

Lösningar

1. Vi söker enkla lösningar

 $u(r,t) = R(r)T(t)$; sätter in i ekvationer och delar variabler

$$\frac{T'}{T} + 1 = \frac{R'' + r^{-1}R}{R} = -\mu^2$$

R-ekvation

$$R'' + r^{-1}R + \mu^2 R = 0$$

randvillkoren $R(0)$ begränsad, $R(2) = 0$

lösningen

$$R(r) = J_0(\mu r)$$

 μ hittas ut ur randvillkoret

$$J_0(2\mu) = 0; \quad 2\mu = \lambda_n = \text{nollställe}$$

$$\text{för } J_0. \quad \mu_n = \frac{\lambda_n}{2}$$

T-ekvationen $\frac{T'}{T} + 1 = -\mu_n^2$

$$T' = -(\mu_n^2 + 1)T; \quad T_n(t) = C_n e^{-(\mu_n^2 + 1)t}$$

Söker lösningen

$$u(r,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n J_0\left(\frac{\lambda_n}{2} r\right) e^{-(\frac{\lambda_n^2}{4} + 1)t}$$

 C_n söker ut ur begynnelsevillkoret

$$u(r,0) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n J_0\left(\frac{\lambda_n}{2} r\right) = \begin{cases} 4-r^2, & r \geq 1 \\ 3, & r < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$C_n = \left(\left\| J_0\left(\frac{\lambda_n}{2} r\right) \right\|_{r=0}^2 \right)^{-1} \left(\int_0^1 3r J_0\left(\frac{\lambda_n}{2} r\right) dr + \int_1^2 (4-r^2)r J_0\left(\frac{\lambda_n}{2} r\right) dr \right)$$

Hittar integraler

$$A_n = \int_0^1 r J_0\left(\frac{\lambda_n}{2} r\right) dr \stackrel{s = \frac{\lambda_n}{2} r}{=} \left(\frac{2}{\lambda_n}\right)^2 \int_0^{\frac{\lambda_n}{2}} s J_0(s) ds = \quad \textcircled{2} \quad s J_0 = (s J_1)'$$

$$= \left(\frac{2}{\lambda_n}\right) \cdot \frac{\lambda_n}{2} J_1\left(\frac{\lambda_n}{2}\right) = \frac{2}{\lambda_n} J_1\left(\frac{\lambda_n}{2}\right)$$

$$B_n = \int_1^2 r J_0\left(\frac{\lambda_n}{2} r\right) dr = \left(\frac{2}{\lambda_n}\right)^2 \int_{\frac{\lambda_n}{2}}^{\lambda_n} s J_0(s) ds$$

$$= \frac{2^2}{\lambda_n^2} \left(\lambda_n J_1(\lambda_n) - \frac{\lambda_n}{2} J_1\left(\frac{\lambda_n}{2}\right) \right)$$

$$= \frac{2}{\lambda_n} \left(2 J_1(\lambda_n) - J_1\left(\frac{\lambda_n}{2}\right) \right)$$

$$D_n = \int_1^2 r^3 J_0\left(\frac{\lambda_n}{2} r\right) dr = \left(\frac{2}{\lambda_n}\right)^4 \int_{\frac{\lambda_n}{2}}^{\lambda_n} s^3 J_0(s) ds$$

$$= \left(\frac{2}{\lambda_n}\right)^4 \int_{\frac{\lambda_n}{2}}^{\lambda_n} s^2 (s J_1(s))' ds = 2 \left(\frac{2}{\lambda_n}\right)^4 \int_{\frac{\lambda_n}{2}}^{\lambda_n} s^2 J_1(s) ds$$

$$= 2 \left(\frac{2}{\lambda_n}\right)^4 \left. s^2 J_2(s) \right|_{\frac{\lambda_n}{2}}^{\lambda_n} + \left(\frac{2}{\lambda_n}\right)^4 \left. s^3 J_1(s) \right|_{\frac{\lambda_n}{2}}^{\lambda_n}$$

