

(συρέχουα ωμα)

$$\vec{f} = kx + \gamma y$$

$$n = \mu x + \nu y$$

$$kv - \gamma \mu \neq 0$$

$$\alpha u_{xx} + 2\beta u_{xy} + \gamma u_{yy} + \delta u_x + \epsilon u_y + fu = 0$$

$$u(x, y) = w(\vec{f}, n)$$

$$0 (\kappa^2 w_{jj} + 2\kappa\mu w_{jn} + \mu^2 w_{nn}) + 2\beta (\kappa\gamma w_{jj} + (kv + \mu\gamma) w_{jn} + \mu\nu w_{nn})$$

$$+ \gamma (\gamma^2 w_{jj} + 2\gamma\nu w_{jn} + \nu^2 w_{nn}) + \delta (kw_j + \mu w_n) + \epsilon (\gamma w_j + \nu w_n) + fw = 0$$

Τελική λύση Δ.Ε.:

$$(0(\kappa^2 + 2\beta\kappa\gamma + \gamma^2) w_{jj} + (2\alpha\kappa\mu + 2\beta(\kappa\nu + \mu\gamma) + 2\gamma\nu\kappa) w_{jn} + (\alpha\mu^2 + 2\beta\mu\nu + \gamma\nu^2) w_{nn} + (\delta\kappa + \epsilon\gamma) w_j + (\delta\nu + \epsilon\nu) w_n + fw = 0$$

$$\Delta = 4(\beta^2 - \alpha\gamma)$$

$$w_{jj} - w_{nn} + \omega p w_{jn} - \omega j w_n = 0$$

(i) $\beta^2 - \alpha\gamma > 0$ υπερβολικού σιδων, $w_{jn} + \omega p w_n - \omega j w_n = 0$

(ii) $\beta^2 - \alpha\gamma = 0$ ωδραβολικού σιδων, $w_{jj} - w_n = 0$

(iii) $\beta^2 - \alpha\gamma < 0$ εγγειωτικού σιδων, $w_{jj} + w_n + \omega p w_{jn} - \omega j w_n = 0$

Έστω ότις $\Delta = 4(\beta^2 - \alpha\gamma) > 0$. Θέλουμε να ευρίξουμε k, λ, μ, r

ώστε: $\alpha k^2 + 2\beta k \lambda + \gamma \lambda^2 = 0$

$$\alpha \mu^2 + 2\beta \mu r + \gamma r^2 = 0$$

$$\& 2\alpha k \mu + 2\beta (\lambda \nu + \mu \lambda) + 2\gamma \lambda r = 0$$

$$k = \frac{-2\beta \lambda \pm \sqrt{4\beta^2 \lambda^2 - 4\alpha\gamma\lambda^2}}{2\alpha} = \frac{-\beta \lambda \pm \sqrt{\beta^2 - \alpha\gamma}}{\alpha} = \frac{1}{\alpha} (-\beta \pm \sqrt{\beta^2 - \alpha\gamma})$$

Ευρίξω: $\alpha k = \alpha \left(-\beta \pm \sqrt{\beta^2 - \alpha\gamma} \right)$

$$\alpha \mu = \nu \left(-\beta \pm \sqrt{\beta^2 - \alpha\gamma} \right)$$

$$k\nu - \lambda\mu = \frac{\nu \lambda}{\alpha} \left(-\beta \pm \sqrt{\beta^2 - \alpha\gamma} \right) - \frac{\lambda \nu}{\alpha} \left(-\beta \pm \sqrt{\beta^2 - \alpha\gamma} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\nu \lambda}{\alpha} \left(-\beta + \sqrt{\beta^2 - \alpha\gamma} + \beta + \sqrt{\beta^2 - \alpha\gamma} \right)$$

$$= 2 \frac{\nu \lambda}{\alpha} \sqrt{\beta^2 - \alpha\gamma} + 0$$

$$2(\alpha k \mu + \beta (\lambda \nu + \mu \lambda) + \gamma \lambda r) = 2 \left(\frac{1}{\alpha} \mu \lambda \left(-\beta + \sqrt{\Delta} \right) + \beta \left(\frac{\nu \lambda}{\alpha} \left(-\beta + \sqrt{\Delta} \right) + \frac{\lambda \nu}{\alpha} \left(-\beta - \sqrt{\Delta} \right) \right) + \gamma \lambda r \right)$$

