

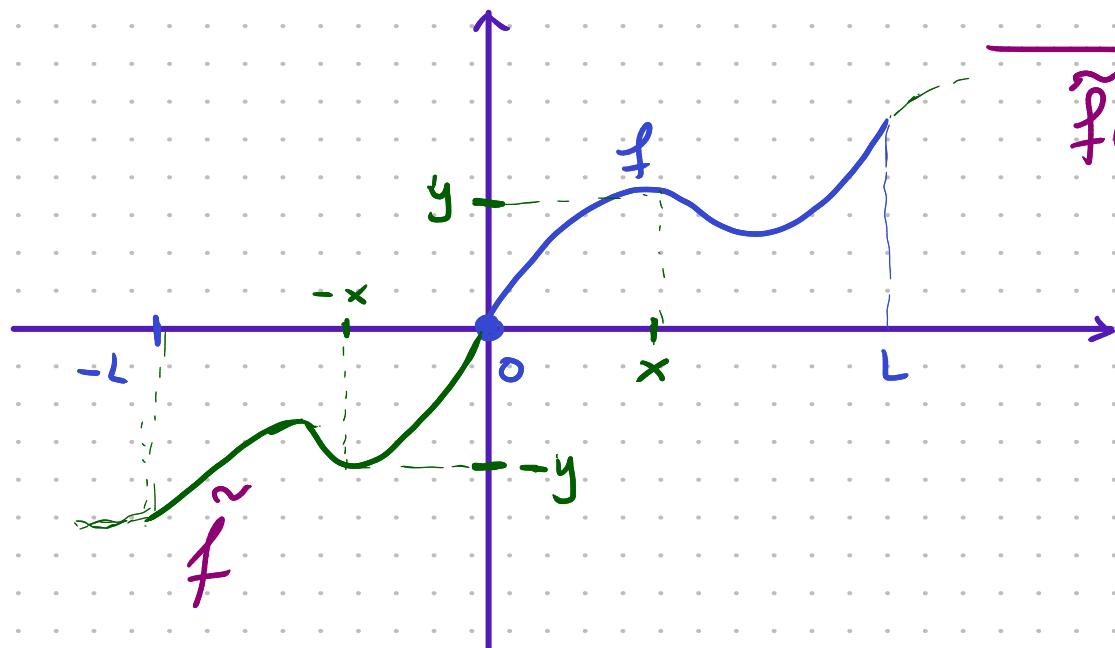
Περιττή Επέκταση

$$\begin{cases} f: [0, L] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad L > 0 \\ f(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

Περιττή διαίρεση $f(-x) = -f(x) \quad \forall x$

για $x=0$.

$$\text{εκθετική } f(0) = -f(0) \Rightarrow 2f(0) = 0 \Rightarrow f(0) = 0$$



$$\tilde{f}(x) = \begin{cases} f(x), & x \in [0, L] \\ -f(-x), & x \in [-L, 0) \\ f(x+2L), & \text{διαφορετικό} \end{cases}$$

$$\tilde{f}: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\tilde{f}|_{[0, L]} = f$$

περιορισμός.

$$\tilde{f}(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{L}x\right)$$

Αντίστοιχη Φourier ή Σειρά Fourier. για
την \tilde{f}

$$b_n = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^L \tilde{f}(x) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{L}x\right) dx$$

άριθμος βασικών.

* Το γινόμενο 2 περιττών ανωνύμων.
είναι αριθμός βασικών.

$$\tilde{f}(-x) \tilde{g}(-x) = (-\tilde{f}(x)) (-\tilde{g}(x)) = \tilde{f}(x) \tilde{g}(x)$$

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

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} [0, L] \quad \tilde{f}(x) = f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{L}x\right)$$

$$b_n = \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L f(x) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{L}x\right) dx.$$

Μερικής Διαφορικής Εξιώσεις (ΜΔΕ)

$u(x,t)$
 ↑
 χρόνος
 χώρα

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = u_x \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = u_t \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) = u_{xx}$$

$$u_{xt} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t \partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) = u_{tx}$$

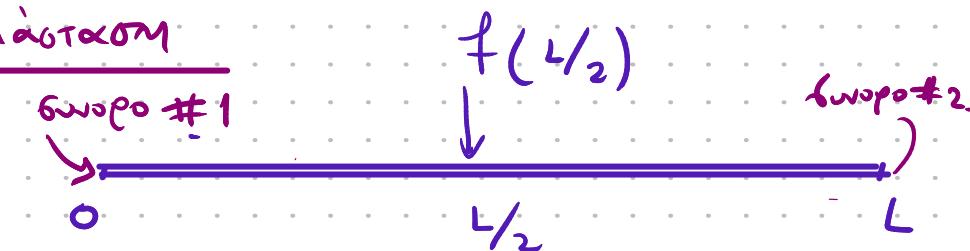
Εξιωγή Θερμοτήτας / Διάχυση στη 1 διάσταση

$$u_t = k u_{xx}, \quad k > 0, \quad x \in [0, L], \quad L > 0, \quad t \geq 0$$

Αρχική συθίση (ΑΣ):

$u(x,0) = f(x)$ (Αρχική θερμοτήτα για κάθε σημείο της πλάτου)

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



$$u_t = k u_{xx} \quad (\sim)$$

$$u(x,0) = f(x) \quad \forall x \in [0,L]$$

$$u(0,t) = u(L,t) = 0 \quad \forall t$$

$$G \times \mathbb{Z} \subseteq \mathbb{Y} \Omega$$

$$G \subset Q \not\models \frac{\infty}{1}$$

Mέθοδος Χωρισμού Μεταβλητών.

