

ZKOUŠKOVÁ PÍSEMKA Z UPDR, VAR. 3, ZS 2022-23

- (1) Mějme diferenciální rovnici $2\partial_x^2 u + 6\partial_x \partial_y u + 5\partial_y^2 u + \partial_y u = 0$. a) Určete typ rovnice. b) Převed'te rovnici na tvar, který neobsahuje smíšené druhé parciální derivace ani derivace prvního řádu.
- (2) Bud' $u_0 \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R})$. Uvažme úlohu $(3x + 4y)\partial_x u + (4x - 3y)\partial_y u = 0$ pro neznámou funkci $u : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. Najděte řešení zadané úlohy s počáteční podmínkou $u(x, 0) = u_0(x)$ pro $x \in \mathbb{R}$ na jistém okolí bodu $(1, 0)$.
- (3) Bud' $u_0 \in C([0, \pi])$. Uvažme úlohu $\partial_x^2 u + \partial_y^2 u = 0$ v $\Omega := (0, \pi) \times (0, \pi)$ s okrajovou podmínkou $u = 0$ na $([0, \pi] \times \{\pi\}) \cup (\{0, \pi\} \times [0, \pi])$ a $u(x, 0) = u_0(x)$ pro $x \in [0, \pi]$. a) Najděte kandidáta na řešení úlohy, b) Najděte řešení, pokud $u_0(x) = \sin(x)$.

①

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 5 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)^{(-\frac{3}{2})} \sim \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} 2 & \cancel{3} & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{3}{2} & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

\Rightarrow Rovnica je eliptická a substitúcia $u(x,y) = v(x, -\frac{3}{2}x+y)$
prejde na

$$2 \partial_1^2 v + \frac{1}{2} \partial_2^2 v + \partial_2 v = 0$$

Člen $\partial_2 v$ odstrániť substitúcia: $v(x,y) = e^{\alpha y} w(x,y)$

$$\partial_y v(x,y) = e^{\alpha y} (\alpha w(x,y) + \partial_2 w(x,y))$$

$$\partial_2^2 v(x,y) = e^{\alpha y} (\alpha^2 w(x,y) + 2\alpha \partial_2 w(x,y) + \partial_2^2 w(x,y))$$

Príkladom:

$$2 \partial_1^2 w + \frac{1}{2} \partial_2^2 w + \alpha \partial_2 w + \frac{\alpha^2}{2} w + \partial_2 w + \alpha w = 0$$

Pre $\alpha = -1$ nami čísla 1. derivácia a dostaneme

$$2 \partial_1^2 w + \frac{1}{2} \partial_2^2 w - \frac{1}{2} w = 0$$

② $x' = 3x + 4y$
 $y' = 4x - 3y$

$x'' = 3x' + 4y' = 3x' + 16x - 12y$
 $4y = x' - 3x; 12y = 3x' - 9x$

$\Rightarrow x'' = 25x$

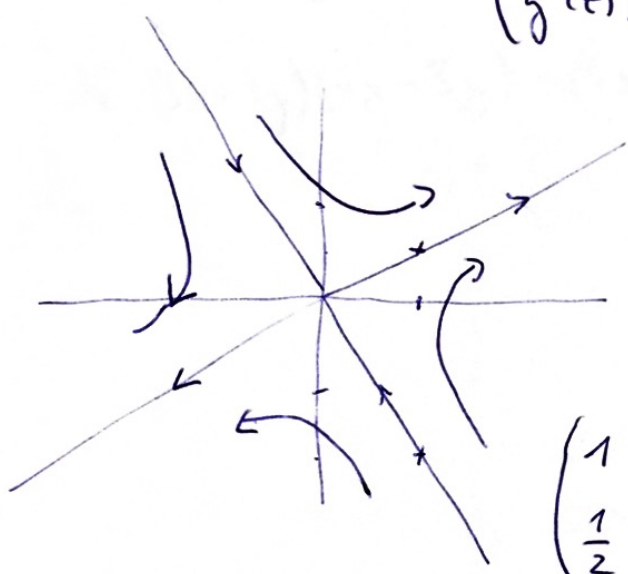
$\Rightarrow x(t) = A e^{5t} + B e^{-5t}$

$y'(t) + 3y(t) = 4A e^{5t} + 4B e^{-5t} \quad / \cdot e^{3t}$

$(y(t) e^{3t})' = 4A e^{8t} + 4B e^{-2t} = \left(\frac{A}{2} e^{8t} - 2B e^{-2t} + C \right)'$

$ay(t) = \frac{A}{2} e^{5t} - 2B e^{-5t} + C e^{-3t}$ (ale $C=0$ ad drusen' dr 1. norme)

Charakteristik: $\begin{pmatrix} x(t) \\ y(t) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A e^{5t} \\ B e^{-5t} \end{pmatrix}, A, B \in \mathbb{R}$



$\begin{pmatrix} x(0) \\ y(0) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \in \mathcal{U}(1, 0)$

$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$

$\left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 1 & x \\ \frac{1}{2} & -2 & y \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 1 & x \\ 0 & 5 & x-2y \end{array} \right)$

