

ZADANIE) Rozbijemy na 2 zagadnienia $u = u_1 + u_2$

$$I \begin{cases} 2u_1 = \partial_{xx}^2 u_1 \\ \partial_x u_1(t, 0) = \partial_x u_1(t, \pi) = 0 \\ u_1(0, x) = x \sin^2 x \end{cases} \quad II \begin{cases} \partial_t u_2 = \partial_{xx}^2 u_2 + e^{-t} \cos x \\ \partial_x u_2(t, 0) = \partial_x u_2(t, \pi) = 0 \\ u_2(0, x) = 0 \end{cases}$$

I. Metoda rozdzielamy zmiennych, szukamy rozwiązania postaci $T(t)X(x)$, gdzie

$$\frac{T'}{T} = \frac{X''}{X} = -m^2, \quad m \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\begin{cases} X'' + m^2 X = 0 & X(x) = C_1 \cos(mx) + C_2 \sin(mx) \\ X'(0) = X'(\pi) = 0 & X'(x) = -m(C_1 \sin(mx) + C_2 \cos(mx)) \\ X'(0) = 0 \Rightarrow C_2 = 0, \quad m \neq 0 \\ X'(\pi) = 0 \Rightarrow m \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\} \end{cases}$$

Rozwiązanie postaci $X(x) = \cos(mx)$, $m \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$

Stąd $u_1(t, x) = \sum_{m=0}^{+\infty} c_m e^{-m^2 t} \cos(mx)$

$$x \sin^2 x = \sum_{m=0}^{+\infty} c_m \cos(mx)$$

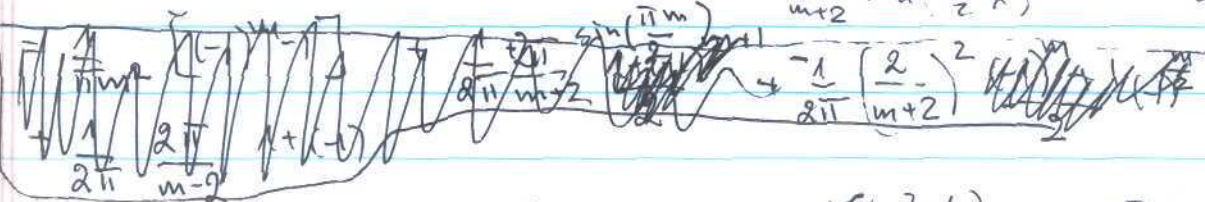
Dla $m > 0, m \neq 2$

$$\begin{aligned} c_m &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \sin^2 x \cos(mx) dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2} \cos(mx) dx = \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \cos(mx) dx + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \cos 2x \cos(mx) dx = \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \cos(mx) dx + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \cos\left(\frac{m+2}{2}x\right) dx + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \cos\left(\frac{m-2}{2}x\right) dx \end{aligned}$$

$\left. \begin{matrix} \alpha - \beta = 2 \\ \alpha + \beta = m \end{matrix} \right\} \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{m+2}{2}, \beta = \frac{m-2}{2}$

$\left. \begin{matrix} u = x & v' = \cos\left(\frac{m+2}{2}x\right) \\ u' = 1 & v = \frac{2}{m+2} \sin\left(\frac{m+2}{2}x\right) \end{matrix} \right\}$

$\left. \begin{matrix} u = x & v' = \cos\left(\frac{m-2}{2}x\right) \\ u' = 1 & v = \frac{2}{m-2} \sin\left(\frac{m-2}{2}x\right) \end{matrix} \right\}$



$$c_m = \frac{1}{\pi m^2} [1 + (-1)^{m+1}] - \frac{4m}{m^2 - 4} \sin\left(\frac{m\pi}{2}\right) - \frac{18(m^2 + 4)}{(m^2 - 4)^2} \cos^2\left(\frac{m\pi}{2}\right), \quad (1)$$

$$m=0 \quad c_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \sin^2 x dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \frac{1+\cos 2x}{2} dx = \frac{\pi}{4} \quad (2)$$

$$m=2 \quad c_2 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \sin^2 x \cos 2x dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x dx = \frac{1}{4} \pi \quad (3)$$

ii. Formuła Duhemela $U(t, x; s)$ - rozwiązanie

$$\begin{cases} \partial_t U(t, x; s) = \partial_{xx}^2 U(t, x; s) & \partial_x U(t, 0; s) = \partial_x U(t, \pi; s) = 0 \\ U(s, x; s) = e^{-s} \cos x \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow U(t, x; s) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} d_n e^{-n^2(t-s)} \cos(nx) \quad (\text{patrz poprzed. punkt})$$

$$\Rightarrow d_0 = 0, \quad d_1 = 0, \quad n \geq 2, \quad d_1 = e^{-s}$$

$$u_2(t, x) = \int_0^t U(t, x; s) ds = \int_0^t e^{-s} \cos x ds = t e^{-t} \cos x$$

Rozwiązanie: $u(t, x) = u_1(t, x) + u_2(t, x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n e^{-n^2 t} \cos(nx) + [1 - e^{-t}] \cos x$, gdzie c_n są dane warunkami (1), (2), (3).

