 50

TiTE WE (xo, to) - Dw (xo, to) = 0 - Dw (xo, to) >0

Apa avergaeker pe env @ . Atomo

Σωετιώς, δεν μπορεί να είναι εσωτερικό σημείο

kar WE (xo, to) 30 i). Tore Vx w(xo,to) = 0 Dx w(xo, to) EU

OTIOTE: WE (xo, to) - Dxw (xo, to) >, 0.

Tiade avergacrer pre env (8).

Este  $u_1, u_2$  suo siakexpipéres libres Tore  $u_1, u_2$ Note to tipo banque  $w_1 - w_{xx} = 0$  , or exclusive w(x, 0) = 0 , or exclusive w(x, 0) = 0 , or exclusive w(x, 0) = 0 , the entire v(x, 0) = 0 .

Esco  $(x_1, t_1)$  enpeio visce  $w(x_1, t_1)$  to Tore raipvorpe  $T = t_1 + 1$   $x_{\alpha i}$  example  $T_{\alpha i} = t_1 + 1$   $x_{\alpha i}$  example  $T_{\alpha i} = t_1 + 1$   $x_{\alpha i} = t$ 

Tôce Exoupe: max w = max w (=> w(x,t) : max w )

=> w(x,t) 50 , 05x51 05t5T

Año en aprin Elaxicrou (Agoi We-Wex 30)

MINW = MINW

=> w(x,t) > min w = 0 => w(x,t) >0 ,  $0 \le x \le 1$  $U \subseteq T$ 

# Avrigacy of agor octiet has w(xi,ti) to

#### Acknow

Αποδεί Ττε το μονοκήμαντο των λίσεων του προβλή ματώς:

O c R2 4 pastiero

$$\Delta u = f$$
,  $\frac{\partial}{\partial u} + u = g$ ,  $\frac{\partial}{\partial u} = \frac{\partial}{\partial u} + u = g$ ,  $\frac{\partial}{\partial u} = \frac{\partial}{\partial u} =$ 

$$\Delta u = f$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial v} + u = g$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial v} + u = g$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial v} (x) + u(x) = g(x)$$

$$x \in \partial v$$

Kadero Sacrefia

Este un une Sus Stakekpipières lieus Tore or w: u,-ue liver to

Tipo Binha: Dw=0 . 0 3W + W=0 , 30

100 rpossos (Apxis hegieros) w(x) & max w

la amobilique ou maxw 50 Econ Tims Ser annderser. Sondason 3 xo e 20 max w = w(xo) >0

$$= -\frac{3v}{9w}(x^0-fx)$$

$$0.00 = -\frac{3w}{3w} (x_0) \le 0 < -> \frac{3w}{3w} (x_0) > 0$$

0 km2 & Xontre . m (x0) >0

'Apa w(x) <0 , x & 2.

Αντίσωιχα από Αρχή ελαχίσων ω(x) 30, χες.

- 1) Evippina
- 1) Green
- 3) APXY Elaxiore
- 4). Zeyes Fourier
- DODENT POUVOLE US TOS 1). . Titt - (" 11xx =0 E(t) = Sa F(u, ze, ux) dx

Eivar fra EJIGWGY TOU XPS VOU

E'(t) = \ \[ \begin{array}{c} \begin{arr

Evas cpottos:

OTTOICE LE QUE ELVOIR M DE CAN TION/ PIE VE UN Kan the oforethermants as those on Xmbrain heraBanzi.

· We = Uxx , OCXCL

\ \ u^2(x,t) dx

y Nevery! In(x,e) Pdx

[ | ux (x,t) | dx

αποτελούν ενέργεια.

