

Übungen' p'isend mdr 094 - 2010

1) $u u_x + u u_y = 0$ ma abh' ($\mathbb{R}^2, 1$)

$$u(x, 1) = \sin x$$

Rechen': ne lee p'iprat: $(u^2)_x + (u^2)_y = 0$. Part. s'ne

$$u^2(x, y) = v(x, y) \text{ a } \text{M'ed'ne re'ien' } v_x + v_y = 0$$

charakterist'k: $\left. \begin{array}{l} x' = 1 \\ y' = 1 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow x - y \text{ i' konst. pot'ell charakterist'k}$

abech' ten v : $v(x, y) = \phi(x - y)$ p'ur abh' von ϕ

$$u^2(x, y) = v(x, y) \text{ a } \text{def } u(x, y) = \psi(x - y) \text{ p'ur abh' von } \psi$$

Ansatz p'ur-pot'ell: $u(x, 1) = \sin(x) = \psi(x - 1)$

Val'ne def: $\psi(z) = \sin(z + 1)$ Rechen' j'e

$$u(x, y) = \sin(x - y + 1) \text{ das'ne ma alle' } \mathbb{R}^2$$

2)

$$\partial_1^2 w + 2\partial_{12} w + 2\partial_2^2 w + 4\partial_1 w + 4\partial_2 w + w = 0 \quad (*)$$

Definiere matrix $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

$$A \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ a } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} A \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\Rightarrow$ P'urice i' elliptisch' a p'ur Transform' s'ach'ich' b'nd' mit l'len' cart. Anz Δu .

Transformation: $\begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} y_1 &= x_1 \\ y_2 &= x_2 - x_1 \end{aligned}$

$$u(x_1, x_2 - x_1) = w(x_1, x_2)$$

$$\partial_1 w = \partial_1 u - \partial_2 u; \quad \partial_2 w = \partial_2 u$$

$$\partial_1^2 w = \partial_1^2 u - 2\partial_{12} u + \partial_2^2 u; \quad \partial_{12} w = \partial_{12} u - \partial_2^2 u$$

$$\partial_{22} w = \partial_2^2 u$$

Part 1:

$$\partial_1^2 u - 2\cancel{\partial_{12} u} + \partial_2^2 u + 2(\cancel{\partial_{12} u} - \cancel{\partial_2^2 u}) + 2\cancel{\partial_{22} u} +$$

$$4(\partial_1 u - \cancel{\partial_2 u}) + 4(\cancel{\partial_2 u}) + u = \Delta u + 4\partial_1 u + u = 0$$

For solution! $\partial_1 u$ where $u(y_1, y_2) = v(y_1, y_2) e^{\alpha y_1}$

$$\rightarrow \partial_1 u = e^{\alpha y_1} \partial_1 v + \alpha e^{\alpha y_1} v$$

$$\partial_1^2 u = e^{\alpha y_1} \partial_1^2 v + 2\alpha e^{\alpha y_1} \partial_1 v + \alpha^2 e^{\alpha y_1} v$$

For domain:

$$e^{\alpha y_1} (\Delta_y v + \partial_1 v (4 + 2\alpha) + v (1 + 4\alpha + \alpha^2)) = 0$$

$$\text{Val } \alpha = -2 \text{ and } e^{\alpha y_1} \partial_1 v:$$

$$1 - 8 + 4 = -3$$

$$\underline{\Delta_y v = 3v}$$

$$u_y - u_{xx} = 0 \quad x \in (0, 2\pi) \times (0, +\infty)$$

$$u(0, y) = u(2\pi, y), \quad u_x(0, y) = u_x(2\pi, y) \quad \forall y > 0$$

$$u(x, 0) = \cos^3 x \quad x \in (0, 2\pi)$$

Prepisano:

$u_{xx} = -u_y$. Potrebno suviše ul. i. a. veličny u'' na (0, 2π) spec. ul. p. r. h. prijelazno m ul. prod. r. o. t. y

$$\text{Forma: } u_n^1(y) = \int_0^{2\pi} u(x, y) \cos nx \, dx \quad \forall n = \{0, \dots, +\infty\}$$

$$u_n^2(y) = \int_0^{2\pi} u(x, y) \sin nx \, dx \quad \forall n = \{1, \dots, +\infty\}$$

~~Vide:~~ $\langle u_{xx}, \cos nx \rangle = -\langle u, (\cos nx)_{xx} \rangle = +n^2 u_n^1(y)$
 $\langle u_{xx}, \sin nx \rangle = +n^2 u_n^2(y)$

Vidimo, to malo rešiti: ~~$(u_n^1)_y = -n^2 u_n^1$~~ $(u_n^1)_y = -n^2 u_n^1 \quad \forall n$

Tad $u_n^1(y) = e^{-n^2 y}$

Obećaj'om rešen' bez pratećih p. r. h. u. f.:

~~$A_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n e^{-n^2 y} \cos nx + B_n e^{-n^2 y} \sin nx = u(x, y)$~~

Vidimo, to čime: $u(x, 0) = \cos^3 x = A_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} A_n \cos nx + B_n \sin nx$.

Sto se odnosi na Fourierove $\cos^3 x$. Pomislimo (množenje)

$$\cos^3 x = (\cos^2 x)^2 = \left(\frac{\cos 2x + 1}{2} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{\cos 2x}{2} + \frac{\cos^2 2x}{4} =$$

$\frac{1}{4} + \frac{\cos 2x}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{2} (\cos 4x + 1) \right) = \frac{3}{8} + \frac{\cos 2x}{2} + \frac{1}{8} \cos 4x$

Tad rešen' je: $\frac{3}{8} + \frac{\cos 2x}{2} \cdot e^{-4y} + \frac{1}{8} \cos 4x \cdot e^{-16y} = u(x, y)$

Hodj' videti, to $u(x, y)$ shataće se l. l. d. b. rešen'.