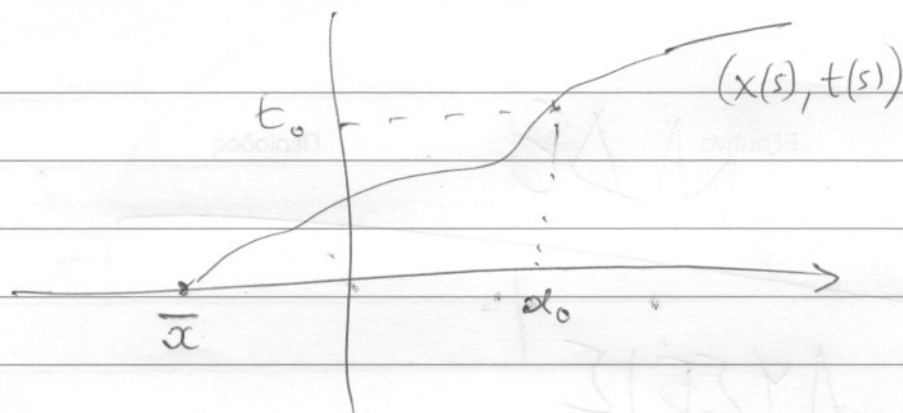


1) ∂_x Εφαρμοστές η μέθοδος των χαρακτηριστικών

(1)



$$\dot{x}(s) = 1, \quad x(0) = \bar{x}, \quad x(\bar{s}) = x_0$$

$$\dot{t}(s) = 1, \quad t(0) = 0, \quad t(\bar{s}) = t_0$$

\Downarrow

$$x(s) = s + \bar{x}, \quad s > 0$$

$$t(s) = s$$

$$\frac{d}{ds} u(x(s), t(s)) = u_x \cdot \dot{x} + u_t \cdot \dot{t} = u_x + u_t$$

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

Οπότε αν $u(x(s), t(s)) = f(s)$, τότε

$$f'(s) = \frac{2(s + \bar{x})}{1 + \bar{x}^2} f^2(s) \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{f'(s)}{f^2(s)} = \frac{2(s+\bar{x})}{1+\bar{x}^2} \Rightarrow = (f, x) u$$

$$\frac{d}{ds} \left(-\frac{1}{f(s)} - \frac{(s+\bar{x})^2}{1+\bar{x}^2} \right) = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$-\frac{1}{f(s)} - \frac{(s+\bar{x})^2}{1+\bar{x}^2} = -\frac{1}{f(0)} - \frac{\bar{x}^2}{1+\bar{x}^2}, \quad s \rightarrow 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{f(s)} + \frac{(s+\bar{x})^2}{1+\bar{x}^2} = 1 + \frac{\bar{x}^2}{1+\bar{x}^2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{f(s)} &= 1 + \frac{\bar{x}^2}{1+\bar{x}^2} - \frac{(s+\bar{x})^2}{1+\bar{x}^2} \\ &= \frac{1 + 2\bar{x}^2 - (s+\bar{x})^2}{1+\bar{x}^2} = \frac{1 + \bar{x}^2 - s^2 - 2\bar{x}s}{1+\bar{x}^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(s) = \frac{1+\bar{x}^2}{1+\bar{x}^2 - s^2 - 2\bar{x}s}$$

$$\text{Fix } s = \bar{s}: \quad \begin{array}{l} x(\bar{s}) = \bar{s} + \bar{x} = x_0 \\ t(\bar{s}) = \bar{s} = t_0 \end{array} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \begin{array}{l} \bar{x} = x_0 - t_0 \\ \bar{s} = t_0 \end{array}$$

$$u(x_0, t_0) = \frac{1 + (x_0 - t_0)^2}{1 + (x_0 - t_0)^2 - t_0^2 - 2(x_0 - t_0)t_0}$$

$$= \frac{1 + (x_0 - t_0)^2}{1 + x_0^2 - 2x_0t_0 + t_0^2 - t_0^2 - 2t_0x_0 + 2t_0^2}$$

$$1 + x_0^2 - 2x_0t_0 + t_0^2 - t_0^2 - 2t_0x_0 + 2t_0^2$$

3) Οτι απε $u(x,t) = \frac{1+x^2-2xt+t^2}{1+x^2-4xt+2t^2}$

Η συν οριση για $t < \tau$, επισημασμεν
 σημειω, πως τα κριτηρια

$$2t^2 - 4xt + 1 + x^2 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 16x^2 - 8(1+x^2) = 8x^2 - 8 = 8(x^2 - 1)$$

