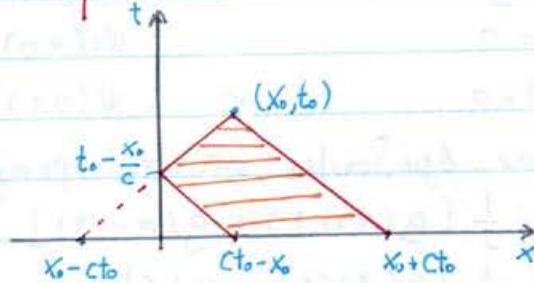


Ανάλογον Κυμάτων

① Η οποιεσδήποτε κυματική εξίσωση στην μηδενική

$$\begin{cases} U_{tt} - c^2 U_{xx} = 0 & x > 0, t > 0 \\ U(x, 0) = g(x) & x \geq 0 \\ U_t(x, 0) = h(x) & \\ U(0, t) = 0 & t \geq 0 \end{cases}$$



Η ευνοιακή συνθήκη που ενισχύεται τι επέκταση θα κάνει στην γνωμή

$$g_n(x) = \begin{cases} g(x), & x \geq 0 \\ -g(-x), & x \leq 0 \end{cases} \quad h_n(x) = \begin{cases} h(x), & x \geq 0 \\ -h(-x), & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

Θεωρούμε το ακόλουθο πρόβλημα

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{U}_{tt} - c^2 \tilde{U}_{xx} = 0, & x \in \mathbb{R}, t > 0 \\ \tilde{U}(x, 0) = g_n(x), & x \geq 0 \\ \tilde{U}_t(x, 0) = h_n(x) & \end{cases}$$

και οπισθιά $U(x, t) := \tilde{U}(x, t)$, $0 < x < \infty$

Παρατητώ τα εξής:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Η } U \text{ είναι ημίγενη ms } U_{tt} - c^2 U_{xx} = 0 \\ U(x, 0) = \tilde{U}(x, 0) = g_n(x) = g(x) \quad x > 0 \\ U_t(x, 0) = h(x) \quad x > 0 \end{array} \right\} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Η } U \text{ δίνει του} \\ \text{πατ } g(x) \quad x > 0 \end{array}$$

(Την \tilde{U} την θέρπω από d'Alambert)

$$\tilde{U}(x, t) = \frac{1}{2} [g_n(x+ct) + g_n(x-ct)] + \frac{1}{2c} \int_{x-ct}^{x+ct} h_n(y) dy$$

• $t > 0, x > ct$: $g_n(x+ct) = g(x+ct)$, $g_n(x-ct) = g(x-ct)$, $h_n(y) = h(y)$, $y > 0$

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

• $t > 0, x < ct$: $g_n(x+ct) = g(x+ct)$, $g_n(x-ct) = -g(ct-x)$, $h_n(y) = -h(y)$, $y < 0$

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

$$* \frac{1}{2c} \int_{x-ct}^{x+ct} h(y) dy = \frac{1}{2c} \int_0^{x+ct} h(y) dy + \frac{1}{2c} \int_{x-ct}^0 h(y) dy = \frac{1}{2c} \int_0^{ct-x} h(y) dy - \frac{1}{2c} \int_0^{x-ct} h(y) dy = \frac{1}{2c} \int_{ct-x}^{x+ct} h(y) dy.$$

$$U = V + W$$

$$\begin{cases} V_{tt} - c^2 V_{xx} = 0 \\ V(x,0) = g(x) \\ V_t(x,0) = 0 \\ V(0,t) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} W_{tt} - c^2 W_{xx} = 0 \\ W(x,0) = 0 \\ W_t(x,0) = 0 \\ W(0,t) = \alpha(t) \end{cases}$$

Tmv V tmv byxoufe anō to npanyoufhevo

$$V(x,t) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} [g(x+ct) + g(x-ct)] & , x > ct \\ \frac{1}{2} [g(x+ct) - g(ct-x)] & , x < ct \end{cases}$$