$$= 2 \left(\frac{2}{\lambda_n}\right)^4 \left. s^2 J_2(s) \right|_{\frac{\lambda_n}{2}}^{\lambda_n} + \left(\frac{2}{\lambda_n}\right)^4 \left. s^3 J_1(s) \right|_{\frac{\lambda_n}{2}}^{\lambda_n}$$

$$C_n = \left(2 J_1(\lambda_n)\right)^2 \left(3 A_n + 4 B_n - D_n\right)$$

2. Vi tar funktioner $f_0 = 1$, $f_1 = x$, $f_2 = x^2$ (3) och ortogonaliserar m.a.p. viktningen $w(x) = x^{-1}$ på intervallet $(1, 2)$.

$$\|f_0\|^2 = \int_1^2 x^{-1} dx = \ln 2.$$

$$\psi_0 = f_0 ; \quad \psi_1 = \cancel{f_1} - \frac{\langle f_1, \psi_0 \rangle}{\|\psi_0\|^2} \psi_0$$

$$\langle f_1, \psi_0 \rangle = \int_1^2 x \cdot x^{-1} dx = 1$$

$$\psi_1 = x - \frac{1}{\ln 2} ; \quad \|\psi_1\|^2 = \int_1^2 \left(x^2 - \frac{2}{\ln 2} x + \frac{1}{(\ln 2)^2} \right) x^{-1} dx$$

$$\cancel{\psi_2 = \cancel{f_2}} = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{2}{\ln 2} + \frac{1}{\ln 2} = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{\ln 2}$$

$$\psi_2 = \cancel{f_2} - \frac{\langle f_2, \psi_0 \rangle}{\|\psi_0\|^2} \psi_0 - \frac{\langle f_2, \psi_1 \rangle}{\|\psi_1\|^2} \psi_1$$

$$\langle f_2, \psi_0 \rangle = \int_1^2 x^2 x^{-1} dx = \frac{3}{2} ; \quad \langle f_2, \psi_1 \rangle = \int_1^2 x^2 \left(x - \frac{1}{\ln 2} \right) x^{-1} dx = \frac{7}{3} - \frac{3}{2\ln 2}$$

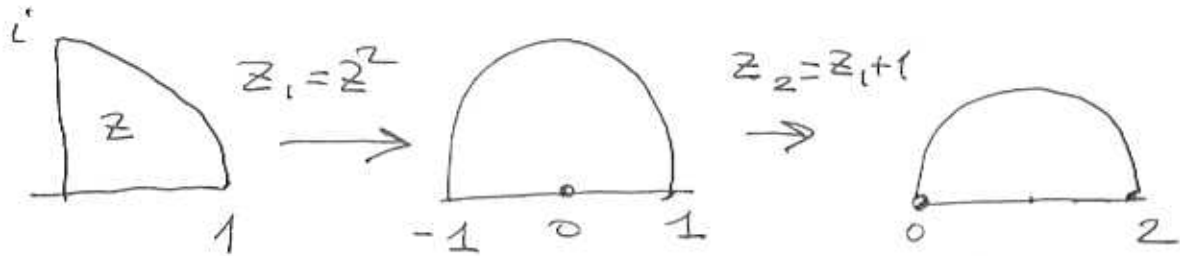
$$\psi_2 = x^2 - \frac{3}{2\ln 2} - \frac{\left(\frac{7}{3} - \frac{3}{2\ln 2} \right) \left(x - \frac{1}{\ln 2} \right)}{\frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{\ln 2}}$$

Bästa approximation $P(x) = c_0 \psi_0 + c_1 \psi_1 + c_2 \psi_2$

$$c_0 = \frac{\int_1^2 x^3 \psi_0(x) x^{-1} dx}{\|\psi_0\|^2} ; \quad c_1 = \frac{\int_1^2 x^3 \psi_1(x) x^{-1} dx}{\|\psi_1\|^2} ,$$

