

Ανατύπωση.

Σάββατο 16-1, ωρα 11-2

16-12-15

Ενέργεια σε χαρακτηριστικό φύλυρο ( $\Delta$ )

$$E_{\Delta}(t) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{x^*-c(t^*-t)}^{x^*+c(t^*-t)} (u_t^2(x,t) + c^2 u_x^2(x,t)) dx, \quad t \in [0, t^*]$$

Ισχυρίσματα:  $E_{\Delta}: [0, t^*] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  φθινουσα (Άσκ. 2.23)

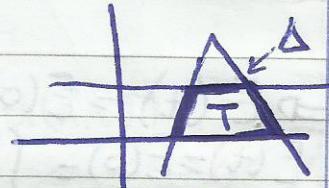
Εδώ:  $E_{\Delta}(t) \leq E_{\Delta}(0)$ ,  $\forall t \in (0, t^*)$

Απόδειξη

$$u_{tt} = c^2 u_{xx} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial (u_{tt} u_t)}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial (c^2 u_{xx} u_t)}{\partial t} = - \frac{\partial (u_x^2)}{\partial t} + 2(u_x u_t)_x$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (2c^2 (u_x u_t)_x - (u_t^2 + c^2 u_x^2))_t = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{\Gamma} (2c^2 (u_x u_t)_x - (u_t^2 + c^2 u_x^2))_t d(x,t) = 0$$



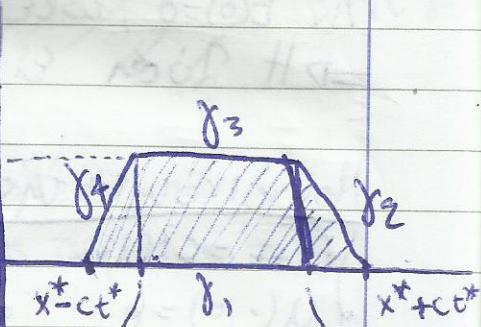
Green  $\Rightarrow \int_{\Gamma} (u_t^2 + c^2 u_x^2, 2c^2 u_x u_t) \cdot d(x,t) = 0 =: I$

$$\gamma_1(s) = (x^* - ct^*, s), \quad s \in [0, 1]$$

$$\gamma_3(s) = (x^* + c(t^* - s), s), \quad s \in [0, 1]$$

$$\gamma_2(s) = (x^* + ct^*, s), \quad s \in [0, 1]$$

$$\gamma_4(s) = (x^* - c(t^* - s), s), \quad s \in [0, 1]$$



$$I = \int_0^1 (u_t^2 + c^2 u_x^2)(\gamma_1(s)) 2ct^* ds = \int_{x^* - ct^*}^{x^* + ct^*} (u_t^2 + c^2 u_x^2)(x, 0) dx = 2E_{\Delta}(0)$$

$$+ \int_0^1 (u_t^2 + c^2 u_x^2)(\gamma_2(s)) (-2c(t^* - s)) ds = \int_{x^* - c(t^* - s)}^{x^* + c(t^* - s)} (u_t^2 + c^2 u_x^2)(x, s) dx = -2E_{\Delta}(t)$$

$$+ \int_0^1 (u_t^2 + c^2 u_x^2)(\gamma_3(s)) (2c(t^* - s)) ds + 2c^2 u_x u_t (\gamma_3(s)) t ds +$$

$$+ \int_0^t (u_t^2 + c^2 u_x^2) (\varphi_{4(s)}) (-ct) + 2c^2 u_x u_t (\varphi_{4(s)}) (-t) ds = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2(E_\Delta(t) - E_\Delta(0)) = -ct \left[ \int_0^t (u_t^2 + c^2 u_x^2) - 2c u_x u_t (\varphi_{2(s)}) ds \right] = (u_t - c u_x)^2 \leq 0$$

$$= (u_t + c u_x)^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2E_\Delta(t) \leq 2E_\Delta(0) \Leftrightarrow \boxed{E_\Delta(t) \leq E_\Delta(0)}$$

