

Μάθημα 5: ΕΒ. Μερικές Διαφορικές Εξισώσεις I Στρατής 19/3/2019

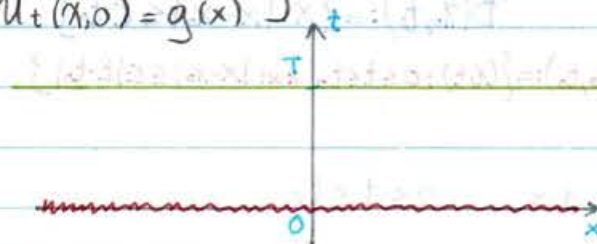
Καθώς και Μm-Καθώς τοποθετημένα προβλήματα για την κυματική εξίσωση

1 Π.Α.Τ (ή πρόβλημα Cauchy) : Καθώς τοποθετημένο

$$u_{tt} - u_{xx} = F(x,t), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}, \quad 0 < t < T$$

$$u(x,0) = f(x) \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$u_t(x,0) = g(x) \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$



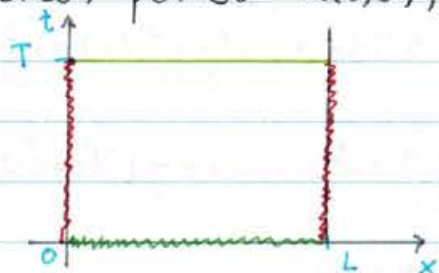
2 Π.Α.Σ.Τ : Καθώς τοποθετημένο

$$u_{tt} - u_{xx} = F(x,t), \quad x \in (0,L), \quad t \in (0,T)$$

$$u(x,0) = f(x) \quad 0 \leq x \leq L$$

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

ΣΣ (σχέση μεταξύ  $u(0,t), u(L,t)$ )  $0 \leq t \leq T$



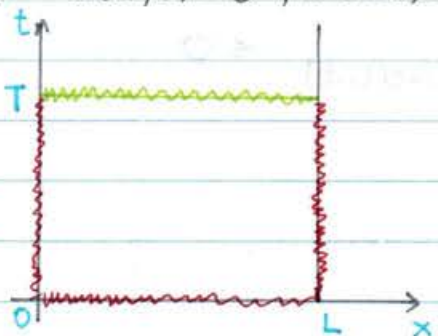
3 Πρόβλημα Dirichlet : Μm καθώς τοποθετημένο

$$u_{tt} - u_{xx} = 0, \quad x \in (0,L), \quad t \in (0,T)$$

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

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

$$u(0,t) = u(L,t) = 0, \quad t \in (0,T)$$



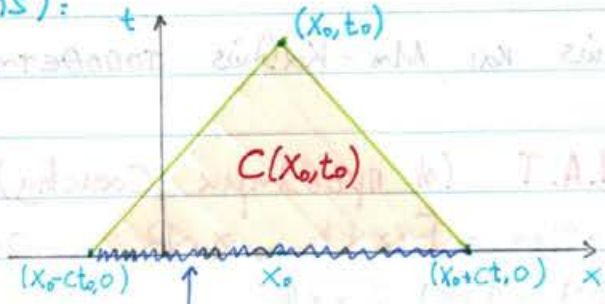
•  $T/L = m/n \in \mathbb{Q}$ : Το πρόβλημα έχει άπειρες λύσεις  
 $u_{mn}(x,t) = A_{mn} \cdot \sin\left(\frac{m\pi x}{L}\right) \sin\left(\frac{m\pi t}{T}\right)$

•  $T/L \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$ : Το πρόβλημα έχει μόνο τη μηδενική λύση.