$$c_2 = \frac{\int_1^2 x^3 \psi_2(x) x^{-1} dx}{\|\psi_2\|^2} \text{ osv.}$$

3. Vi konstruerar avbildningen $w = f(z)$ av vårt område på det övre halvplanet stegvis

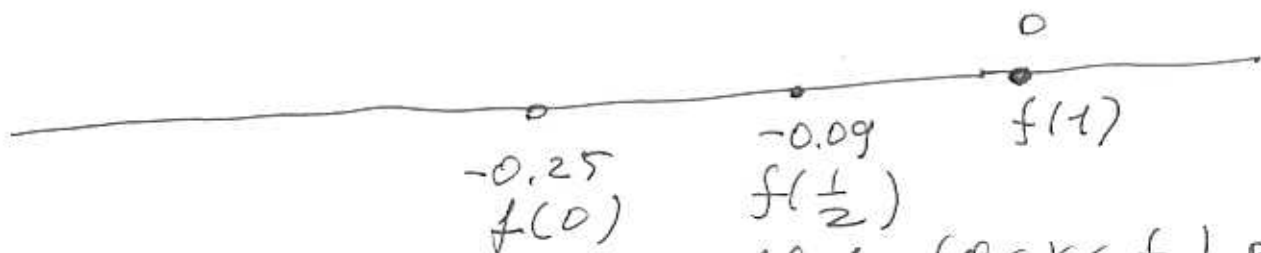


$\rightarrow w = -z_4^2$

samlar avbildningarna: $w = -(z_3 - \frac{1}{2})^2 = -(\frac{1}{z_2} - \frac{1}{2})^2$
 $= -(\frac{1}{z_1+1} - \frac{1}{2})^2 = -(\frac{1}{z^2+1} - \frac{1}{2})^2 = f(z)$.

Vi granskar vårt intressanta punkter går:

$f(0) = -(\frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{2})^2 = -0.25$; $f(\frac{1}{2}) = -(\frac{1}{\frac{1}{4}+1} - \frac{1}{2})^2 = -0.09$,
 $f(1) = -(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2})^2 = 0$, $f(i) = \infty$.



f så vi kan se att intervallet $(0 < x < \frac{1}{2})$ på x-axeln går till $(-0.25, -0.09)$; intervallet $(\frac{1}{2} < x < 1)$ går till $(-0.09, 0)$ och bågen går till $(0, \infty)$.

vi löser problemet Dirichlet i
övre halvplanet ~~\mathbb{R}^n~~ $w > 0$:

(5)

$$\Delta V(w) = 0, \quad v = -1 \text{ på } [-0.25, -0.09),$$

$$v = 0 \text{ på } (-0.09, 0), \quad v = 1 \text{ på } (0, \infty)$$

$$\text{och } v = 0 \text{ på } (-\infty, -0.25).$$

Vi söker $v(w)$ som

$$A + B \arg(w + 0.25) + C \arg(w + 0.09) + D \arg(w).$$

hittar A, B, C, D :

$$\text{för } w \in (-\infty, -0.25) : A + B\pi + C\pi + D\pi = 0$$

$$\text{för } w \in (-0.25, -0.09) : A + \frac{C\pi}{\pi} + D\pi = -1$$

$$\text{för } w \in (-0.09, 0) : A + D\pi = 0$$

$$\text{för } w \in (0, \infty) : A = 1$$

$$\text{så har vi } ~~A=1, D=0~~ A=1, D=-\frac{1}{\pi}, C=-\frac{1}{\pi}$$

$$B = \frac{1}{\pi}$$

$$v(w) = 1 + \frac{\arg(w+0.25)}{\pi} - \frac{\arg(w+0.09)}{\pi} - \frac{\arg(w)}{\pi}$$