[My oproxeis tis rafis]:  $\begin{cases} u_t + c u_x = f(x,t), & t \in \mathbb{R} \\ u(x,0) = \varphi(x) \end{cases}$

Si  $f \equiv 0$ :  $u(x,t) = \varphi(x-ct)$

My oproxei:  $c \equiv 0 \rightarrow u_t = f(x,t) \Rightarrow u(x,t) - u(x,0) = \int_0^t f(x,s) ds$   
 $\Rightarrow u(x,t) = \varphi(x) + \int_0^t f(x,s) ds$

$c \neq 0 \rightarrow$  Eidozei oti xarakteristikas kai tis tis oproxeis exiways:  $v_t + cv_x = 0$

Exi  $x = y + c(t-s)$  (o, otioi es nevrise arithmo synesi  $(y,s) \in \mathbb{R} \times (0,\infty)$ )

$$g(c) := u(y + ct, s + c) \quad (:= I(c)) \Rightarrow$$

$$g'(c) = c u_x(y + cc, s + c) + u_t(y + cc, s + c) = f(y + cc, s + c)$$

$$\text{kai } g(0) = u(y, s)$$

$$g(-s) = u(y - cs, 0)$$

$$g(0) - g(-s) = u(y, s) - u(y - cs, 0) = u(y, s) - \varphi(y - cs) =$$

exw tis  $\int_0^0 f(y + cz, s + c) dz \stackrel{z=c-s}{=} \int_0^s f(y + c(s-s), s) ds$

Apa,  $\boxed{u(x,t) = \varphi(x-ct) + \int_0^t f(x - c(t-s), s) ds}$

Ημ ορογενής κυριακή εξιώση στην επίδειξη

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \begin{cases} W_{tt} = c^2 W_{xx} + f & \text{στη } \mathbb{R} \times (0, \infty) \\ W(\cdot, 0) = \varphi, & \\ W_t(\cdot, 0) = \psi & \end{cases}$$

Έξεται όρος εξαντλητικού

Παρατίθηση

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \begin{aligned} &\text{Η λύση } \textcircled{3} \text{ είναι ποντική,} \\ &\text{[} W_1, W_2 \text{ λύσεις } \textcircled{3} \Rightarrow W_1 - W_2 \text{ με } \textcircled{2}: \] } \\ &W_{tt} = c^2 W_{xx} \\ &U(\cdot, 0) = 0, U_t(\cdot, 0) = 0 \\ &[ E(0) = 0 = E(t), \forall t ] \end{aligned}$$

Θεώρηψη: Αν ως  $\textcircled{3}$  έχει λύση, τότε αυτή θα είναι,  $W(x, t) = \frac{1}{2} (\varphi(x+ct) + \varphi(x-ct)) + \frac{1}{2c} \int_{x-ct}^{x+ct} \psi(z) dz + \frac{1}{2c} \int_{\Delta} f,$   
όπου  $\int_{\Delta} f = \int_0^t \int_{x-c(t-z)}^{x+c(t-z)} f(y, z) dy dz$

Παρατίθηση: Σύμων  $\vee$  λύση του  $\textcircled{2}$  (ορογενής ΠΑΤ)  
και η λύση του  $\textcircled{3}$  με  $\varphi \equiv 0, \psi \equiv 0$ , δηλαδή  
η λύση του  $\textcircled{4}: \] U_{tt} = c^2 U_{xx} + f$   
 $U(\cdot, 0) = 0$   
 $U_t(\cdot, 0) = 0$

$\Rightarrow u + v = w$  λύση του  $\textcircled{3}$  με  $w(\cdot, 0) = \varphi, W_t(\cdot, 0) = \psi$   
Άριθμ., ως Θεώρηψη γράφεται λογοδόνωμα: Αν  $u$   
λύση του  $\textcircled{4}$ , τότε  $u(x, t) = \frac{1}{2c} \int_{\Delta} f(y, z) dy dz$

