

Příklad 6 zadání Riemann:

$$\begin{cases} u_t = \Delta u + (\cos t - 2\sin t) e^{x+y+z}, & t > 0, (x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \\ u|_{t=0} = \cos x \cos 2y & (x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \end{cases}$$

1) $u_1: \begin{cases} u_{1t} = \Delta u_1 + (\cos t - 2\sin t) e^{x+y+z} \\ u_1|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}$

2) $u_2: \begin{cases} u_{2t} = \Delta u_2 \\ u_2|_{t=0} = \cos x \cos 2y \end{cases}$

3) nálež. rovnice pro u

$$\Delta (e^{x+y+z}) = e^{x+y+z} \Rightarrow \text{cosek. \rho-s}$$

$$u_1 = f(t) \cdot e^{x+y+z}$$

$$u_1: \begin{cases} u_{1t} = \Delta u_1 (\cos t - 2\sin t) e^{x+y+z} \\ u_1|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

нанг. заливе по-е

$$\Delta(e^{x+y+z}) = e^{x+y+z} \Rightarrow \text{одн. ф-я}$$

$$u_1 = f(t) \cdot e^{x+y+z}$$

$$f' = 3f + \cos t - 2\sin t$$

$$\lambda = 3 \rightarrow f_0 = C_1 e^{3t}$$

$$f_2 = A \sin t + B \cos t$$

$$A \cos t - B \sin t = 3A \sin t + 3B \cos t + \cos t - 2 \sin t$$

$$\cos t \mid \begin{aligned} A &= 3B + 1 \\ -B &= 3A - 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$B = -1/10, A = 7/10$$

$$f(0) = 0 = C_1 - \frac{1}{10} = 0 \Rightarrow C_1 = 1/10$$

$$u_1 = \left(\frac{1}{10} e^{3t} + \frac{7}{10} \sin t - \frac{1}{10} \cos t \right) e^{x+y+z}$$

$$u = e^{-5t} \cos x \cos 2y + \left(\frac{1}{10} e^{3t} + \frac{4}{10} \sin t - \frac{1}{10} \cos t \right) e^{x+y+2}$$

$$u_x = u_{x1} \cdot u_{x2}$$

$$u_{x1}: \begin{cases} u_{x1t} = \Delta u_{x1} \\ u_{x1}|_{t=0} = \cos x \end{cases}$$

$$\Delta(\cos x) = -\cos x$$

$$u_{x1} = f(t) \cdot \cos x$$

$$f' = -f \quad f = C_1 e^{-t}$$

$$\lambda = -1 \quad f(0) = f \Rightarrow C_1 = 1$$

$$u_{x1} = e^{-t} \cos x$$

$$u_{x2}: \begin{cases} u_{x2t} = \Delta u_{x2} \\ u_{x2}|_{t=0} = \cos 2y \end{cases}$$

$$\Delta(\cos 2y) = -4 \cos 2y$$

$$u_{x2} = f(t) \cdot \cos 2y$$

$$f' = -4f \quad f = C_1 e^{-4t} \rightarrow f = e^{-4t}$$

$$f = C_1 e^{-4t} \quad f(0) = 1 \quad C_1 = 1$$

$$u_{x2} = e^{-4t} \cos 2y$$

$$= e^{-5t} \cos x \cos 2y$$

Orber:

II. d B Pevnitte zadáry kouzlo

$$\begin{cases} u_t = \Delta u + (x^2 + y^2 - 2z^2) \cos t, & t > 0, \\ u|_{t=0} = x \cos(x+y) \end{cases}, \quad (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

1) $\begin{cases} u_{1t} = \Delta u_1 + (x^2 + y^2 - 2z^2) \cos t, & t > 0 \\ u_1|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}$ ✗

2) $\begin{cases} u_{2t} = \Delta u_2 \\ u_2|_{t=0} = x \cos(x+y) \end{cases}$

1). $\Delta(x^2 + y^2 - 2z^2) = 2 + 2 - 4 = 0$ - cood. op - a

$u_1 = f(t) \cdot (x^2 + y^2 - 2z^2)$

$$f'(x^2 + y^2 - 2z^2) = f \cdot 0 + (x^2 + y^2 - 2z^2) \cos t \quad (\because \dots \neq 0)$$

$$\begin{cases} f' = \cos t \\ f(0) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow f = \sin t + C \Rightarrow u_1 = \sin t (x^2 + y^2 - 2z^2)$$

$$2) \begin{cases} u_2 t = \Delta u_2 \\ u_2|_{t=0} = x \cos(x+y) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{I } \cos(x+y) = \cos x \cos y - \sin x \sin y$$

$$u_2|_{t=0} = x \cos x \cdot \cos y - x \sin x \cdot \sin y$$

$$u_2 = u_{21} + u_{22} \quad u_{21} = u_{211} \cdot u_{212}, \quad u_{22} = u_{221} \cdot u_{222}$$

$$u_{211}|_{t=0} = x \cos x \quad u_{212}|_{t=0} = \cos y \quad u_{221}|_{t=0} = -x \cos x \quad u_{222}|_{t=0} = \sin y$$

$$\text{II } \frac{\Delta x \cos(x+y)}{x \cos(x+y)} = -\underbrace{2 \sin(x+y)}_{\text{ke c. q. r.}}, \quad \text{HO } \underbrace{-2 \cos(x+y)}_{\text{sin(x+y) - c. q. r.}}$$

