

کل تمرینات ریاضیات مهندسی پیشرفته
 استاد محترم : جناب آقای دکتر نجفی زاده

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تمرین ۱: رابطه زیر را اثبات کنید ؟

$$\delta_{(t^2-a^2)} = \frac{1}{2|a|} [\delta_{(t+a)} + \delta_{(t-a)}]$$

برای اثبات این رابطه ابتدا ترم سمت چپ را اثبات می کنیم :

$$\int_{-b}^{+b} \delta_{(t^2-a^2)} dx, \quad t^2 - a^2 = u, \quad 2t dt = du, \quad dt = \frac{du}{2t}$$

$$t = \sqrt{u + a^2}, \quad dt = \frac{du}{2\sqrt{u + a^2}}$$

اکنون با توجه به قضیه sifting properties داریم :

$$\int_{-b}^{+b} \frac{\delta_{(u)}}{2\sqrt{u + a^2}} du = \int_{-b}^{+b} f(u) \delta_{(u)} = f(0) = \frac{1}{2|a|}$$

حالا ترم سمت راست را اثبات می کنیم :

$$\int_{-b}^{+b} \frac{1}{2|a|} \delta_{(t+a)} dt, \quad t + a = u, \quad dt = du$$

اگر $a > 0$:

$$\frac{1}{2|a|} \int_{-b+a}^{+b+a} \delta_{(u)} du = \frac{1}{2|a|}$$

$$\int_{-b}^{+b} \frac{1}{\sqrt{|a|}} \delta_{(t-a)} dt, \quad t - a = u, \quad dt = du$$

اگر $a < 0$:

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{|a|}} \int_{-b-a}^{+b-a} \delta_{(u)} du = 0$$

با توجه به برابر شدن هر دو ترم چپ و راست رابطه اثبات می شود.

تمرین ۲: جواب انتگرال زیر را بدست آورید ؟

$$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin(x) \delta'_{(x)} dx$$

$$\sin(x) = u \quad \cos(x) = du$$

$$\delta'_{(x)} dx = dv \quad \delta_{(x)} = v$$

$$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin(x) \delta'_{(x)} dx = \delta_{(x)} \sin(X) - \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \delta_{(x)} \cos x dx$$

برای x های کوچک داریم :

$$\delta_{(x)} \sin(X) = 0$$

همچنین با توجه به قضیه sifting properties داریم :

$$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \delta_{(x)} \cos x dx = \cos(0) = 1$$

در نهایت خواهیم داشت :

$$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{\alpha}}^{\frac{\pi}{\alpha}} \sin(x) \delta'_{(x)} dx = -1$$

مطلوب است L^* adjoint differential operator :

$$L : (L := \frac{d^\alpha}{dx^\alpha}, \quad 0 < x < 1, \quad u(0) = 0, \quad u'(1) = 0$$

$$\int_0^1 v \frac{d^\alpha u}{dx^\alpha} dx = [u'v - uv']_0^1 + \int uv'' dx$$

$$= [-u(1)v'(1) - u'(0)v(0)] = (u, L^*v)$$

$$L^* := \frac{d^\alpha}{dx^\alpha}, \quad B_1^*(v) : v(0) = 0, \quad B_2^*(v) : v'(1) = 0$$

$$L(y) = x^\alpha y'' + xy' - x^\alpha y$$

داریم :

$$\int_a^b v Ly dx = []_a^b + \int_a^b y L^*v dx$$

به کمک انتگرالگیری جزیه جزانتگرال سمت راست را محاسبه میکنیم.

$$\int v(x^\alpha y'' + xy' - x^\alpha y) dx = \int vx^\alpha \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} dx + \int vx \frac{dy}{dx} dx - \int vx^\alpha y dx$$

$$\int vx^\alpha \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} dx =$$

$$u_1 = vx^\alpha \rightarrow du_1 = (v'x^\alpha + \alpha xv) dx$$

$$dv_{\backslash} = \frac{d^{\backslash}y}{dx^{\backslash}} dx \rightarrow v_{\backslash} = \text{frac}dydx$$

$$= vx^{\backslash} \frac{dy}{dx} - \int (v'x^{\backslash} + \backslash xv) \frac{dy}{dx} dx = vx^{\backslash} \frac{dy}{dx} - [\int v'x^{\backslash} \frac{dy}{dx} dx + \int \backslash xv \frac{dy}{dx} dx]$$

$$\int v'x^{\backslash} \frac{dy}{dx} dx =$$

$$u_{\backslash} = v'x^{\backslash} \rightarrow du_{\backslash} = (v''x^{\backslash} + \backslash xv') dx$$

$$dv_{\backslash} = \frac{dy}{dx} dx \rightarrow v_{\backslash} = y$$

$$\int v'x^{\backslash} \frac{dy}{dx} dx = v'x^{\backslash} y - \int y(v''x^{\backslash} + \backslash xv') dx$$

$$\int \backslash xv \frac{dy}{dx} dx =$$

$$u_{\backslash} = \backslash xv \rightarrow du_{\backslash} = (\backslash v + \backslash xv') dx \quad dv_{\backslash} = \frac{dy}{dx} dx \rightarrow v_{\backslash} = y$$

$$= \backslash xyv - \int y(\backslash v + \backslash xv') dx$$

$$[vx^{\backslash} \frac{dy}{dx} - v'x^{\backslash} y - vxy] + \int y[x^{\backslash} \frac{d^{\backslash}v}{dx^{\backslash}} + \backslash x \frac{dv}{dx} + (\backslash - x^{\backslash})v] dx$$

$$L^*v = x^{\backslash} \frac{d^{\backslash}v}{dx^{\backslash}} + \backslash x \frac{dv}{dx} + (\backslash - x^{\backslash})v$$

$$L^* := x^{\backslash} \frac{d^{\backslash}}{dx^{\backslash}} + \backslash x \frac{d}{dx} + (\backslash - x^{\backslash})$$

تمرین ۱: اپراتور ADJOINT L^* را برای رابطه زیر بدست آورید.

$$Ly = x^2 y'' + xy' - n^2 y$$

با استفاده از تغییر متغیر زیر داریم :

$$\int v[x^2 y'' + xy' - n^2 y] dx$$

$$vx^2 = u \rightarrow du = v'x^2 + 2xv dx$$

$$y'' dx = dz \rightarrow z = y'$$

با استفاده از انتگرال گیری به روش جز به جز داریم :

$$\begin{aligned} vx^2 y' - v'x^2 y + \int y[v''x^2 + 2xv'] dx - 2xyv + \int y[2v + 2xv'] dx + vxy - \\ \int y[v'x + v] dx - \int vn^2 y dx = vx^2 y' - v'x^2 y - 2xyv + vxy + \int y[v''x^2 + 2xv' + \\ 2v + 2xv' - v'x + v - vn^2] dx \end{aligned}$$

در نهایت خواهیم داشت :

$$L^* := x^2 \frac{d^2 v}{dx^2} + 2x \frac{dv}{dx} + (1 - n^2)v$$

تمرین ۲ : معادله زیر را به روش گرین حل کنید.

$$xy'' - y' = h(x)$$

$$Y(0) = Y(1) = 0$$

ابتدا معادله همگن را حل می کنیم که جواب بدیهی دارد در نتیجه می توانیم از حل تابع گرین استفاده کنیم
برای حل ابتدا L^* را بدست می آوریم :

$$\int_0^1 G(\xi, x)(xy'' - y') d\xi = \int_0^1 xG(\xi, x)y'' d\xi - \int_0^1 G(\xi, x)y' d\xi$$

با استفاده از انتگرال جز به جز داریم :

$$\int_0^1 xG(\xi, x)y''d\xi = xy'(\mathbb{1})G(\mathbb{1}, x) - xy'(\circ)G(\circ, x) - y(\mathbb{1})G(\mathbb{1}, x) - y(\circ)G(\circ, x)$$

$$-G_\xi(\mathbb{1}, x)y(\mathbb{1}) + G_\xi(\circ, x)y(\circ) + \int_0^1 yG_\xi(\xi, x)d\xi + \int_0^1 y(G_{\xi\xi}(\xi, x)x + G_\xi(\xi, x))d\xi$$

$$\int_0^1 -G(\xi, x)y'd\xi = y(\circ)G(\circ, x) - y(\mathbb{1})G(\mathbb{1}, x) + \int_0^1 yG_\xi(\xi, x)d\xi$$

اگر $y(\circ) = \circ$ باشد نمی توان شرط مرزی دوم را بدست آورد بنابراین با در نظر گرفتن $y(\circ) = finite$ برای L^* داریم :

$$L^* := \frac{\xi d^2 G}{d\xi^2} + \mathfrak{3} \frac{dG}{d\xi} = \delta(\xi - x)$$

$$G(\circ, x) = finite, G(\mathbb{1}, x) = \circ$$

با توجه به اینکه $\delta(\xi - x)$ در $\xi \neq x$ صفر می باشد معادله را برای دو بازه $\circ < \xi < x$ و $x < \xi < \mathbb{1}$ می یابیم :

$$\xi \frac{d^2 G}{d\xi^2} + \mathfrak{3} \frac{dG}{d\xi} = \circ \quad \circ < \xi < x$$

$$\xi \frac{d^2 G}{d\xi^2} + \mathfrak{3} \frac{dG}{d\xi} = \circ \quad x < \xi < \mathbb{1}$$

برای حل این معادله از تغییر متغیر $\frac{dG}{d\xi} = p$ و $\frac{d^2 G}{d\xi^2} = p'$ استفاده می کنیم :

$$p' + \frac{\mathfrak{3}}{\xi} p = \circ \Rightarrow \frac{dp}{p} = -\frac{\mathfrak{3}}{\xi} d\xi \Rightarrow Lnp = -c_1 \mathfrak{3} Ln\xi$$

$$p = c_1 e^{-\gamma \ln \xi} \Rightarrow p = -c_1 \frac{1}{\xi^{\gamma}} \Rightarrow \frac{dG}{d\xi} = -c_1 \frac{1}{\xi^{\gamma}} \Rightarrow G = -\frac{c_1}{\gamma \xi^{\gamma}} + c_2$$

$$G(\xi, x) = \frac{-1}{\gamma \xi^{\gamma}} A + B \quad \circ < \xi < x$$

$$G(\xi, x) = \frac{-1}{\gamma \xi^{\gamma}} C + D \quad x < \xi < 1$$

با استفاده از شرایط مرزی ضرایب مجهول را می یابیم :

$$G(\circ, x) = finite \rightarrow \frac{-1}{\circ} A + B = finite \Rightarrow A = \circ$$

$$G(1, x) = \circ \Rightarrow \frac{-c}{\gamma} + D = \circ \rightarrow D = \frac{c}{\gamma}$$

$$\int_{x^-}^{x^+} \left(\xi \frac{dG}{d\xi} + \gamma \frac{dG}{d\xi} \right) d\xi = \int_{x^-}^{x^+} \delta(\xi - x) d\xi = H(\xi - x) \Big|_{x^-}^{x^+} = 1 - \circ = 1$$

$$\frac{dG}{d\xi} \Big|_{x^-}^{x^+} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{c}{x^{\gamma}} - \circ = 1 \Rightarrow c = x^{\gamma}, D = \frac{1}{\gamma} x^{\gamma}$$

با استفاده از شرط پیوستگی داریم :

$$G(x^-, x) = G(x^+, x) \Rightarrow B = \frac{x^{\gamma}}{-\gamma x^{\gamma}} + \frac{1}{\gamma} x^{\gamma} \Rightarrow B = \frac{1}{\gamma} (x^{\gamma} - x)$$

$$G(\xi, x) = \frac{1}{\gamma} (x^{\gamma} - x) \quad \circ < \xi < x$$

$$G(\xi, x) = \frac{-1}{\gamma \xi^{\gamma}} x^{\gamma} + \frac{1}{\gamma} x^{\gamma} \quad x < \xi < 1$$

$$u(x) = \int_{\circ}^1 G(\xi, x) \phi(\xi) d\xi = \int_{\circ}^1 G(\xi, x) (\xi h(\xi)) d\xi$$

در نهایت جواب نهایی برابر است با :

$$u(x) = \frac{1}{\Gamma} (x^\Gamma - x) \int_0^x \xi h(\xi) d\xi - \frac{1}{\Gamma} x^\Gamma \int_x^1 \left(\frac{1}{\xi^\Gamma} - 1 \right) \xi h(\xi) d\xi$$

تمرین ۳ : معادله زیر را به روش تابع گرین حل کنید.

$$\frac{d^\Gamma y}{dx^\Gamma} - w^\Gamma y = e^{iwt} \delta(x - \beta)$$

$$y(0) = y(1) = 0 \quad 0 < \beta < 1$$

$$\frac{d^\Gamma y}{dx^\Gamma} - w^\Gamma y = e^{iwt} \delta(x - \beta) = \phi(x)$$

$$y(0) = y(1) = 0 \quad 0 < \beta < 1$$

ابتدا باید L^* را حساب کنیم :

$$\int_0^1 G(\xi, x) \left(\frac{d^\Gamma y}{d\xi^\Gamma} - w^\Gamma y \right) d\xi = \int_0^1 G(\xi, x) \frac{d^\Gamma y}{d\xi^\Gamma} d\xi - \int_0^1 w^\Gamma y d\xi$$

با استفاده از انتگرال جز به جز داریم :

$$G(1, x) y'(1) - G(0, x) y'(0) - g_{\xi\xi}(1, x) y(1) + G_{\xi\xi} y(0) + \int_0^1 y (G_{\xi\xi}(\xi, x) - w^\Gamma G(\xi, x)) d\xi$$

در نهایت خواهیم داشت :

$$L^* := \frac{d^\Gamma G}{d\xi^\Gamma} - w^\Gamma G = \phi(x)$$

$$g(1, x) = g(0, x) = 0$$

معادله مشخصه را می نویسیم :

$$m^2 - w^2 = 0 \quad m = \pm w$$

$$G(\xi) = Ae^{w\xi} + Be^{-w\xi} \quad 0 < \xi < x$$

$$G(\xi) = Ce^{w\xi} + De^{-w\xi} \quad x < \xi < 1$$

اکنون باید ضرایب A, B, C, D را بدست آوریم با استفاده از ۴ شرط برای تابع گرین داریم :

$$0 = A + B$$

$$0 = Ce^w + De^{-w}$$

$$\int_0^1 \left(\frac{d^2 G}{d\xi^2} - w^2 G \right) d\xi = \int_{x^-}^{x^+} \delta(\xi - x) d\xi = H(\xi - x) \Big|_{x^-}^{x^+} = 1 - 0 = 1$$

$$\frac{dG}{d\xi} \Big|_{x^-}^{x^+} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{c}{x^2} - 0 = 1 \Rightarrow c = x^2, D = \frac{1}{4} x^2$$

با استفاده از شرط پیوستگی داریم :

$$G(x^-, x) = G(x^+, x) \Rightarrow B = \frac{x^2}{-2x^2} + \frac{1}{4} x^2 \Rightarrow B = \frac{1}{4} (x^2 - x)$$

معادلات زیر را با استفاده از تابع گرین حل کنید.