Παρατίθηση: Αυτή είναι και μια ειδική λύση με  
την ορογενής κυριακής εξιώσεις (όχι του ΠΑΤ)

Kai η γενική λύση για την ρητή συνέχεια είναι τότε

$$u(x,t) = g(x-ct) + h(x+ct) + \frac{1}{2c} \int_{\Delta} f(y,z) d(y,z)$$

### Απόδειξη

Ιος χρήστος (Σιάσταση διαφορικού τελεστή σε γινόμενο)

$$u_{tt} - c^2 u_{xx} = f \quad (\Rightarrow (\partial_t^2 - c^2 \partial_x^2) u = f \Leftrightarrow (\partial_t - c \partial_x) (\partial_t + c \partial_x) u = f \\ := v \quad \text{π.ε.}$$

$$v(x,0) = u_t(x,0) +$$

$$+ c u_x(x,0) = 0$$

Λύση για την πρώτη  $\rightarrow v(x,z) = \int_0^z f(x+c(\tau-z), \sigma) d\sigma, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}, z > 0$

πρώτ.  $(\partial_t - c \partial_x) v = f$

Kai από  $\textcircled{4} \Leftrightarrow (\partial_z - c \partial_x) u = v$

$$\Rightarrow u(x,t) = \int_0^t v(x-c(t-z), z) dz = \int_0^t \int_0^z f(x-c(t-z)+c(z-\sigma), \sigma) d\sigma dz$$

!!  
J

Ισχυρισμός:  $J = \frac{1}{2c} \int_0^t \int_{x-c(t-z)}^{x+c(t-z)} f(y, \sigma) dy d\sigma$

Απόδειξη (ισχυρισμού)

~~Αλλαγή μεταβλητών  $(z, \sigma) \mapsto (y, \varsigma)$~~   $= g(z, \sigma) =$   
 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 1 - c \frac{\partial z}{\partial \varsigma} = \frac{1}{c}$

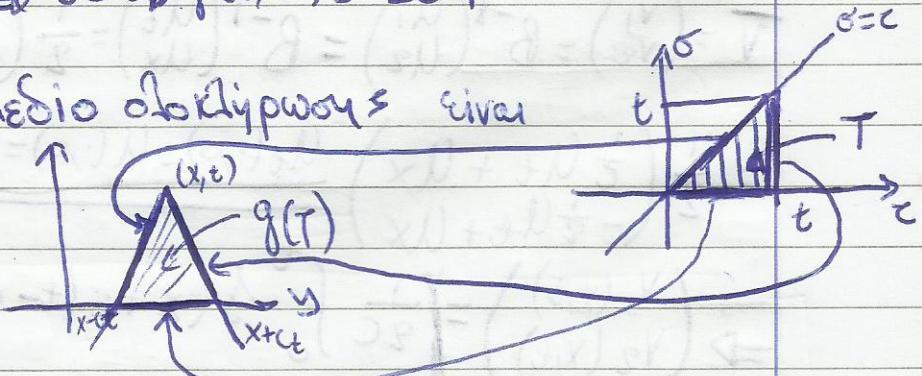
$[g: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2, \text{ '1-1'} : (g(u, \sigma_1) = g(v, \sigma_2) \Rightarrow \sigma_1 = \sigma_2 \Rightarrow z_1 = z_2)]$

$$Dg(z, \sigma) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - c & -c \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \det Dg(z, \sigma) = 1 - c \neq 0$$

Επιος, στο J το πεδίο αποκλιψώντας είναι

και το  $g(T)$  είναι

$$T: (0,0) \xrightarrow{g} (x-(ct, 0))$$



$$\text{KAM: } \int_{\Delta} f(y, s) \delta(y, s) = \int_T f(g(z, \sigma)) \underbrace{\det Dg(z, \sigma)}_{=2C} dz d\sigma = 2C$$

$$\Rightarrow J = \frac{1}{2C} \int_A f(y, s) \delta(y, s)$$

gos zpitos

A vayraida surdy kai y, a va eivai éva u 100y, eivai na éxi ei w popqy,  $u(x, t) = \frac{1}{2C} \int_0^t \int_{x-c(t-z)}^{x+c(t-z)} f(y, z) dy dz$ .