Tmv $W(x,t)$ tmv naiproufie anō kēthodo xarpantristikwn

$$W(x,t) = P(x+ct) + Q(x-ct)$$

⋮

$$\begin{cases} P(x) = Q(x) = 0 & , x \geq 0 \\ Q(x) = \alpha(-\frac{x}{c}) & , x < 0 \end{cases} \quad \leadsto \quad W(x,t) = \begin{cases} 0 & , x > ct \\ \alpha(t - \frac{x}{c}) & , x < ct \end{cases}$$

2 H μm ologenis kufixtikn ejiswgn tmv npienvtheia

$$\begin{cases} U_{tt} - c^2 U_{xx} = f(x,t) & , x > 0, t > 0 \\ U(x,0) = g(x) & \quad x \geq 0 \\ U_t(x,0) = h(x) & \\ U(0,t) = 0 & , t \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

Θewrw to lepitim enektaen tmv $f(x,t)$ ws npos tmv $x=0 \quad \forall t > 0$

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{U}_{tt} - c^2 \tilde{U}_{xx} = f_n(x,t) & , x \in \mathbb{R}, t \geq 0 \\ \tilde{U}(x,0) = g_n(x) \\ \tilde{U}_t(x,0) = h_n(x) \end{cases}$$

OpiJw $U(x,t) := \tilde{U}(x,t) \quad x \geq 0 \quad t > 0$

$$\tilde{U}(x,t) = \frac{1}{2} [g_n(x+ct) + g_n(x-ct)] + \frac{1}{2c} \int_{x-ct}^{x+ct} h_n(y) dy + \frac{1}{2c} \int_0^t \int_{x-c(t-s)}^{x+c(t-s)} f_n(y,s) dy ds \quad (*)$$

Prēnei $U(0,t) = 0 \quad \forall t > 0$, autō prountei av $\tilde{U}(0,t) = 0 \quad \forall t > 0$ autō

θegei m \tilde{U} : lepitim (autō to bēlēnoufie einafa anō tov tūno $(*)$)

Ε8. ΜερΙΚΕΣ ΔΙΑΦΟΡΙΚΕΣ ΕΞΙΓΩΓΕΙΣ I Στρατης

9/4/2019

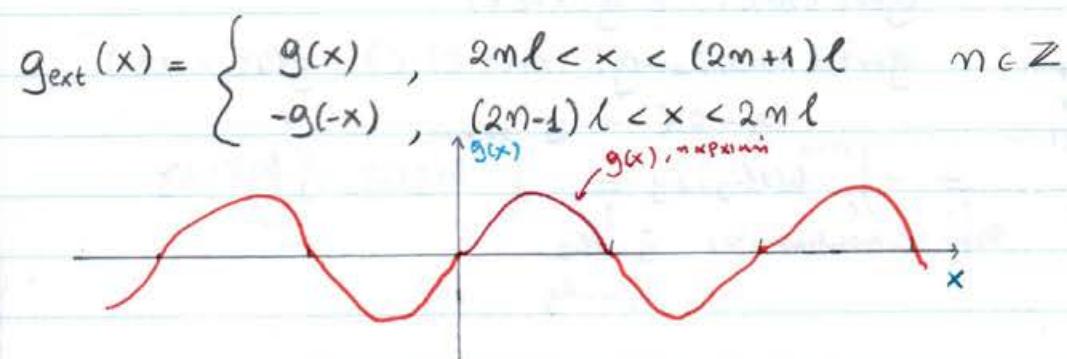
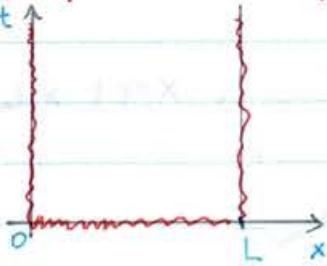
$$\frac{1}{2} [g(x_0+ct_0) + g(x_0-ct_0)] + \frac{1}{2c} \int_{x_0-ct_0}^{x_0+ct_0} h(y) dy + \frac{1}{2c} \int_0^{t_0} \int_{x_0-c(t_0-s)}^{x_0+c(t_0-s)} f(y,s) dy ds, t_0 > 0, x_0 > ct_0$$

$$\frac{1}{2} [g(x_0+ct_0) - g(ct_0-x_0)] + \frac{1}{2c} \int_{ct_0-x}^{x+ct_0} h(y) dy + \frac{1}{2c} \int_0^{t_0} \int_{c(t_0-s)-x_0}^{x_0+c(t_0-s)} f(y,s) dy ds, t_0 > 0, x_0 < ct_0$$

Άσκηση: Να διεύω το ίδιο πρόβλημα με τη μέθοδο του ενδιύνω τελεγτών.