$$= \frac{2}{\alpha} (\alpha \mu \lambda) \left(-\beta + \sqrt{\Delta} \right) + \nu \lambda \beta \left(-\beta + \sqrt{\Delta} \right) + \nu \lambda \beta \left(-\beta - \sqrt{\Delta} \right) + \gamma \lambda r \alpha$$

$$= \frac{2}{\alpha} (\mu \lambda) \left(-\beta + \sqrt{\Delta} \right) + \gamma r \beta \left(-\beta + \sqrt{\Delta} - \beta - \sqrt{\Delta} + \gamma \lambda \alpha \right)$$

$$= \dots$$

ΚΥΜΑΤΙΚΗ ΕΞΙΣΩΣΗ:

Να ερεθίστη η γούν του ωροβγωνιατος: $U_{tt} - U_{xx} = 0$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$, $t > 0$

$$U(x, 0) = P(x)$$

$$U_t(x, 0) = g(x)$$

Άποψη:

$$\alpha = -1, \beta = 0, \gamma = 1$$

$$-\kappa^2 + \gamma^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (\gamma - \kappa)(\gamma + \kappa) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \gamma = \kappa = 1$$

$$-\mu^2 + \nu^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (\nu - \mu)(\nu + \mu) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \mu = -\nu = -1$$

$$\Theta \in \omega \quad \kappa \nu - \gamma \mu \neq 0$$

$$\gamma r - \gamma(-r) = 2\gamma r \neq 0$$

$$\partial(-\kappa \mu + \gamma r) = \partial(1+1) = 4.$$

$$U_{tt} - U_{xx} = 0$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} U(x, t) = \omega(\tilde{f}, n) \\ \tilde{f} = x + t \\ n = -x + t \end{array} \right\} \begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow 4 \quad \omega_{\tilde{f}n}(\tilde{f}, n) = 0 \\ &\Leftrightarrow \omega_{\tilde{f}n}(\tilde{f}, n) = 0 \\ &\quad (\omega_{\tilde{f}}(\tilde{f}, n))_{n=0} = 0 \\ &\Rightarrow \omega_{\tilde{f}}(\tilde{f}, n) = F(\tilde{f}) = \frac{d}{d\tilde{f}} \varphi(\tilde{f}) = 0 \\ &\Rightarrow \frac{d}{d\tilde{f}} (\omega(\tilde{f}, n) - \varphi(\tilde{f})) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists h: \omega(\tilde{f}, n) - \varphi(\tilde{f}) = h(n)$$

$$W(j, n) = A(j) \cdot B(n)$$

$$U(x, t) = A(x+t) + B(-x+t)$$

$$= A(x+t) + F(x-t)$$

Aργωμες ουνδημες: $U(x, 0) = f(x) \Leftrightarrow A(x) + B(x) + F(x), x \in \mathbb{R}$.

$$U_t(x, t) = A'(x+t) + B'(-x+t)$$

$$U_t(x, 0) = g(x) \Leftrightarrow A'(x) + B'(-x) = g(x), x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$A(x) + B(-x) = F(x)$$

$$A'(x) + B'(-x) = g(x) \Rightarrow A(x) + B(-x) = c + \int_0^x g(s) ds$$

$$\Rightarrow (A(x) - B(x))_x = g(x) = \left(\int_0^x g(s) ds \right)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow A(x) - B(x) - \int_0^x g(s) ds = 0$$