$$\bar{u} = \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} u_t \\ u_x \end{pmatrix}. \text{ Toret } \textcircled{4} \Leftrightarrow \bar{u}_t = A \bar{u}_x + \begin{pmatrix} f \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & C \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\bar{u} := B \bar{v}, B = \begin{pmatrix} C & -C \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{toret } \textcircled{4} \Leftrightarrow B \bar{v}_t - AB \bar{v}_x + \begin{pmatrix} f \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \bar{v}_t = B^{-1} AB \bar{v}_x + B^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} f \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} C & 0 \\ 0 & -C \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} i/C & 1 \\ -i/C & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} C(v_1)_x \\ -C(v_2)_x \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{2C} \begin{pmatrix} f \\ -f \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} (v_1)_x - C(v_1)_x = \frac{1}{2C} f \\ (v_2)_x + C(v_2)_x = -\frac{1}{2C} f \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \xrightarrow{\text{pop. ms}} \\ \left. \begin{array}{l} v_1(x, t) = v_1(x + ct, 0) + \frac{1}{2C} \int_0^t f(x + c(t-z), z) dz \\ v_2(x, t) = v_2(x - ct, 0) - \frac{1}{2C} \int_0^t f(x - c(t-z), z) dz \end{array} \right\} \end{array}$$

$$\bar{v} = \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{pmatrix} = B^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{pmatrix} = B^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} u_t \\ u_x \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} i/C & 1 \\ -i/C & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_t \\ u_x \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} i(u_t + u_x) \\ -i(u_t + u_x) \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{u_t(\cdot, 0) = u(\cdot, 0) = 0} \bar{v}(\cdot, 0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} v_1(x, t) \\ v_2(x, t) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2C} \int_0^t f(x + c(t-z), z) dz \\ -\frac{1}{2C} \int_0^t f(x - c(t-z), z) dz \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\bar{u} = \beta \bar{v} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} u_t \\ u_x \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} c v_1 - c v_2 \\ v_1 + v_2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2c} \left( \int_0^t \left( f(x+c(t-z), z) + f(x-c(t-z), z) \right) dz \right)$$

Ολοκληρώνουμε την εξίσωση στα  $u_x$   $\left[ \int_0^x f'(y) dy = f(x) - f(0) \right]$

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, t) - u(0, t) &= \frac{1}{2c} \int_0^t \left( \int_0^x \underbrace{f(y+c(t-z), z) - f(y-c(t-z), z)}_{2f(y, z)} dy \right) dz \\ &= \int_{c(t-z)}^{x+c(t-z)} f(y, z) dy' - \int_{-c(t-z)}^{x-c(t-z)} f(y, z) dy' \\ &= \int_{c(\dots)}^{x+c(\dots)} f(\dots) dy' + \int_{x-c(\dots)}^{-c(\dots)} f(\dots) dy \\ &= \int_{x-c(t-z)}^{x+c(t-z)} f(y, z) dy - \int_{-c(t-z)}^{c(t-z)} f(y, z) dy \\ \Rightarrow u(x, t) &= \frac{1}{2c} \int_0^t \left( \int_{x-c(t-z)}^{x+c(t-z)} f(y, z) dy \right) dz + h(t) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow u_t(x, t) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t \left( f(x+c(t-z), z) + f(x-c(t-z), z) \right) dz + h'(t)$$

$$\text{Ιγιείς σημείο} \Rightarrow h'(t) = 0 \Rightarrow h(t) = h(0) = C \quad \underline{u_t(\cdot, 0) = 0} \Rightarrow C = 0$$