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Ackney 5/TIpiosos
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Ute (x,t) - uxxte(x,t) - uxx(x,t) = f(x,t)
                                                   , o < x < 1 , t>0
     w(x,0) = 4(x)
                        , 05 x 5 1.
     u. (x,0)= 4(x)
     ux (0, t) = h(t)
     12x(1,t): g(t)
```

θα εφαρμόσωμε την Απαγωγή σε Ατώπο. Υποθένουμε ότι το Προβλημα έχει 2 διανεκριμένες λύσεις U1, U2 kar la karalis Joupe 60 à 20110 Draws Déroupe w(x,t) = u1(x,t) - u2(x,t), 0 < x < 1, t>0 n w diver to Tipopdompa Tore Wtt - Wxxtt - Wxx =0 , 0 < x<1 , t>0 w (x,0) = we (x,0) =0 , 0 < x < 1 Wx (0, t) = Wx (1, t) =0 , t>0 Thought he we saw eficmen: WE . WE - WE . WXXFE - WE . WXX = 0 Kan odordnominate us Tipos X. [ WE WEE - WE WAXEE - WE WAX ] dx = 0 Swewerdx - Swewxxeedx - Swewxxdx =0. d . 1 / we (x,t) dx - [- \( w\_{xt} w\_{xtt} dx + (w\_{t} w\_{xtt}) \) - [- \( w\_{xt} w\_{x} dx + (w\_{t} w\_{x}) ) \)

+ (WE WX) = 0

$$W_{X}(1,t) = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{3t} \left( w_{x}(1,t) \right) = \frac{1}{3t} (0)$$

$$\Rightarrow W_{XE}(1,t) = 0$$

$$W_{XEE}(1,t) = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{4t} \int_{0}^{1} w_{e}^{2}(x,t) dx + \frac{1}{4t} \int_{0}^{1} w_{AE}^{2}(x,t) dx + \frac{1}{4t} \int_{0}^{1} w_{AE}^{2}(x,t) dx + \frac{1}{4t} \int_{0}^{1} w_{AE}^{2}(x,t) dx = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{4t} \int_{0}^{1} \left( w_{e}^{2} + w_{X}^{2} \right) dx + \frac{1}{4t} \int_{0}^{1} w_{AE}^{2}(x,t) dx = 0$$

$$E(t) = E(0) = \frac{1}{4t} \int_{0}^{1} \left( w_{e}^{2} + w_{X}^{2} \right) dx + \frac{1}{4t} \int_{0}^{1} w_{AE}^{2} dx = 0$$

$$E(t) = \frac{1}{4t} \int_{0}^{1} \left( w_{e}^{2} + w_{X}^{2} \right) dx + \frac{1}{4t} \int_{0}^{1} w_{AE}^{2} dx = 0$$

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$$E(t) = \frac{1}{4t} \int_{0}^{1} \left( w_{e}^{2} + w_{AE}^{2} \right) dx = 0$$

$$E(t) = \frac{1}{4t} \int_{0}^{1} \left($$

### Ackney 6/ TIpoolos

$$(x_0, t_0)$$
:  $t - \cos x - x = t_0 - \cos x_0 - x_0$  ((1)

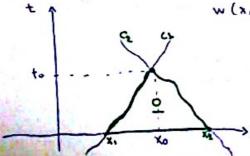
Anaguya GE Azono

Ebru 21, 22 Suo Scarcepopières licers

Kan w=u,(x,t)-u2(x,t) Tote n w liver

TO "bobjute. MXX - SZINX MXF - COZZX, MFF - COZX, MF = 0 X FIS

w (x,0) = we(x,0) = 0 , xc12



$$\frac{dt}{dx} + \sin x - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{dt}{dx} = 1 - \sin x \geqslant 0$$

$$\frac{dt}{dx} + \sin x + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{dt}{dx} = -(1 + \sin x) \leqslant 0$$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \left[ w_{xx} - 2 \sin x \cdot w_{xt} - \cos^{2}x \cdot w_{tt} - \cos x \cdot w_{tt} \right] dx dt = 0.$$

$$\left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[ w_{x} - 2 \sin x \cdot w_{tt} \right] = w_{xx} - 2 \sin x \cdot w_{tx} - 2 \cos x \cdot w_{tt} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[ w_{x} - 2 \sin x \cdot w_{tt} \right] - \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left[ \cos^{2}x \cdot w_{tt} \right] + \cos x \cdot w_{tt} \right) dx dt = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[ w_{x} - 2 \sin x \cdot