b) $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} u(t, x) = \frac{\pi}{4}$

Zad3 e) zauważ, że $\sin y = -\operatorname{Im}(ie^z)$, $z = x+iy$, $y=0$.

$$\text{Stąd } u(z) = \operatorname{Re}[-\sin(iz)] = -\operatorname{Re} \frac{e^{-z} - e^z}{2i} = \operatorname{Re} \frac{i}{2} [e^{-z} - e^z] = \operatorname{Im} \frac{e^z - e^{-z}}{2} = (\sin x) \cosh y$$

jest rozwiązaniem.

b) Nie jest jedyne bo $v(z) = u(z) + x$ także jest funkcją harmoniczną spełniającą $v(0, y) = \sin y$.

Zad4 Niech $f(x, y) = \frac{\pi - x^2 - y^2}{\pi^2}$. Sprawdźmy ona w-eli ortogonalny $\Delta f(x, y) = \frac{4}{\pi^2}$. Rozważmy $v = u - \frac{y}{\pi}$.

Sprawdźmy ona v-nie Poissona

$$\begin{cases} \Delta u = xy - \frac{4}{\pi^2}, & (x,y) \in \square \\ u|_{\partial \square} = 0 \end{cases}$$

metoda rozdzielności zmiennych

$$u(x,y) = - \sum_{k,l=1}^{+\infty} \frac{c_{k,l}}{k^2+l^2} \sin(kx) \sin(ly)$$

$$(1) \quad c_{k,l} = \frac{4}{\pi^2} \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \left(xy - \frac{4}{\pi^2} \right) \sin(kx) \sin(ly) dx dy =$$

$$= \frac{4}{\pi^2} \left\{ \left(\int_0^{\pi} x \sin kx dx \right) \left(\int_0^{\pi} y \sin ly dy \right) - \frac{4}{\pi^2} \frac{1}{kl} \cos kx \Big|_0^{\pi} \cos ly \Big|_0^{\pi} \right\}$$

$u = x \quad v' = \sin kx$
 $u' = 1 \quad v = -\frac{1}{k} \cos kx$

$$= \frac{4}{\pi^2} \left\{ \frac{\pi^2}{kl} (-1)^{k+l} - \frac{4}{\pi^2} \frac{1}{kl} (1 - (-1)^k) (1 - (-1)^l) \right\}$$

$$\text{Stąd } u(x,y) = \frac{(\pi-x)^2 y^2}{\pi^2} + \sum_{k,l=1}^{+\infty} \frac{c_{k,l}}{k^2+l^2} \sin(kx) \sin(ly),$$

gdzie $c_{k,l}$ są dane wzorem (1),

Zad 1 a) Rozbijamy na 2 zagadnienia $u = u_1 + u_2$

$$I \begin{cases} \partial_t u_1 = \partial_{xx}^2 u_1 \\ \partial_x u_1(t, 0) = \partial_x u_1(t, 1) = 0 \\ u_1(0, x) = x \sin^2(\pi x) \end{cases} \quad II \begin{cases} \partial_t u_2 = \partial_{xx}^2 u_2 + e^{-2t} \cos(\pi x) \\ \partial_x u_2(t, 0) = \partial_x u_2(t, 1) = 0 \\ u_2(0, x) = 0 \end{cases}$$

I. Metoda rozdzielnie zmiennych. Szukamy rozwiązań postaci $X(x)T(t)$,

gdzie $\frac{T'}{T} = \frac{X''}{X} = -m^2, m \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\begin{cases} X'' + m^2 X = 0 \\ X'(0) = X'(1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} X(x) &= C_1 \cos(mx) + C_2 \sin(mx) \\ X'(x) &= -C_1 m \sin(mx) + C_2 m \cos(mx) \\ X'(0) = 0 &\Rightarrow C_2 = 0, m \neq 0 \\ X'(1) = 0 &\Rightarrow m = k\pi, k \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\} \end{aligned}$$

Rozwiązanie postaci $\begin{cases} X(x) = \cos(k\pi x) \\ T(t) = e^{-k^2\pi^2 t} \end{cases}, k \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$

Stąd $u_1(t, x) = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} c_k e^{-k^2\pi^2 t} \cos(k\pi x)$

$$x \sin^2(\pi x) = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} c_k \cos(k\pi x)$$

Dla $k > 0, k \neq 2$

$$c_k = 2 \int_0^1 x \sin^2(\pi x) \cos(k\pi x) dx = 2 \int_0^1 x \frac{1 + \cos(2\pi x)}{2} \cos(k\pi x) dx =$$

$$= \int_0^1 x \cos(k\pi x) dx + \int_0^1 x \cos(2\pi x) \cos(k\pi x) dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 x \cos(k\pi x) dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x \cos\left[\frac{(k+2)\pi}{2} x\right] dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x \cos\left[\frac{(k-2)\pi}{2} x\right] dx$$