تمرین ۱ -

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - \frac{1}{x} = h(x)$$

$$y(0) = y(1) = 0$$

به روش زیر عمل میکنیم : ابتدا trivial کردن مسئله

$$h(x) = \circ, y(\circ) = y(\lambda) = \circ$$

$$\int_{\circ}^{\lambda} Glyd\zeta = \int_{\circ}^{\lambda} G(y'' - \frac{\lambda}{x}y')d\zeta = \int_{\circ}^{\lambda} Gy''d\zeta - \int_{\circ}^{\lambda} \frac{\lambda}{x}Gy'd\zeta =$$

$$Gy' - \int G'y'd\zeta - (\frac{\lambda}{x}Gy - \int (\frac{-\lambda}{x^{\lambda}}G + \frac{\lambda}{x}G')yd\zeta) =$$

$$Gy' - (G'y - \int G''yd\zeta) - \frac{\lambda}{x}Gy + \int \frac{-\lambda}{x^{\lambda}}Gyd\zeta + \int \frac{\lambda}{x}G'yd\zeta =$$

$$Gy' - G'y + \int G''yd\zeta - \frac{\lambda}{x}Gy - \int \frac{\lambda}{x^{\lambda}}Gyd\zeta + \int \frac{\lambda}{x}G'yd\zeta =$$

$$\int_{\circ}^{\lambda} Gly = (Gy' - G'y - \frac{\lambda}{x}Gy) + \int_{\circ}^{\lambda} y(G'' + \frac{\lambda}{x}G' - \frac{\lambda}{x^{\lambda}}G)d\zeta$$

$$\int_{\circ}^{\lambda} Glyd\zeta = (G(\lambda, x)y'(\lambda) - G'(\lambda, x)y(\lambda) - \frac{\lambda}{x}y(\lambda)G(\lambda, x) - G(\circ, x)y'(\circ) + G'(\circ, x)y(\circ) +$$

$$\frac{\lambda}{x}y(\circ)G(\circ, x)) + \int_{\circ}^{\lambda} y(G'' + \frac{\lambda}{x}G' - \frac{\lambda}{x^{\lambda}}G)d\zeta$$

$$L * G = \delta(\zeta - x) = G'' + \frac{\lambda}{x}G' - \frac{\lambda}{x^{\lambda}}G$$

از شرایط مرزی مسئله داریم :

$$\int_{\circ}^{\lambda} Glyd\zeta = (G(\lambda, x)y'(\lambda) - G(\circ, x)y'(\circ)) + \int_{\circ}^{\lambda} y(G'' + \frac{\lambda}{x}G' - \frac{\lambda}{x^{\lambda}}G)d\zeta$$

چون $y'(0)$ و $y'(1)$ مجهول می باشند بنابراین داریم :

$$G(\lambda, x) = G(\circ, x) = \circ$$

در نتیجه داریم :

$$\int_0^1 G l y d\zeta = \int_0^1 y(G'' + \frac{1}{x}G' - \frac{1}{x^2}G)d\zeta$$

$$y(x) = \int_0^1 yL * Gd\zeta$$

از حل معادله‌ی مشخصه داریم :

$$G'' + \frac{1}{x}G' - \frac{1}{x^2}G = 0 \implies x^2 G'' + xG' - G = 0$$

از حل معادله‌ی دیفرانسیل مرتبه‌ی دوم از نوع کوشی اوپلر:

$$a\lambda(\lambda - 1) + b\lambda + c = 0 \implies a = 1, b = 1, c = -1$$

$$\lambda(\lambda - 1) + \lambda - 1 = 0 \implies \lambda^2 = 1 \implies \lambda = \pm 1$$

$$G(\zeta, x) = (0 < x < \zeta < 1, ax + \frac{b}{x} \text{ و } \zeta < x)$$

$$G(\zeta, x)|_{+0} = G(\zeta, x)|_{-0} \implies a\zeta + \frac{b}{\zeta} = 0$$

از شرط مشتق داریم :

$$\frac{dG}{d\zeta}|_{+0} = 1 \implies a - \frac{b}{\zeta^2} = 1$$

$$a\zeta^2 + b = 0, a\zeta^2 - b = \zeta^2 \implies 2a\zeta^2 = \zeta^2 \implies a = \frac{1}{2}, b = \frac{-\zeta^2}{2}$$

بنابراین داریم :

$$G(\zeta, x) = \left(\circ x < \zeta < \lambda, \frac{x}{\lambda} - \frac{\zeta}{\lambda} \circ < \zeta < x \right)$$

تمرین ۲-

$$\frac{d^{\lambda} u}{dx^{\lambda}} = \phi(x)$$

$$u(\lambda) = a, u(\circ) = \circ, u''(\circ) = \circ, u'(\circ) - \lambda u'(\lambda) = \circ$$

$$\int_{\circ}^{\lambda} G \lambda u d\zeta = \int_{\circ}^{\lambda} G u^{\lambda} d\zeta = G u''' - \int G' u''' d\zeta =$$

$$G u''' - (G' u'' - \int G'' u'' d\zeta) = G u''' - G' u'' + \int G'' u'' d\zeta = G u''' - G' u'' +$$

$$(G'' u' - \int G''' u' d\zeta) = G u''' - G' u'' + G'' u' - \int G''' u' d\zeta = G u''' - G' u'' +$$

$$G'' u' - (G''' u - \int G^{\lambda} u d\zeta) = G u''' - G' u'' + G'' u' - G''' u + \int G^{\lambda} u d\zeta \implies$$

$$\int_{\circ}^{\lambda} G \lambda u d\zeta = (G u''' - G' u'' + G'' u' - G''' u) + \int_{\circ}^{\lambda} G^{\lambda} u d\zeta$$

$$\delta(\zeta - x) = L * G = G^{\lambda}$$

$$u(x) = \int_{\circ}^{\lambda} G^{\lambda} u d\zeta$$

$$\int_{\circ}^{\lambda} G \lambda u d\zeta = (G(\lambda, x) u'''(\lambda) - G'(\lambda, x) u''(\lambda) + G''(\lambda, x) u'(\lambda) - G'''(\lambda, x) u(\lambda) -$$

$$G(\circ, x)u'''(\circ) + G'(\circ, x)u''(\circ) - G''(\circ, x)u'(\circ) + G'''(\circ, x)u(\circ) + \int_{\circ}^{\lambda} G^{\heartsuit} u d\zeta$$

$$\int_{\circ}^{\lambda} Glud\zeta = [G(\lambda, x)u''(\lambda) - G'(\lambda, x)u''(\lambda) + G''(\lambda, x)u'(\lambda) - aG'''(\lambda, x) - G(\circ, x)u'''(\circ) -$$

$$\heartsuit u'(\lambda)G'''(\circ, x)] + \int_{\circ}^{\lambda} G^{\heartsuit} u d\zeta$$

چون $u'''(1)$ و $u''(1)$ و $u'(1)$ و $u''(0)$ مجهول هستند بنابراین $G(1,x), G'(1,x), G''(1,x), G(0,x)$ صفر هستند.

$$\int_{\circ}^{\lambda} Glud\zeta = [G''(\lambda, x)u'(\lambda) + aG'''(\lambda, x) - \heartsuit u'(\lambda)G'''(\circ, x)] + \int_{\circ}^{\lambda} G^{\heartsuit} u d\zeta \implies$$

$$\int_{\circ}^{\lambda} Glud\zeta = [u'(\lambda)(G''(\lambda, x) - \heartsuit G'''(\circ, x))] - aG'''(\lambda, x) + \int_{\circ}^{\lambda} G^{\heartsuit} u d\zeta$$

$$G''(\lambda, x) - \heartsuit G'''(\circ, x) = \circ$$

$$\int_{\circ}^{\lambda} G(\zeta, x)\phi(\zeta)d\zeta = -aG'''(\lambda, x) + \int_{\circ}^{\lambda} uL * Gd\zeta$$

$$L * G = G^{\heartsuit} = \delta(\zeta - x)$$

$$G^{\heartsuit} = \circ \implies G(\zeta, x) = (\circ x \prec \zeta \prec \lambda, a + bx + cx^{\heartsuit} + dx^{\heartsuit} \circ \prec \zeta \prec x)$$

$$G'(\zeta, x) = b + \heartsuit cx + \heartsuit dx^{\heartsuit} \longrightarrow G''(\zeta, x) = \heartsuit c + \heartsuit dx$$

$$G''(1, x) - 2G''(0, x) = 0 \implies 2c + 6d - 2(2c) = 6d - 2c = 0 \implies c = 3d$$

$$G(0, x) = G(1, x) = 0 \implies a = 0, b+c+d = 0 \implies b+4d = 0 \implies b = -4d$$

$$\frac{dG}{d\zeta} \Big|_{\zeta=0}^{\zeta=1} = 1 \implies 0 - b - 2c\zeta - 3d\zeta^2 = 1$$

$$G(\zeta, x)|_{x=+0} = G(\zeta, x)|_{x=-0} \implies a + b\zeta + c\zeta^2 + d\zeta^3 = 0$$

از حل معادلات بالا ثابتهای a, b, c, d بصورت زیر بدست آمد:

$$a = 0, b = \frac{1}{3+2\zeta}, c = \frac{-3}{4(3+2\zeta)}, d = \frac{-1}{4(3+2\zeta)}$$

تمرین ۳-

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - \omega^2 y = e^{i\omega t} \delta(x - \beta)$$

$$y(0) = y(1) = 0, 0 < \beta < 1$$

ابتدا trivial کردن مسئله :

$$\phi(x) = e^{i\omega t} \delta(x - \beta) = 0$$

$$y(0) = y(1) = 0, 0 < \beta < 1$$

$$\int_0^1 G y d\beta = \int_0^1 G(y'' - \omega^2 y) d\beta = \int_0^1 G y'' d\beta - \int_0^1 G \omega^2 y d\beta =$$

$$G y' - \int_0^1 G' y' d\beta - \int_0^1 G \omega^2 y d\beta = G y' - (G' y - \int G'' y d\beta) - \int_0^1 G \omega^2 y d\beta =$$

$$Gy' - G'y + \int G'' y d\beta - \int_0^1 G \omega^2 y d\beta = (Gy' - G'y)|_0^1 + \int_0^1 y(G'' - \omega^2 G) d\beta$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^1 G y d\beta = (G(1, x)y'(1) - G'(1, x)y(1) - G(0, x)y'(0) + G'(0, x)y(0)) + \int_0^1 y L * G d\beta$$

چون $y'(0)$ و $y'(1)$ مجهول هستند بنابراین :

$$G(1, x) = G(0, x) = 0$$

$$\int_0^1 G(\beta, x) \phi(x) d\beta = \int_0^1 y L * G d\beta = y(x)$$

$$L * G = \delta(\beta - x) = G'' - \omega^2 G = 0$$

از حل معادله‌ی مشخصه داریم :

$$\lambda^2 - \omega^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = \pm \omega$$

$$G(\beta, x) = (0 < x < \beta < 1, a e^{\omega x} + b e^{-\omega x} \quad 0 < \beta < x)$$

$$G(1, x) = G(0, x) = 0 \Rightarrow a + b = 0$$

$$\frac{dG}{d\beta} \Big|_{x=+\infty} = 1 \Rightarrow a \omega e^{\omega \beta} - \beta \omega e^{-\omega \beta} - 0 = 1$$

$$G(\beta, x)|_{x=+\infty} = G(\beta, x)|_{x=-\infty} \Rightarrow a e^{\omega \beta} + \beta e^{-\omega \beta} = 0$$

تمرین ۴ -

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + \frac{2}{x} \frac{dy}{dx} + \left(1 - \frac{2}{x^2}\right) y = \phi(x)$$

$$y(\circ) = \text{finite}, y(\imath) = \pi$$

ابتدا trivial کردن مسئله :

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\circ}^{\imath} Glyd\zeta &= \int_{\circ}^{\imath} G(y'' + \frac{\imath}{x}y' + (\imath - \frac{\imath}{x^{\imath}})y)d\zeta = \\ &= \int_{\circ}^{\imath} Gy''d\zeta + \int_{\circ}^{\imath} G\frac{\imath}{x}y'd\zeta + \int_{\circ}^{\imath} Gy d\zeta - \int_{\circ}^{\imath} G\frac{\imath}{x^{\imath}}y d\zeta = \\ &= (Gy' - \int G'y'd\zeta) + (\frac{\imath}{x}Gy - \int (G'\frac{\imath}{x} - \frac{\imath}{x^{\imath}}G)y d\zeta) + \int Gy d\zeta - \int \frac{\imath}{x^{\imath}}Gy d\zeta = \\ &= Gy' - (G'y - \int G''y d\zeta) + \frac{\imath}{x}Gy - \int \frac{\imath}{x}yG'd\zeta + \int \frac{\imath}{x^{\imath}}Gy d\zeta + \int Gy d\zeta - \int \frac{\imath}{x^{\imath}}Gy d\zeta = \\ &= Gy' - G'y + \int G''y d\zeta + \frac{\imath}{x}Gy - \int \frac{\imath}{x}yG'd\zeta + \int \frac{\imath}{x^{\imath}}Gy d\zeta + \int Gy d\zeta - \int \frac{\imath}{x^{\imath}}Gy d\zeta = \\ &= \int Glyd\zeta = Gy' - G'y + \frac{\imath}{x}Gy + \int_{\circ}^{\imath} y(G'' - \frac{\imath}{x}G' + G)d\zeta \end{aligned}$$

$$L * G = \delta(\zeta - x) = G'' - \frac{\imath}{x}G' + G$$

حل معادله مشخصه به روش فروبينيوس (نقطه $X=0$ غير عادي منظم است .)

$$r^{\imath} + (a - \imath)r + b = \circ, p(x) = \frac{-\imath}{x}, Q(x) = \imath$$

$$a = \lim[x(\frac{-\imath}{x})] = -\imath$$

$$b = \lim[x^{\imath}(\imath)] = \circ$$

$$r^2 - 4r = 0 \rightarrow r(r - 4) = 0 \implies r_1 = 0, r_2 = 4$$

تفاضل دو ریشه عددی صحیح است :

$$G_1(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n(x - 0)^{n+4}$$

$$G_2(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n(x - 0)^n + ky_1 \ln(x - 0)$$

تمرین ۵-

$$y'' = f(x), y(-\infty) = y'(-\infty) = 0$$

حل :

$$G = f(x), G(-\infty|\zeta) = G'(-\infty|\zeta) = 0$$

از جواب عمومی داریم :

$$y = c_1 + c_2 x$$

باتوجه به شرط مرزی $y=0$ تابع گرین عبارت است از:

$$G(x|\zeta) = (0x < \zeta, c_1 + c_2 x, \zeta < x)$$

بر اساس شرط مشتق داریم :

$$G(\zeta^+|\zeta) = 0, G'(\zeta^+|\zeta) = 1$$

در نتیجه تابع گرین به صورت زیر خواهد بود:

$$G(x|\zeta) = (0, x < \zeta, x - \zeta, \zeta < x) = (x - \zeta)H(x - \zeta)$$

$$y'' = f(x), y(-\infty) = y'(-\infty) = 0$$

و داریم :

$$y = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\zeta)G(x|\zeta)d\zeta$$

$$y = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\zeta)(x - \zeta)H(x - \zeta)$$

$$y = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\zeta)(x - \zeta)d\zeta$$

$$y' = [f(\zeta)(x - \zeta)]_{\zeta=x} + \int_{-\infty}^x (f(x)(x - \zeta))d\zeta = \int_{-\infty}^x f(\zeta)d\zeta$$

$$y'' = [f(\zeta)]_{\zeta=x} = f(x)$$

تمرین ۶ -

$$y'' + \frac{1}{x}y' - \frac{1}{x}y = x^2, y(0) = 0, y'(0) = 1$$

حل : از حل معادله اویلر ($y = x^\lambda$) داریم :

$$\lambda(\lambda - 1) + \lambda - 1 = 0$$

$$(\lambda - 1)(\lambda + 1) = 0$$

$$\implies y_1 = x, y_2 = \frac{1}{x}$$

رونسکین رابدهست می آوریم :

$$w(x) = -\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x} = -\frac{2}{x}$$

و جواب عمومی زیر حاصل می شود:

$$\begin{aligned}
 y_p &= -x \int \frac{x^2(1/x)}{-2/x} dx + \frac{1}{x} \int \frac{x^2 x}{-2/x} dx \\
 &= -x \int -\frac{x^2}{2} dx + \int -\frac{x^4}{2} dx \\
 &= \frac{x^4}{6} - \frac{x^4}{10} \\
 &= \frac{x^4}{15}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{x^4}{15} + c_1 x + c_2 \frac{1}{x}$$

با در نظر گرفتن شرایط مرزی c_1, c_2 بدست می آیند:

$$y(0) = 0 \Rightarrow c_2 = 0$$

$$y'(0) = 0 \Rightarrow c_1 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{x^4}{15} + x$$

برای حل با تابع گرین لازم است دو معادله جداگانه را در ابتدا در نظر بگیریم:

$$u'' + \frac{1}{x}u' - \frac{1}{x^2}u = x^2, u(0) = u'(0) = 0$$

$$v'' + \frac{1}{x}v' - \frac{1}{x^2}v = 0, v(0) = 0, v'(0) = 1$$

در نتیجه خواهیم داشت :

$$L[G(x|\zeta)] = \delta(x - \zeta), G(\circ|\zeta) = G'(\circ|\zeta) = \circ$$

$$G(x|\zeta) = (\circ, x \prec \zeta, cx = d/x, \zeta \prec x$$

با استفاده از شرایط مرزی داریم :

$$\circ = c\zeta + d/\zeta$$

و با استفاده از شرط پرش :

$$c - d/\zeta^2 = 1$$

باحل دو معادله بدست می آوریم :

$$G(x|\zeta) = (\circ, x \prec \zeta, \frac{1}{4}x - \frac{\zeta^2}{4x}, \zeta \prec x)$$

$$u(x) = \int_{\circ}^{\infty} G(x|\zeta)\zeta^2 d\zeta$$

$$= \int_{\circ}^x (\frac{1}{4}x - \frac{\zeta^2}{4x})\zeta^2 d\zeta$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}x^4 - \frac{1}{10}x^4$$

$$= \frac{x^4}{10}$$

$$\implies v = cx + d/x$$

بر اساس دو شرط مرزی خواهیم داشت:

$$v = x$$

$$\Rightarrow y = x + \frac{x^2}{15}$$

(۱) سریه فوریه هر یک از توابع زیر را بدست آورید.