Lösningen $u(z)$ hittas som

$$u(z) = v(f(z)) = v\left(\frac{1}{z^2+1} - \frac{1}{2}\right).$$

4. Vi märker att (7)

$$f * f = \mathcal{F}^{-1}(\hat{f} \cdot \hat{f})$$

$$f * f * f = \mathcal{F}^{-1}(\hat{f} \cdot \hat{f} \cdot \hat{f})$$

osv

$$f * f * f * f * f * f = \mathcal{F}^{-1}(\hat{f} \cdot \hat{f} \cdot \hat{f} \cdot \hat{f} \cdot \hat{f} \cdot \hat{f})$$

nu kan vi se att

$$\hat{f}^3 = \hat{f}^5 = \hat{f}, \quad \hat{f}^2 = \hat{f}^4 = \hat{f}^6 = \dots$$

$$= \begin{cases} 1, & 2 \leq \xi < 2^7 \\ 0 & \text{andra } \xi \end{cases}$$

Därför $f * f * f = f * f * f * f * f = f$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\int_2^4 e^{i x \xi} d\xi + \int_8^{16} e^{i x \xi} d\xi + \int_{32}^{64} e^{i x \xi} d\xi \right.$$

$$\left. - \int_4^8 e^{i x \xi} d\xi - \int_{16}^{32} e^{i x \xi} d\xi - \int_{64}^{128} e^{i x \xi} d\xi \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} i \left[-e^{2ix} + 2e^{4ix} - 2e^{8ix} + 2e^{16ix} - 2e^{32ix} + 2e^{64ix} - e^{128ix} \right]$$

$$f * f = f * f * f * f * f = f * f * f * f * f$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{128} e^{i x \xi} d\xi = \frac{1}{2\pi} (e^{i 128x} - e^{2ix})$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |f * g|^2 dx = \text{Plancherel} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |\hat{f} * \hat{g}|^2 d\xi = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |\hat{f} \cdot \hat{g}|^2 d\xi$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \hat{g}(\xi) = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \xi \in (-5, 5); \quad \hat{g}(\xi) = 0, \quad |\xi| > 5$$

$$|\hat{f}(\xi) \hat{g}(\xi)|^2 = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4}, & 2 < \xi < 5 \\ 0, & \xi \text{ utanför } (2, 5) \end{cases}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |\hat{f} \hat{g}|^2 = \frac{1}{4} \cdot 3 = \frac{3}{4}$$

5. Vi har homogena randvillkoren, så ett 8
 förberedelsesteg krävs: vi söker $v(x,t)$ som
 satisfierar randvillkoren. Vi tar

$v(x,t)$ som en linjär funktion $v(x,t) = ax$
 a hittas ut ur $2a + a\pi = 2 + \pi$, $a = \frac{1}{\pi}$.

Tar $u = v + w$. Funktionen w satisfierar

$$w_{tt} = w_{xx} + w_x + 1 \quad \text{med randvillkoren}$$

$$w(0,t) = 0, \quad w_x(\pi,t) + w(\pi,t) = 0 \quad \text{och begynnelsevillk.$$

$$w(x,0) = u(x,0) - v(x) = (1-a)x = 0, \quad w_t(x,0) = \sin x.$$

Separerar variabler; söker enkellösningar

$$w(x,t) = X(x)T(t)$$

$$\frac{X'' + X'}{X} = \frac{T''}{T} = -\mu^2$$

$X'' + X' + \mu^2 X = 0$. Den ekvationen har
 dålig form - se Sturm-Liouville. Vi skriver
 den som

$$e^{-x} (e^x X'(x))' + \mu^2 X(x) = 0$$

$$(e^x X'(x))' + e^x \mu^2 X(x) = 0,$$

Det är ett S-L problem med vikt e^x .

Vi löser ekvationen: ~~karakt.~~ ekvationen

$$k^2 + k + \mu^2 = 0, \quad k = -\frac{1}{2} \pm i\sqrt{\mu^2 - \frac{1}{4}}$$

$$\text{Lösningar } X(x) = A e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \sin \sqrt{\mu^2 - \frac{1}{4}} x + B e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \cos \sqrt{\mu^2 - \frac{1}{4}} x$$

$$x=0: B=0; \quad x=\pi:$$

$$X(x) = A \left[-\frac{1}{2} \sin \sqrt{\mu^2 - \frac{1}{4}} x + \sqrt{\mu^2 - \frac{1}{4}} \cos \sqrt{\mu^2 - \frac{1}{4}} x \right] e^{-\frac{x}{2}}$$

$$2X'(x) + X(x) = A \sqrt{\mu^2 - \frac{1}{4}} \cos \left(\sqrt{\mu^2 - \frac{1}{4}} x \right) e^{-\frac{x}{2}}$$

$$2X'(\pi) + X(\pi) = A \sqrt{\mu^2 - \frac{1}{4}} \cos \sqrt{\mu^2 - \frac{1}{4}} \pi e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}} = 0$$

$$\sqrt{\mu^2 - \frac{1}{4}} = n + \frac{1}{2}, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots; \quad \mu_n^2 = \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{4}.$$

Egenfunktioner är

$X_n(x) = A_n e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \sin nx$, Normeringskoefficienter.

