

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

$$t \in \mathbb{R}^+$$

$$x \in [0, l)$$

$$(x, t) \in (0, +\infty) \times (0, l)$$

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} = 0 \\ u(t, 0) = u(t, l) = 0 \\ u(0, x) = \underline{u_0(x)} \\ u_t(0, x) = \underline{V_0(x)} \end{cases}$$

$V_0 = 0$ жана уяра эри.

Дополнительное условие: $u(t, x) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} C_k \cos\left(\frac{a k \pi t}{l}\right) \cdot \sin \frac{k \pi x}{l} \quad (1)$

$$u_{tt} \stackrel{?}{=} -a^2 \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} C_k \frac{-k^2 \pi^2}{l^2} \cos \frac{a k \pi t}{l} \sin \frac{k \pi x}{l} \quad (2)$$

$$u_{xx} = - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} C_k \frac{k^2 \pi^2}{l^2} \cos \frac{a k \pi t}{l} \sin \frac{k \pi x}{l} \quad (2')$$

$$C_k = 9$$

$$u_0(x) = u(0, x) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} C_k \sin \frac{k\pi x}{l}$$

$$C_k = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l u_0(s) \sin \frac{k\pi s}{l} ds$$

Вопрос: 1) при каких значениях l пара (1), (2), (2') существует?
 2) ————— " ————— " ————— " ————— пара (2), (2') по условиям
 и, определенности пара (1)?

гост. значение при 2) : пара (2), (2') экз. независимо и
 независимо.

$$|u_{tt}| \leq a^2 \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |c_k| \frac{k^2 \bar{a}^2}{\rho^2} = \frac{a^2 \bar{a}^2}{\rho^2} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k^2 |c_k|$$

$$|u_{xx}| \leq \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |c_k| \frac{k^2 \bar{a}^2}{\rho^2} = \frac{\bar{a}^2}{\rho^2} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k^2 |c_k|$$

gaci, zasto
not jay
esojatel.

$$|u| \leq \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |c_k|$$

Jači, yeno bne gnl naporait. eibesa na 1) u 2) :

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k^2 |c_k| < +\infty. \quad (3)$$

Kopemo da (3) vozvezut "upremo"
to upravljane "upremo"
G₀

Does. you. give (3) (a given, give (1) & (2)) :

$$\begin{cases} u_0 \in C([0, l]) \\ u_0 \in C^2([0, l]), \end{cases} \quad \begin{aligned} & \underline{u_0(0) = u_0(l) = 0.} \\ & \underline{u_0''' \in L^2(0, l).} \end{aligned}$$

↑
n.l.

$$\begin{aligned} C_k &= \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l u_0(s) \sin \frac{k\pi s}{l} ds = \\ &= -\frac{2}{l} \int_0^l u_0'(s) \cos \frac{k\pi s}{l} ds = \frac{2}{k\pi} \frac{l}{k\pi} \int_0^l u_0''(s) \sin \frac{k\pi s}{l} ds = \\ &= -\frac{2}{k\pi} \frac{l}{k\pi} \cdot \frac{l}{k\pi} \int_0^l u_0'''(s) \cos \frac{k\pi s}{l} ds = -\frac{l^3}{k^3 \pi^3} \underbrace{\int_0^l u_0'''(s) \cos \frac{k\pi s}{l} ds}_{\alpha_k} \end{aligned}$$

$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |\alpha_k|^2 < +\infty$

$$c_k = -\frac{\rho^3}{h^3} \frac{1}{k^3} \alpha_k.$$

$$|c_k| = \frac{\rho^3}{h^3} \frac{1}{k^3} |\alpha_k|$$

сумма по n

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |\alpha_k|^2 < +\infty \quad (1)$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k^2 |c_k| = \frac{\rho^3}{h^3} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k} |\alpha_k| < +\infty$$

$$\frac{1}{k} |\alpha_k| \leq \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{k^2} + |\alpha_k|^2 \right) \quad ??$$

$$\left(uv \leq \frac{1}{2}(u^2 + v^2) \right)$$

$$u_0''' \in L^2(0, l)$$

$$C + \int_0^x u_0'''(s) ds$$

Саму собі впросто представити

~~$u_0 \in C^2([0, l])$~~ , $u_0(b) = u_0(l) = 0$
 Там само там само
 та жераторно

⊕/3

(!)(!)