$$f(x) = x + x^2, \quad -\pi < x < \pi, \quad p = 2\pi \quad (۱)$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (x + x^2) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_{-\pi}^{\pi} = \frac{2\pi^2}{3}$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (x + x^2) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{\pi} dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[(x + x^2) \left(\frac{1}{n} \sin nx \right) - (1 + 2x) \left(-\frac{1}{n^2} \cos nx \right) - \left(\frac{2}{n^2} \sin nx \right) \right]_{-\pi}^{\pi}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n = \frac{2}{n\pi}$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (x + x^2) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{\pi} dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[(x + x^2) \left(-\frac{1}{n} \cos nx \right) - (1 + 2x) \left(-\frac{1}{n^2} \sin nx \right) + \frac{2}{n^2} \cos nx \right]_{-\pi}^{\pi}$$

$$\Rightarrow b_n = \frac{\pi}{n} + \frac{4}{n^2\pi}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos \frac{n\pi x}{\pi} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{\pi}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \left(\frac{2\pi^2}{3} \right) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{2}{n\pi} \right) \cos nx + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{n^2\pi^2 + 4}{n^2\pi} \right) \sin nx$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -\pi & -\pi < x < 0 \\ x & 0 < x < \pi \end{cases}, \quad p = 2\pi \quad (2)$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^0 (-\pi) dx + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (x) dx = -\frac{\pi^2}{\pi} + \frac{\pi^2}{2\pi} = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^0 (-\pi) \cos nx dx + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (x) \cos nx dx = -\left[\frac{1}{n} \sin nx\right]_{-\pi}^0 + \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\left(x\right) \frac{1}{n} \sin nx + \frac{1}{n^2} \cos nx \right]_0^{\pi}$$

$$\implies a_n = -\frac{2}{n^2 \pi}$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^0 (-\pi) \sin nx dx + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (x) \sin nx dx = \left[\frac{1}{n} \cos nx\right]_{-\pi}^0 + \frac{1}{\pi} \left[-\left(x\right) \frac{1}{n} \cos nx + \frac{1}{n^2} \sin nx \right]_0^{\pi}$$

$$\implies b_n = \frac{4}{n}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos \frac{n\pi x}{\pi} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{\pi}$$

$$\implies f(x) = -\frac{\pi}{4} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{2}{n^2 \pi}\right) \cos nx + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{4}{n}\right) \sin nx$$

$$f(x) = x, \quad -2 < x < 2, \quad p = 4 \quad (3)$$

تابع $f(x) = x$ فرد می باشد پس داریم $a_0 = 0$ و $a_n = 0$

$$b_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx = \left[\left(-x\right) \frac{2}{n} \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2} + \left(\frac{4}{n^2}\right) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2} \right]_0^{\pi}$$

$$\implies b_n = \frac{4}{n}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2} \implies f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{4}{n}\right) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2}$$

$$f(x) = x + |x|, \quad -\pi < x < \pi, \quad p = 2\pi \quad (4)$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi (2x) dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^\pi = \pi$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^\pi (2x) \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[2x \frac{1}{n} \sin nx + \frac{2}{n^2} \cos nx \right]_{-\pi}^\pi = \frac{4}{n^2 \pi}$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi (2x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{\pi} dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[2x \frac{-1}{n} \cos nx + \frac{2}{n^2} \sin nx \right]_0^\pi = \frac{2}{n}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos \frac{n\pi x}{\pi} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{\pi}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{\pi}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{4}{n^2 \pi} \right) \cos nx + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{2}{n} \right) \sin nx$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x & -\frac{\pi}{2} < x < \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \pi - x & \frac{\pi}{2} < x < \frac{3\pi}{2} \end{cases}, \quad p = 2\pi \quad (5)$$

$$a_0 = 0 \quad a_n = 0$$

$$b_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (x) \sin nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \left[-x \frac{1}{n} \cos nx + \frac{1}{n^2} \sin nx \right]_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{4}{n^2 \pi}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos \frac{n\pi x}{\pi} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{\pi} \Rightarrow f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{4}{n^2 \pi} \right) \sin n\pi x$$

$$f(x) = 1 - x^2, \quad -1 < x < 1, \quad p = 2 \quad (6)$$

تابع $1 - x^2$ زوج است پس $b_n = 0$

$$a_0 = 2 \int_0^1 (1 - x^2) dx = 2 \left[x - \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^1 = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$a_n = \int_0^1 (1-x^r) \cos n\pi x dx = r \left[(1-x^r) \frac{1}{n} \sin n\pi x - \frac{x}{n^r} \cos n\pi x + \frac{x}{n^r} \sin n\pi x \right]_0^1 = \frac{r}{n^r}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{r} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos n\pi x \implies f(x) = \frac{1}{r} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{r}{n^r} \right) \cos n\pi x$$

$$f(x) = \pi \sin(\pi x), \quad 0 < x < 1, \quad p = 1 \quad (\forall)$$

$$a_0 = r \int_0^1 (\pi \sin(\pi x)) dx = r \pi \left[-\frac{1}{\pi} \cos \pi x \right]_0^1 = r$$

$$a_n = r \int_0^1 (\pi \sin(\pi x)) \cos(rn\pi x) dx = \pi \int_0^1 \sin((1+r)n\pi x) + \sin((1-r)n\pi x) dx$$

$$= \pi \left[\frac{-1}{(1+r)n\pi} \cos((1+r)n\pi x) + \frac{-1}{(1-r)n\pi} \cos((1-r)n\pi x) \right]_0^1$$

$$\implies a_n = \pi \left(\frac{r}{(1+r)n\pi} + \frac{r}{(1-r)n\pi} \right)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{r} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos \frac{n\pi x}{\pi} \implies f(x) = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\pi \left(\frac{r}{(1+r)n\pi} + \frac{r}{(1-r)n\pi} \right) \right) \sin rn\pi x$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & -\pi < x < 0 \\ \sin x & 0 \leq x < \pi \end{cases}, \quad p = r\pi \quad (\wedge)$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (\sin x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} [-\cos x]_0^{\pi} = \frac{r}{\pi}$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (\sin x) \cos n\pi x dx = \frac{1}{r\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin((1+n)x) + \sin((1-n)x) dx$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{r\pi} \left[\frac{-1}{(1+n)} \cos((1+n)x) - \frac{1}{(1-n)} \cos((1-n)x) \right]_0^{\pi} = \frac{(-1)^n}{\pi(1-n^r)}$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi (\sin x) \sin nx dx = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^\pi \cos((\lambda + n)x) - \cos((\lambda - n)x) dx$$

$$b_n = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left[\frac{1}{(\lambda + n)} \sin(\lambda + n)x - \frac{1}{(\lambda - n)} \sin(\lambda - n)x \right]_0^\pi = 0$$

$$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{\sqrt{\pi}} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos \frac{n\pi x}{\pi} \implies f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{\pi(\lambda - n^2)} \cos n\pi x$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & -\pi < x < 0 \\ e^x - 1 & 0 \leq x < \pi \end{cases}, \quad p = \sqrt{\pi} \quad (9)$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi (e^x - 1) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} [e^x - x]_0^\pi = \frac{e^\pi - \pi - 1}{\pi}$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi (e^x - 1) \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi (e^x) \cos nx dx - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \cos nx dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\frac{\frac{e^x}{n} \sin nx + \frac{e^x}{n^2} \cos nx}{\lambda + \frac{1}{n^2}} - \frac{1}{n} \sin nx \right]_0^\pi$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi (e^x - 1) \sin nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi (e^x) \sin nx dx - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \sin nx dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\frac{-\frac{e^x}{n} \cos nx + \frac{e^x}{n^2} \sin nx}{\lambda + \frac{1}{n^2}} + \frac{1}{n} \cos nx \right]_0^\pi$$

$$f(x) = \lambda + x + x^\sqrt{\pi}, \quad -\pi < x < \pi, \quad p = \sqrt{\pi} \quad (10)$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^\pi (\lambda + x + x^\sqrt{\pi}) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[x + \frac{x^\sqrt{\pi}}{\sqrt{\pi}} + \frac{x^\sqrt{\pi}}{\sqrt{\pi}} \right]_{-\pi}^\pi = \pi$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^\pi (\lambda + x + x^\sqrt{\pi}) \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[(\lambda + x + x^\sqrt{\pi}) \left(\frac{1}{n} \sin nx \right) + (\lambda + \sqrt{\pi} x) \left(\frac{1}{n^2} \cos nx \right) - \left(\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{n^2} \sin nx \right) \right]_{-\pi}^\pi$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n = (\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2}\pi) \frac{(-1)^n}{n\pi}$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (1+x+x^2) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{\pi} dx = \frac{1}{\pi} [(1+x+x^2) \left(-\frac{1}{n} \cos nx\right) - (1+\sqrt{2}x) \left(-\frac{1}{n^2} \sin nx\right) + \sqrt{2} \left(\frac{1}{n^3} \cos nx\right)]$$

$$\Rightarrow b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\frac{(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2}\pi^2)(-1)^n}{n} - \frac{\sqrt{2}(-1)^n}{n^3} \right]$$

$$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{\sqrt{2}} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos \frac{n\pi x}{\pi} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{\pi}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \left(\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}}\right) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left((\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2}\pi) \frac{(-1)^n}{n\pi} \right) \cos nx + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{\pi} \left[\frac{(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2}\pi^2)(-1)^n}{n} - \frac{\sqrt{2}(-1)^n}{n^3} \right] \right) \sin nx$$

$$f(x) = \sinh x, \quad -1 < x < 1, \quad p = \sqrt{2} \quad (11)$$

تابع $f(x) = \sinh x$ فرد است پس داریم $a_n = 0$ و $a_0 = 0$

$$b_n = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{1} \int_0^1 (\sinh x) \sin n\pi x dx = \int_0^1 (e^x - e^{-x}) \sin n\pi x dx = \int_0^1 (e^x) \sin n\pi x dx - \int_0^1 (e^{-x}) \sin n\pi x dx$$

$$\Rightarrow b_n = \left[\frac{-\frac{e^x}{n\pi} \cos n\pi x + \frac{e^x}{n^2\pi^2} \sin n\pi x}{1 + \frac{1}{n^2\pi^2}} - \frac{-\frac{e^{-x}}{n\pi} \cos n\pi x - \frac{e^{-x}}{n^2\pi^2} \sin n\pi x}{1 - \frac{1}{n^2\pi^2}} \right]_0^1$$

(2) سری فوریه توابع زیر را بدست آورید.

$$f(x) = x |x|, \quad -1 < x < 1, \quad p = \sqrt{2} \quad (1)$$

تابع $f(x) = x |x|$ فرد است پس داریم $a_n = 0$ و $a_0 = 0$

$$b_n = \sqrt{2} \int_0^1 (x^2) \sin n\pi x dx = \sqrt{2} \left[x^2 \frac{-1}{n\pi} \cos n\pi x + 2x \left(\frac{1}{n^2\pi^2} \sin n\pi \right) + \frac{2}{n^3\pi^3} \cos n\pi \right]_0^1$$

$$\Rightarrow b_n = \sqrt{2} \left[\frac{(-1)^n}{n\pi} - \frac{2(-1)^n}{n^3\pi^3} \right]$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin n\pi x \implies f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{(-1)^n}{n\pi} - \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2\pi^2} \right) \sin n\pi x$$

$$f(x) = \cos x, \quad -\frac{\pi}{2} < x < \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad p = \pi \quad (2)$$

تابع $f(x) = \cos x$ زوج است پس داریم

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos x) dx = \frac{2}{\pi}$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos x) \cos nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos((1+n)x) + \cos((1-n)x) dx$$

$$\implies a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \left[\frac{(-1)^n}{1+n} + \frac{(-1)^n}{1-n} \right]$$

$$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos nx \implies f(x) = \left(\frac{2}{\pi} \right) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{2}{\pi} \left[\frac{(-1)^n}{1+n} + \frac{(-1)^n}{1-n} \right] \right) \cos nx$$

$$f(x) = |\sin x|, \quad -\pi < x < \pi, \quad p = 2\pi \quad (3)$$

تابع $f(x) = |\sin x|$ زوج است پس داریم

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (\sin x) dx = \frac{2}{\pi}$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (\sin x) \cos nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin((1+n)x) + \sin((1-n)x) dx$$

$$\implies a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \left[\frac{-1}{1+n} \cos((1+n)x) + \frac{-1}{1-n} \cos((1-n)x) \right]_0^{\pi} = \frac{2}{\pi} \left[\frac{-1}{1+n} + \frac{-1}{1-n} \right]$$

$$\implies a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \left[-\frac{(-1)^n}{1+n} - \frac{(-1)^n}{1-n} \right]$$

$$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos 2nx \implies f(x) = \left(\frac{2}{\pi}\right) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{\pi} \left[-\frac{(-1)^n}{1+n} - \frac{(-1)^n}{1-n}\right]\right) \cos 2nx$$

$$f(x) = x(\pi^2 - x^2), \quad -\pi < x < \pi, \quad p = 2\pi \quad (5)$$

$a_n = 0$ و $a_0 = 0$ داریم تابع $f(x) = x(\pi^2 - x^2)$ فرد است پس داریم

$$b_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (x(\pi^2 - x^2)) \sin nx dx = \left[(\pi^2 x - x^3) \frac{-1}{n} + (\pi^2 - 2x) \frac{1}{n^2} \sin nx - \frac{2}{n^3} \cos nx \right]_0^{\pi}$$

$$\implies b_n = \frac{2(-1)^n}{n^3 \pi}$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin nx \implies f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{2(-1)^n}{n^3 \pi}\right) \sin nx$$

$$f(x) = x \sin 2x, \quad -\pi < x < \pi, \quad p = 2\pi \quad (6)$$

$b_n = 0$ داریم تابع $f(x) = x \sin 2x$ زوج است پس داریم

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (x \sin 2x) dx = 1$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (x \sin 2x \cos nx) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[-\frac{x}{2+n} \cos(2+n)x + \frac{1}{(2+n)^2} \sin(2+n)x - \frac{x}{2-n} \cos(2-n)x + \frac{1}{(2-n)^2} \sin(2-n)x \right]_0^{\pi}$$

$$\implies a_n = (-1)^n \left[\frac{1}{2+n} - \frac{1}{2-n} \right]$$

$$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos nx \implies f(x) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left((-1)^n \left[\frac{1}{2+n} - \frac{1}{2-n}\right]\right) \cos 2nx$$

یک ولتاژ سینوسی $E \sin wt$ که در آن t به معنی زمان است از یکسو کننده نیم موجی که قسمت منفی را حذف می کند می گذرد. سری فوریه تابع متناوب حاصل را که به صورت زیر می باشد بیابید.

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & -L < t < 0 \\ E \sin wt & 0 < t < L \end{cases}, \quad p = 2L = \frac{2\pi}{w}, \quad L = \frac{\pi}{w}$$

$$a_0 = \frac{w}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{w}} E \sin wtdt = \frac{2E}{\pi}$$

$$a_n = \frac{w}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{w}} E \sin wt \cos wtdx = \frac{wE}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{w}} [\sin(\lambda + n)wt + \sin(\lambda - n)wt] dt$$

$$a_n = \frac{wE}{\pi} \left[-\frac{\cos(\lambda + n)wt}{(\lambda + n)w} - \frac{\cos(\lambda - n)wt}{(\lambda - n)w} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{w}}$$

$$= \frac{E}{\pi} \left[-\frac{\cos(\lambda + n)\pi + 1}{(\lambda + n)} + \frac{\cos(\lambda - n)\pi + 1}{(\lambda - n)} \right]$$

$$a_n = \frac{E}{\pi} \left[\frac{2}{\lambda + n} + \frac{2}{\lambda - n} \right] = -\frac{2E}{(n - \lambda)(n + \lambda)\pi}$$

$$f(t) = \frac{E}{\pi} + \frac{E}{\pi} \sin wt - \frac{2E}{\pi} \left(\frac{1}{1 \times 3} \cos 2wt + \frac{1}{3 \times 5} \cos 4wt + \dots \right)$$

۶) نشان دهید که :

۲)

$$\frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 + (-1)^{n+1}}{n} \sin nx = \begin{cases} 1 & -\pi < x < 0 \\ 2 & 0 < x < \pi \end{cases}, \quad p = 2\pi$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\int_{-\pi}^0 1 dx + \int_0^{\pi} 2 dx \right] = \frac{1}{\pi} [\pi + 2\pi] = 3$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\int_{-\pi}^0 \cos nx dx + \int_0^{\pi} 2 \cos nx dx \right] = 0$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\int_{-\pi}^0 \sin nx dx + \int_0^{\pi} 2 \sin nx dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{n\pi} [-\cos nx]_{-\pi}^0 + \frac{1}{\pi} [-2 \cos nx]_0^{\pi} = \frac{1 + (-1)^{n+1}}{n\pi}$$

$$\frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[a_n \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} + b_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} \right] = f(x)$$

$$\frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 + (-1)^{n+1}}{n} \sin nx = \begin{cases} 1 & -\pi < x < 0 \\ 2 & 0 < x < \pi \end{cases}, \quad p = 2\pi$$

۷) سریه فوریه تابع زیر را بیابید.

$$f(x) = \delta(x - 1), \quad 0 < x < 2, \quad p = 2 \quad (1)$$

$$f(x) = \delta(x - 1) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \neq 1 \\ \infty & x = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$a_0 = \int_0^1 (\delta(x - 1)) dx = 1$$

$$a_n = \int_0^1 (\delta(x - 1)) \cos n\pi x dx = \cos n\pi$$

$$b_n = \int_0^1 (\delta(x - 1)) \sin n\pi x dx = \sin n\pi$$

$$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{1} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos \frac{n\pi x}{1} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{1}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \left(\frac{1}{1}\right) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\cos n\pi) \cos nx + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\sin n\pi) \sin nx$$

(۷) سریه فوریه تابع زیر را بیاید.

$$f(x) = \delta(x - 1) , \quad 0 < x < 2 , \quad p = 2 \quad (۱)$$

$$f(x) = \delta(x - 1) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \neq 1 \\ \infty & x = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$a_0 = \int_0^1 (\delta(x - 1)) dx = 1$$

$$a_n = \int_0^1 (\delta(x - 1)) \cos n\pi x dx = \cos n\pi$$

$$b_n = \int_0^1 (\delta(x - 1)) \sin n\pi x dx = \sin n\pi$$

$$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{1} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos \frac{n\pi x}{1} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{1}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\cos n\pi) \cos nx + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\sin n\pi) \sin nx$$

