

Rovnice limitární struny

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + f(t, x)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u(0, x) &= \varphi(x) \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(0, x) &= \psi(x) \end{aligned} \right\} \text{počáteční podmínky}$$

$$u(t, 0) = 0 = u(t, l) \quad \text{okražové podmínky}$$

25.2.

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial a} &= -\mu(a)u \end{aligned} \right\} \text{metoda charakteristik}$$

$$u(0, a) = \varphi(a)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} &= a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \\ u(0, x) &= A \delta(x) \end{aligned} \right\} \text{metoda integračních transformací}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} &= a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}, \quad t > 0, \quad 0 < x < l \\ u(0, x) &= \varphi(x), \quad 0 < x < l \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(0, x) &= \psi(x) \\ u(t, 0) &= 0 = u(t, l), \quad t > 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{metoda separace proměnných} \\ \text{(Fourierova)} \end{array}$$

Rěšení lze očekávat ve tvaru

$$u(t, x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n(x) \sin(n\omega t - \varphi_n)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{okražové podmínky} \quad u(t, 0) &= 0 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n(0) \sin(n\omega t - \varphi_n), \quad A_n(0) = 0 \\ u(t, l) &= 0 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n(l) \sin(n\omega t - \varphi_n), \quad A_n(l) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n''(x) \sin(n\omega t - \varphi_n), \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n\omega)^2 A_n(x) \sin(n\omega t - \varphi)$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a^2 A_n''(x) + (n\omega)^2 A_n(x) \sin(n\omega t - \varphi) = 0$$

$$A_n''(x) + \left(\frac{n\omega}{a}\right)^2 A_n(x) = 0$$

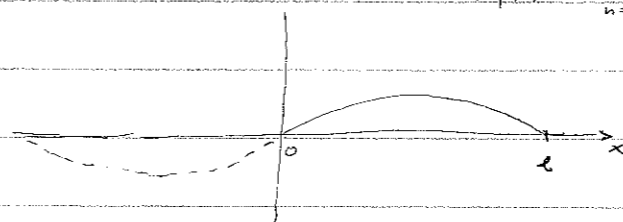
$$+ \text{podmínky} \quad A_n''(x) + \left(\frac{n\omega}{a}\right)^2 A_n(x) = 0$$

$$A_n(0) = 0 = A_n(l)$$

Okrajová úloha pro ODR

iná možnost je očekávat řešení v tvaru

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



$$\begin{aligned} \text{poč. podmínky} \quad u(0, x) &= \varphi(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n(0) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x \rightarrow a_n(0) = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \varphi(x) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x \\ u_t(0, x) &= \psi(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n'(0) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x \rightarrow a_n'(0) = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \psi(x) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n''(t) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = -\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n(t) \left(\frac{n\pi}{l}\right)^2 \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n''(t) + \left(\frac{n\pi}{l}\right)^2 a_n(t)) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x = 0$$

$$a_n''(t) + \left(\frac{n\pi}{l}\right)^2 a_n(t) = 0$$

koniec úvodu

Metody charakteristik

Lineární homogenní parciální diferenciální rovnice prvního řádu ve dvou nezávisle proměnných

$$a(x, y) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + b(x, y) \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0$$

$$u(x, y(s)) = \text{const} \quad / \frac{d}{ds}$$

$$u_x + u_y \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

$$u_x dx + u_y dy = 0 \quad / \frac{1}{ds}$$

s je nová nezávislá

$$u_x \frac{dx}{ds} + u_y \frac{dy}{ds} = 0$$

vstoupnice $\varphi(x, y) = \text{const}$

$$\varphi(x, y(s)) = \text{const} \quad / \frac{d}{ds}$$

$$\varphi_x + \varphi_y \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{\varphi_x}{\varphi_y}$$

$$a(x, y) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + b(x, y) \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0$$

(Charakteristický) systém

$$\frac{dx}{ds} = a(x, y)$$

$$\frac{dy}{ds} = b(x, y)$$

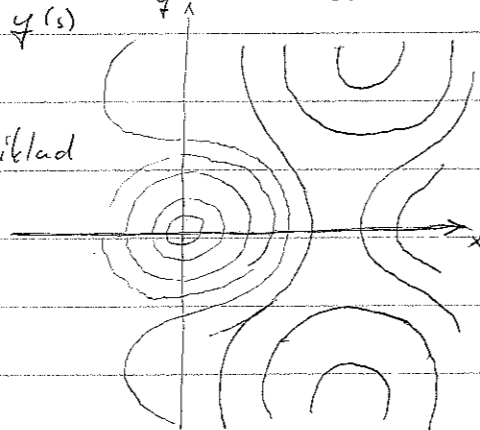
Riesenie - charakteristika

$$x = x(s)$$

$$y = y(s)$$

parametrické vyjádření vstoupnice riesenia

Napríklad



eliminace parametru s: $\varphi(x, y) = \text{const}$

Rieseni rovnice: $u(x, y) = \Phi(\varphi(x, y))$, kde Φ je diferencovatelná jednovázná funkce