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### Θεώρημα (Πεπερασμένη Ταχύτητα Διάδοσης):

$$\begin{aligned}
 &u_{tt} - c^2 \cdot u_{xx} = 0 \quad c > 0: \text{ σταθερά} \\
 &u(x, 0) = g(x) \equiv 0 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \text{ στο } B(x_0, t_0) \\
 &u_t(x, 0) = h(x) \equiv 0 \\
 &\text{τότε η } u(x, t) \equiv 0 \quad \text{στο } C(x_0, t_0)
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 B(x_0, t_0) &:= \{x : |x - x_0| \leq ct_0\} \\
 C(x_0, t_0) &:= \{(x, t) : 0 \leq t \leq t_0 \text{ και } |x - x_0| \leq c|t - t_0|\}
 \end{aligned}$$

### Απόδειξη:

$$\text{Ορίσω } 0 \leq e(t) := \frac{1}{2} \int_{B(x_0, t_0-t)} [u_t^2(x, t) + c^2 u_x^2(x, t)] dx \quad 0 \leq t \leq t_0$$

η ενέργεια της  $u$  στο χρόνο  $t$  για  $x \in [x_0 - c(t_0 - t), x_0 + c(t_0 - t)]$ .  
 Η  $e(0)$  η ενέργεια της  $u$  στο χρόνο  $0$  για  $x \in B(x_0, t_0)$   
 Επειδή  $g(x) = h(x) \equiv 0$  στο  $B(x_0, t_0) \Rightarrow e(0) = 0$

Θέλουμε να δείξουμε  $e(t) \leq e(0) \quad \forall t \in [0, t_0]$

Αν ισχύει τότε  $e(t) \equiv 0 \Rightarrow u \equiv 0$  στο  $C(x_0, t_0)$

$$e(t) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{x_0 - c(t_0 - t)}^{x_0 + c(t_0 - t)} [u_t^2(x, t) + c^2 u_x^2(x, t)] dx = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \int_{x_0}^{x_0 + c(t_0 - t)} (u_t^2 + u_x^2) dx + \int_{x_0 - c(t_0 - t)}^{x_0} (u_t^2 + c^2 u_x^2) dx \right\}$$

$$e'(t) = \int_{x_0}^{x_0 + c(t_0 - t)} (u_t \cdot u_{tt} + c^2 u_x \cdot u_{xt}) dx - \frac{c}{2} [u_t^2 + c^2 u_x^2] \Big|_{x=x_0 + c(t_0 - t)}^{x_0} + \int_{x_0 - c(t_0 - t)}^{x_0} (u_t \cdot u_{tt} + c^2 u_x \cdot u_{xt}) dx - \frac{c}{2} [u_t^2 + c^2 u_x^2] \Big|_{x=x_0 - c(t_0 - t)}^{x_0}$$

$$= \int_{x_0 - c(t_0 - t)}^{x_0 + c(t_0 - t)} (u_t \cdot u_{tt} + c^2 u_x \cdot u_{xt}) dx - \frac{c}{2} [u_t^2 + c^2 u_x^2] \Big|_{x=x_0 + c(t_0 - t)}^{x_0} - \frac{c}{2} [u_t^2 + c^2 u_x^2] \Big|_{x=x_0 - c(t_0 - t)}^{x_0}$$

$$= \int_{x_0 - c(t_0 - t)}^{x_0 + c(t_0 - t)} (u_t \cdot u_{tt} - c^2 u_t \cdot u_{xx}) dx + c^2 [u_x \cdot u_t] \Big|_{x_0 - c(t_0 - t)}^{x_0 + c(t_0 - t)} - \frac{c}{2} [u_t^2 + c^2 u_x^2] \Big|_{x_0 + c(t_0 - t)}^{x_0} - \frac{c}{2} [u_t^2 + c^2 u_x^2] \Big|_{x_0 - c(t_0 - t)}^{x_0}$$

$$\Rightarrow e'(t) = - \left[ -c^2 u_x u_t + \frac{c}{2} u_t^2 + \frac{c}{2} c^2 u_x^2 \right] \Big|_{x_0 + c(t_0 - t)}^{x_0} - \left[ c^2 u_x u_t + \frac{c}{2} u_t^2 + \frac{c}{2} c^2 u_x^2 \right] \Big|_{x_0 - c(t_0 - t)}^{x_0}$$

$$= - \frac{c}{2} [(u_t - c u_x)^2] \Big|_{x_0 + c(t_0 - t)}^{x_0} - \frac{c}{2} [(u_t + c u_x)^2] \Big|_{x_0 - c(t_0 - t)}^{x_0} \leq 0$$