(۸) هر يك از توابع زیر را به صورت سینوسی و کسینوسی فوریه نمایش دهید.

$$f(x) = 1 - 2x, \quad 0 < x < 1 \quad (۱)$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - 2x & 0 < x < 1 \\ 1 + 2x & -1 < x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$a_0 = 0$$

$$a_n = 2 \int_0^1 (1 - 2x) \cos n\pi x dx = \frac{2(-1)^n}{n^2 \pi^2}$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos \frac{n\pi x}{\pi} \Rightarrow f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{2(-1)^n}{n^2 \pi^2}\right) \cos n\pi x$$

$$b_n = \int_0^1 (1 - 2x) \sin n\pi x dx = -\frac{(-1)^n}{n\pi} - \frac{2(-1)^n}{n^2 \pi^2}$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin n\pi x \Rightarrow f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{(-1)^n}{n\pi} - \frac{2(-1)^n}{n^2 \pi^2}\right) \sin n\pi x$$

$$f(x) = \cos 2x, \quad 0 < x < \pi \quad (۲)$$

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (\cos 2x) dx = 0$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (\cos 2x) \cos nx dx = 0$$

$$b_n = \frac{\nu}{\pi} \int_0^\pi (\cos \nu x) \sin nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\frac{-1}{n+\nu} \cos(n+\nu)x - \frac{-1}{n-\nu} \cos(n-\nu)x \right]_0^\pi$$

$$\implies b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[-\frac{(-1)^n}{n+\nu} - \frac{(-1)^n}{n-\nu} - \left(\frac{-1}{n+\nu} - \frac{-1}{n-\nu} \right) \right]$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin nx \implies f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{\pi} \left[-\frac{(-1)^n}{n+\nu} - \frac{(-1)^n}{n-\nu} - \left(\frac{-1}{n+\nu} - \frac{-1}{n-\nu} \right) \right] \right) \sin n\pi x$$

$$f(x) = \pi + x, \quad 0 < x < \nu \quad (3)$$

$$a_0 = \int_0^\nu (\pi + x) dx = \nu\pi + \frac{\nu^2}{2}$$

$$a_n = \int_0^\nu (\pi + x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{\nu} dx = \left[\frac{\nu}{n} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{\nu} + \frac{\nu x}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{\nu} + \frac{\nu^2}{n^2 \pi^2} \cos \frac{n\pi x}{\nu} \right]_0^\nu$$

$$a_n = \frac{\nu^2 (-1)^n}{n^2 \pi^2} - \frac{\nu^2}{n^2 \pi^2}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{\nu} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos \frac{n\pi x}{\nu} \implies f(x) = (\pi + \frac{\nu}{2}) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\nu^2 (-1)^n}{n^2 \pi^2} - \frac{\nu^2}{n^2 \pi^2} \right) \cos nx$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & 0 < x < \pi \\ x - \pi & \pi \leq x < 2\pi \end{cases}, \quad p = 2\pi \quad (4)$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (x + x^\nu) dx =$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (x + x^\nu) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{\pi} dx =$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (x + x^p) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{\pi} dx =$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x & 0 < x < 1 \\ 1 & 1 \leq x \leq 2 \end{cases}, \quad p = 2\pi \quad (5)$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (x + x^p) dx =$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (x + x^p) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{\pi} dx =$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (x + x^p) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{\pi} dx =$$

$$f(x) = \sin 2x, \quad 0 < x < \pi \quad (6)$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (x + x^p) dx =$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (x + x^p) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{\pi} dx =$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (x + x^{\vee}) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{\pi} dx =$$

$$f(x) = \sin \frac{n\pi}{L} x, \quad 0 < x < L \quad (\vee)$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (x + x^{\vee}) dx =$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (x + x^{\vee}) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{\pi} dx =$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (x + x^{\vee}) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{\pi} dx =$$

$$f(x) = \cosh x, \quad 0 < x < \pi \quad (\wedge)$$

$$-\pi < x < \pi$$

تابع $f(x) = \cosh x$ زوج است پس داریم $b_n = 0$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (\cosh x) dx = \sinh x \Big|_0^{\pi} = \frac{e^{\pi} - e^{-\pi}}{\pi}$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (\cosh x) \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (e^x + e^{-x}) \cos nx dx$$

$$f(x) = x\delta(x - 1) , \quad 0 < x < 2 \quad ; \quad (9)$$

$$a_0 = \int_0^2 (x\delta(x - 1))dx = 1$$

$$a_n = \int_0^2 (x\delta(x - 1)) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx = \cos \frac{n\pi}{2}$$

$$b_n = \int_0^2 (x\delta(x - 1)) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx = \sin \frac{n\pi}{2}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\cos \frac{n\pi}{2}\right) \cos nx + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\sin \frac{n\pi}{2}\right) \sin nx$$

۱۰) انتگرال فوريه هريک از توابع زير را بدست آوريد.

(۱)

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x & 0 < x < a \\ 0 & x > a \end{cases} , \quad f(-x) = f(x)$$

تابع زوج است پس داريم

$$a(w) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} f(x) \cos wx dx$$

$$\Rightarrow a(w) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^a x \cos wx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \left[x \frac{1}{w} \sin wx + \frac{1}{w^2} \cos wx \right]_0^a = \frac{2}{\pi} \left(\frac{a \sin wa}{w} + \frac{a \cos wa}{w^2} - \frac{1}{w^2} \right)$$

$$f(x) = \int_0^{\infty} [a(w) \cos wx + b(w) \sin wx] dx$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \left[\frac{aw \sin wa + a \cos wa - 1}{w^2} \right] \cos wx dx$$

(۲)

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \sinh x & |x| < 1 \\ 0 & |x| > 1 \end{cases}$$

$a(w) = 0$ تابع فرد است پس داریم

$$b(w) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} f(x) \sin wx dx$$

$$\Rightarrow b(w) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^1 (\sinh x) \sin wx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^1 (e^x) \sin wx dx - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^1 (e^{-x}) \sin wx dx$$

$$\Rightarrow b(w) = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\frac{e^x}{1+w^2} (\sin wx + w \cos wx) - \frac{e^{-x}}{1+w^2} (-\sin wx + w \cos wx) \right]_0^1$$

$$\Rightarrow b(w) = \frac{1}{\pi(1+w^2)} [e(\sin w + w \cos w) - e^{-1}(-\sin w + w \cos w)]$$

$$f(x) = \int_0^{\infty} [a(w) \cos wx + b(w) \sin wx] dx$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{2}{\pi^2(1+w^2)} \int_0^{\infty} [(e(\sin w + w \cos w) - e^{-1}(-\sin w + w \cos w)) \cos wx] dx$$

(۳)

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - 1 & |x| < \pi \\ 0 & |x| > \pi \end{cases}$$

$b(w) = 0$ تابع زوج است پس داریم

$$a(w) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} f(x) \cos wx dx$$

$$\Rightarrow a(w) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (x^2 - 1) \cos wx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \left[x^2 \frac{1}{w} \sin wx + 2x \frac{1}{w^2} \cos wx - \frac{2}{w^2} \sin wx - \frac{\sin wx}{w} \right]_0^{\pi}$$

$$\Rightarrow a(w) = \frac{2}{\pi} \left(\frac{\pi^2 \sin w\pi}{w} + \frac{2\pi \cos w\pi}{w^2} - \frac{2 \sin w\pi}{w^2} - \frac{\sin w\pi}{w} \right)$$

$$f(x) = \int_0^{\infty} [a(w) \cos wx + b(w) \sin wx] dx$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \left[\left(\frac{\pi^2 \sin w\pi}{w} + \frac{2\pi \cos w\pi}{w^2} - \frac{2 \sin w\pi}{w^2} - \frac{\sin w\pi}{w} \right) \cos wx \right] dx$$

(۴)

$$f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{x}, \quad f(-x) = -f(x)$$

تابع فرد است پس داریم $a(w) = 0$

$$b(w) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} f(x) \sin wx dx$$

$$\Rightarrow b(w) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right) \sin wx dx = -\frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\cos(\lambda + w)x}{x} dx + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\cos(\lambda - w)x}{x} dx$$

(۵)

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \sin x & 0 < x \leq \pi \\ 0 & x > \pi \end{cases}$$

تابع فرد است پس داریم $a(w) = 0$

$$b(w) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} f(x) \sin wx dx$$

$$\Rightarrow b(w) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (\sin x) \sin wx dx = -\frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (\cos(\lambda + w)x - \cos(\lambda - w)x) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow b(w) = -\frac{1}{\pi} \left[\frac{1}{\lambda + w} \sin(\lambda + w)x - \frac{1}{\lambda - w} \sin(\lambda - w)x \right]_0^{\pi} = -\frac{1}{\pi} \left[\frac{\sin(\lambda + w)\pi}{\lambda + w} - \frac{\sin(\lambda - w)\pi}{\lambda - w} \right]$$

$$f(x) = \int_0^{\infty} [a(w) \cos wx + b(w) \sin wx] dx$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \int_0^{\infty} \left[\left(-\frac{1}{\pi} \left[\frac{\sin(\lambda + w)\pi}{\lambda + w} - \frac{\sin(\lambda - w)\pi}{\lambda - w} \right] \right) \sin wx \right] dx$$

(۶)

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda & -\pi < x < 0 \\ \sin x & 0 < x < \pi \\ 0 & |x| > \pi \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
a(w) &= \frac{\lambda}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} f(x) \cos wx dx \\
\Rightarrow a(w) &= \frac{\lambda}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\circ} (\lambda) \cos wx dx + \frac{\lambda}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (\sin x) \cos wx dx \\
\Rightarrow a(w) &= \frac{\lambda}{\pi} \left[\frac{\sin wx}{w} \right]_{-\pi}^{\circ} + \frac{\lambda}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left[-\frac{\cos(\lambda+w)x}{(\lambda+w)} - \frac{\cos(\lambda-w)x}{(\lambda-w)} \right]_{\circ}^{\pi} \\
\Rightarrow a(w) &= \frac{\lambda}{\pi} \left[\frac{\sin w\pi}{w} \right] + \frac{\lambda}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left[-\frac{\cos(\lambda+w)\pi}{(\lambda+w)} - \frac{\cos(\lambda-w)\pi}{(\lambda-w)} + \frac{\lambda}{(\lambda+w)} + \frac{\lambda}{(\lambda-w)} \right] \\
\Rightarrow a(w) &= \frac{\lambda}{\pi} \left[\frac{\sin w\pi}{w} \right] + \frac{\lambda}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left[\frac{\lambda - \cos(\lambda+w)\pi}{(\lambda+w)} + \frac{\lambda - \cos(\lambda-w)\pi}{(\lambda-w)} \right]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
b(w) &= \frac{\lambda}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} f(x) \sin wx dx \\
\Rightarrow b(w) &= \frac{\lambda}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\circ} (\lambda) \sin wx dx + \frac{\lambda}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (\sin x) \sin wx dx \\
\Rightarrow b(w) &= \frac{\lambda}{\pi} \left[-\frac{\cos w\pi}{w} \right] + \frac{\lambda}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left[\frac{\sin(\lambda+w)\pi}{\lambda+w} - \frac{\sin(\lambda-w)\pi}{\lambda-w} \right]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
f(x) &= \int_0^{\infty} [a(w) \cos wx + b(w) \sin wx] dx \\
f(x) &= \int_0^{\infty} \left(\left[\frac{\sin w\pi}{w} \right] + \frac{\lambda}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left[\frac{\lambda - \cos(\lambda+w)\pi}{(\lambda+w)} + \frac{\lambda - \cos(\lambda-w)\pi}{(\lambda-w)} \right] \right) \cos wx \\
&\quad + \left(\left[-\frac{\cos w\pi}{w} \right] + \frac{\lambda}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left[\frac{\sin(\lambda+w)\pi}{\lambda+w} - \frac{\sin(\lambda-w)\pi}{\lambda-w} \right] \right) \sin wx dx
\end{aligned}$$

(۷)

$$f(x) = e^{-x} + e^{-2x}, \quad x \geq 0, \quad f(-x) = f(x)$$

تابع زوج است پس داریم $b(w) = 0$

$$a(w) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} f(x) \cos wx dx$$

$$a(w) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} (e^{-x} + e^{-2x}) \cos wx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} \cos wx dx + \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-2x} \cos wx dx$$

$$a(w) = \left[\frac{e^{-x}}{1+w^2} (-\cos wx + w \sin wx) + \frac{e^{-2x}}{4+w^2} (-2 \cos wx + w \sin wx) \right]_0^{\infty}$$

$$\Rightarrow a(w) = \frac{2}{\pi} \left(\frac{1}{1+w^2} + \frac{2}{4+w^2} \right) = \frac{6(2+w^2)}{\pi(1+w^2)(4+w^2)}$$

$$f(x) = \int_0^{\infty} [a(w) \cos wx + b(w) \sin wx] dx$$

$$f(x) = \frac{6}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \left[\frac{(2+w^2)}{(1+w^2)(4+w^2)} \cos wx \right] dx$$

(۱۲) انتگرال فوریه تابع $f(x) = \begin{cases} \cos x & |x| < \frac{\pi}{4} \\ 0 & |x| > \frac{\pi}{4} \end{cases}$ را یافته و به کمک آن مقدار
انتگرال $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos \frac{\pi}{4} x}{1-x^2} dx$ را محاسبه کنید.
تابع زوج است پس داریم $b(w) = 0$

$$a(w) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} f(x) \cos wx dx$$

$$\Rightarrow a(w) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\cos x) \cos wx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} [\cos(1+w)x + \cos(1-w)x] dx$$

$$\Rightarrow a(w) = \frac{\lambda}{\pi} \left[\frac{\sin(\lambda + w)\frac{\pi}{\lambda}}{\lambda + w} + \frac{\sin(\lambda - w)\frac{\pi}{\lambda}}{\lambda - w} \right]$$

$$f(x) = \int_0^{\infty} [a(w) \cos wx + b(w) \sin wx] dx$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \int_0^{\infty} \left[\left(\frac{\lambda}{\pi} \left[\frac{\sin(\lambda + w)\frac{\pi}{\lambda}}{\lambda + w} + \frac{\sin(\lambda - w)\frac{\pi}{\lambda}}{\lambda - w} \right] \right) \cos wx \right] dx$$

(۱۳) ثابت کنید که تابع $f(x) = \begin{cases} \sin x & 0 \leq x \leq \pi \\ 0 & x > \pi \text{ or } x < 0 \end{cases}$ فوریه است و انتگرال فوریه آن را بدست آورید.
تابع فرد است پس داریم $a(w) = 0$

$$b(w) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} f(x) \sin wx dx$$

$$\Rightarrow b(w) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (\sin x) \sin wx dx = -\frac{\lambda}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (\cos(\lambda + w)x - \cos(\lambda - w)x) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow b(w) = -\frac{\lambda}{\pi} \left[\frac{\sin(\lambda + w)x}{\lambda + w} - \frac{\sin(\lambda - w)x}{\lambda - w} \right]_0^{\pi} = -\frac{\lambda}{\pi} \left[\frac{\sin(\lambda + w)\pi}{\lambda + w} - \frac{\sin(\lambda - w)\pi}{\lambda - w} \right]$$

$$f(x) = \int_0^{\infty} [a(w) \cos wx + b(w) \sin wx] dx$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = -\frac{\lambda}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \left[\left(\frac{\sin(\lambda + w)\pi}{\lambda + w} - \frac{\sin(\lambda - w)\pi}{\lambda - w} \right) \sin wx \right] dx$$

(۱۵) درستی یا عدم درستی تساوی های زیر را بررسی کنید.