(3) Η οριζόντια κυματική εξίγωση γε πεπερασμένο διάστημα

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - c^2 u_{xx} = 0 \\ u(x,0) = g(x) \\ u_t(x,0) = h(x) \\ u(0,t) = u(L,t) = 0 \end{cases} \quad 0 < x < L, t > 0$$



αντιτοπία $\sim h_{ext}(x)$

$$\tilde{u}_{tt} - c^2 \tilde{u}_{xx} = 0, x \in \mathbb{R}, t > 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{u}(x,0) = g_{ext}(x) \\ \tilde{u}_t(x,0) = h_{ext}(x) \end{cases} \quad x \in \mathbb{R} \quad \text{οπιστε } \tilde{u}(x,t) := \tilde{u}(x,t), 0 \leq x \leq \ell, t > 0$$

$x=0$ & $x=\ell$: ΝΕΠΙΤΤΕΣ ΕΝΕΚΤΑΣΕΙΣ

$$\tilde{u}(0,t) = 0 = \tilde{u}(\ell,t)$$

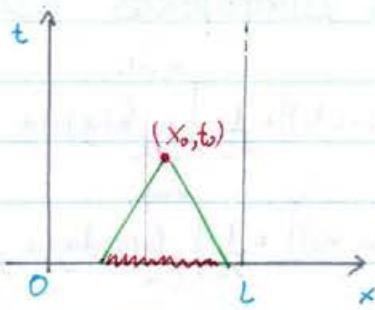
$$\tilde{u}(x,t) = \frac{1}{2} [g_{ext}(x+ct) + g_{ext}(x-ct)] + \frac{1}{2c} \int_{x-ct}^{x+ct} h_{ext}(y) dy$$

Παραδειγμάτων:

- $[x-ct, x+ct] \subseteq [0, L]$

Άνω και Κάτω

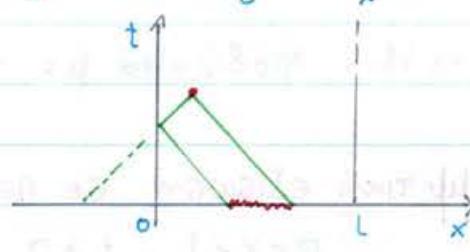
δυο ημικύριες σημεία



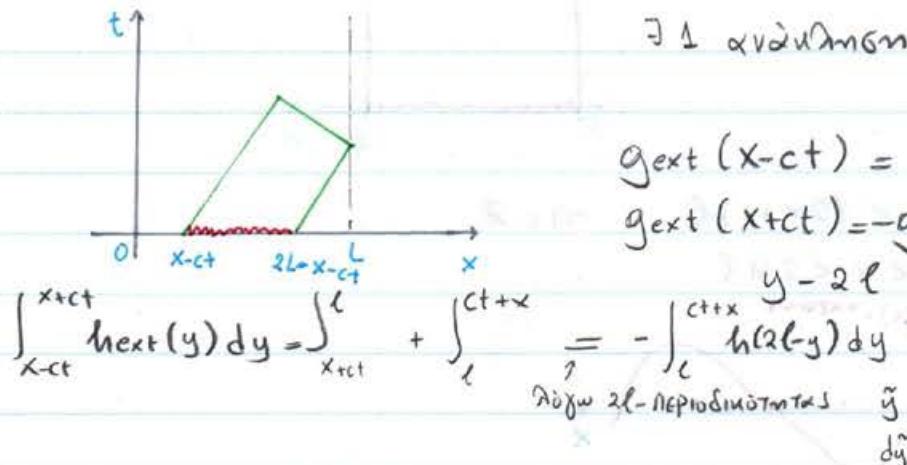
- $x-ct < 0, 0 < x+ct - L$

Άνω και Κάτω

To Σεισμός



- $0 < x-ct < L, x+ct > L$



- 2 άνω και Κάτω