Příklad: $(1+x^2)u_x + xyu_y = 0$

charakt. systém

$$\frac{dx}{ds} = 1+x^2$$

$$\frac{dy}{ds} = xy$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \int ds$$

$$\arctg x = s + C_1$$

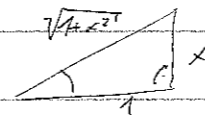
$$x = \text{tg}(s + C_1) \quad \text{dosadím do 2. rovnice}$$

$$\frac{dy}{ds} = y \text{tg}(s + C_1)$$

$$\int \frac{dy}{y} = \int \text{tg}(s + C_1) ds$$

$$\ln |y| = -\int \frac{\sin(s+C_1)}{\cos(s+C_1)} ds = -\ln |\cos(s+C_1)| + C_2$$

$$y = \frac{1}{\cos(s+C_1)} \cdot C_3$$



$$\cos(s + C_1) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$$

$$y = \sqrt{1+x^2} \cdot C_3$$

$$\frac{y}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = C_3 \rightarrow \frac{y^2}{1+x^2} = \text{const}$$

Riesenie $u(x, y) = \Phi\left(\frac{y^2}{1+x^2}\right)$

$$u_x = \Phi'\left(\frac{y^2}{1+x^2}\right) \cdot y^2 \cdot \frac{-2x}{(1+x^2)^2} = -\frac{2xy^2}{(1+x^2)^2} \Phi'$$

$$u_y = \Phi'\left(\frac{y^2}{1+x^2}\right) \cdot \frac{2y}{1+x^2} = \frac{2y}{1+x^2} \Phi'$$

$$(1+x^2)u_x = -\frac{2xy^2}{1+x^2} \Phi'$$

$$xy u_y = \frac{2xy^2}{1+x^2} \Phi'$$

$$\frac{dy}{ds} = \frac{xy}{1+x^2}$$

$$\frac{dx}{ds} = \frac{xy}{1+x^2}$$

Riesenie 2. sposobom

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{xy}{1+x^2}$$

$$\int \frac{dy}{y} = \int \frac{2x dx}{1+x^2}$$

$$\ln|y| = \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) + \text{const}$$

$$\frac{y^2}{1+x^2} = \text{const}$$

$$\frac{y^2}{1+x^2} = x^2 \quad x^2 x^2 y^2 = x^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$-x^2 + \frac{y^2}{x^2} = 1$$

Charakteristicka rovnice

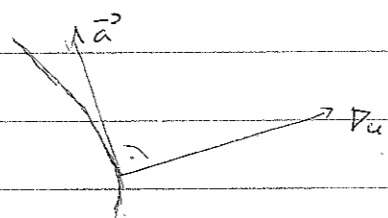
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{b(x,y)}{a(x,y)}$$

reseni v implicitnem tvaru $\varphi(x,y) = \text{const.}$, $\varphi \dots$ prvni integral parc. rovnice

Ina uraha

$$\vec{a} = (a(x,y), b(x,y))$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \nabla u = 0$$



Kediz gradient ukazuje smer najvyssieho

narastu, kolmy vektor \vec{a} bude tečný vektor

k vsternici

vsternice $x = x(s)$
 $y = y(s)$

$$\frac{dx}{ds} = a \quad \varphi(x,y) = \text{const.}$$

$$\frac{dy}{ds} = b \quad \varphi(x(s), y(s)) = \text{const} \quad \left| \frac{d}{ds} \right.$$

$$\varphi_x \frac{dx}{ds} + \varphi_y \frac{dy}{ds} = 0$$

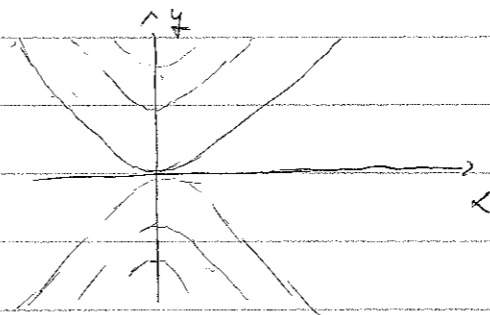
$$a\varphi_x + b\varphi_y = 0$$

$$u = \Phi(\varphi(x,y))$$

$$u_x = \Phi' \varphi_x \quad / a$$

$$u_y = \Phi' \varphi_y \quad / b$$

$$a u_x + b u_y = \Phi'(a\varphi_x + b\varphi_y) = 0$$



\Rightarrow (Čiara, ktorá pretína všetky vsternice sa nazýva okraj)