(۱)

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{w^2 \sin wx}{w^2 + 4} dw = \frac{\pi}{2} e^{-x} \cos x \quad x > 0 \quad f(-x) = -f(x)$$

تابع را چنین اختیار می کنیم:

$$f(x) = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{1+w^2}} e^{-x} \cos x$$

$$b(w) = \frac{\sqrt{1+w^2}}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} f(x) \sin wx dx$$

$$\Rightarrow b(w) = \frac{\sqrt{1+w^2}}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \left(\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{1+w^2}} e^{-x} \cos x \right) \sin wx dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+w^2}} \int_0^{\infty} (\sin(1+w)x - \sin(1-w)x) e^{-x} dx$$

$$b(w) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+w^2}} \left[\frac{1+w}{1+(1+w)^2} - \frac{1-w}{1+(1-w)^2} \right] = \frac{w^2}{w^4+1}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{1+w^2}} e^{-x} \cos x = \int_0^{\infty} \left(\frac{w^2}{w^4+1} \sin wx \right) dw$$

(۲)

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos wx}{1+w^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{1+w^2}} e^{-x} \quad x > 0 \quad f(-x) = f(x)$$

تابع را چنین اختیار می کنیم:

$$f(x) = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{1+w^2}} e^{-x}$$

با توجه به شرایط مساله تابع را زوج در نظر می گیریم پس داریم .

$$a(w) = \frac{\sqrt{1+w^2}}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} f(x) \cos wx dx$$

$$a(w) = \int_0^{\infty} (e^{-x}) \cos wx dx = \left[\frac{e^{-x}}{1+w^2} (-\cos wx + w \sin wx) \right]_0^{\infty} = \frac{1}{1+w^2}$$

$$f(x) = \int_0^{\infty} [a(w) \cos wx + b(w) \sin wx] dx$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\pi}{2} e^{-x} = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos wx}{1+w^2} dx$$

(۳)

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin \pi w \sin wx}{1-w^2} dw = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{2} \sin x & 0 \leq x < \pi \\ 0 & x > \pi \end{cases} \quad f(-x) = -f(x)$$

. $a(w) = 0$ با توجه به شرایط مساله تابع را فرد در نظر می گیریم پس داریم

$$b(w) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} f(x) \sin wx dx$$

$$\Rightarrow b(w) = \int_0^{\pi} (\sin x) \sin wx dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} (\cos(\lambda+w)x - \cos(\lambda-w)x) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow b(w) = -\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\sin(\lambda+w)x}{\lambda+w} - \frac{\sin(\lambda-w)x}{\lambda-w} \right]_0^{\pi} = -\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\sin(\lambda+w)\pi}{\lambda+w} - \frac{\sin(\lambda-w)\pi}{\lambda-w} \right]$$

$$f(x) = \int_0^{\infty} [a(w) \cos wx + b(w) \sin wx] dx$$

$$f(x) = \int_0^{\infty} \left[\left(-\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\sin(\lambda+w)\pi}{\lambda+w} - \frac{\sin(\lambda-w)\pi}{\lambda-w} \right] \right) \sin wx \right] dx$$

(۴)

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{w \sin wx}{1+w^2} dw = \frac{\pi}{2} e^{-x} \quad x > 0$$

$$b(w) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} f(x) \sin wx dx$$

$$b(w) = \int_0^{\infty} (e^{-x}) \sin wx dx = \left[\frac{e^{-x}}{1+w^2} (-\sin wx + w \cos wx) \right]_0^{\infty} = \frac{w}{1+w^2}$$

$$f(x) = \int_0^{\infty} [a(w) \cos wx + b(w) \sin wx] dx$$

$$f(x) = \int_0^{\infty} \left[\left(\frac{w}{1+w^2} \right) \sin wx \right] dx = \frac{\pi}{2} e^{-x}$$

(۵)

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin \pi w \cos wx}{w^2} dw = \begin{cases} x & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 0 & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$b(w) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} f(x) \sin wx dx$$

$$b(w) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^1 (x) \sin wx dx = \left[\frac{-x}{w} \cos wx + \frac{1}{w^2} \sin wx \right]_0^1 = \frac{-w \cos w + \sin w}{w^2}$$

$$f(x) = \int_0^{\infty} \left[\left(\frac{-w \cos w + \sin w}{w^2} \right) \sin wx \right] dx$$

۱۷) مقدار A را طوری بیابید که تساوی روبرو برقرار باشد.

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{w \sin wx}{1+w^2} dw = Ae^{-x}$$

$$b(w) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} f(x) \sin wx dx$$

$$\Rightarrow b(w) = \frac{2A}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} (e^{-x}) \sin wx dx = \left[\frac{e^{-x}}{1+w^2} (-\sin wx + w \cos wx) \right]_0^{\infty} = \frac{2A}{\pi} \left(\frac{w}{1+w^2} \right)$$

$$f(x) = \int_0^{\infty} [a(w) \cos wx + b(w) \sin wx] dx$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{2A}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \left[\left(\frac{w}{1+w^2} \right) \sin wx \right] dx = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{w \sin wx}{1+w^2} dw$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2A}{\pi} = 1 \Rightarrow A = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

تمرین ۱۹: انتگرال فوریه سینوسی و کسینوسی تابع e^{-x} را پیدا کنید

$$a(w) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \cos wx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x} \cos wx dx$$

با دو بار جز به جز داریم

$$\left(\frac{w}{\pi w^2 + 1} e^{-x} (\sin wx - \frac{1}{w} \cos wx) \right) \Big|_0^{\infty} = \frac{1}{\pi w^2 + 1} \rightarrow a(w) = \frac{1}{\pi w^2 + 1}$$

$$f(x) = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{\pi w^2 + 1} \cos wx dw$$

$$b(w) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} e^x \sin wx dx =$$

با دو بار جز به جز داریم

$$\frac{-e^{-x}}{\pi w} (\cos wx + \frac{1}{w} \sin wx) \Big|_0^{\infty} = \frac{1}{\pi w} \rightarrow b(w) = \frac{1}{\pi w}$$

$$f(x) = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{\pi w} \sin wx dx$$

تمرین ۲۰: هیچ کدام از توابع سری فوریه ندارند زیرا متناوب نیستند
 f_2, f_3, f_5 دارای بسط نیم دامنه کسینوسی
 f_1 بسط نیم دامنه سینوسی
 f_2, f_5 دارای انتگرال فوریه و انتگرال فوریه کسینوسی هستند

(۲۱) تبدیل فوریه سینوسی و کسینوسی تابع $f(x) = e^{-2x}$ را بیابید.

$$f(x) = e^{-2x} \implies F_s[f(x)] = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-2x} \sin wx dx = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \left[\frac{e^{-2x}}{4 + w^2} (-2 \sin wx - w \cos wx) \right]_0^{\infty}$$

$$\implies F_s[f(x)] = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \left(\frac{w}{4 + w^2} \right)$$

$$f(x) = e^{-2x} \implies F_c[f(x)] = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-2x} \cos wx dx = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \left[\frac{e^{-2x}}{4 + w^2} (-2 \cos wx + w \sin wx) \right]_0^{\infty}$$

$$\implies F_c[f(x)] = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \left(\frac{2}{4 + w^2} \right)$$

(۲۲) تبدیل فوریه سینوسی تابع $f(x) = e^{-|x|}$ و $0 \leq x < \infty$ را بدست آورید و به کمک آن انتگرال $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{x \sin x}{1+x^2} dx$ را محاسبه کنید.

در بازه $0 \leq x < \infty$ تابع $f(x)$ به صورت $f(x) = e^{-x}$ می باشد پس داریم:

$$f(x) = e^{-x} \implies F_s[f(x)] = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} \sin wx dx = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \left[\frac{e^{-x}}{1+w^2} (-\sin wx - w \cos wx) \right]_0^{\infty}$$

$$\implies F_s[f(x)] = \bar{f}_s(w) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \left(\frac{w}{1+w^2} \right)$$

$$f(x) = F_s^{-1}[\bar{f}_s(w)] = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} \left(\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{w}{1+w^2} \sin wx \right) dw = \int_0^{\infty} \left(\frac{w}{1+w^2} \sin wx \right) dw = \frac{\pi}{2} e^{-x}$$

$$x = 1 \implies \int_0^{\infty} \left(\frac{w}{1+w^2} \sin w \right) dw = \frac{\pi}{2} e^{-1}$$

(۲۳) تبدیل فوریه تابع $f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-x} & x \geq 0 \\ 0 & x < 0 \end{cases}$ را بیابید.

با توجه به معادله باید از تبدیل فوریه نامتناهی استفاده کرد پس داریم:

$$F[f(x)] = \bar{f}(w) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} (e^{-x} e^{-iwx}) dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-(1+iw)x} dx$$

$$\implies F[f(x)] = \bar{f}(w) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left[-\frac{e^{-(1+iw)x}}{1+iw} \right]_0^{\infty} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}(1+iw)} = \frac{1-iw}{\sqrt{2\pi}(1+w^2)}$$

تمرین ۲۴:

$$f_s = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{\cos \pi x}{x} \right) \sin wx dx, f_c = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{1+x^2} \right) \cos wx dx$$

$$f_s = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} \left(\frac{\sin wx}{x} - \frac{\cos \pi x \sin wx}{x} \right) dx =$$

با توجه به اینکه داریم $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$ می گیریم:

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin wx}{x} dx = w \frac{\pi}{2}, \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos \pi x \sin wx}{x} dx =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin(\pi - w)x + \sin(\pi - wx)}{x} dx = \frac{\pi}{4} ((\pi + w)^2 + (\pi - w)^2) = \frac{\pi}{2} (\pi^2 + w^2)$$

$$f_s = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\pi^2 + 2w^2)$$

$$F_c \left(\frac{1}{1+x^2} \right) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} \cos wx dx =$$

می دانیم $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} \cos wx dx = \frac{\pi}{2} e^{-w}$ $0 < x < \infty$ داریم:

$$F_c = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} \cos wx dx = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} e^{-w} \right) = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-w}$$

تمرین ۲۵:

$$u_{yy} + 16u = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$m^2 + 16 = 0 \rightarrow m = \pm 4 \rightarrow u = c_1 \cos 4y + c_2 \sin 4y$$

$$u_x + u_y = 2(x+y)u \quad (2)$$

$$F'G + FG' = 2(x+y)FG \rightarrow \frac{F'}{F} - 2x = 2y - \frac{G'}{G} = k \rightarrow \left| \frac{F' - (2x+k)F}{G' + (k-2y)G} \right| = 0$$

$$\frac{dF}{F} = (\gamma x + k)dx \rightarrow F = e^{(\gamma x + kx)}, \frac{dG}{G} = (\gamma y)dy \rightarrow G = e^{(\gamma y - ky)}$$

$$u = e^{x\gamma + y\gamma + k(x+y)}$$

$$u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0 \quad (4)$$

$$F''G + G''f = 0 \rightarrow F'' - Fk = 0, G'' + Gk = 0 \rightarrow F = c_1 e^{kx} + c_2 e^{-kx}, G = c_3 \cos ky + c_4 \sin ky$$

$$u = (c_1 e^{kx} + c_2 e^{-kx})(c_3 \cos ky + c_4 \sin ky)$$

$$u_{xx} + u_{yy} + \gamma u = 0 \quad (5)$$

$$F''G + G'F + \gamma F'G = 0 \quad G(F'' + \gamma F') + G'F = 0 \quad \frac{F'' + \gamma F'}{F} = -\frac{G'}{G} = k$$

$$\rightarrow F'' + \gamma F' - Fk = 0, G' + kG = 0$$

اگر برای تابع F جواب های مختلط در نظر بگیریم داریم

$$m = \frac{-\gamma \pm \sqrt{\gamma^2 - 4k}}{2} \quad F = c_1 \cos mx + c_2 \sin mx, G = e^{-ky}$$

$$u = (c_1 \cos mx + c_2 \sin mx)e^{-ky}$$

تمرین ۲۶

$$yu_{xy} = xu_{xx} + u_x, v = y, z = xy$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}$$

۵۰

$$\frac{\partial^{\gamma} u}{\partial x^{\gamma}} = y \left[\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z \partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right] = y^{\gamma} \frac{\partial^{\gamma} u}{\partial z^{\gamma}}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} + y \left[\frac{\partial u}{\partial z^{\gamma}} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z \partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right] =$$

$$= \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} + xy \frac{\partial^{\gamma} u}{\partial z^{\gamma}} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial z \partial v}$$

$$y \left[\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} + xy \frac{\partial^{\gamma} u}{\partial z^{\gamma}} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial z \partial v} \right] = x \left[y^{\gamma} \frac{\partial^{\gamma} u}{\partial z^{\gamma}} \right] + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}$$

$$y^{\gamma} \frac{\partial u}{\partial z \partial v} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial z \partial v} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = h(z)$$

$$\rightarrow u = \int h(z) dz + \psi(v) = \varphi(z) + \psi(z)$$

$$u(x, t) = \varphi(xy) + \psi(y)$$

(۲۷) هر یک از مسایل زیر را حل کنید

$$(a) \begin{cases} u_{tt} - c^2 u_{xx} = 0 & 0 < x < 1, t > 0 \\ u(x, 0) = k \sin^2 \pi x \\ u_t(x, 0) = 0 \\ u(0, t) = 0 \\ u(1, t) = 0 \end{cases}$$

فرض می کنیم $u(x, t)$ ترکیبی از ضرب دو تابع به صورت زیر باشد:

$$u(x, t) = F(x)G(t) \implies \frac{F\ddot{G}}{FG} = c^2 \frac{F''G}{FG} \implies \frac{\ddot{G}}{c^2 G} = \frac{F''}{F} = k$$

برای حل معادله دیفرانسیل $F'' - kF = 0$ داریم: فرض می کنیم $k > 0$ پس $k = \mu^2$

$$F = a \cosh \mu x + b \sinh \mu x$$

$$u(0, t) = F(0)G(t) = 0 \implies F(0) = 0 \implies a = 0$$

$$u(1, t) = F(1)G(t) = 0 \implies F(1) = 0 \implies b = 0$$

پس

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

که غیر قابل قبول است.

حال فرض می کنیم $k = 0$ پس داریم:

$$k = 0 \implies F'' = 0 \implies F = ax + b$$

$$u(0, t) = F(0)G(t) = 0 \implies F(0) = 0 \implies a = 0$$

$$u(l, t) = F(l)G(t) = 0 \implies F(l) = 0 \implies b = 0$$

پس

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

که غیر قابل قبول است .
 حال فرض می کنیم $k < 0$ پس $k = -p^2$

$$F = a \cos px + b \sin px$$

$$u(0, t) = F(0)G(t) = 0 \implies F(0) = 0 \implies a = 0$$

$$u(l, t) = F(l)G(t) = 0 \implies F(l) = 0 \implies b \sin p = 0 \implies p = n\pi$$

پس

$$F(x) = b \sin n\pi x$$

$$\ddot{G} - kc^2 G = 0 \implies \ddot{G} + p^2 c^2 G = 0 \implies \ddot{G} + \underbrace{p^2 n^2 \pi^2}_{\lambda_n^2} G = 0 \implies G(t) = a \cos \lambda_n t + b \sin \lambda_n t$$

$$u(x, t) = F(x)G(t) = b \sin n\pi x (\dot{a} \cos \lambda_n t + \dot{b} \sin \lambda_n t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin n\pi x (a_n \cos \lambda_n t + b_n \sin \lambda_n t)$$

$$u(x, 0) = k \sin^{\gamma} \pi x \implies \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \sin n\pi x \implies a_n = \gamma k \int_0^1 \sin^{\gamma} \pi x \sin n\pi x dx$$

$$\implies a_n = -\frac{k}{\gamma} \int_0^1 (\sin(n+\gamma)\pi x + \sin(n-\gamma)\pi x) dx = \frac{k}{\gamma} \left[\frac{\cos(n+\gamma)\pi x}{(n+\gamma)\pi} + \frac{\cos(n-\gamma)\pi x}{(n-\gamma)\pi} \right]_0^1$$

$$\implies a_n = -\frac{k}{\gamma} \left[\frac{(-1)^n - 1}{(n+\gamma)\pi} + \frac{(-1)^n - 1}{(n-\gamma)\pi} \right]$$

$$u_t(x, 0) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-a_n \lambda_n \sin \lambda_n t + b_n \lambda_n \cos \lambda_n t) \sin n\pi x = 0 \implies b_n = 0$$

$$u(x, t) = -\frac{k}{\gamma} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin n\pi x \left(\left[\frac{(-1)^n - 1}{(n+\gamma)\pi} + \frac{(-1)^n - 1}{(n-\gamma)\pi} \right] \cos \lambda_n t \right)$$

۲۷. هریک از مسائل زیر را حل کنید.

$$۱) u_{tt} - c^{\gamma} u_{xx} = 0 \quad 0 \leq x \leq 1 \quad t \geq 0$$

$$u(x, 0) = K \sin^{\gamma}(\pi x) \quad u_t(x, 0) = 0$$

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

حل :

$$u(x, t) = F(x)G(t) \implies FG'' = C^{\gamma} GF'' \implies \frac{G''}{C^{\gamma} G} = \frac{F''}{F} = K$$

چون شرایط مرزی صفر است بایستی $K \leq 0$

$$F'' - KF = 0 \quad G'' - KC^2 G = 0$$

$$F'' + P^2 F = 0 \Rightarrow F(x) = a \cos(Px) + b \sin(Px)$$

$$u(0, t) = F(0)G(t) = 0 \Rightarrow F(0) = 0 \Rightarrow a = 0$$

$$u(l, t) = F(l)G(t) = 0 \Rightarrow F(l) = 0 \Rightarrow b \sin(P) = 0 \Rightarrow P = n\pi \Rightarrow F(x) = b \sin(n\pi x)$$

$$G'' + P^2 C^2 G = 0 \Rightarrow G'' + n^2 \pi^2 C^2 G = 0 \Rightarrow G(t) = a^* \cos(\lambda_n t) + b^* \sin(\lambda_n t)$$

$$\lambda_n^2 = n^2 \pi^2 C^2 \quad \text{که در آن}$$

$$u(x, t) = F(x)G(t) = b(a^* \cos(\lambda_n t) + b^* \sin(\lambda_n t)) \sin(n\pi x)$$

$$u(x, t) = \sum_1^{\infty} (a_n \cos(\lambda_n t) + b_n \sin(\lambda_n t)) \sin(n\pi x)$$

$$u(x, 0) = K \sin^2(\pi x) \Rightarrow \sum_1^{\infty} a_n \sin(n\pi x) = K \sin^2(\pi x)$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n = 2 \int_0^1 K \sin^2(\pi x) \sin(n\pi x) dx$$

$$u_t(x, 0) = 0 \Rightarrow \sum_1^{\infty} (-a_n \lambda_n \sin(\lambda_n t) + b_n \lambda_n \cos(\lambda_n t)) \sin(n\pi x) = 0$$

$$\sum_1^{\infty} b_n \lambda_n \sin(n\pi x) = 0 \Rightarrow b_n = 0$$

$$(۲) \begin{cases} u_t = c^۲ u_{xx} & ۰ < x < ۱, \quad t > ۰ \\ u(x, ۰) = ۵ - |x - ۵| \\ u(۰, t) = ۰ \\ u(۱, t) = ۰ \end{cases}$$

فرض می کنیم $u(x, t)$ ترکیبی از ضرب دو تابع به صورت زیر باشد:

$$u(x, t) = F(x)G(t) \implies \frac{F\dot{G}}{FG} = c^۲ \frac{F''G}{FG} \implies \frac{\dot{G}}{c^۲ G} = \frac{F''}{F} = k$$

برای حل معادله دیفرانسیل $F'' - kF = ۰$ داریم: فرض می کنیم $k > ۰$ پس $k = \mu^۲$

$$F = a \cosh \mu x + b \sinh \mu x$$

$$u(۰, t) = F(۰)G(t) = ۰ \implies F(۰) = ۰ \implies a = ۰$$

$$u(۱, t) = F(۱)G(t) = ۰ \implies F(۱) = ۰ \implies b = ۰$$

پس

$$u(x, t) = ۰$$

که غیر قابل قبول است.