Οτι για $-1 < x < 1$, οριση $\forall t > 0$, επισημασμεν
 για $|x| \geq 1$,

$$t_{1,2} = \frac{4x \pm 2\sqrt{2(x^2-1)}}{4} = x \pm \sqrt{\frac{x^2-1}{2}}$$

και η 2 ρις ειναι θετικη οτι απε για $x \leq -1$
 επισημασμεν η ειναι αρνητικη, οτι απε $\forall t \geq 0$ η συν οριση
 οριση $\forall t \geq 0$ ($x \leq -1$)

Επισημασμεν για $x \geq 1$, η συν οριση η

$$0 \leq t \leq x - \sqrt{\frac{x^2-1}{2}}$$

2) Αν θεωρησμε $u(x,t) = \frac{1}{2}t^2 + \sin x + w(x,t)$

Τοτε $u_t = t + w_t$, $u_{tt} = 1 + w_{tt}$

$$u_x = \cos x + w_x + c$$

$$u_{xx} = -\sin x + w_{xx}$$

0πππ \sqrt{w} Δ E

$$1 + w_H - (-\sin x + w_{xx}) = 1 + \sin x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow w_H - w_{xx} = 0, \quad 0 < x < 1, \quad t > 0.$$

01 ~~Σινύσους~~ ~~Αρξίνους~~ Σινύσους εναία ΑΡΗ:

$$u(x,0) = \sin x \Leftrightarrow \sin x \sqrt{1+w(x,0)} = \sin x \Leftrightarrow$$

$$w(x,0) = -cx \quad \alpha x < 1$$

$$w_t(x,0) = 0 \Leftrightarrow w_t(x,0) = 0.$$

01 ~~Αρξίνους~~ ~~Σινύσους~~ Σινύσους εναία:

$$u(0,t) = \frac{1}{2}t^2 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2}t^2 + w(0,t) = \frac{1}{2}t^2 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$w(0,t) = 0, \quad t > 0$$

$$u(1,t) = \frac{1}{2}t^2 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2}t^2 + \sin 1 + c + w(1,t) = \frac{1}{2}t^2 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$w(1,t) = -(c + \sin 1)$$

Επιβάλλεται $c = -\sin 1$:

0πππ $w(1,t) = 0, \quad t > 0$

H w εναία ΔΡΗ το ~~αποτέλεσμα~~:

$$(\sin 1)x = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k \sin(k\pi x)$$

Определить коэффициенты Фурье и сумму ряда

$$a_m = 2 \sin 1 \int_0^1 x \sin(m\pi x) dx \quad m=1, 2, \dots$$

$$= 2 \sin 1 \int_0^1 x \left(-\frac{\cos(m\pi x)}{m\pi} \right)' dx$$

$$= 2 \sin 1 \cdot \left[\left(-\frac{x \cos(m\pi x)}{m\pi} \right) \Big|_0^1 + \int_0^1 \frac{\cos(m\pi x)}{m\pi} dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{2 \sin 1}{m\pi} \left[-\cos(m\pi) \right] = \frac{2 \sin 1}{m\pi} \left(-(-1)^m \right)$$