To ουνδημα: $A(x) + B(-x) = F(x)$

$$A(x) + B(-x) + \int_0^x g(s) ds$$

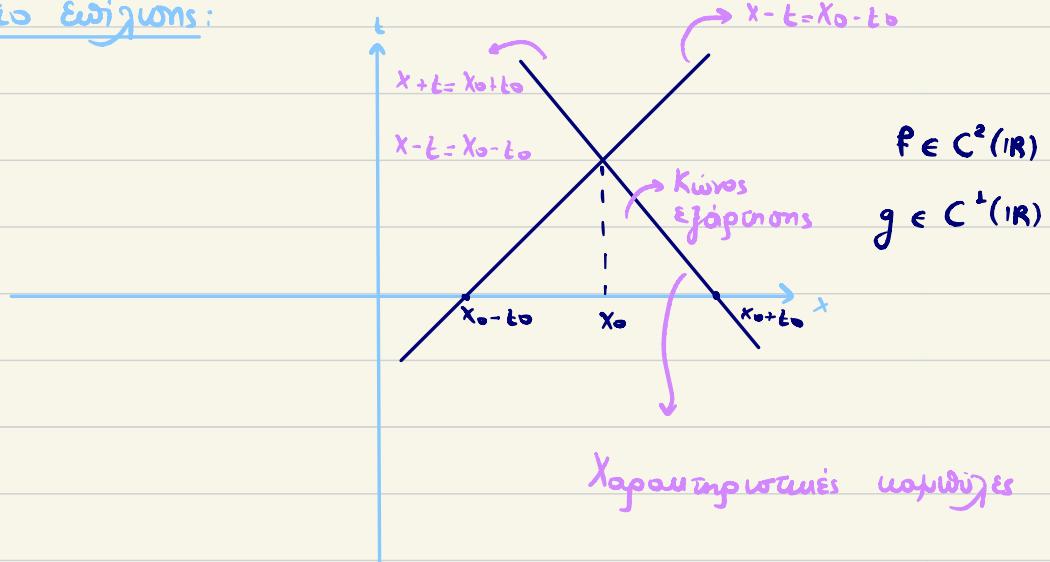
$$\Leftrightarrow A(x) = \frac{c}{2} + \frac{F(x)}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x g(s) ds$$

$$B(-x) = F(x) - \frac{c}{2} - \frac{F(x)}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x g(s) ds$$

$$= -\frac{c}{2} + \frac{F(x)}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x g(s) ds$$

$$\Rightarrow U(x, t) = \frac{1}{2} (f(x+t) + f(t-x)) + \frac{1}{2} \int_{t-x}^{t+x} g(s) ds, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}, t \geq 0$$

Xupioi Ewrigjons:



ΕΙΣΙΣΩΣΗ ΘΕΡΜΟΤΗΤΑΣ.

$$U_t = U_{xx} \quad 0 < x < n, \quad t > 0$$

$$\Sigma \Sigma : U(0, t) = 0 = U(n, t), \quad t > 0$$

$$A. \Sigma : U(x, 0) = f(x)$$

Fourier:

Θα βρούμε τη γενική λύση: $U_t = U_{xx} \quad 0 < x < n, \quad t > 0$

$$U(0, t) = 0 \quad U(n, t) = 0, \quad t > 0$$

Ψάχνουμε για λύσεις στη μορφή $U(x, t) = A(x)B(t)$

(Θέλουμε λύσεις που δεν είναι ταυτόσημα 0.)

Ξετινάμε αυτό τις συγκεκρινές συνθήσεις ($\Sigma\Sigma$):

$$U(0, t) = 0 \quad \forall t > 0$$

$$\Downarrow \\ A(0) \cdot B(t) = 0 \quad \forall t > 0$$

και εδώδην θέλουμε να λύσουμε την είναι ταυτόσημα μηδέν $\Rightarrow B(t) = 0$

ΠΡΕΠΕΙ: $A(0) = 0$

ΑΝΤΙΣΤΟΙΧΙΑ: $U(n, t) = 0 \Leftrightarrow A(n)B(t) = 0$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{A(n) = 0}$$

και αυτό Δ.Ε: $U(x, t) = A(x)B(t) \Rightarrow U_t(x, t) = A(x) \cdot B'(t)$

$$U_x(x, t) = A'(x) \cdot B(t)$$

$$U_{xx}(x, t) = A''(x) \cdot B(t)$$

$$U_t(x, t) = U_{xx}(x, t) \quad 0 < x < n, \quad t > 0$$

$$\Downarrow \\ A(x)B'(t) = A''(x)B(t), \quad 0 < x < n \quad t > 0$$

ΠΗΜΑ:

Έστω $A, B : (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ $\Gamma, \Delta : (f, g) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ με $A(x)\Gamma(t) = B(x)\Delta t$ $x \in (a, b)$ $t \in (k, j)$

Έστω ειδιός $\exists x_1, x_2 \in (a, b) : A(x_1) \neq A(x_2)$

Διαπίπτε σε πρώτη σειρά:

(i) Έστω $A(x) = c \neq 0$ $c\Gamma(t) = B(x)\Delta(t_0)$, $\forall x \in (a, b)$ $t \in (k, j)$
έστω $t_0 \in (k, j)$ $\Delta(t_0) \neq 0 \Rightarrow B(x) = c \frac{\Gamma(t_0)}{\Delta(t_0)}$

$$\Rightarrow A(x_1)\Gamma(t) = B(x_1)\Delta(t)$$

$$A(x_2)\Gamma(t) = B(x_2)\Delta(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow (A(x_2) - A(x_1))\Gamma(t) = (B(x_2) - B(x_1))\Delta(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow \Gamma(t) = \frac{B(x_2) - B(x_1)}{A(x_2) - A(x_1)} \Delta(t).$$

Έστω A δεν είναι συναρτήση $\Rightarrow \Gamma(t) = \varepsilon \Delta(t)$, $t \in (k, j)$

$$A(x_1)\cdot \varepsilon \Delta(t) = B(x)\Delta(t)$$

$$(B(x) - \varepsilon A(x))\Delta(t) = 0$$

Έστω A δεν είναι συναρτήση

$$\Rightarrow \Gamma(t) = \varepsilon \Delta(t) \Rightarrow B(x) = \varepsilon \cdot A(x)$$

$$B(x) = \varepsilon A(x)$$

• For $A(x)B(x)$ for every $x \in [0, n]$

$\Rightarrow \exists \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \quad A''(x) = \lambda A'(x), \quad 0 < x < n$ we find

$$A(x)B'(t) = \lambda A(x)B(t)$$

$$\text{&} \quad B'(t) = \lambda B(t) \quad \forall t > 0 \Rightarrow B(t) = B(0)e^{\lambda t}, \quad t > 0$$

$$A''(x) = \lambda A(x), \quad 0 < x < n$$

$$A(0) = A(n) = 0$$

Fourier:

18/04/2024

Θα βρούμε τη γενική λύση: $u_t = u_{xx}$ $0 < x < n$, $t > 0$

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

Ψάχνουμε για λύσεις στη μορφή $u(x, t) = A(x)B(t)$

(Θέλουμε λύσεις που δεν είναι ταυτοχώρια 0.)

Από $\int \int \Rightarrow A(0) = 0 = A(n)$ και αυτό στη Λ.Ε. $A''(x) \cdot B'(t) = A''(x) \cdot B(t)$ $0 < x < n$, $t > 0$.

Ενηγέργειε το: $B(t_0) \neq 0$ και τότε $A''(x) = \frac{B'(t_0)}{B(t_0)} \cdot A(x)$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} A''(x) = \lambda A(x) & \forall 0 < x < n \\ A(0) = A(n) = 0 \end{cases}$$

Γρίζουμε ότι: $A(x) \cdot B'(t) = \lambda A(x) \cdot B(t)$

Ενηγέργειε x_0 : $A(x_0) \neq 0$

$$A(x_0) \cdot B'(t) = \lambda A(x_0) \cdot B(t)$$

$$B'(t) = \lambda B(t)$$

ΠΑΡΑΔΕΙΓΜΑ:

Να βρούμε $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$: \exists μη τετρ. λύση

$$A''(x) = \lambda A(x) \quad 0 < x < n$$

$$A(0) = A(n) = 0$$

Η λαρ. είσισμα είναι $e^{kx} \Rightarrow k^2 = \lambda$

Deltaupgruppe als Differenzierbar: $\begin{array}{l} \gamma > 0, \quad \kappa = \pm \sqrt{\gamma} \Rightarrow A(x) = C_1 e^{x\sqrt{\gamma}} + C_2 e^{-x\sqrt{\gamma}} \\ \gamma = 0 \Rightarrow A(x) = \mu x + v, \quad A(0) = 0 \Leftrightarrow v = 0 \end{array} \} \Rightarrow A(x) = 0 \quad (\Leftrightarrow \mu = 0)$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} A(x) = C_1 \cdot e^{x\sqrt{\gamma}} + C_2 \cdot e^{-x\sqrt{\gamma}} \\ A(0) = 0 \Leftrightarrow C_1 + C_2 = 0 \\ A(n) = 0 \Leftrightarrow C_1 e^{n\sqrt{\gamma}} + C_2 \cdot e^{-n\sqrt{\gamma}} = 0 \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ e^{n\sqrt{\gamma}} & e^{-n\sqrt{\gamma}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} C_1 \\ C_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ e^{n\sqrt{\gamma}} & e^{-n\sqrt{\gamma}} \end{bmatrix} = e^{-n\sqrt{\gamma}} - e^{n\sqrt{\gamma}} = e^{n\sqrt{\gamma}} (e^{-2n\sqrt{\gamma}} - 1) \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow C_1 = C_2 = 0 \text{ aufp. } \gamma > 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma < 0 \quad \kappa^2 = \gamma = i^2(-\gamma) &\Rightarrow \kappa = \pm i\sqrt{-\gamma} \\ &\Rightarrow e^{ix\sqrt{-\gamma}} = \cos(x\sqrt{-\gamma}) + i \sin(x\sqrt{-\gamma}) \\ &\Rightarrow \cos(\sqrt{-\gamma}x), \sin(\sqrt{-\gamma}x) \end{aligned}$$