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} = 0 \\ u(t, 0) = u(t, l) = 0 \\ u(0, x) = u_0(x) \\ u_t(0, x) = v_0(x) \end{cases}$$

формули
 перш;

впрям.
 згод. ген.
 та u_0, v_0 ,
 регулярні, зі

прим. пер. краще.

$$C_k = \frac{\gamma}{k^2} \beta_k$$

$$u_0'' = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \beta_k \sin \frac{k\pi x}{l}$$

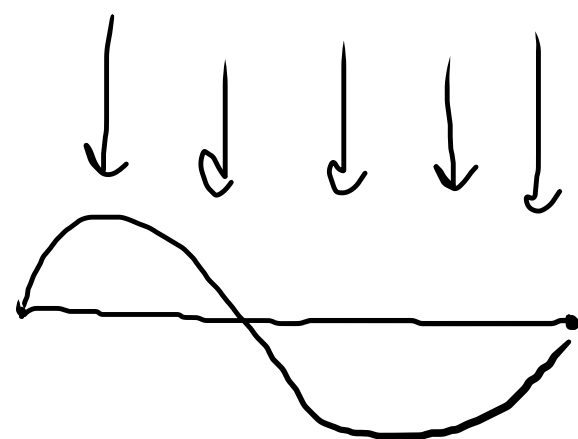
$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k^2 |\beta_k| > \gamma \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |\beta_k|$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |\beta_k|^2 < +\infty$$

Вывод задачи.

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} = f(t, x) \\ u(t, 0) = u(t, l) = 0 \\ u(0, x) = u_0(x) \\ u_t(0, x) = v_0(x) \end{cases}$$

$$u = u(t, x) \quad \begin{array}{l} t \in \mathbb{R}^+ \\ x \in [0, l] \end{array}$$



Разрешение задачи:

$$u(t, x) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} p_k(t) \sin \frac{k\pi x}{l}$$

$$u_{tt} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} p_k''(t) \sin \frac{k\pi x}{l}$$

$$u_{xx} = - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{k^2 \pi^2}{l^2} p_k(t) \sin \frac{k\pi x}{l}$$

$$\square_{\epsilon} u = u_{tt} - \epsilon^2 u_{xx} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(p_k'' + \frac{\epsilon^2 k^2}{\epsilon^2} p_k \right) \sin \frac{k\pi x}{\epsilon} =$$

$$= \underline{\underline{f(t, x)}} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \underbrace{c_k(t)}_{\sin \frac{k\pi x}{\epsilon}}$$

$$f(t, x) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \psi_k(t) \sin \frac{k\pi x}{\epsilon}$$

$$\psi_k(t) = \frac{2}{\epsilon} \int_0^{\epsilon} f(t, s) \sin \frac{k\pi s}{\epsilon} ds.$$

Задача

$$p_k'' + \frac{a^2 k^2 - 2}{l^2} p_k = \varphi_k(t)$$

Условия

$$p_k(0) = \frac{2}{\pi l} \int_0^l u_0(s) \sin \frac{k\pi s}{l} ds$$

$$p_k'(0) = \frac{2}{\pi l} \int_0^l v_0(s) \sin \frac{k\pi s}{l} ds.$$

Нач. урн.: $t=0$

$$\underline{u_0(x)} = u(0, x) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} p_k(0) \sin \frac{k\pi x}{l}$$

$$\underline{v_0(x)} = u_t(0, x) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} p_k'(0) \sin \frac{k\pi x}{l} \Big|_{t=0} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} p_k'(0) \sin \frac{k\pi x}{l}$$

Числ. решение ОДУ
2 способа с числ.
решением.

Наблюдениям $z_{k, n}$ соответств. сигнал

$$f(t, x) = \cos \omega t \cdot \sin \frac{2kx}{l}$$

$$p_k(t) = \begin{cases} \cos \omega t, & k = 2 \\ 0, & k \neq 2. \end{cases}$$

$$\boxed{k = 2}$$

$$p_2'' + \frac{4a^2 \pi^2}{l^2} p_2 = \cos \omega t$$

$$\boxed{k \neq 2}$$

$$p_k'' + \frac{k^2 a^2 \pi^2}{l^2} p_k = 0.$$

решить

Q/3,

(1)

Plane & wave crystal

(2)

$$f(x, t) = \cos \omega t$$

Due to wave crystal formation Δy

(A k)