$$= (-1)^{m-1} \frac{2 \sin 1}{m\pi}$$

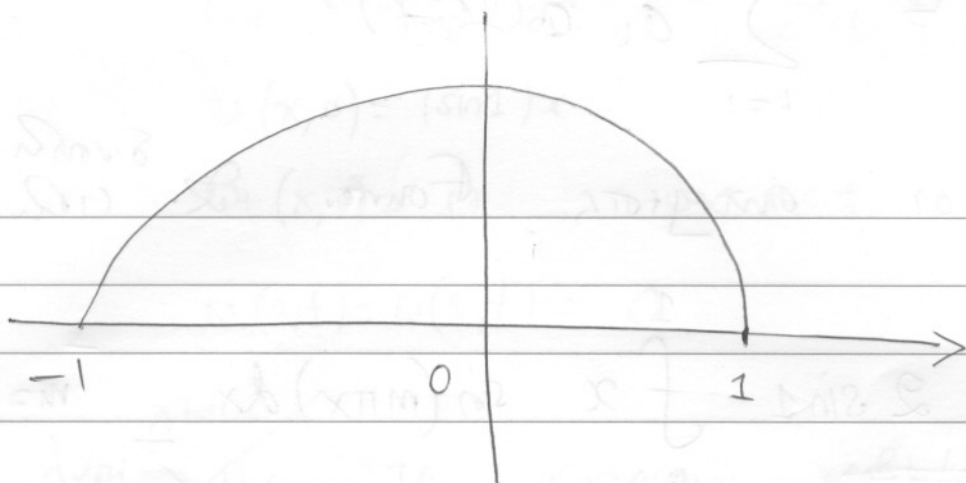
Итак получим

$$w(x, t) = \frac{2 \sin 1}{\pi} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{k} \cos(k\pi t) \sin(k\pi x)$$

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

7/

3



$$u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0$$

ΣC πγus οντττοφκκs γνκκκ:

$$u(x, y) = v(r, \theta) :$$

$$v_{rr} + \frac{1}{r} v_r + \frac{1}{r^2} v_{\theta\theta} = 0, \quad 0 < r < 1, \quad 0 < \theta < \pi$$

$$v(r, 0) = v(r, \pi) = 0, \quad 0 < r < 1$$

$$v(1, \theta) = -2 \sin^2 \theta, \quad 0 < \theta < \pi$$

Αρχικά κλάτουμε σε

$$\sin 3\theta = 3 \sin \theta - 4 \sin^3 \theta \Rightarrow$$

$$-2 \sin^3 \theta = -\frac{3}{2} \sin \theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin 3\theta$$

οτότε

$$v(1, \theta) = -\frac{3}{2} \sin \theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin 3\theta, \quad 0 < \theta < \pi$$

8) Με τη μέθοδο των Fourier, γράψτε τη λύση στα όρια:

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

$$v(r, 0) = 0 \Leftrightarrow A(r) B(0)$$

$$\Rightarrow B(0) = 0$$

$$\text{Αντιστοίχως } v(r, \pi) = 0 \Rightarrow B(\pi) = 0$$

Είναι η ΔΕ. για $A(r)$:

$$A''(r) B(\theta) + \frac{1}{r} A'(r) B(\theta) + \frac{1}{r^2} A(r) B''(\theta) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{r^2 A''(r) + r A'(r)}{A(r)} + \frac{B''(\theta)}{B(\theta)} = 0$$

$\Rightarrow \exists \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$:

$$B''(\theta) + \lambda B(\theta) = 0 \quad 0 < \theta < \pi$$

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

&

$$r^2 A''(r) + r A'(r) - \lambda A(r) = 0, \quad 0 < r < 1$$

Οι ιδιοτιμές των πρώτων προβλημάτων είναι

$$\lambda_k = k^2, \quad k \in \mathbb{N}$$

με ιδιοσυνάρτηση $B_k(\theta) = \sin k\theta$

$$r^2 A'' + r A'(r) - k^2 A(r) = 0$$

ψαχρως για λυση σε μορφη

$$A(r) = r^\mu$$

$$\rightarrow \mu(\mu-1)r^\mu + \mu r^\mu - k^2 r^\mu = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\mu = \pm k$$

$$\Rightarrow r^k, r^{-k} \text{ αραυτη σε } 0$$

$$\Rightarrow A(r) = r^k$$

η γενικη λυση ειναι μορφη:

$$v(r, \theta) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k r^k \sin k\theta$$

$$\text{αραυτη } v(r, \theta) = -\frac{3}{2} \sin \theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin 3\theta$$

$$-\frac{3}{2} \sin \theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin 3\theta = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k \sin k\theta$$

$$a_k = 0, \quad k \neq 1, 3$$

$$a_1 = -\frac{3}{2}, \quad a_3 = \frac{1}{2}$$

10)