(9)

$$A_n = \left(\int_0^{\pi} \sin^2 nx e^{-x} e^{-x} dx \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}}$$

$$X_n = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \sin nx e^{-\frac{x}{2}}, \mu_n^2 = \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{4}, n=1,2,\dots$$

Söker lösningen $w(x,t)$ som

$$w(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} T_n(t) X_n(x). \quad \text{Sätter in i}$$

ekvationen:

$$\sum (T'' + \mu_n^2 T_n) X_n = 1.$$

multiplieras med X_k , med vikten e^x och integrerar

$$T_k'' + T_k \mu_k^2 = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^{\pi} e^x e^{-x} \sin kx dx = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^{\pi} \sin kx dx = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \left(1 - e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos k\pi\right) = a_k.$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{k}{\frac{1}{4} + k^2} \left(1 - e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos k\pi\right) = a_k.$$

$$T_k'' + T_k \mu_k^2 = a_k. \quad \text{Lösning: } T_k(t) = \frac{a_k}{\mu_k^2} + b_k \sin \mu_k t + c_k \cos \mu_k t.$$

För att hitta koef. b_k, c_k , använder randvillkoren:

$$T_k(0) = 0, \quad c_k = -\frac{a_k}{\mu_k^2}; \quad \therefore \sum T_k'(0) X_k(x) = \sin x,$$

$$b_k \mu_k = T_k'(0) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^{\pi} \sin x \sin nx e^{-\frac{x}{2}} e^x dx =$$

$$b_k = \frac{1}{\mu_k} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^{\pi} \sin x \sin nx e^{\frac{x}{2}} dx.$$

6. Fourier-serien för $f(\theta) = e^{-\theta}$ på $(-\pi, \pi)$ är **(10)**

$$\sum c_n e^{in\theta}, \quad c_n = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{-\theta} e^{-in\theta} d\theta = \frac{(-1)^n}{2\pi(i n + 1)} (e^{\pi} - e^{-\pi})$$

Functionen f är styckvis kontinuerlig.

$$\theta = 0: f(\theta) = e^0 = 1 = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{i n + 1} \frac{e^{\pi} - e^{-\pi}}{2\pi}$$

$$f\left(\pm \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = e^{\mp \pi} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{i n + 1} \frac{e^{\pi} - e^{-\pi}}{2\pi} e^{\pm i n \frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$\theta = \pi, \theta = -\pi$ - funktionen är diskontinuerlig i dessa punkter, så konvergerar serien med halvsumman av ensidiga gränsvärden

$$\frac{e^{\pi} - e^{-\pi}}{2\pi} \sum \frac{1}{i n + 1} = \frac{e^{\pi} - e^{-\pi}}{2}$$

Integration $F(\theta) = \int_0^{\theta} f(s) ds = 1 - e^{-\theta}$

$$F(\theta) = c_0 \theta + \sum c_n e^{in\theta}, \quad c_0 \text{ är } c_0\text{-koeff. för } f,$$

$$c_0 = \frac{e^{\pi} - e^{-\pi}}{2\pi}$$

$$c_n = \frac{1}{in} c_n = \frac{1}{in} \frac{(-1)^n}{2\pi(i n + 1)} (e^{\pi} - e^{-\pi})$$

$$c_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} F(\theta) d\theta = \frac{1}{2\pi} (2\pi - (e^{\pi} - e^{-\pi}))$$

Derivera kan man inte eftersom funktionen $f(\theta)$ inte är deriverbar.