حال فرض می کنیم $k = ۰$ پس داریم:

$$k = 0 \implies F'' = 0 \implies F = ax + b$$

$$u(0, t) = F(0)G(t) = 0 \implies F(0) = 0 \implies a = 0$$

$$u(l, t) = F(l)G(t) = 0 \implies F(l) = 0 \implies b = 0$$

پس

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

که غیر قابل قبول است .

حال فرض می کنیم $k < 0$ پس $k = -p^2$

$$F = a \cos px + b \sin px$$

$$u(0, t) = F(0)G(t) = 0 \implies F(0) = 0 \implies a = 0$$

$$u(l, t) = F(l)G(t) = 0 \implies F(l) = 0 \implies b \sin p = 0 \implies p = n\pi$$

پس

$$F(x) = b \sin n\pi x$$

$$\dot{G} - kc^\gamma G = 0 \implies \dot{G} - p^\gamma c^\gamma G = 0 \implies \dot{G} - \underbrace{p^\gamma n^\gamma \pi^\gamma}_{\lambda_n^\gamma} G = 0 \implies G_n(t) = e^{-\lambda_n^\gamma t}$$

$$u(x, t) = F(x)G(t) = b \sin n\pi x (e^{-\lambda_n^\gamma t}) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin n\pi x (e^{-\lambda_n^\gamma t})$$

$$u(x, 0) = 5 - |x - 5| \implies \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin n\pi x = x$$

$$\implies b_n = 2 \int_0^1 x \sin n\pi x dx = 2 \left[-x \frac{1}{n\pi} \cos n\pi x + \frac{1}{n^2 \pi^2} \sin n\pi x \right]_0^1 = 2 \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n\pi}$$

$$u(x, t) = 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n\pi} \sin n\pi x (e^{-\lambda_n^\gamma t})$$

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$$\begin{cases} u_t = c^\gamma u_{xx} & 0 < x < \infty \quad t > 0 \\ u(x, 0) = \begin{cases} x & 0 < x < \pi \\ 0 & x > \pi \end{cases} & u(0, t) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$u(x, t) = \int_0^\infty G(w, t) \sin wx dw$$

$$G' + c^\gamma w^\gamma G = 0 \rightarrow G = a_n e^{-c^\gamma w^\gamma t} \rightarrow u(x, t) = \int_0^\infty (a_n e^{-c^\gamma w^\gamma t}) \sin wx dw$$

$$u(x, 0) = \int_0^\pi a \sin wx dw = \begin{cases} x & 0 < x < \pi \\ 0 & x > \pi \end{cases}$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \pi \frac{1}{w} (-\pi \cos w\pi + \frac{1}{w} \sin w\pi) dw$$

(۳۱) معادلات دیفرانسیل جزئی زیر را حل کنید.

(۱)

$$\begin{cases} u_{xx} + u_{yy} = x + \sin y & 0 < x < \pi, 0 < y < \pi \\ u(x, 0) = x^2 - 1 & u(x, \pi) = 1, 0 \leq x \leq \pi \\ u(0, y) = y & u_x(\pi, y) = 1 - y, 0 \leq y \leq \pi \end{cases}$$

معادله فوق ناهمگن با شرایط مرزی غیر صفر می باشد. پس ابتدا باید با اعمال تغییر متغیر $u(x, y) = v(x, y) + ax + b$ شرایط مرزی را صفر نماییم.

$$\begin{aligned} u(0, y) = y &\implies b = y \quad \text{and} \quad u_x(\pi, y) = 1 - y \implies a = 1 - y \\ \implies u(x, y) &= v(x, y) + (1 - y)x + y \end{aligned}$$

حال با جایگذاری این معادله در معادله اصلی داریم:

$$\begin{cases} v_{xx} + v_{yy} = x + \sin y & 0 < x < \pi, 0 < y < \pi \\ v(x, 0) = x^2 - x - 1 & v(x, \pi) = \pi(x - 1), 0 \leq x \leq \pi \\ v(0, y) = 0 & v_x(\pi, y) = 0, 0 \leq y \leq \pi \end{cases}$$

با توجه به شرایط مرزی و $\lambda_n = \frac{2n-1}{2}$ داریم:

$$v(x, y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} G_n(y) \sin \lambda_n x$$

$$v_{xx} + v_{yy} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} -\lambda_n^2 G_n(y) \sin \lambda_n x + G_n''(y) \sin \lambda_n x = x + \sin y$$

$$G_n''(y) - \lambda_n^2 G_n(y) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (x + \sin y) \sin \lambda_n x dx$$

$$G_n(y) = a_n e^{\lambda_n x} + b_n e^{-\lambda_n x} + Ax$$

با توجه به شرایط مرزی و مقدار دهی داریم $a_n = \frac{(-1)^n}{(n^2-1)}$ و $b_n = \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{(n^2-1)}$ و $A = \frac{2 \sin t}{\pi}$

(۲)

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - u_{xx} = 1 & 0 < x < 1, t > 0 \\ u(x, 0) = x(1-x) & u_t(x, 0) = 1, 0 \leq x \leq \pi \\ u(0, t) = t & u(1, t) = \sin t, t \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

معادله فوق ناهمگن با شرایط مرزی غیر صفر می باشد. پس ابتدا باید با اعمال تغییر متغیر $u(x, t) = v(x, t) + (\sin t - t)x + t$ مرزی را صفر نماییم بعد از جایگذاری معادله دیفرانسیل جزئی جدید با شرایط مرزی صفر به صورت زیر است :

$$\begin{cases} v_{tt} - v_{xx} = 1 + (\sin t)x & 0 < x < 1, t > 0 \\ v(x, 0) = x(1-x) & u_t(x, 0) = (\cos t - 1)x, 0 \leq x \leq \pi \\ v(0, t) = 0 & v(1, t) = 0, t \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

با توجه به شرایط مرزی داریم :

$$v(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} G_n(t) \sin nx$$

$$v_{tt} - v_{xx} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \ddot{G}_n(t) \sin nx + n^2 G_n(t) \sin nx = 1 + (\sin t)x$$

$$\Rightarrow \ddot{G}_n(t) + n^2 G_n(t) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (1 + (\sin t)x) \sin nx = \frac{2}{\pi} \left[\frac{(-1)^{(n+1)}(1 + \pi \sin t) + 1}{n} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow G_n(t) = a_n \cos nt + b_n \sin nt + \frac{2}{\pi n^2} \left[\frac{(-1)^{(n+1)}(1 + \pi \sin t) + 1}{n} \right]$$

با توجه به شرایط مرزی و مقدار دهی داریم $a_n = \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n-1}$ و $b_n = \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n(n-1)}$

(۳)

$$\begin{cases} u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0 & 0 < x < \pi, 0 < y < \pi \\ u_y(x, 0) = x & u_y(x, \pi) = 0, 0 \leq x \leq \pi \\ u_x(0, y) = 0 & u_x(\pi, y) = y, 0 \leq y \leq \pi \end{cases}$$

معادله فوق ناهمگن با شرایط مرزی غیر صفر می باشد. پس ابتدا باید با اعمال تغییر متغیر $u(x, y) = v(x, y) - (\frac{y}{\pi})x^2 + y$ شرایط مرزی را صفر نماییم بعد از جایگذاری معادله دیفرانسیل جزئی جدید با شرایط مرزی صفر به صورت زیر است :

$$\begin{cases} v_{xx} + v_{yy} = \frac{y}{\pi} & 0 < x < \pi, 0 < y < \pi \\ v_y(x, 0) = x + \frac{x^2}{\pi} - 1 & v_y(x, \pi) = \frac{x^2}{\pi} - 1, 0 \leq x \leq \pi \\ v_x(0, y) = 0 & v_x(\pi, y) = 0, 0 \leq y \leq \pi \end{cases}$$

با توجه به شرایط مرزی داریم :

$$v(x, y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} G_n(y) \cos nx \implies v_{xx} + v_{yy} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} G_n''(y) \cos nx - n^2 G_n(y) \cos nx = \frac{y}{\pi}$$

$$G_n''(y) - n^2 G_n(y) = \frac{y}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \cos nx dx = 0 \implies G_n(y) = a_n e^{ny} + b_n e^{-ny}$$

$$v(x, y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n e^{ny} + b_n e^{-ny}) \cos nx$$

$$b_n = \frac{y}{\pi} \left[\frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{(n^2-1)} \right] \text{ و } a_n = \frac{y}{\pi} \frac{(-1)^n}{n-1} \text{ داریم}$$

(۴)

$$\begin{cases} u_{xx} + u_{yy} = x - y & 0 < x < \pi, 0 < y < \pi \\ u_y(x, 0) = \cos x & u(x, \pi) = \sin x, 0 \leq x \leq \pi \\ u_x(0, y) = 0 & u_x(\pi, y) = 0, 0 \leq y \leq \pi \end{cases}$$

معادله فوق ناهمگن با شرایط مرزی صفر می باشد پس با فرض :

$$u(x, y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} G_n(y) \cos nx$$

و جایگذاری در معادله اصلی داریم :

$$u_{xx} + u_{yy} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} G_n''(y) \cos nx - n^2 G_n(y) \cos nx = x - y$$

$$\Rightarrow G_n''(y) - n^2 G_n(y) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi (x-y) \cos nx dx = \frac{2}{n^2 \pi} ((-1)^n - 1)$$

$$G_n(y) = (a_n e^{ny} + b_n e^{-ny}) + \frac{2}{n^2 \pi} ((-1)^n - 1)$$

$$u(x, y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} ((a_n e^{ny} + b_n e^{-ny}) + \frac{2}{n^2 \pi} ((-1)^n - 1)) \cos nx$$

با توجه به شرایط مرزی و مقدار دهی داریم $a_n = \frac{2}{n^2 \pi} ((-1)^{n+1}) + \frac{(-1)^n}{2 \pi n^2 - 1}$ و $b_n = \frac{2}{n^2 \pi} ((-1)^n - 1) + [\frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{(n^2 - 1)}]$

(5)

$$\begin{cases} u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0 & 0 < x < 1, 0 < y < 1 \\ u(x, 0) = \sin x & u(x, 1) = \cos x, 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ u(0, y) = 0 & u(1, y) = y + 2, 1 \leq y \leq 2 \end{cases}$$

معادله فوق همگن با شرایط مرزی غیر صفر می باشد. پس ابتدا باید با اعمال تغییر متغیر $u(x, y) = v(x, y) + (y + 2)x$ مرزی را صفر نماییم بعد از جایگذاری معادله دیفرانسیل جزئی جدید با شرایط مرزی صفر به صورت زیر است:

$$\begin{cases} v_{xx} + v_{yy} = 0 & 0 < x < 1, 0 < y < 1 \\ v(x, 0) = \sin x - 2x & u(x, 1) = \cos x - \frac{2}{\pi}x, 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ v(0, y) = 0 & v(1, y) = 0, 1 \leq y \leq 2 \end{cases}$$

با توجه به شرایط مرزی داریم :

$$v(x, y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} G_n(y) \sin n\pi x \implies v_{xx} + v_{yy} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} G_n''(y) \sin n\pi x - (n\pi)^2 G_n(y) \sin n\pi x = 0$$

$$\implies G_n''(y) - (n\pi)^2 G_n(y) = 0 \implies G_n(y) = a_n e^{n\pi y} + b_n e^{-n\pi y}$$

$$v(x, y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n e^{n\pi y} + b_n e^{-n\pi y}) \sin n\pi x$$

با توجه به شرایط مرزی و مقدار دهی داریم $a_n = \frac{1}{n\pi}((-1)^{n+1}) + \frac{2}{\pi n^2 - 1}$ و $b_n = \frac{2((-1)^n - 1)}{n\pi} + [\frac{(-1)^n}{n\pi}]$

(6)

$$\begin{cases} u_t - u_{xx} = 1 & 0 < x < \pi, t > 0 \\ u_t(x, 0) = 0 & u(0, t) = t, u_x(\pi, t) = 1 - 2t, 0 \leq x \leq \pi, t \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

معادله فوق ناهمگن با شرایط مرزی غیر صفر می باشد. پس ابتدا باید با اعمال تغییر متغیر $u(x, t) = v(x, t) + (1 - 2t)x + t$ مرزی را صفر نماییم بعد از جایگذاری معادله دیفرانسیل جزئی جدید با شرایط مرزی صفر به صورت زیر است :

$$\begin{cases} v_t - v_{xx} = 2x & 0 < x < \pi, t > 0 \\ u_t(x, 0) = 2x - 1 & u(0, t) = 0, u_x(\pi, t) = 0 & 0 \leq x \leq \pi, t \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

با توجه به شرایط مرزی و $\lambda_n = \frac{2n-1}{2}$ داریم :

$$v(x, y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} G_n(t) \sin \lambda_n x \implies v_t - v_{xx} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \dot{G}_n(t) \sin \lambda_n x + \lambda_n^2 G_n(t) \sin \lambda_n x = 2x$$

$$\dot{G}_n(t) + \lambda_n^2 G_n(t) = \frac{4}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \sin \lambda_n x dx = 4 \left[-\frac{1}{\lambda_n} \sin \frac{2n-1}{2} \pi \right] = 4 \left[-\frac{1}{\lambda_n} (-1)^{(n+1)} \right]$$

$$\implies G_n(t) = a_n \cos \lambda_n x + b_n \sin \lambda_n x + \frac{4}{\lambda_n^2} \left[-\frac{1}{\lambda_n} (-1)^{(n+1)} \right]$$

با توجه به شرایط مرزی و مقدار دهی داریم $a_n = \frac{4}{n^2 \pi} ((-1)^{n+1}) + \frac{2}{2\pi}$ و

$$b_n = \frac{((-1)^n)}{n^2 \pi} + \left[\frac{(-1)^n}{n^2 \pi} \right]$$

(۷)

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} + u_{xx} = 0 & 0 < x < 1, t > 0 \\ u(x, 0) = x & u_t(x, 0) = 0, 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ u_{xx}(0, t) = 0 & u_x(1, t) = 1, t \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

معادله فوق همگن با شرایط مرزی غیر صفر می باشد. پس ابتدا باید با اعمال تغییر متغیر $u(x, t) = v(x, y) + x$ شرایط مرزی را صفر نماییم بعد از جایگذاری معادله دیفرانسیل جزئی جدید با شرایط مرزی صفر به صورت زیر است :

$$\begin{cases} v_{tt} + v_{xx} = 0 & 0 < x < 1, t > 0 \\ v(x, 0) = 0 & v_t(x, 0) = 0, 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ v_{xx}(0, t) = 0 & v_x(1, t) = 0, t \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

با توجه به شرایط مرزی داریم :

$$v(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} G_n(t) \cos n\pi x \implies v_{tt} + v_{xx} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \ddot{G}_n(t) \cos n\pi x - (n\pi)^2 G_n(t) \cos n\pi x = 0$$

$$\implies \ddot{G}_n(t) - (n\pi)^2 G_n(t) = 0 \implies G_n(t) = a_n e^{n\pi t} + b_n e^{-n\pi t}$$

$$\Rightarrow v(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n e^{n\pi t} + b_n e^{-n\pi t}) \cos n\pi x$$

بعد از اعمال شرایط مرزی داریم $a_n = 0$ و $b_n = \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2 \pi}$

(۸)

$$\begin{cases} u_t + u_{xx} = x + t & 0 < x < \pi, t > 0 \\ u(x, 0) = 0 & 0 \leq x \leq \pi \\ u_x(0, t) = 0 & u_x(\pi, t) = 0, t \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

معادله فوق ناهمگن با شرایط مرزی صفر می باشد پس با فرض :

$$u(x, y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} G_n(t) \cos nx$$

و جایگذاری در معادله اصلی داریم :

$$\Rightarrow u_t + u_{xx} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \dot{G}_n(t) \cos nx - n^2 G_n''(t) \cos nx = x + t$$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{G}_n(t) - n^2 G_n''(t) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (x + t) \cos nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \left[\frac{(-1)^n - 1}{n^2} \right]$$

$$\implies v(x, t) = a_n e^{nt}$$

(۹)

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} + 4u_{xx} = x - 2t & 0 < x < \pi, t > 0 \\ u(x, 0) = 0 & u_t(x, 0) = 0, 0 \leq x \leq \pi \\ u(0, t) = t & u(\pi, t) = 2t, t \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

معادله فوق ناهمگن با شرایط مرزی غیر صفر می باشد. پس ابتدا باید با اعمال تغییر متغیر $u(x, t) = v(x, t) + (\frac{t}{\pi})x + t$ مرزی را صفر نماییم بعد از جایگذاری معادله دیفرانسیل جزئی جدید با شرایط مرزی صفر به صورت زیر است :

$$\begin{cases} v_{tt} + 4v_{xx} = x - 2t & 0 < x < \pi, t > 0 \\ v(x, 0) = 0 & v_t(x, 0) = -\frac{x}{\pi}, 0 \leq x \leq \pi \\ v(0, t) = 0 & v(\pi, t) = 0, t \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

با توجه به شرایط مرزی داریم :

$$v(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} G_n(t) \sin nx \implies v_{tt} + 4v_{xx} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \ddot{G}_n(t) \sin nx - 4n^2 G_n(t) \sin nx = x - 2t$$

$$\ddot{G}_n(t) - \nu n^\nu G_n(t) = \frac{\nu}{\pi} \int_0^\pi (x - \nu t) \sin nxdx = \frac{\nu}{n\pi} [(-1)^n(\pi + \nu t) - \nu t]$$

$$G_n(t) = a_n e^{\nu nt} + b_n e^{-\nu nt} + \frac{\nu}{\nu n^\nu \pi} [(-1)^n(\pi + \nu t) - \nu t]$$

$$v(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n e^{\nu nt} + b_n e^{-\nu nt} + \frac{\nu}{\nu n^\nu \pi} [(-1)^n(\pi + \nu t) - \nu t]) \sin n\pi x$$

بعد از اعمال شرایط مرزی داریم $b_n = \frac{(-1)^n}{n^\nu \pi} + \frac{\nu}{\pi}$ و $a_n = \frac{\nu(-1)^{n+1}}{\nu n^\nu \pi} - \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{\pi}$

(۳۲) مسایل زیر را به کمک تبدیلات فوریه حل کنید.

