

Угел : {

 { резон Вурпе \longrightarrow решение уравнения Ланге Ур. 4.17.

 { преобразование Вурпе \longrightarrow решение ---

 { разрыв; to be

 { up - be

Пример: Ур-е теплопроводности / диффузии

$$\begin{cases}
 u_t - a^2 \Delta u = 0. \\
 u(0, x) = u_0(x)
 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 u &= u(t, x) \\
 t &\in \mathbb{R}^+, \\
 x &\in \mathbb{R}^n
 \end{aligned}$$

Рассуж. $u_0 \in S(\mathbb{R}^n)$ u — переменная $u(t, \cdot) \in S(\mathbb{R}^n)$

$$u \mapsto \hat{u}, \quad \hat{u}(t, k) := \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} e^{-ik \cdot x} u(t, x) dx.$$

$$\hat{u}_t = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} e^{-ik \cdot x} u_t(t, x) dx = \mathcal{F}(u_t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \widehat{\Delta u} &= \sum_{j=1}^n \widehat{u_{x_j x_j}} = \sum_{j=1}^n (ik_j)^2 \hat{u} = \\ &= \hat{u} \sum_{j=1}^n k_j^2 = -|k|^2 \hat{u} \end{aligned}$$

Умова:

$$\begin{cases} \hat{u}_t + a^2 |k|^2 \hat{u} = 0 \\ \hat{u}(0, k) = \hat{u}_0(k) \end{cases}$$

$$\hat{u} = \hat{u}(t, k)$$

$$\hat{u}(t, k) = \hat{u}_0(k) e^{-a^2 |k|^2 t}$$

$$u(t, x) = \mathcal{F}^{-1} \left(\hat{u}(t, \cdot) \right) (x) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} e^{ik \cdot x} \hat{u}(t, k) dk =$$

$$= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} e^{ik \cdot x} e^{-a^2 |k|^2 t} \hat{u}_0(k) dk =$$

$$= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2}} \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} e^{ik \cdot x - a^2 |k|^2 t} dk \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u_0(y) e^{-ik \cdot y} dy =$$

$$= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^n} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u_0(y) dy \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} e^{ik \cdot (x-y) - a^2 |k|^2 t} dk \right) =$$

$G(t, x-y)$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u_0(y) G(t, x-y) dy$$

↑ gruppo tensoriale prodotto.

$$G(t, z) := \frac{1}{(2\pi)^n} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} e^{i k \cdot z - a^2 |k|^2 t} dk =$$

$$= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^n} \int_{\mathbb{R}} dk_1 \int_{\mathbb{R}} dk_2 \dots \int_{\mathbb{R}} dk_n \prod_{j=1}^n e^{i k_j z_j - a^2 k_j^2 t} =$$