Παίχνιδα για λύση της πορφύρας $u(x,t) = \underline{X}(x) \bar{T}(t) \quad \forall t > 0 \quad \forall x \in [0,L]$

$$u_t = (\underline{X}(x) \bar{T}(t))_t = \underline{X}(x) \frac{\bullet}{\bar{T}}(t) \quad \frac{\bullet}{\bar{T}}(t) \doteq \frac{dT}{dt}$$

$$u_{xx} = (\underline{X}(x) \bar{T}(t))_{xx} = \bar{T}(t) \underline{X}''(x)$$

$$(\sim) \quad \underline{X} \frac{\bullet}{\bar{T}} = k \underline{X}'' \bar{T} \Rightarrow \cancel{\frac{\underline{X} \bullet}{\underline{X} \bar{T}}} = k \cancel{\frac{\underline{X}'' \bar{T}}{\underline{X} \bar{T}}} \Rightarrow \underbrace{\frac{\bullet}{\bar{T}}}_{kT} = \underbrace{\frac{\underline{X}''}{\underline{X}}}_{\text{εγάρημα } x} + \underbrace{\mu^2}_{\text{εγάρημα } t}, \mu > 0$$

Εγάρημα
του t

ΠΤΡΟΒΝΗΜΑ I:

$$\frac{\ddot{T}}{kT} = -\frac{u^2}{T} \Rightarrow \boxed{\ddot{T} + kT^2 = 0}$$

$$(y' + \alpha y = 0)$$

$$y(0) = y_0$$

ΠΤΡΟΒΝΗΜΑ II:

$$\frac{\ddot{x}}{x} = -\mu^2 \Rightarrow \boxed{\ddot{x} + \mu^2 x = 0} \quad (\text{y''} + \underline{\mu^2} y = 0)$$

Χαρακτηριστικό: $p^2 + \mu^2 = 0 \Rightarrow p_{1,2} = \pm i\mu$

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

$$u(0,t) = u(L,t) = 0 \Rightarrow X(0)T(t) = X(L)T(t) = 0 \quad \forall t > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{X(0) = X(L) = 0} \quad (**)$$

$$\begin{cases} \ddot{x}'' + h^2 x = 0 \\ x(0) = 0 \\ x(L) = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{aligned} x(x) &= C_1 \cos(hx) + C_2 \sin(hx) \\ x(0) = C_1 &= 0 \Rightarrow x(x) = C_2 \sin(hx) \\ x(L) = C_2 \sin(hL) &= 0 \Rightarrow hL = n\pi, \quad n=1, \dots, \infty \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow h_n L = n\pi \rightarrow h_n = \frac{n\pi}{L}, \quad n=1, 2, \dots$$

$$x_n(x) = C_{3n} \sin(h_n x), \quad n=1, 2, \dots$$

Επιστροφή στο Τύπο Βάσης I.

$$\dot{T}_n + k h_n^2 T_n = 0 \Rightarrow T_n(t) = C_{3n} e^{-k h_n^2 t}, \quad n=1, 2, \dots$$

$$\text{exact solution} \\ u(x,t) = \sum_{n=1,2,\dots} u_n(x,t) \Rightarrow u_n(x,t) = C_{2,n} C_{3,n} e^{-k\beta_n^2 t} \sin(\beta_n x)$$

Ans.

$$u(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n e^{-k\beta_n^2 t} \sin(\beta_n x) \quad ***$$

$$u(x,0) = f(x) \quad \forall x \in [0,L]$$

*** $\xrightarrow{t=0}$

$$u(x,0) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n \sin(\beta_n x) = f(x)$$

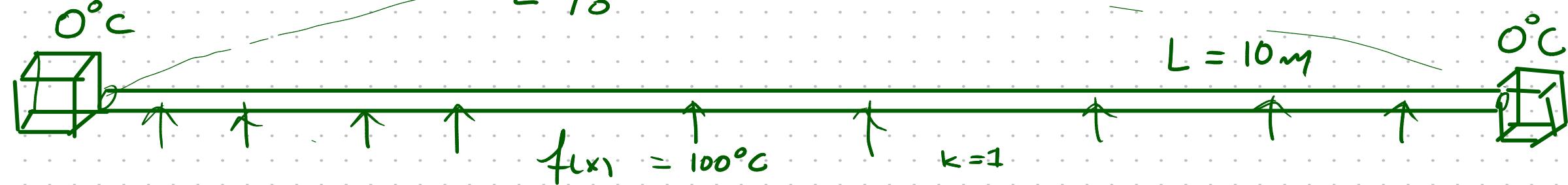
$$C_n = \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L f(x) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{L} x\right) dx = \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L f(x) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{L} x\right) dx.$$

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n e^{-k\beta_n^2 t} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$ because β_n is finite.

Μια τροχιά καλή προσέγγιση των λύση.

$$u(x, t) \approx C_1 e^{-k \frac{\pi^2}{L^2} t} \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{L}\right)$$

$$C_1 = \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L f(x) \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{L}\right) dx$$



$$C_1 = \frac{2}{10} \int_0^{10} 100 \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{10}\right) dx = 20 \int_0^{10} \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{10}\right) dx = -20 \frac{10}{\pi} \left[\cos\left(\frac{\pi x}{10}\right) \right]_0^{10} = \\ = -\frac{200}{\pi} (-1 - 1) = \frac{400}{\pi}$$

$$u(x, t) \approx \frac{400}{\pi} e^{-\frac{\pi^2}{100} t} \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{10}\right)$$