$$u_2 = f(t) \cos(x+y) + g(t) \sin(x+y)$$

$$f(0) = 1 \quad g(0) = 0$$

$$2) \begin{cases} u_2 t = \Delta u_2 \\ u_2|_{t=0} = x \cos(x+y) \end{cases}$$

II $\Delta x \cos(x+y) = -2 \sin(x+y) - 2x \cos(x+y)$
 $\therefore x \cos(x+y) - \text{ke C. q. f.}, \text{AD } \therefore \sin(x+y) - c \cdot \text{q. f.}$
 $u_2 = f(t) x \cos(x+y) + g(t) \sin(x+y)$
 $f(0) = 1 \quad g(0) = 0$

$$u_2 = f(t) x \cos(x+y) + g(t) \sin(x+y)$$

$$\begin{aligned} f' x \cos(x+y) + g' \sin(x+y) &= f(t) \cdot (-2 \sin(x+y) - 2x \cos(x+y)) + \\ &\quad + g(t) (-2 \sin(x+y)) \end{aligned}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f' = f(t) /(-2) \quad (1) \\ g' = g(t) /(-2) - 2 f(t) \quad (2) \\ f(0) = 1 \\ g(0) = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$1). \begin{cases} f' + 2 f = 0 \\ f(0) = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f' + 2 f &= 0 \\ f(0) &= 1 \\ \lambda + 2 &= 0 \\ \lambda &= -2 \end{aligned} \quad f(t) = e^{-2t} \cdot C \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} f(0) = e^0 \cdot C = 1 \\ \Rightarrow f(t) = e^{-2t} \end{array} \right. \quad \boxed{C = 1}$$

$$\begin{cases} g_1 = g(t) / -2 - 2 e^{-2t} \\ g(0) = 0 \\ g_0 = e^{-2t} \cdot \tilde{C} \Rightarrow \tilde{C} = 0 \end{cases}$$

резонанс!

$$g_2 = A \cdot e^{-2t} \cdot t$$

$$-2Ate^{-2t} + Ae^{-2t} = -2At e^{-2t} - 2e^{-2t}$$

$$A = -2 \Rightarrow g_2 = -2t e^{-2t}$$

$$g = -2t e^{-2t}$$

$$u_2 = x \cos(x+y) e^{-2t} + \sin(x+y) (-2)t e^{-2t}$$

$$u = \sin t (x^2 + y^2 - 2z^2) + x \cos(x+y) e^{-2t} + \sin(x+y) (-2)t e^{-2t}$$

ОТВЕТ.

$$P_k(t) e^{\mu t}$$

$$g_2 = Q_k(t) e^{\mu t} \cdot t^s$$

s - мажность корня характерист. урв.

$\frac{\pi^2}{4} e$

Найдите при каком $t > 0$ функцию $U(0,0,t)$,
представив заданою Реше

$$\text{так что } U_t = \Delta U, \quad t > 0, \quad (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\alpha^2 = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$U|_{t=0} = U_0(x,y), \quad \text{т.е.}$$

$$U_0 = \begin{cases} x \cdot y (1 - x^2 - y^2), & \text{если } (x,y) : x > 0, y > 0, \\ 0, & \text{если } D \end{cases}$$

$$\overline{U(0,0,t)} = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi\alpha^2 t}} \right)^2 \iint_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{|\vec{\xi} - \vec{0}|^2}{4\alpha^2 t}} U_0(\vec{\xi}) d\xi_1 d\xi_2 =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi t} \iint_{D} e^{-\frac{|\vec{\xi}|^2}{4t}} \xi_1 \cdot \xi_2 (1 - \xi_1^2 \xi_2^2) d\xi_1 d\xi_2 =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi t} \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^{\pi/2} e^{-\frac{r^2}{4t}} r \cdot r \cos \varphi \cdot r \sin \varphi (1 - r^2) dr d\varphi$$

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \cos \varphi \cdot \sin \varphi d\varphi = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin 2\varphi d\varphi = - \frac{\cos 2\varphi}{2} \Big|_0^{\pi/2} = \frac{1+1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$



$$\boxed{\begin{aligned}\xi_1 &= r \cos \varphi \\ \xi_2 &= r \sin \varphi\end{aligned}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi t} \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 e^{-z^2/t} z^3 (1-z^2) dz =$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi t} \int_0^1 e^{-z^2/t} z^2 (1-z^2) dz = \left| z^2 = s \right| =$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi t} \int_0^1 e^{-s/t} (s-s^2) ds = \left. \frac{-t}{4\pi t} e^{-st} (s-s^2) \right|_0^1 + \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_0^1 e^{-st} (1-2s) ds =$$

$$= \left. \frac{-t}{4\pi} e^{-s/t} (1-2s) \right|_0^1 + \left. \frac{t}{4\pi} \int_0^s e^{-st} \cdot (-2) ds \right|_0^1 =$$

$$= -\frac{t}{4\pi} \left(e^{-1/t} (1-2) - e^0 \cdot 1 \right) + -\frac{2t}{4\pi} (-t) e^{-st/t} \Big|_0^1 =$$

$$= \frac{te^{-1/t}}{4\pi} + \frac{t}{4\pi} + \frac{t^2}{2\pi} \left(e^{-1/t} - 1 \right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi} \left[t \left(e^{-1/t} + 1 \right) + 2t^2 \left(e^{-1/t} - 1 \right) \right]$$