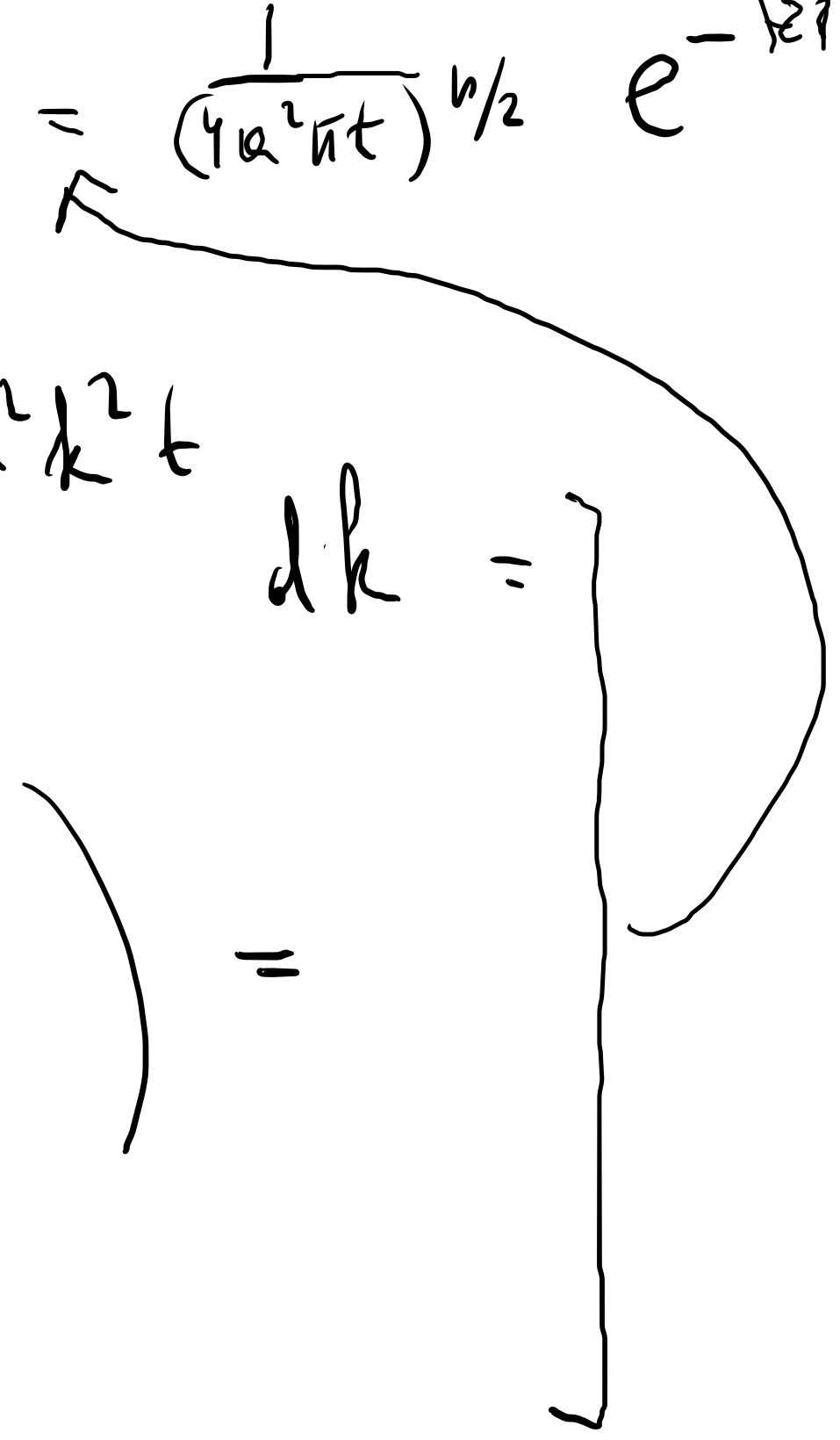
$$= \prod_{j=1}^n \frac{1}{(2\pi)} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{i k_j z_j - a^2 k_j^2 t} dk_j = \left(\frac{1}{4a^2 \pi t} \right)^{n/2} e^{-k^2 z^2 / 4a^2 t}$$

Does. maximum

$$I(kz) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{i k z - a^2 k^2 t} dk =$$

$$= \int^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-z^2 / 4a^2 t} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{4a^2 \pi t}} e^{-z^2 / 4a^2 t}$$



$$G(t, z) = \frac{1}{(4a^2 \pi t)^{n/2}} e^{-|z|^2/4a^2 t}$$

(1)

$$u(t, x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u_0(y) G(t, x-y) dy =$$

$$= \frac{1}{(4a^2 \pi t)^{n/2}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} e^{-|x-y|^2/4a^2 t} u_0(y) dy$$

① $u_0 \in S(\mathbb{R}^n) \Rightarrow \hat{u}(t, \cdot) \in S(\mathbb{R}^n) \Rightarrow u(t, \cdot) \in S(\mathbb{R}^n)$

② Означившаяся, формула (1) верна, даже с $u_0 \notin S(\mathbb{R}^n)$

Теорема

$$u(t, x) =$$

$$\frac{1}{(\sqrt{4\pi a^2 t})^{n/2}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} e^{-\frac{|x-y|^2}{4a^2 t}} u_0(y) dy$$

$G(t, x-y)$

ортогональн. координ. переменн. $np-1$

$$\begin{cases} u_t - a^2 \Delta u = 0 \\ u(0, x) = u_0(x) \end{cases}$$

если $u_0 \in C_b(\mathbb{R}^n)$

↑
температура
и др. физич.