okraj: $x=0$

okrajová podmienka $u(0,y) = y^2$

Ma' platit' $u(0,y) = y^2 = \Phi(y^2)$

$$\Phi(\eta) = \eta \quad (\text{sta})$$

"metoda ľadania"

$$u(x,y) = \frac{y^2}{1+x^2}$$

Okrajová úloha

Okraj -- krivka, ktorá pretína každú charakteristiku práve jeden raz.

$$x = x(\sigma) \quad (\text{signa})$$

$$y = y(\sigma)$$

Okrajová podmienka $u(x(\sigma), y(\sigma)) = f(\sigma)$

Char. systém s poči. podmienkami

$$x(0) = x(\sigma)$$

$$y(0) = y(\sigma)$$

Riesenie: $\left. \begin{array}{l} x = x(s, \sigma) \\ y = y(s, \sigma) \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \sigma = \sigma(x,y)$

Riesenie danej úlohy: $u(x,y) = f(\sigma(x,y))$

$$\text{Okraj: } x=0$$

$$y=0$$

$$\text{Okrajová podmínka } u(0, \sigma) = \sigma^2$$

$$x(0) = \text{tg } C_1 = 0 \rightarrow C_1 = k\pi$$

$$y(0) = \frac{C_3}{\cos C_1} = \sigma \rightarrow C_3 = \sigma \cos k\pi = (-1)^k \sigma$$

$$x = \text{tg}(s+k\pi) = \frac{\sin s \cos k\pi + \sin k\pi \cos s}{\cos s \cos k\pi + \sin s \sin k\pi} = \text{tg } s$$

$$y = \frac{(-1)^k \sigma}{\cos(s+k\pi)} = \frac{\sigma}{\cos s}$$

$$x = \text{tg } s \quad \left| \quad \cos s = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \right.$$

$$y = \frac{\sigma}{\cos s} \quad \left| \quad y = \sigma \sqrt{1+x^2} \rightarrow \sigma = \frac{y}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \right.$$

$$u(x, y) = \frac{y^2}{1+x^2}$$

Lineárne homogénne parciálne diferenciálne rovnice prvého rádu

$$a_1(x_1, \dots, x_n) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1} + \dots + a_n(x_1, \dots, x_n) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_n} = 0 \quad \left| \quad \sum_{i=1}^n a_i(x_1, \dots, x_n) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i} = 0 \right.$$

$$\vec{a} = (a_1, \dots, a_n)$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \nabla u = 0$$

Charakt. systém

$$\frac{dx_i}{ds} = a_i(x_1, \dots, x_n); \quad i=1, 2, \dots, n$$

Riešenie - charakteristika $x_i = x_i(s)$, $i=1, 2, \dots, n$ - krivka v n -rozmernom priestore vyjadruje vzťahy $u(x_1(s), \dots, x_n(s)) = \text{const}$

obecné vyjadrenie charakteristiky $\varphi_j(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \text{const}$, $j=1, 2, \dots, n-1$

Riešenie rovnice $u(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \Phi(\varphi_1(x_1, \dots, x_n), \dots, \varphi_{n-1}(x_1, \dots, x_n))$

Okrajová úloha

okraj je teraz nadplocha

$$x_i = x_i(\vec{\sigma}), \quad i=1, 2, 3, \dots, n \quad x_i = x_i(\vec{\sigma}_1, \dots, \vec{\sigma}_{n-1})$$

$$\text{Okrajová podmínka } u(x_1(\vec{\sigma}), \dots, x_n(\vec{\sigma})) = f(\vec{\sigma})$$

Charakt. systém s poc. podmienkami

$$x_i(0) = x_i(\vec{\sigma})$$

Riešenie poc. úlohy pro char. systém

$$x_i = x_i(\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \dots, \sigma_{n-1}), \quad i=1, 2, \dots, n$$

Vypočítame $\sigma_j = \sigma_j(x_1, \dots, x_n)$, $j=1, 2, \dots, n-1$

Riešenie úlohy: $u(x_1, \dots, x_n) = f(\sigma_1(x_1, \dots, x_n), \dots, \sigma_{n-1}(x_1, \dots, x_n))$