$\left. \begin{aligned} \alpha - \beta &= 2\pi \\ \alpha + \beta &= k\pi \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{(k+2)\pi}{2}, \beta = \frac{(k-2)\pi}{2}$

$$\begin{array}{l} \left. \begin{array}{l} u=x \\ v=\cos(k\pi x) \\ u'=1 \\ v=-\frac{1}{k\pi} \sin(k\pi x) \end{array} \right| \int_0^1 x \cos\left[\frac{(k+2)\pi}{2} x\right] dx \\ \left. \begin{array}{l} u=x \\ v=\cos\left[\frac{(k-2)\pi}{2} x\right] \\ u'=1 \\ v=-\frac{2}{(k-2)\pi} \sin\left[\frac{(k-2)\pi}{2} x\right] \end{array} \right| \int_0^1 x \cos\left[\frac{(k-2)\pi}{2} x\right] dx \end{array}$$

$$c_k = \frac{1}{(k\pi)^2} [(-1)^k - 1] + \frac{4k}{k^2 - 4} \sin\left(\frac{k\pi}{4}\right) - \frac{18(k^2 + 4)}{(k^2 - 4)^2} \cos^2\left(\frac{k\pi}{4}\right) \quad (1)$$

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$$k=0 \quad c_0 = \int_0^1 x \sin^2(\pi x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x [1 + \cos(2\pi x)] dx = \frac{1}{4} \quad (2)$$

$$k=2 \quad c_2 = \int_0^1 x \sin^2(\pi x) \cos(2\pi x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x dx = \frac{1}{4} \quad (3)$$

II. Formuła Duhamela $U(t, x; s)$ rozwiązanie

$$\begin{cases} \partial_t U(t, x; s) = \partial_{xx}^2 U(t, x; s) \\ U(s, x; s) = e^{-2s} \cos(\pi x) \\ \partial_x U(t, 0; s) = \partial_x U(t, 1; s) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow U(t, x; s) = \sum_{m=0}^{+\infty} d_m e^{-\pi^2 m^2 (t-s)} \cos(m\pi x) \quad (\text{podwójny punkt})$$

$$\Rightarrow d_0 = 0, \quad d_m = 0, \quad m \geq 2, \quad d_1 = e^{-2s}$$

$$u_2(t, x) = \int_0^t U(t, x; s) ds = e^{-\pi^2 t} \int_0^t e^{2s\pi^2} ds \cos(\pi x) = \left(\frac{e^{2\pi^2 t} - 1}{2\pi^2} \right) \frac{\cos(\pi x)}{\pi^2 - 2}$$

ROZWIĄZANIE: $u(t, x) = u_1(t, x) + u_2(t, x) = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} c_k e^{-k^2 \pi^2 t} \cos(k\pi x) + [e^{2t} - e^{-\frac{2}{\pi^2} t}] \frac{\cos(\pi x)}{\pi^2 - 2}$, gdzie c_k są dane wzorami (1), (2), (3)

$$b) \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} u(t, x) = \frac{1}{4}$$

Zad. 2. Niech $f(x, y) = \frac{x^2(\pi - y)^2}{\pi^2}$ oraz $v(x, y) = u(x, y) - f(x, y)$.

Funkcja v spełnia następujące warunki Dirichleta

$$\begin{cases} \Delta v = \Delta f = -\frac{4}{\pi^2} \text{ w } \square \\ v|_{\partial \square} = 0 \end{cases}$$

Stosujemy metodę rozdzielania zmiennych,

$$v(x, y) = \sum_{k, l=1}^{+\infty} \frac{c_{kl}}{k^2 + l^2} \sin(kx) \sin(ly)$$

$$(4) \quad c_{kl} = \frac{4}{\pi^2} \int_0^\pi \int_0^\pi \left(x + y - \frac{4}{\pi^2} \right) \sin(kx) \sin(ly) dx dy$$

$$= \frac{4}{\pi^2} \left\{ \int_0^\pi x \sin(kx) dx \int_0^\pi \sin(ly) dy + \int_0^\pi \sin(kx) dx \int_0^\pi y \sin(ly) dy - \frac{4}{\pi^2} \int_0^\pi \sin(kx) dx \int_0^\pi \sin(ly) dy \right\} = \frac{4(-1)^{k+l}}{\pi^2 k} [(-1)^l - 1] + \frac{4(-1)^{l+k}}{\pi^2 l} [(-1)^k - 1]$$

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$$-\frac{4}{\pi^2} [1 - (-1)^k] [1 - (-1)^l]$$

Stąd $u(x,y) = \frac{x^2(\pi-y)^2}{\pi^2} + \sum_{k,l=1}^{+\infty} \frac{-c_{k,l}}{k^2+l^2} \sin(kx) \sin(ly)$, gdzie

$c_{k,l}$ są dane przez (4)

Zad (a) $\cos y = \cos(iz)$ dla $z = x + iy$, $x = 0$

(czyli rozwiązanie dane jest przez

$$u(z) = \operatorname{Re} \cos(iz) = \operatorname{Re} \frac{e^{iz} + e^{-iz}}{2}$$

$$= \operatorname{ch} x \cos y.$$

b) Rozwiązanie nie jest jedyne bo up

$v(x,y) = u(x,y) + x$ jest także rozwiązaniem.