w_{tt} \right] - \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left[ \cos^{2}x \cdot w_{tt} - \cos x \cdot w_{tt} \right] dx dt = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[ w_{x} - 2 \sin x \cdot w_{tt} \right] - \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left[ \cos^{2}x \cdot w_{tt} - \cos x \cdot w_{tt} \right] dx dt = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{0}^{\infty} \left[ \left( w_{x} - 2 \sin x \cdot w_{tt} \right) dt + \left( \cos^{2}x \cdot w_{tt} - \cos x \cdot w_{tt} \right) dx dt = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{0}^{\infty} \left[ \left( w_{x} - 2 \sin x \cdot w_{tt} \right) dt + \left( \cos^{2}x \cdot w_{tt} - \cos x \cdot w_{tt} \right) dx dt = 0$$

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$$\Rightarrow \int_{0}^{\infty} \left[ \left( w_{x} - 2 \sin x \cdot w_{tt} \right) dt + \left( \cos^{2}x \cdot w_{tt} - \cos x \cdot w_{tt} \right) dx = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{0}^{\infty} \left[ \left( w_{x} - 2 \sin x \cdot w_{tt} \right) dt + \left( \cos^{2}x \cdot w_{tt} - \cos$$

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 2\sin x + \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin x - 1} \end{bmatrix} = -\begin{bmatrix} \frac{2\sin^2 x - 2\sin x - 2\sin x + \cos^2 x}{\sin x - 1} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1 + \sin^2 x - 2\left(\sin x - 1\right)}{\sin x - 1}$$

$$= 2 - \frac{\left(\sin x - 1\right)\left(\sin x + 1\right)}{\sin x - 1} = 2 - \sin x - 1 = 1 - \sin x.$$

$$C_1 = \left(\frac{1 - \sin x}{\sin x}\right) + \left(\frac{\cos^2 x}{\cos x}\right) + \left(\frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin x}\right) + \left(\frac{\cos^2 x}{\cos x$$

$$apa$$
 (1 = -(1-Sinxo) w(xo, to) - (1+Sinxo) w(xo, to) = 
$$= -2w(xo, to) = 0$$

=> W = 0

Apxi begisson

Topa Bolina

=> max u = max u = x(0,1) (=x(0))u(30 x(0,1))

2 ypastievo Du 20 (kupen)

maxu: maxu

Ellerania

Kuptes begiven whim was a kpa

Acres 3/40226500 9

14 = 1xx , xc(0,1) +>0

12(0,t): 22(1,t)=0 , t>0

w(x,0) = 4x(1-x) . 0 c x s 1

=> Osw(x,t) s1 , YtelR

U.3.0 -> Apxm Edaxiston, TapaBodero TipoBdulia

EticZeym wxaia eva T>0, rote agon or Sia gopina

Ejismon Evan TapaBoderoi roton coxisti or apxin Edazionen

kan Exophe minn = minn r

[0,1]=[0,1] ([0,2]+[0]) ([0,1]+[0,1])

Opens example minu so es minu u es es u(s,e) s. O

(0.1) e(0,1) 

(1.6) e(0,1)

opena aso apan Mejiosou

max u: max u = 1
[as] \* [o,t] U

e) w(x,t) : 4 , 4 x e (0,1) , te(0,1]

Farier

1 2m Teprobiem

1 ~ an . [ (ar were . Brsines)

az = 1 (15) f(x) cosex de . 2:0,1,2,...

Be = = ( (a) sinex dx . == 1.2...

1°). Au felion 25] => lu [25 | Su(x) - f(x)|2 dx =0

Avisorna Bend = 1 ( a + [(a + pt)) + ( f2(x) dx

Taurisenta Parseral: " ( at . [ (at . Bt) ): [ f2 (a) dx

2°). Thus executoreas of the en cupa former ancis?

a). 1 C'. 25 seposies

and · E (ancosec · promes) + 1(+) , YACR

$$\frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (a_k w_k) = 1 + \frac{b_0}{b_0} (a_k w_k) = \frac{f(x_0) \cdot f(x_0)}{2} .$$
 xe (0.25)

$$\frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (a_k w_k) = 1 + \frac{b_0}{b_0} (a_k w_k) = \frac{f(x_0) \cdot f(x_0)}{2} .$$