на сфере

$$u(r, \theta) = -\frac{3}{2} r \sin \theta + \frac{1}{2} r^3 \sin 3\theta \quad \begin{array}{l} 0 < r < 1 \\ 0 < \theta < \pi \end{array}$$

4) задача на двух рен сепер

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

$$\Rightarrow (*) \quad X(x)T''(t) - X''(x)T'(t) - X''(x)T(t) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow X(x)T''(t) - X''(x)(T'(t) + T(t)) = 0 \quad \begin{array}{l} 0 < x < \pi, t > 0 \end{array}$$

$$\text{Аналогично в зависимости от } T'(t) + T(t) = 0 \Rightarrow T(t) = ce^{-t}$$

$$\Rightarrow cX(x)e^{-t} = 0 \Rightarrow X(x) \equiv 0 \text{ аналогично}$$

$$\Rightarrow (*) \text{ гравд:}$$

$$\frac{T''(t)}{T'(t) + T(t)} - \frac{X''(x)}{X(x)} = 0$$

$$\text{Отсюда } \exists \lambda \in \mathbb{R}: \quad X''(x) + \lambda X(x) = 0 \quad 0 < x < \pi$$

$$\& \quad T''(t) + \lambda (T'(t) + T(t)) = 0, t > 0.$$

Όχι

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

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

(11)

$$T \cdot \pi \cdot \Sigma \cdot T$$

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

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

Εξήκ. ιδιοτιμές $\lambda_k = k^2$, ιδιοσυνάρτηση $X_k(x) = \sin kx$
 $k \in \mathbb{N}$.

Για το πρόβλημα:

$$T''(t) + k^2 T'(t) + k^2 T(t) = 0$$

Η χαρακτηριστική είναι

$$p^2 + k^2 p + k^2 = 0$$

$$\Delta = k^4 - 4k^2 = k^2(k^2 - 4)$$

Αιτιολογία της απάντησης

$$\text{α) } k=1, \Rightarrow \Delta = -3, \quad p = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{3}i}{2}$$

$$T(t) = c_1 e^{-\frac{t}{2}} \cos\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t\right) + c_2 e^{-\frac{t}{2}} \sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t\right)$$

$$12) \quad a) \quad k=2 \Rightarrow p = -2 \quad \sin x, \quad p \neq r.$$

$$\Rightarrow T(t) = (c_1 + c_2 t) e^{-2t}$$

$$b) \quad k \geq 3 \quad p = \frac{-k^2 \pm k \sqrt{k^2 - 4}}{2}$$

$$T(t) = c_1 e^{\frac{-k^2 + k \sqrt{k^2 - 4}}{2} t} + c_2 e^{\frac{-k^2 - k \sqrt{k^2 - 4}}{2} t}$$

nah in Integralen geben dann ein

$$u(x,t) = a_1 e^{-\frac{t}{2}} \cos\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} t\right) \sin x + \beta_1 e^{-\frac{t}{2}} \sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} t\right) \sin x$$

$$+ (a_2 + \beta_2 t) e^{-2t} \sin 2x$$

$$+ \sum_{k=3}^{\infty} \left(a_k e^{\frac{-k^2 + k \sqrt{k^2 - 4}}{2} t} + \beta_k e^{\frac{-k^2 - k \sqrt{k^2 - 4}}{2} t} \right) \sin kx$$

5) Erwe nach 20 in problem ex 2 Scantupi-
 für zwei u_1, u_2 Details $w = u_1 - u_2$

