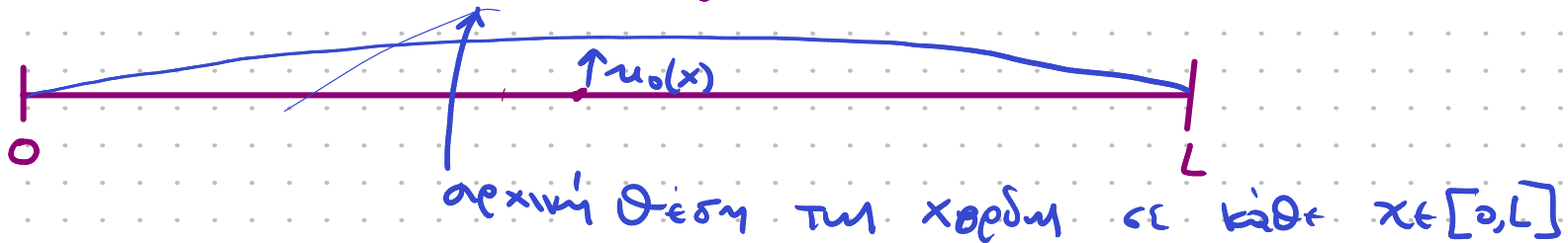


Κυριατική Εξίσωση

$$\textcircled{*} u_{tt} = c^2 u_{xx}, \quad x \in [0, L], \quad L > 0 \quad t \geq 0$$

$$\Sigma\Sigma: \quad u(0, t) = u(L, t) = 0, \quad t \geq 0 \quad \textcircled{**}$$

$$\text{ΑΣ:} \quad u(x, 0) = u_0(x), \quad u_t(x, 0) = v_0(x), \quad x \in [0, L]$$



Ψάχνουμε λύση της μορφής $u(x, t) = X(x)T(t) \neq 0 \quad \forall x \in (0, L)$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u_{tt}(x, t) &= X(x) \ddot{T}(t) \\ u_{xx}(x, t) &= X''(x) T(t) \end{aligned} \right\} \textcircled{*} \Rightarrow X \ddot{T} = c^2 X'' T \Rightarrow \frac{\cancel{X} \ddot{T}}{c^2 \cancel{X} T} = \frac{X''}{X}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\ddot{T}}{c^2 T} = \frac{X''}{X} = -\mu^2 < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\ddot{T}}{c^2 T} = -\mu^2 \Rightarrow \boxed{\ddot{T} + c^2 \mu^2 T = 0} \text{ Πρόβλημα I}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\underline{\underline{X}}''}{\underline{\underline{X}}} = -\mu^2 \Rightarrow \boxed{\underline{\underline{X}}'' + \mu^2 \underline{\underline{X}} = 0} \text{ Πρόβλημα II}$$

Λύση του Προβλήματος II

$$\begin{cases} \underline{\underline{X}}'' + \mu^2 \underline{\underline{X}} = 0 \\ \underline{\underline{X}}(0) = \underline{\underline{X}}(L) = 0 \end{cases}$$

Γενική λύση του II

$$\underline{\underline{X}}(x) = C_1 \cos(\mu x) + C_2 \sin(\mu x)$$

$$\underline{\underline{X}}(0) = C_1 = 0 \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{X}}(x) = C_2 \sin(\mu x)$$

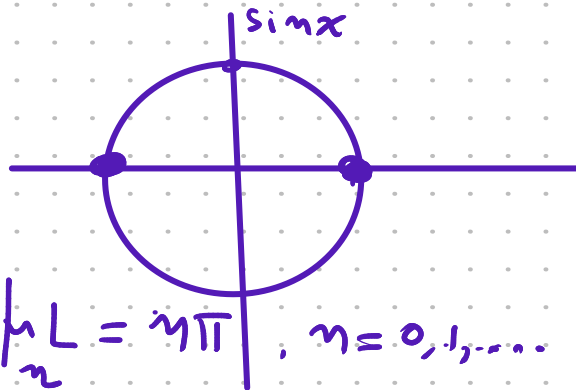
$$\underline{\underline{X}}(L) = C_2 \sin(\mu L) = 0 \Rightarrow \sin(\mu L) = 0 \Rightarrow \mu L = \eta \pi, \eta = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

**

$$u(0, t) = u(L, t) = 0$$

$$\underline{\underline{X}}(0) T(t) = \underline{\underline{X}}(L) \bar{T}(t) = 0 \quad \forall t > 0$$

$$\text{Άρα } \underline{\underline{X}}(0) = \underline{\underline{X}}(L) = 0.$$



$$\Rightarrow k_n = \frac{n\pi}{L}$$

Αρα η λύση του Προβλήματος II είναι η οικογένεια

$$\underline{X}_n(x) = c_2 \sin(k_n x) = c_2 \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right), \quad x \in [0, L], \quad n = 0, 1, \dots$$