(۱)

$$\begin{cases} u_t - u_{xx} = \begin{cases} 1+x & 0 < x < \pi \\ 0 & x > \pi \end{cases} \\ u(x, 0) = \begin{cases} e^x & 0 < x < \pi \\ 0 & x > \pi \end{cases}, \quad u_x(0, t) = 0, \quad t \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

هرگاه $v(w, t)$ تبدیل کسینوسی نیمه نامتناهی برای $u(x, t)$ باشد داریم :

$$v(w, t) = \sqrt{\frac{\nu}{\pi}} \int_0^\pi u(x, t) \cos wx dx$$

با توجه به تبدیل بالا داریم :

$$v_t(w, t) + w^2 v(w, t) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^\pi (1+x) \cos wx dx = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \left[\frac{1}{2} \cos(wx) \pi^2 + \cos(wx) \pi \right]$$

$$v(w, 0) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^\pi (e^x) \cos wx dx = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} [-\cos(wx) + e^\pi \cos(wx)]$$

$$v(w, t) = a(w) e^{-w^2 t} + \frac{2}{\pi w^2} (1 - \cos w\pi)$$

$$a(w) = \frac{2}{\pi w^2} (\cos w\pi - 1) + 2 \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{1}{w} (-\cos x + \frac{1}{w} \sin w)$$

(۲)

$$\begin{cases} u_t - u_{xx} = \begin{cases} x - t & |x| < \pi \\ 0 & |x| > \pi \end{cases} \\ u(x, 0) = \begin{cases} x & |x| < 1 \\ 0 & x > \pi \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

هرگاه $v(w, t)$ تبدیل کسینوسی نامتناهی برای $u(x, t)$ باشد داریم :

$$v(w, t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} u(x, t) e^{-iw x} dx$$

با توجه به تبدیل بالا داریم :

$$v_t(w, t) + w^2 v(w, t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (x - t) e^{-iw x} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}\pi} \left[\frac{e^{-iw\pi}(\pi - iw)}{iw} \right]$$

$$v_t(w, t) + w^2 v(w, t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}\pi} \left[\frac{e^{-iw\pi}(\pi - iw)}{iw} \right]$$

$$v(w, t) = a(w) e^{wit} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}\pi} \left[\frac{e^{-iw\pi}(\pi - iw)}{iw} \right] w$$

$$a(w) = \frac{2}{\pi w^2} (e^{-iw\pi} - 1) + \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{1}{w} (e^{-iw\pi})$$

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$$u_t - u_{xx} = \begin{cases} x + t^2 & 0 < x < \pi \\ 0 & x > \pi \end{cases} \quad u(x, 0) = \begin{cases} x & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0 & x > 1 \end{cases}, u_x(0, t) = t$$

$$v(x, t) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} u(x, t) \cos wx dx$$

$$v' + w^2 v(x, t) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^{\pi} (x + t^2) \cos wx dx = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \left(\frac{1}{w^2} (-1)^{n+1} \right)$$

$$v(x, t) = a_n e^{-w^\gamma t} + \sqrt{\frac{\gamma}{\pi}} \left(\frac{1}{w^\gamma} (-1)^{n+1} \right)$$

$$v(x, 0) = \sqrt{\frac{\gamma}{\pi}} \int_0^1 x \cos wx dx = \sqrt{\frac{\gamma}{\pi}} \left(\frac{\sin w}{w} + \frac{\cos w}{w^\gamma} - \frac{1}{w^\gamma} \right)$$

$$a_n + \sqrt{\frac{\gamma}{\pi}} \frac{1}{w^\gamma (-1)^{n+1}} = \left(\frac{\sin w}{w} + \frac{\cos w}{w^\gamma} - \frac{1}{w^\gamma} \right)$$

$$a_n = \left(\frac{\sin w}{w} + \frac{\cos w}{w^\gamma} - \frac{1}{w^\gamma} \right) - \sqrt{\frac{\gamma}{\pi}} \left(\frac{1}{w^\gamma (-1)^{n+1}} \right)$$

$$v(x, t) = \left(\left(\frac{\sin w}{w} + \frac{\cos w}{w^\gamma} - \frac{1}{w^\gamma} \right) - \sqrt{\frac{\gamma}{\pi}} \left(\frac{1}{w^\gamma (-1)^{n+1}} \right) \right) e^{-w^\gamma t} + \sqrt{\frac{\gamma}{\pi}} \left(\frac{1}{w^\gamma} (-1)^{n+1} \right)$$

$$u(x, t) = f^-(v(x, t))$$

تمرین ۳۴ صفحه ۹۴

تمرین ۱

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - \mathfrak{q}(u_{xx} - u_{yy}) = x + y + t & 0 < x < \pi, \quad 0 < y < \pi \quad t > 0 \\ u_t(x, y, 0) = 0, \quad u_{tt}(x, y, 0) = x + y + 1 & 0 < x < \pi \quad 0 < y < \pi \\ u(x, 0, t) = u(x, \pi, t) = 0 & u(0, y, t) = u(\pi, y, t) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$u(x, y, t) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} G_{mn}(t) \sin mx \sin ny$$

$$\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (G_{mn}''(t) + \mathfrak{q}(m^\gamma + n^\gamma) G_{mn}(t)) \sin mx \sin ny = x + y + t$$

$$G_{mn}''(t) + \mathfrak{q}(m^\gamma + n^\gamma) G_{mn}(t) = \frac{\mathfrak{q}}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \int_0^\pi (x+y+t) \sin mx \sin ny dy dx = \frac{\mathfrak{q}}{\pi n} \left(t + \pi + \frac{\pi (-1)^{n+1}}{n} \right)$$

$$G = a_n \sin kt + b_n \cos kt + \frac{\mathfrak{F}}{n} \left(\frac{t}{\mathfrak{q}\pi(m^\mathfrak{r} + n^\mathfrak{r})} + \frac{(n + (-1)^n)}{n} \right), \quad k^\mathfrak{r} = \mathfrak{q}(m^\mathfrak{r} + n^\mathfrak{r})$$

$$u(x, y, t) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(a_n \sin kt + b_n \cos kt + \frac{\mathfrak{F}}{n} \left(\frac{t}{\mathfrak{q}\pi(m^\mathfrak{r} + n^\mathfrak{r})} + \frac{(n + (-1)^n)}{n} \right) \right) \sin mx \sin ny$$

$$u_t(x, y, \circ) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(a_n k + \frac{\mathfrak{F}(n + (-1)^n)}{n} \right) \sin mx \sin ny = \circ \rightarrow a_n = -\frac{\mathfrak{F}(n + (-1)^n)}{n}$$

$$u_{tt}(x, y, \circ) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-b_n k^\mathfrak{r}) \sin mx \sin ny = x + y + \mathfrak{q} \quad -b_n k^\mathfrak{r} = \frac{\mathfrak{F}}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \int_0^\pi (x + y + \mathfrak{q}) \sin mx \sin ny$$

$$b_n = \frac{\mathfrak{F}(-1)^n}{\pi k^\mathfrak{r}} \left(\frac{(-\mathfrak{r}\pi + \mathfrak{q})(-1)^n}{mn} - \frac{\mathfrak{q}}{m} \left(\mathfrak{q} - \frac{\pi}{n} \right) \right)$$

$$u(x, y, t) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\left(-\frac{\mathfrak{F}(n + (-1)^n)}{n} \right) \sin kt + \left(\frac{\mathfrak{F}(-1)^n}{\pi k^\mathfrak{r}} \left(\frac{(-\mathfrak{r}\pi + \mathfrak{q})(-1)^n}{mn} - \frac{\mathfrak{q}}{m} \left(\mathfrak{q} - \frac{\pi}{n} \right) \right) \right) \cos kt + \frac{\mathfrak{F}}{n} \left(\frac{t}{\mathfrak{q}\pi(m^\mathfrak{r} + n^\mathfrak{r})} + \frac{(n + (-1)^n)}{n} \right) \right) \sin mx \sin ny$$

تمرین ۲

$$\begin{cases} u_t - \mathfrak{F}(u_{xx} + u_{yy}) = x - y - t & \circ < x < \pi, \quad \circ < y < \pi \quad t > \circ \\ u(x, y, \circ) = \circ, \\ u(x, \circ, t) = u(x, \pi, t) = \circ \quad u(\circ, y, t) = u(\pi, y, t) = \circ \end{cases}$$

$$u(x, y, t) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} G_{mn}(t) \sin mx \sin ny$$

$$\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (G' + \mathfrak{F}(m^\mathfrak{r} + n^\mathfrak{r})G) \sin mx \sin ny = x - y - t$$

$$G' + \mathfrak{F}(m^\mathfrak{r} + n^\mathfrak{r})G = \frac{\mathfrak{F}}{\pi} \int_0^\pi (x - y - t) \sin mx \sin ny dy dx = \frac{\mathfrak{F}(-1)^n}{n\pi} \left(\frac{(\pi - t)(-1)^n}{m} + \frac{t}{m} + \frac{\pi(-1)^{n+1}}{m} \right)$$

$$G = a_n e^{-kt} + \frac{(-1)^n}{nm\pi} ((-1)^{m+1} + 1) \left(t + \frac{1}{k}\right)$$

$$u(x, y, t) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(a_n e^{-kt} + \frac{(-1)^n}{nm\pi} ((-1)^{m+1} + 1) \left(t + \frac{1}{k}\right) \right) \sin m\pi x \sin n\pi y$$

$$u(x, y, 0) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(a_n + \frac{(-1)^n}{nm\pi} ((-1)^{m+1} + 1) \right) \sin m\pi x \sin n\pi y = x - y$$

$$a_n + \frac{(-1)^n}{nm\pi} ((-1)^{m+1} + 1) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (x-y) \sin m\pi x \sin n\pi y \, dy \, dx \rightarrow a_n = \frac{1}{mn\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (x-y) \sin m\pi x \sin n\pi y \, dy \, dx$$

$$u(x, y, t) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{mn\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (x-y) \sin m\pi x \sin n\pi y \, dy \, dx \right) e^{-kt} + \frac{(-1)^n}{nm\pi} ((-1)^{m+1} + 1) \left(t + \frac{1}{k}\right) \sin m\pi x \sin n\pi y$$

تمرین ۳

$$\begin{cases} u_t - u_{xx} - u_{yy} = x - t^{\gamma} & 0 < x < 1, \quad 0 < y < 2 \quad t > 0 \\ u(0, y, t) = 0, \quad u(1, y, t) = 0 & u(x, y, 0) = y \\ u(x, 0, t) = 0 & u(x, 2, t) = 0 \end{cases}$$

حل:

$$u(x, y, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} G_{mn}(t) \sin \frac{m\pi}{a} x \sin \frac{n\pi}{b} y \rightarrow u_t(x, y, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \dot{G} \sin m\pi x \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} y$$

$$u_{xx}(x, y, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} -m^{\gamma} \pi^{\gamma} G_{mn}(t) \sin m\pi x \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} y$$

$$u_{yy}(x, y, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} -\frac{n^{\gamma} \pi^{\gamma}}{4} G_{mn}(t) \sin m\pi x \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} y$$

$$u_t - u_{xx} - u_{yy} = x - t^{\gamma} \rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left(\dot{G} + (m^{\gamma} \pi^{\gamma} + \frac{n^{\gamma} \pi^{\gamma}}{4}) G_{mn}(t) \right) \sin m\pi x \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} y$$

$$(\dot{G} + (m^\gamma \pi^\gamma + \frac{n^\gamma \pi^\gamma}{\gamma})G_{mn}(t)) = \frac{\gamma}{nm\pi^\gamma} [(\gamma - t^\gamma)((-1)^{n+m} - 1) + (-1)^m (t^\gamma - 1) + t^\gamma ((-1)^n - 1)]$$

جواب عمومی معادله دیفرانسیل:

$$G_{mn}(t) = a_{mn} e^{-\pi^\gamma (m^\gamma + \frac{n^\gamma}{\gamma})t}$$

$$a_{mn} = \frac{\gamma}{mn\pi^\gamma} [(-1)^{m+n} - \gamma(-1)^n + (-1)^m + 1]$$

$$G_{mn}(t) = \frac{\gamma}{mn\pi^\gamma} [(-1)^{m+n} - \gamma(-1)^n + (-1)^m + 1] e^{-\pi^\gamma (m^\gamma + \frac{n^\gamma}{\gamma})t}$$

$$u(x, y, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} a_{mn} e^{-\pi^\gamma (m^\gamma + \frac{n^\gamma}{\gamma})t} + \frac{\gamma}{nm\pi^\gamma} [(\gamma - t^\gamma)((-1)^{m+n} - (-1)^m) + t^\gamma (-1)^n - 1] \sin \frac{m\pi}{x} \sin \frac{n\pi}{y}$$

$$u(x, y, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{\gamma}{nm\pi^\gamma} [a_{mn} e^{-\pi^\gamma (m^\gamma + \frac{n^\gamma}{\gamma})t} + ((\gamma - t^\gamma)((-1)^{m+n} - (-1)^m) + t^\gamma (-1)^n - 1)] \sin \frac{m\pi}{x} \sin \frac{n\pi}{y}$$

تمرین ۴

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = u_{xx} + u_{yy} + \cos x + \sin y & 0 < x < \pi, \quad 0 < y < \pi \quad t > 0 \\ u(x, y, 0) = xy, & u_t(x, y, 0) = 0 \\ u(x, 0, t) = u(x, \pi, t) = 0 & u(0, y, t) = u(\pi, y, t) = 0 \end{cases}$$

حل:

$$u(x, y, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} G_{mn}(t) \sin \frac{m\pi}{a} x \sin \frac{n\pi}{b} y \rightarrow u_t(x, y, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \dot{G} \sin mx \sin ny$$

$$u_{xx}(x, y, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} -m^\gamma \pi^\gamma G_{mn}(t) \sin mx \sin ny$$

$$u_{yy}(x, y, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} -n^\gamma G_{mn}(t) \sin mx \sin ny$$

$$u_{tt} - u_{xx} - u_{yy} = \cos x + \sin y \rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} [\ddot{G} + (m^2 + n^2)G_{mn}(t)] \sin m\pi x \sin ny = \cos x + \sin y$$

$$[\ddot{G} + (m^2 + n^2)G_{mn}(t)] = \frac{2(1 - \cos n\pi)}{n\pi^2} \left[\frac{1}{1+m} (1 - \cos(1+m)\pi) + \frac{1}{1-m} (\cos(1-m)\pi - 1) \right]$$

جواب عمومی معادله دیفرانسیل:

$$G_{mn}(t) = a_{mn} \cos \sqrt{m^2 + n^2}(t) + b_{mn} \sin \sqrt{m^2 + n^2}(t) +$$

$$\frac{2(1 - \cos n\pi)}{n\pi^2} \left[\frac{1}{1+m} (1 - \cos(1+m)\pi) + \frac{1}{1-m} (\cos(1-m)\pi - 1) \right]$$

$$+ \left(\frac{1}{1-m} \right) [\cos(1-m)\pi - 1], u_t(x, y, 0) = 0 \rightarrow b_m n = 0$$

$$a_{mn} = \frac{2}{n} \left[\frac{2}{m} (-1)^{m+n} - \frac{(1 - \cos n\pi)}{\pi^2} \left(\frac{1}{1+m} [1 - \cos(1+m)\pi] \right) \right]$$

$$u(x, y, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{2}{n} \left[\frac{2}{m} (-1)^{m+n} - \frac{(1 - \cos n\pi)}{\pi^2} \left(\frac{1}{1+m} [1 - \cos(1+m)\pi] + \left(\frac{1}{1-m} \right) [\cos(1-m)\pi - 1] \right) \right] \right. \right.$$

$$\left. \cos \sqrt{m^2 + n^2}(t) + \frac{2(1 - \cos n\pi)}{n\pi^2} \left[\frac{1}{1+m} (1 - \cos(1+m)\pi) + \frac{1}{1-m} (\cos(1-m)\pi - 1) \right] \right] \sin mx \sin ny$$

$$\int_{x_1}^{x_2} G(x) \eta(x) dx = 0$$

(تمرین ۱)

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

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

$$\eta(x_1) = \eta(x_2) = 0$$

$$G(x) = a \rightarrow \int_a^x G(x)\eta(x)dx = \int_a^x a\eta(x)dx$$

در نظری می گیریم: $a\eta(x) = \gamma(x)$ که $\gamma(x)$ نیز یک تابع فرد است.

$$\int_a^x a\eta(x)dx = \int_a^x \gamma(x)dx \quad \gamma(x) = \sum ab_n \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{L}x\right) = \sum B_n \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{L}x\right)$$

$$B_n = a\left(\frac{1}{L}\right) \int_0^L \eta(x) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{L}x\right)dx = \frac{1}{L} \int_0^L a\eta(x) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{L}x\right)dx =$$

$$\frac{1}{L} \int_0^L \gamma(x) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{L}x\right)dx$$

که نشان می دهد $\gamma(x)$ تابعی فرد است و می دانیم در حالت کلی $\int_a^x \gamma(x)dx$ برابر صفر نیست مگر آنکه $a = G(x) = 0$ باشد.