$B = \frac{x-2y}{5}; A = x - B = \frac{4x}{5} + \frac{2y}{5}$

$y(t) = \frac{1}{2} \left(x + \frac{2y}{5} \right) e^{5t} + \frac{4y}{5} e^{-5t} = 0$

$\frac{1}{2} \left(x + \frac{2y}{5} \right) e^{10t} = -\frac{4y}{5}$

$y(t) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{4x}{5} + \frac{2y}{5} \right) e^{5t} - 2 \frac{x-2y}{5} e^{-5t} = 0$

$\frac{4x+2y}{10} e^{10t} = \frac{2}{5} (x-2y), e^{10t} = \frac{x-2y}{2x+y} \cdot 2$

$t^* = \lg \left(\sqrt{\frac{10}{2x+y} \frac{2x-4y}{2x+y}} \right) \quad x(t^*) = \dots$

$$x(t^*) = \frac{4x+2y}{5} \sqrt{\frac{2x-4y}{2x+y}} + \frac{x-2y}{5} \sqrt{\frac{2x+y}{2x-4y}}$$

Dle dané řešení je

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, y) &= u(x(t^*), \varnothing) = u_0 \left(\frac{2}{5} \sqrt{(2x+y)(2x-4y)} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{1}{10} \sqrt{(2x-4y)(2x+y)} \right) = \\ &= u_0 \left(\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(2x+y)(2x-4y)} \right) \text{ maj. } u(1, 0) \end{aligned}$$

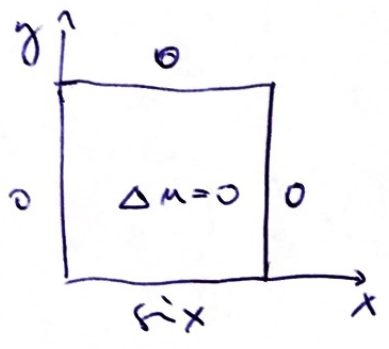
? Je $(2x+y)(x-2y) = 2x^2 - 3xy - 2y^2$ řešení rovnice?

$$\mathcal{R}: (3x+4y)(4x-3y) + (4x-3y)(-3x-4y) = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

③ $-\partial_1^2 u - \partial_2^2 u = 0 \quad \text{v} \quad (0, \pi)^2$

$u|_{\partial} = 0 \quad \text{v} \quad (\{0, \pi\} \times [0, \pi]) \cup [0, \pi] \times \{\pi\}$

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



Resen' hladame ve tvaru

$u(x, y) = \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} X_k(x) Y_k(y)$

Podstavem' do rovnice:

$\sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} X_k'' Y_k + X_k Y_k'' = 0$

Chceme $-X'' = \lambda X \quad \text{v} \quad (0, \pi)$ a $X(0) = X(\pi) = 0$

i) $\lambda \geq 0$, protože $\lambda \int_0^\pi X^2 = - \int_0^\pi X'' X = \int_0^\pi |X'|^2$

ii) $\lambda = 0$: $X(x) = Ax + B$; $X(0) = B = 0$
 $0 = X(\pi) = A\pi + B \Rightarrow A = 0$
 pouze triv. řešení

iii) $\lambda < 0$, def $\lambda = -\mu^2$ a $\mu > 0$

$X(x) = A \sin(\mu x) + B \cos(\mu x)$; $X(0) = 0 = B$
 $0 = X(\pi) = A \sin(\mu\pi) \Rightarrow$

pro netrivi. řešení musíme $\mu \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}$

analogicky se můžeme ptát

$X_k(x) = \sin(kx)$; $\lambda_k = -k^2$ pro $k \in \mathbb{N}$

Rovnice pro Y_k : $Y'' - k^2 Y = 0 \quad \text{v} \quad (0, \pi)$

$Y(\pi) = 0$

$Y(y) = A e^{ky} + B e^{-ky}$, $Y(\pi) = 0 = A e^{k\pi} + B e^{-k\pi}$

Volíme: $A = \frac{ce^{-k\pi}}{2}$; $B = -\frac{ce^{k\pi}}{2} \Rightarrow Y_k(y) = \frac{e^{k(y-\pi)} - e^{k(\pi-y)}}{2}$

$$Y_{\xi}(y) = c_{\xi} \sinh(\xi(y-\pi))$$

Kandidat na řešení: $u(x,y) = \sum_{\xi=1}^{+\infty} c_{\xi} \sinh(\xi(y-\pi)) \sin(\xi x)$

Podm. v $y=0$:

$$u_0(x) = \sum_{\xi=1}^{+\infty} -c_{\xi} \sinh(\pi \xi) \sin \xi x, \text{ tedy}$$

$$-c_{\xi} \sinh(\pi \xi) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} u_0(\tau) \sin \xi \tau d\tau = \hat{u}_{0\xi}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Kandidát: } \sum_{\xi=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\sinh[\xi(\pi-y)]}{\sinh(\xi\pi)} \sin(\xi x) \hat{u}_{0\xi}$$

Pro $u_0(x) := \sin x$ nalezneme řešení.

$$u(x,y) = \frac{\sinh(\pi-y)}{\sinh \pi} \sin(x)$$