Lösungen in gerader Form: $A(x) = C_1 \cos(x\sqrt{-\gamma}) + C_2 \sin(x\sqrt{-\gamma})$

$$A(0) = 0 \Leftrightarrow C_1 \cdot 1 + C_2 \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow C_1 = 0$$

$$A(n) = 0 \Leftrightarrow C_2 \sin(n\sqrt{-\gamma}) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sin(n\sqrt{-\gamma}) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} n\sqrt{-\gamma}k &= k\pi, \quad k \in \mathbb{N} \\ \sqrt{-\gamma}n &= k, \quad k \in \mathbb{N} \end{aligned}$$

$$A_k(x) = \sin(kx)$$

Diverges: $\int k = -k^2, k \in \mathbb{N}$

Diverges: $A_k(x) = \sin(kx)$

$$B'_k(t) = j_k B_k(t) = B''_k(t) = -k^2 B_k(t) \Rightarrow B_k(t) = e^{-kt}$$

$$\Rightarrow u_k(x, t) = e^{-k^2 t} \sin(kx), k \in \mathbb{N}$$

Apxn ulospores: $u(x, t) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} c_k e^{-k^2 t} \sin(kx)$

Apxnes ovanies: $u(x, 0) = f(x)$

θα θέτα: $u(x, t) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} c_k e^{-k^2 t} \sin(kx), t > 0$

$$f(x) = u(x, 0) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} c_k \sin(kx)$$

Ar $f(x) = 2024 \sin 3x + 5 \sin 7x$

$$\Rightarrow u(x, t) = 2024 e^{-3^2 t} \sin 3x + 5 e^{-7^2 t} \sin 7x$$

$$c_3 = 2024$$

$$c_7 = 5$$

$$c_{k=0}$$

$$k \neq 3, 5$$

Ερωτήσεις:

Πόσες μοδοράμψες ή χρησιμοποιώνταν την: $u(x,t) = A(x) \cdot B(t)$

Απάντηση:

- ↳ Η Δ.Ε. ωρίεται να είναι γραμμική
- ↳ Τόσο είναι το λύσισ σαν να έχει τη συμμετρία.
- ↳ Ο διαφορικός λεγεότης να υποστηρίζει τη συμμετρία.

Ω.χ. $u_t = k(1+x^2+t^2)u_{xx}$ Δεν υποστηρίζει γύρεις στη μορφή $A(x) \cdot B(t)$

όπως $u_t = g(x)u_{xx}$ Υποστηρίζει

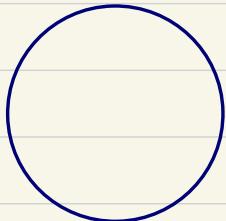
$u_t = h(t)u_{xx}$ Υποστηρίζει

$u_t = g(x) \cdot g(t)$ Υποστηρίζει.

(Αριθμοίς ανταρτήσεων) $u_{tt} = u_{xx} \quad 0 < x < n \quad t > 0$

$$u(0,t) = u(n,t) = 0$$

$$u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0 \quad 0 < x < n, \quad 0 < y < n$$



$$x^2 + y^2 < 1 \quad u(x,y) = A(x) \cdot B(y) \rightarrow u(x,y) = A(r)B(\theta)$$

(Αριθμοίς ανταρτήσεων)

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x = r\cos\theta \\ y = r\sin\theta \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\cos\theta = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$

$$\iint_D f(x,y) dx dy = \iint_D f(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta) dr d\theta$$

$$\sin\theta = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$