$$\frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (a_k w_k) = 1 + \frac{b_0}{b_0} (a_k w_k) = \frac{f(x_0) \cdot f(x_0)}{2} .$$

$$\frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (a_k w_k) = \frac{b_0}{2} (a_k w_k) = \frac{b_0}{$$

Abenen 4 Authorn 18

$$f \in C^{1}(R)$$
,  $2\pi$  requires of  $\int_{0}^{2\pi} f(x)dx = 0 \Rightarrow 0$ .

 $v \leq a = \int_{0}^{2\pi} f^{2}(x) dx = \int_{0}^{2\pi} (f'(x))^{2} dx$ 

Even  $f \approx \frac{aa}{2} + \int_{0}^{2\pi} (ax \cos x + \beta x \sin x)$ 
 $f \approx \int_{0}^{2\pi} (ax \cos x + \beta x \sin x)$ 
 $ax = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} f(x) \cos x dx , \quad v = 1, 2, \dots$ 
 $for := \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} f(x) \sin x dx , \quad v = 1, 2, \dots$ 

Then to the foreval:  $\pi \left(\frac{a}{2}\right) \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{2\pi} (a_{i}^{2} \cdot \beta_{i}^{2}) = \int_{0}^{2\pi} f^{2}(x) dx$ 

Exequity  $f(x) = \int_{0}^{2\pi} f^{2}(x) dx = \pi \sum_{i=1}^{2\pi} (a_{i}^{2} \cdot \beta_{i}^{2})$ 

Exercises: Margan va graphaeu avactorya to  $\int_{0}^{2\pi} (f'(x))^{2} dx$ ?

Elemented: Margan va graphaeu avactorya to  $\int_{0}^{2\pi} (f'(x))^{2} dx$ ?

Elemented: Margan va graphaeu avactorya to f'(x)?

At =  $\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} f(x) \sin x dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left( \frac{1}{1} (x) \cos x \right) \int_{0}^{2\pi} + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} f(x) \sin x dx$ At =  $\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} f(x) \sin x dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left( \frac{1}{1} (x) - \frac{1}{1} (x) \right) = 0$ .

Observed: Margan va graphaeu avactorya to  $\int_{0}^{2\pi} (f'(x))^{2} dx$ ?

At =  $\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} f(x) \sin x dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left( \frac{1}{1} (x) - \frac{1}{1} (x) \right) = 0$ .

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# {(e, n) | e = y = = 4}

#(e, n) = #(e, o) , x = y = = 1

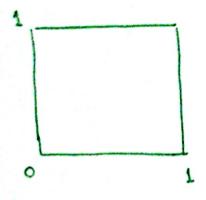
=> # (e, o) = 0

Sea his hembrasia

3 (01) 20

3 (01) 50

(cos). 5.00) Decen rechapsen, dearn recappion 9 ( - 1 . 1) (x14) => g(1) = - t (ass, sins) , octct apa +((1.0) - +(cos), sing)) = q(+) => g(e) = f(1-tcos), 1-tsin) g(t) = g(0) , t ∈ (0,1) 9'(0) 50  $g'(t) = \frac{dt}{dx} \left(1 - t\cos\theta, 1 - t\sin\theta\right) \left(-\cos\theta\right) + \frac{dt}{dy} \left(1 - t\cos\theta, 1 - t\sin\theta\right) \left(-\sin\theta\right)$ g'(0) = fx(1,0) (-cos) , fx(1,0) (-s.m3) = - cost fx (1,0) - sind fy (1,0) 50 => cosd fx (1,0) , sind fx (1,0) >0 Se (-=, =)  $\begin{cases}
3 = \frac{\pi}{2} & f_{\gamma}(1,0) > 0 \\
3 = -\frac{\pi}{2} & -f_{\gamma}(1,0) > 0
\end{cases}$ 6 to [- = = = ] cos) so var cos). fx(1.0) x0 apa tx (1,0) 30.



$$f: [0,1] \times [0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f \in C^{1}([0,1] \times [0,1])$$

- a) Av youpiJape ou  $f(x,y) \in f(1,\frac{1}{2})$ ,  $x,y \in [0,1]$   $x \in \text{cutility packa Exorter years in a paymyo;}$
- B) Au grupiToupe ou f(x,y) = f(1,1) u oupriépaopa exoupe?