Λύση του Προβλήματος I

$$\ddot{T}_n + c^2 k_n^2 T_n = 0 \Rightarrow T_n(t) = b_1 \cos(ck_n t) + b_2 \sin(ck_n t)$$

$$\left(r^2 + c^2 k_n^2 = 0 \Rightarrow r_{1,2} = \pm i \boxed{ck_n} \right)$$

$\ddot{T} \rightarrow r^2, \dot{T} \rightarrow r, T \rightarrow 1$

$$u(x,t) = \underline{X}(x) T(t) \quad \rightsquigarrow \quad u_n(x,t) = \underline{X}_n(x) T_n(t) = \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) \left[b_1 \cos\left(\frac{cn\pi t}{L}\right) + b_2 \sin\left(\frac{cn\pi t}{L}\right) \right]$$

ΑΣ: $u(x, 0) = u_0(x)$, $u_t(x, 0) = v_0(x)$ ↑
προσδιορίζου από την αρχική θεση.

$$u(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) \left[b_1 \cos\left(\frac{cn\pi t}{L}\right) + b_2 \sin\left(\frac{cn\pi t}{L}\right) \right]$$

$$u(x, 0) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) b_1 = u_0(x) \quad \forall x \in [0, L]$$

↑
προσδιορίζου από την αρχική ταχύτητα.

$$\Rightarrow b_1 = \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) u_0(x) dx$$

(Συντελεστές Fourier
+ περυστή επέκταση)

$$u_t(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) \left[-\frac{cn\pi}{L} b_1 \sin\left(\frac{cn\pi t}{L}\right) + \frac{cn\pi}{L} b_2 \cos\left(\frac{cn\pi t}{L}\right) \right]$$

$$u_t(x, 0) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) \left(\frac{cn\pi}{L} b_2 \right) = v_0(x) \quad \forall x \in [0, L]$$

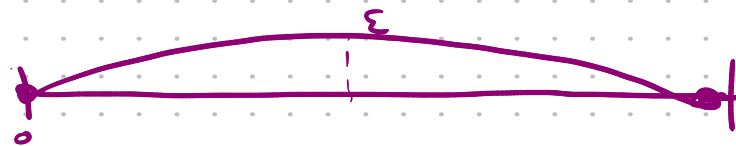
↑
 b_2

Από συντελεστές Φούριερ + περίττη επέκταση.

$$\tilde{b}_2 = \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) v_0(x) dx. \Rightarrow \frac{c_n \pi}{L} b_2 = \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) v_0(x) dx \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow b_2 = \frac{2}{c_n \pi} \int_0^L \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) v_0(x) dx.$$

Παράδειγμα: $c^2 = 1$



$$u_{tt} = u_{xx}, \quad x \in [0, 1], \quad t > 0$$

$$u(0, t) = u(1, t) = 0, \quad t > 0$$

$$u(x, 0) = \varepsilon \sin(\pi x), \quad u_t(x, 0) = 0. \quad \varepsilon \text{ μικρή σταθερά}$$

Λύση

$$u(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin(n\pi x) [b_1 \cos(n\pi t) + b_2 \sin(n\pi t)]$$

$$u(x,0) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin(n\pi x) b_n = \varepsilon \sin(\pi x)$$

$$\sin(-x) = -\sin x$$

$$b_1 = 2\varepsilon \int_0^1 \sin(n\pi x) \sin(\pi x) dx$$

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin(mx) \sin(nx) dx = \delta_{mn} = \begin{cases} 1, & m=n \\ 0, & m \neq n \end{cases}$$

$$h(x) = f(x)g(x)$$

Εάν f, g περιττές συναρτήσεις τότε $\left. \begin{array}{l} f(-x) = -f(x) \\ g(-x) = -g(x) \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow f(-x)g(-x) = f(x)g(x)$
 $h(-x) = h(x)$.

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin(mx) \sin(nx) dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin(mx) \sin(nx) dx = \delta_{mn} = I$$

Άλλα proof ~~proof~~ $x = \pi \tilde{x} \Rightarrow dx = \pi d\tilde{x} \Rightarrow \tilde{x} = \frac{x}{\pi}$

$$I = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^1 \sin(m\pi \tilde{x}) \sin(n\pi \tilde{x}) d\tilde{x} = \delta_{mn}$$

$$b_1 = \varepsilon \int_0^1 \sin(n\pi x) \sin(\pi x) dx = \varepsilon \delta_{n1}$$

Άρα η γενική λύση είναι:

$$u(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin(n\pi x) \varepsilon \delta_{n1} \cos(n\pi t) = \varepsilon \sin(\pi x) \cos(\pi t) \quad \square$$

$$x \in [0,1], \quad t \geq 0$$

THE END