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - c^2 u_{xx} = 0, & x \in \mathbb{R}, t > 0, c > 0: \text{σταθερό} \\ u(x,0) = g(x) \\ u_t(x,0) = h(x) \end{cases} \quad x \in \mathbb{R} \quad \text{Λύση d'Alembert}$$

$$u(x,t) = \frac{1}{2} [g(x+ct) + g(x-ct)] + \frac{1}{2c} \int_{x-ct}^{x+ct} h(y) dy$$

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - c^2 u_{xx} = F(x,t), & x \in \mathbb{R}, t > 0, c > 0: \text{σταθερά} \\ u(x,0) = g(x) \\ u_t(x,0) = h(x) \end{cases} \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$u(x,t) = \frac{1}{2} [g(x+ct) + g(x-ct)] + \frac{1}{2c} \int_{x-ct}^{x+ct} h(y) dy + \frac{1}{2c} \int_0^t \int_{x-ct}^{x+ct} F(y,s) dy ds$$

Τρόποι επίλυσης της λύσης

1 Αναγωγή σε πρόβλημα 1ης τάξης

$$u_{tt} - c^2 u_{xx} = \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + c \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right) \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial t} - c \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right) u = F(x,t)$$

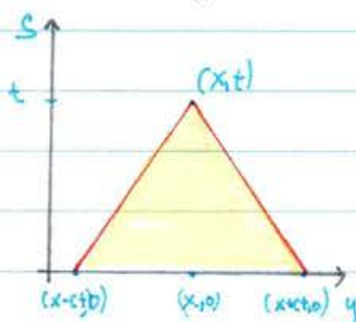
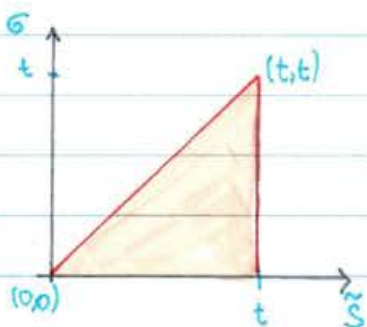
$$\begin{cases} v_t + c v_x = F(x,t) \\ v(x,0) = u_t - c u_x(x,0) = h(x) - c g'(x) \end{cases} \Rightarrow v(x,t) = h(x-ct) - c g'(x-ct) + \int_0^t F(x+cs-ct, s) ds$$

$$\begin{cases} u_t - c u_x = v(x,t) \\ u_t(x,0) = g'(x) \end{cases} \Rightarrow u(x,t) = g(x,ct) + \int_0^t \{ h(x+ct-2c\tilde{s}) - c g'(x+ct-2\tilde{s}) \} d\tilde{s} + \int_0^t \int_0^{\tilde{s}} \{ F(c\tilde{s}-2c\tilde{s}+x+ct, \sigma) \} d\tilde{\sigma} d\tilde{s}$$

Αναγωγή μεταβλητών:  $y = -2c\tilde{s} + x + ct$

$$\int_0^t h(x+ct-2c\tilde{s}) d\tilde{s} = \frac{1}{2c} \int_{x-ct}^{x+ct} h(y) dy$$

$$-c \int_0^t g'(x+ct-2\tilde{s}) d\tilde{s} = -\frac{1}{2} \int_{x-ct}^{x+ct} g'(y) dy = \frac{1}{2} [g(x-ct) - g(x+ct)]$$



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$$\begin{cases} y = c\tilde{s} - 2c\tilde{s} + x + ct \\ s = \tilde{s} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{s} = \frac{1}{2} \tilde{s} - \frac{1}{2c} y + \frac{1}{2c} (x + ct) \\ \tilde{s} = s \end{cases}$$

$$J = \left| \det \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{s}_y & \tilde{s}_s \\ s_y & s_s \end{pmatrix} \right| = \frac{1}{2c} \neq 0$$

$$\int_0^t \left\{ \int_0^{\tilde{s}} F(c\tilde{s} - 2c\tilde{s} + x + ct, \tilde{s}) d\tilde{s} \right\} ds = \int_0^t \int_{x-ct}^{x+ct} F(y, s) J \cdot dy ds$$

$$= \frac{1}{2c} \int_0^t \int_{x-ct}^{x+ct} F(y, s) dy ds$$