Remark 1)

$$G = G(t, x)$$

$$G \in C^\infty((0, +\infty) \times \mathbb{R}^n)$$

множество значений. непрерывна.

2)



множество значений. непрерывна. положительна

$u_0 \in C_b$
 $np-1$ температурных

Теорема. переменн. : универс. Теорема.

Д. то теорема. Проблем: $\rightarrow G \in C^\infty((0, +\infty) \times \mathbb{R}^n)$

$\rightarrow \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} G(tz) dz = 1.$

$$u(t, x) := \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} G(t(x-y)) u_0(y) dy.$$

$$u_t(t, x) \stackrel{!}{=} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} G_t(t(x-y)) u_0(y) dy$$

$$u_{x_j x_j} = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} G_{x_j x_j}(t, x-y) u_0(y) dy \quad 0$$

$$u_t - a^2 \Delta u = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \left(G_t(tz) - a^2 \Delta_z G(tz) \Big|_{z=x-y} \right) u_0(y) dy = 0,$$

Проблем: $G_t(tz) - a^2 \Delta_z G(tz) = 0 \quad \forall t > 0$
 $\forall z \in \mathbb{R}^n.$

т.е. u - **классическое** решение уравнения теплопроводности

Оценки непрерывности $\lim_{\substack{t \rightarrow 0 \\ x \rightarrow z}} u(t, x) = u_0(z)$

$$u(t, x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} G(t, x-y) u_0(y) dy$$

$$u(t, x) - u_0(z) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} G(t, x-y) u_0(y) dy - u_0(z) \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} G(t, x-y) dy$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} G(t, x-y) (u_0(y) - u_0(z)) dy \leq \varepsilon$$

Вспомогательный $\varepsilon > 0$

$$|u(t, x) - u_0(z)| \leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} G(t, x-y) |u_0(y) - u_0(z)| dy =$$

$$= \int_{\{y: |y-z| < \delta\}} (\dots) + \int_{\{y: |y-z| \geq \delta\}} (\dots) \leq \varepsilon \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} G(t, x-y) dy +$$

$$+ 2C \int_{\{y: |y-z| \geq \delta\}} G(t, x-y) dy =$$

$|u_0(y)| \leq C$

$$= \varepsilon + 2C \int_{|y-z| \geq \delta} G(t, x-y) dy$$

$|x-z| < \delta/2, |y-z| \geq \delta \Rightarrow |y-x| \geq \delta/2$

$$|u(t, x) - u_0(z)| \leq \varepsilon + 2C \int_{|y-x| \geq \delta/2} \frac{1}{(4\pi a^2 t)^{n/2}} e^{-\frac{|x-y|^2}{4a^2 t}} dy =$$

$$= \varepsilon + 2C \int_{|z| \geq \delta/2} e^{-\frac{|z|^2}{4a^2 t}} dz = \varepsilon + 2\tilde{C} \int_{\delta/2}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{s^2}{4a^2 t}} s^{n-1} ds$$

$$= \varepsilon + C \int_{\delta/2\sqrt{4a^2 t}}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{\sigma^2}{4a^2 t}} d\sigma \leq \varepsilon$$

$\delta = \frac{\varepsilon}{2\sqrt{4a^2 t}}$

$$\leq 2\varepsilon, \text{ если } \begin{cases} |x-z| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \\ t < \frac{\varepsilon^2}{4a^2} \end{cases}$$

то есть $\lim_{\substack{t \rightarrow 0 \\ x \rightarrow z}} u(t, x) = u_0(x), \text{ т.е.}$