YOE $\eta = w$ in Anhang 20 in Anhang:

$$w_{tt} - 2 w_{xx} = 0, \quad 0 < x < 1, \quad t > 0$$

$$w(x, 0) = 0, \quad 0 < x < 1$$

$$w_t(x, 0) = 0, \quad 0 < x < 1$$

$$w(0, t) = 0, \quad t > 0$$

$$w_x(1, t) + w_{xt}(1, t) = 0, \quad t > 0$$

Πολλαπλασιάζω τη δ.ε με w_t και ολοκληρώνω
προς x σε $(0, 1)$ στο t :

$$\int_0^1 w_t(x, t) w_{tt}(x, t) dx - 2 \int_0^1 w_t(x, t) w_{xxx}(x, t) dx = 0.$$

$$\text{Άρα } \int_0^1 w_t(x, t) w_{tt}(x, t) dx = \frac{d}{dt} \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 w_t^2(x, t) dx.$$

$$\& \int_0^1 w_t(x, t) w_{xxx}(x, t) dx = \int_0^1 w_t (w_x)_x dx$$

$$= (w_t w_x) \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 w_{tx} w_x(x, t) dx$$

$$= w_t(1, t) w_x(1, t) - w_t(0, t) w_x(0, t)$$

$$- \int_0^1 w_x w_{xt} dx.$$

$$14) \text{ Open } \text{end} \quad \omega(0,t) = 0 \Rightarrow \omega_t(0,t) = 0$$

$$\text{Closed} \quad \omega_x(1,t) + \omega_t(1,t) = 0 \Rightarrow \omega_x(1,t) = -\omega_t(1,t)$$

Onore:

$$\int_0^1 \omega_t \omega_{xx} dx = -\omega_t^2(1,t) - \int_0^1 \omega_x \omega_{xt} dx$$

$$= -\omega_t^2(1,t) - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \omega_x^2(x,t) dx \right)$$

Energy fluxes: ex: ex:

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \omega_t^2(x,t) dx \right) + 2\omega_t^2(1,t) + \frac{d}{dt} \int_0^1 \omega_x^2(x,t) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} \left[\frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 (\omega_t^2(x,t) + 2\omega_x^2(x,t)) dx \right] = -2\omega_t^2(1,t) = 0$$

$$\leq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^1 (\omega_t^2(x,t) + 2\omega_x^2(x,t)) dx \leq \int_0^1 (\omega_t^2(x,0) + 2\omega_x^2(x,0)) dx$$

15/ Για να δει $w(x, 0) = 0, 0 < x < 1$

$$\Rightarrow w_x(x, 0) = 0$$

να δει $w_t(x, 0) = 0, 0 < x < 1$

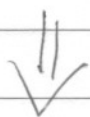
από την αρχική συνθήκη:

$$\int_0^1 (w_t^2(x, 0) + 2 w_x^2(x, 0)) dx = 0$$

& Τέλος από:

$$\int_0^1 (w_t^2(x, t) + 2 w_x^2(x, t)) dx = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow w_t(x, t) \equiv 0, \quad w_x(x, t) \equiv 0.$$



$$w(x, t) \equiv w(x, 0) \equiv 0 \quad \text{ΑΤΟΤΟ}$$

6) Η ελαστική με ΑΠΕΡΙΟΤΗ ΣΕ ΑΤΟΤΟ. Η απόσταση
ανάμεσα σε $\min_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} u(x, y) \neq \min_{x^2+y^2=1} u(x, y)$

17/ $\Delta u + v(x, y) \geq 0$

$v(x, y)$

$\Rightarrow \Delta_{xx}(x, y) + \Delta_{yy}(x, y) + v > 0$

ATOTO,



$\int (\Delta u + v) dx dy = 0$
 $\int \Delta u dx dy = - \int v dx dy$

$0 = \int \Delta u dx dy + \int v dx dy$

$\int \Delta u dx dy = - \int v dx dy$

$0 = \int v dx dy$

(a)

$\Delta u + v(x, y) \geq 0$

$0 \leq \Delta u + v(x, y)$