2 - we are required to find the external $y(x)$ which minimizes the functional

$$I(y) = \int_0^1 (1 + y'^2)dx \quad (5)$$

and satisfies

$$y(0) = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad y(1) = 1 \quad (6)$$

a) show that the external function is $y=x$

b) with $y=x$ and the special choice $\eta(x)=x(1-x)$, find $\tilde{I}(y)$ and verify directly

that $\frac{d\tilde{I}}{d\epsilon}$ when $\epsilon = 0$.

c) by letting $\tilde{y}(x) = x + u(x)$, show that

$$I(\tilde{y}) = 2 + \int_0^1 (u'(x))^2 dx \quad (\Psi)$$

and deduce that $y(x) = x$ is indeed the required minimizing function .

(حل)

(a) با توجه به روش لاگرانژ داریم:

$$F = 1 + y'^2$$

$$\frac{dF}{dy} = 0$$

$$\frac{dF}{dy'} = 2y'$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{dF}{dy'} \right) = 0$$

$$\frac{dF}{dy} - \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{dF}{dy'} \right) = 0$$

$$\implies y'' = 0 \implies y' = A \implies y = Ax + B$$

حال شرایط مرزی را در y اعمال می کنیم: $B=0, A=1$ پس:

$$y = x$$

(b)

$$y(x) = x + \epsilon \eta(x) = x + \epsilon x(1 - x)$$

$$y'(x) = 1 + \epsilon(1 - 2x)$$

$$y'^2(x) = 1 + \epsilon^2(1 - 4x + 4x^2) + 2\epsilon(1 - 2x)$$

$$\tilde{I}(\epsilon) = \int_0^1 [2 + \epsilon^2(1 - 4x + 4x^2) + 2\epsilon(1 - 2x)] dx$$

$$\frac{d\tilde{I}(\epsilon)}{d\epsilon} = \int_0^1 [2\epsilon(1 - 4x + 4x^2) + 2(1 - 2x)] dx$$

$$2\epsilon(x - 2x - 2x^2 + \frac{4}{3}x^3) + 2(x - x^2)]_0^1$$

$$2\epsilon(-\frac{1}{3}) = 0 \implies \epsilon = 0$$

(c)

$$\tilde{y}(x) = x + u(x) \implies \tilde{y}'(x) = 1 + u'(x)$$

حال مقدار رادر $I(\tilde{y})$ قرار می دهیم :

$$I(\tilde{y}) = \int_0^1 [1 + (1 + u'(x))^2] dx = \int_0^1 [2 + 2u'(x) + (u'(x))^2] dx$$

$$y(0) = 0 \implies u(0) = 0, y(1) = 1 + u(1) = 1 \implies u(1) = 0$$

$$\implies [2x]_0^1 + [2u(x)]_0^1 + \int_0^1 (u'(x))^2 dx$$

$$\implies I(\tilde{y}) = 2 + \int_0^1 (u'(x))^2 dx$$

3) Test for an extremals of the functional.

$$\int_{x_1}^{x_2} (xy + y^2 + 2y^2 y') dx$$

حل) به وسیله معادله لاگرانژ داریم:

$$F = (xy + y^2 + 2y^2 y')$$

$$\frac{dF}{dy} = x + 2y + 4yy'$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{dF}{dy'} \right) = -4yy'$$

$$\frac{dF}{dy} - \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{dF}{dy'} \right) = 0 \implies x + 2y - 4yy' + 4yy' = 0 \implies x + 2y = 0 \implies y = -\frac{x}{2}$$

section 4.4

part a) simply supported at $x=0$ and $x=L$

(8)

$$c_1 \frac{\partial^4 W}{\partial x^4} + \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial t^2} = 0$$

$$W(x, t) = F(x) * g(t)$$

$$f(x) = C_1 \sin(\beta x) + c_2 \cos(\beta x) + c_3 \sinh(\beta x) + c_4 \cosh(\beta x)$$

Λ 0

داریم :

$$W(0, t) = 0, W_{xx}(0, t) = 0, W(l, t) = 0, W_{xx}(l, t) = 0$$

$$c_2 + c_4 = 0$$

$$-c_2 + c_4 = 0 \Rightarrow c_2 = c_4 = 0$$

$$\sin(\beta L) \sin h(\beta x) + \sin h(\beta L) \sin(\beta x) \Rightarrow \sin(\beta L) = 0 \Rightarrow \beta = \frac{n\pi}{L}$$

$$w(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (A \cos(w_n t) + B \sin(w_n t)) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{L}x\right)$$

b) fixed at $x = 0$ and free at $x=L$

شرایط مرزی

$$W(0, t) = 0, W_x(0, t) = 0, W_{xx}(l, t) = 0, W_{xxx}(0, t) = 0$$

$$c_2 = c_4, c_1 = -c_3$$

$$c_4(\cos h(\beta L) + \cos(\beta L)) + c_3(\sin h(\beta L) + \sin(\beta L)) = 0$$

$$c_4((\sin h(\beta L) - \sin(\beta L)) + c_3(\cos h(\beta L) + \cos(\beta L))) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos h(\beta L) \cos(\beta L) = -1$$

$$\beta_i L = 1.875, 4.694, 7.855, 10.996, 14.137$$

$$\eta_i = -c_4 = \frac{(\sin h(\beta L) + \sin(\beta L))}{(\cos h(\beta L) + \cos(\beta L))}$$

حل عمومی برای ریشه ها :

$$W(x) = \sin h(\beta x) - \sin(\beta x) - \eta_i(\cos h(\beta x) + \cos(\beta x))$$

c) free at $x=0$ and $x=l$

$$y(x) = C_1 \sin(\beta x) + c_2 \cos(\beta x) + c_3 \sin h(\beta x) + c_4 \cos h(\beta x)$$

شرایط مرزی

$$y_{xx}(0, t) = 0, y_{xxx}(0, t) = 0, y_{xx}(l, t) = 0, y_{xxx}(l, t) = 0$$

$$c_1 = c_3, c_2 = c_4$$

$$c_1((\sin h(\beta L) - \sin(\beta L)) + c_3(\cos h(\beta L) - \cos(\beta L))) = 0$$

$$c_1(\cos h(\beta L) - \cos(\beta L)) + c_3(\sin h(\beta L) + \sin(\beta L)) = 0$$

$$(\sin h(\beta L) - \sin(\beta L))(\sin h(\beta L) + \sin(\beta L))$$

$$-(\cos h(\beta L) - \cos(\beta L))(\cos h(\beta L) - \cos(\beta L)) = 0$$

$$\cos(\beta L) \cos h(\beta L) = 1$$

$$\beta_i L = 4.73, 7.853, 10.995, 14.137, 17.278$$

d) free - fixed at $x=0$ and $x=L$

$$c^f \frac{\partial^f W}{\partial x^f} + \frac{\partial^r W}{\partial t^r} = 0$$

$$W(x, t) = F(x) * g(t)$$

$$W_x(0) = 0, W_{xxx}(0) = W_x(L) = W_{xxx}(L) = 0$$

$$f(x) = C_1 \sin(\beta x) + c_2 \cos(\beta x) + c_3 \sinh(\beta x) + c_4 \cosh(\beta x)$$

$$c_1 + c_2 = 0, -c_1 + c_2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow c_1 = c_2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin(\beta L) = 0 \Rightarrow \beta = \frac{n\pi}{L}$$

$$w(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (A \cos(w_n t) + B \sin(w_n t)) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{L} x\right)$$

$$\beta_i L = 3.14, 6.28, \dots, (n-1)\pi$$

e) simply supported at $x=0$ and fixed at $x=L$

$$c_{\text{r}} \frac{\partial^{\text{r}} W}{\partial x^{\text{r}}} + \frac{\partial^{\text{r}} W}{\partial t^{\text{r}}} = 0$$

$$W(x, t) = F(x) * g(t)$$

$$W(0) = 0, W_{xx}(0) = W(L) = W_x(L) = 0$$

$$f(x) = C_1 \sin(\beta x) + c_{\text{r}} \cos(\beta x) + c_{\text{r}} \sin h(\beta x) + c_{\text{r}} \cos h(\beta x)$$

$$\Rightarrow c_{\text{r}} = c_{\text{r}} = 0$$

$$c_1 \sin(\beta L) + c_{\text{r}} \sin h(\beta L) = 0$$

$$c_1 \cos(\beta L) + c_{\text{r}} \cos h(\beta L) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin(\beta L) \cos h(\beta L) - \sin h(\beta L) \cos(\beta L) = 0$$

$$\tan(\beta L) = \tan h(\beta L)$$

$$\alpha = (\beta L)$$

$$\alpha_i = ۳.۹۲۶۶, ۷.۰۶۸$$

f) simply supported at $x=0$ and free at $x=L$

$$c_f \frac{\partial^f W}{\partial x^f} + \frac{\partial^f W}{\partial t^f} = 0$$

$$W(x, t) = F(x) * g(t)$$

$$W(0) = 0, W_{xx}(0) = W_{xx}(L) = W_{xxx}(L) = 0$$

$$f(x) = C_1 \sin(\beta x) + c_2 \cos(\beta x) + c_3 \sin h(\beta x) + c_4 \cos h(\beta x)$$

با اعمال شرایط داریم :

$$c_2 = c_4 = 0$$

$$-c_1 \sin(\beta L) + c_3 \sin h(\beta L) = 0$$

$$-c_1 \cos(\beta L) + c_3 \cos h(\beta L) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -\sin(\beta L) \cos h(\beta L) + \sin h(\beta L) \cos(\beta L) = 0$$

$$\tan(\beta L) = \tan h(\beta L)$$

$$\alpha = (\beta L)$$

$$\alpha_i = 3.9266, 7.068$$

g) simply supported at $x=0$ and elastically supported at free end $x=L$ by a linear spring of stiffness γ

$$EI y_{xxx}(l, t) + \gamma y(l, t) = 0, y_{xx}(l, t) = y_{xx}(0, t) = y_{xxx}(0, t) = 0$$

$$y(x, t) = F(x) * g(t)$$

$$f(x) = C_1 \sin(\beta x) + c_2 \cos(\beta x) + c_3 \sin h(\beta x) + c_4 \cos h(\beta x)$$

اعمال شرایط مرزی :

$$c_2 = c_4, c_1 = c_3$$

$$-c_1 \sin(\beta l) - c_2 \cos(\beta l) + c_3 \sin h(\beta l) + c_4 \cos h(\beta l) = 0$$

$$\beta^3 (-c_1 \cos(\beta l) + c_2 \sin(\beta l) + c_3 \cos h(\beta L) + c_4 \sin h(\beta L) +$$

$$\frac{\gamma}{EI} (C_1 \sin(\beta x) + c_2 \cos(\beta x) + c_3 \sin h(\beta x) + c_4 \cos h(\beta x))$$

$$a = \frac{\gamma}{EI\beta^3}$$

$$c_1(-\cos(\beta l) + a \sin(\beta l) + \cos h(\beta l) + a \sin h(\beta l)) +$$

$$c_2(\sin(\beta l) + a \cos(\beta l) + \sin h(\beta l) + a \cos h(\beta l))$$

با محاسبه دترمینان ضرایب c_1, c_2 ضرایب بدست می آید

h) simply supported at $x=0$ and elastically supported at free end $x=L$ by a helical spring of stiffness η

شرایط مرزی :

$$y(0, t) = 0, y_{xx}(0, t) = 0, EI \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - \eta \frac{dy}{dx} = 0, \frac{d}{dx} (EI \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2}) = 0$$

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

$$f(x) = C_1 \sin(\beta x) + c_2 \cos(\beta x) + c_3 \sin h(\beta x) + c_4 \cos h(\beta x)$$

اعمال شرایط مرزی :

$$c_2 = c_4 = 0$$

$$EI(\beta^2(-c_1 \sin(\beta L) + c_3 \sin h(\beta L))) - \eta\beta(c_1 \cos(\beta L) + c_3 \cos h(\beta L)) = 0$$

$$EI\beta^2(-c_1 \sin(\beta L) + c_3 \sin h(\beta L)) = c_5$$

$$a = \frac{\eta}{EI\beta}$$

$$c_1(\sin(\beta L) - a \cos(\beta l)) + c_2(-a \cos h(\beta l) + \sin h(\beta l)) = 0$$

$$c_2(\sin(\beta L) \frac{(\sin(\beta L) - a \cos h(\beta l))}{-\sin(\beta L) - a \cos(\beta L)}) = \frac{c_5}{EI\beta^4}$$

ضرایب بدست می آید

$$i) \text{ fixed at } x = 0 \text{ and elastic springs supported at } x = L (\text{stiffness } \gamma)$$

شرایط مرزی :

$$y(0) = y_x(0) = y_{xx}(L) = 0, EIy'''(l, t) + \gamma y(l, t) = 0$$

$$c_2 = -c_4, c_1 = -c_3$$

$$c_3[\sin(\beta L) + \sin h(\beta L)] + c_4[\cos(\beta L) + \cos h(\beta L)] = 0$$

$$c_3[EI(\cos(\beta L) + \cos h(\beta L)) - k(\sin(\beta L) - \sin h(\beta L))]$$

$$+ c_4[EI(-\sin(\beta L) + \sin h(\beta L)) + k((\cos(\beta L) + \cos h(\beta L)))] = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan(\beta L) * \cos h(\beta L) + \sin(\beta l) = \frac{EI}{\cos(\beta l)}$$

j)

:

$$f(x) = C_1 \sin(\beta x) + c_2 \cos(\beta x) + c_3 \sin h(\beta x) + c_4 \cos h(\beta x)$$

$$y(0, t) = 0, y_x(0, t) = 0, EI \frac{d^3 y}{dx^3} - \eta \frac{dy}{dx} = 0, \frac{d}{dx} (EI \frac{d^3 y}{dx^3}) = 0$$

شرایط مرزی را اعمال میکنیم :

$$c_2 = c_4, c_1 = -c_3$$

$$c_3(\sin(\beta L) + \sin h(\beta L)) + c_4(\cos(\beta L) + \cos h(\beta L)) = \frac{c_0}{EI\beta^3}$$

$$c_3(\sin(\beta L) + \sin h(\beta L) + a(\cos(\beta L) - \cos h(\beta L))) +$$

$$c_4(\cos(\beta L) + \cos h(\beta L) - a(\sin(\beta L) + \sin h(\beta L))) = 0$$

9) mass attached to its end the beam is fixed at $x = 0$ and free at $x = L$

$$\text{Hint : } y''' + K\beta^4 Ly(l) = 0, y''(L) = 0, K = \frac{M}{\rho AL}$$

$$f(x) = C_1 \sin(\beta x) + c_2 \cos(\beta x) + c_3 \sin h(\beta x) + c_4 \cos h(\beta x)$$

$$c_2 = -c_4, c_1 = -c_3$$

$$c_3(\cos(\beta L) + \cos h(\beta L)) + k\beta L(-\sin(\beta L) + \sin h(\beta L)) +$$

$$c_{\varphi}(-\sin(\beta L) + \sin h(\beta L) + kL(\cos(\beta l) + \cos h(\beta L))) = 0$$

دیگر نتیجه:

$$c_{\varphi}(\sin(\beta L) + \sin h(\beta L))(c_{\varphi}(\cos(\beta l) + \cos h(\beta L)))$$