

أجب على ستة من الأسئلة التالية:

1- استخدم تحليل المؤثر للحصول على الحل العام للمعادلة $u_{xx} - 2u_{xy} + u_{yy} = e^{2x}$ ، ثم أوجد الحل

الذي يحقق الشرطين: $u(x,0) = x$, $u_y(x,0) = -\frac{1}{2}e^{2x}$

2- أوجد حل معادلة لابلاس $\Delta u = 0$ داخل الدائرة $0 \leq r < 10$, $0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$ ، تحت كل من

الشرطين الحدية (كلّ على حدة):

$$(i) u(10, \theta) = \sin 3\theta, \quad (ii) u_r(10, \theta) = \sin 3\theta.$$

3- أوجد الحل

$$u_{tt} = c^2 u_{xx}, \quad 0 < x < \pi, t > 0,$$

$$u(0, t) = u(\pi, t) = 0, \quad t > 0,$$

$$u(x, 0) = 0, u_t(x, 0) = 1, \quad t > 0.$$

4- أوجد الحل

$$u_{tt} = u_{xx} + 1, \quad 0 < x < \pi, t > 0,$$

$$u(0, t) = u(\pi, t) = 0, \quad t > 0,$$

$$u(x, 0) = -x^2/2, u_t(x, 0) = 0, \quad 0 < x < \pi.$$

5- أوجد توزيع درجة الحرارة على قضيب طوله 3، مثبت طرفه الأيسر عند الدرجة -2، وطرفه

الأيمن عند الدرجة 1، علماً بأن معادلة انتقال الحرارة $u_t = 9u_{xx}$ ، والتوزيع الابتدائي لدرجة الحرارة

معطى بالدالة $u(x, 0) = x$.

6- استخدم تكامل فورييه لحل المسألة

$$u_t = u_{xx}, \quad x > 0, t > 0,$$

$$u(0, t) = 0, \quad t > 0,$$

$$u(x, 0) = e^{-x}, \quad x > 0.$$

$$\text{إرشاد: استخدم الصيغة التكاملية } \int_0^\infty e^{-x} \sin \lambda x dx = \frac{\lambda}{1 + \lambda^2}$$

7- أثبت وحدانية الحل لمعادلة الحرارة $u_t = k^2 u_{xx} + f(x, y)$ على الشريحة $(0, l) \times (0, \infty)$ تحت

الشروط الحدية $u(l, t) = T_1$, $u(0, t) = T_0$ ، والشرط الابتدائي $u(x, 0) = g(x)$ ، على افتراض أن

$u(x, t)$ متصلة على $[0, l] \times [0, \infty)$.



لا يكتب في هذا الهام

المسألة الأولى

$$u(r, \theta) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} r^n (a_n \cos n\theta + b_n \sin n\theta)$$

2 $u(r, \theta) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} r^n (a_n \cos n\theta + b_n \sin n\theta)$ ✓

$u(1, \theta) = \sin 3\theta$ ~~المسألة الأولى~~

$u(1, \theta) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 1^n (a_n \cos n\theta + b_n \sin n\theta)$ ✓

~~المسألة الأولى~~

$u(1, \theta) = a_0 + 1 \cdot a_1 \cos \theta + 1 \cdot b_1 \sin \theta + 1 \cdot a_2 \cos 2\theta + 1 \cdot b_2 \sin 2\theta$
 $+ 1 \cdot a_3 \cos 3\theta + 1 \cdot b_3 \sin 3\theta + \dots = \sin 3\theta$

$a_n = 0 \quad \forall n \neq 3$ ✓

$1 \cdot a_n b_3 = 1 \Rightarrow b_3 = 1$ ✓

$b_n = 0 \quad \forall n \neq 3$

المسألة الأولى

2 ~~المسألة الأولى~~ $u(r, \theta) = r^3 \left(\frac{1}{1000} \sin 3\theta \right) = \frac{r^3}{1000} \sin 3\theta$

$u_r(1, \theta) = \sin 3\theta$ (ii)

$u_r(r, \theta) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n r^{n-1} (a_n \cos n\theta + b_n \sin n\theta)$

$u_r(1, \theta) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n (1)^{n-1} (a_n \cos n\theta + b_n \sin n\theta) = a_1 \cos \theta + b_1 \sin \theta$
 $+ a_2 \cdot 2 \cdot \cos 2\theta + b_2 \cdot 2 \cdot \sin 2\theta + 3 \cdot a_3 \cos 3\theta + 3 \cdot b_3 \sin 3\theta + \dots$
 $= \sin 3\theta$

5

$\Rightarrow a_n = 0 \quad \forall n$



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هذا الهامش

المستويان المتعامدان

$$u(x,t) = V(x)W(t)$$

$$V(x) = A_1 \cos \lambda x + B_1 \sin \lambda x$$

$$W(t) = A_2 \cos c \lambda t + B_2 \sin c \lambda t$$

$$u(0,t) = 0 \Rightarrow V(0)W(t) = 0 \Rightarrow V(0) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow V(0) = A_1 = 0 \Rightarrow A_1 = 0 \Rightarrow V(x) = B_1 \sin \lambda x$$

~~V(x) = A_1 \cos \lambda x + B_1 \sin \lambda x~~

$$u(\pi,t) = 0 \Rightarrow V(\pi)W(t) = 0 \Rightarrow V(\pi) = 0 \Rightarrow V(\pi) = B_1 \sin \pi \lambda = 0$$

~~V(x) = A_1 \cos \lambda x + B_1 \sin \lambda x~~ $B_1 = 0 \Rightarrow$ ~~المعادلة لا تحل~~

$$B_1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \sin \pi \lambda = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda \pi = \pi n \Rightarrow \lambda = n$$

$$V_n(x) = \sin n x$$

$$u(x,0) = 0 \Rightarrow V(x)W(0) = 0 \Rightarrow W(0) = 0$$

$$W(0) = A_2 = 0 \Rightarrow A_2 = 0 \Rightarrow W(t) = B_2 \sin c \lambda t$$

$$W_n(t) = \sin c n t$$

$$u_n(x,t) = \sin n x \sin c n t$$

$$u(x,t) = \sum b_n u_n(x,t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n \sin n x \sin c n t$$

$$u(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin n x \sin c n t$$

$$u_t(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c n b_n \sin n x \cos c n t$$

$$u_t(x,0) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c n b_n \sin n x = 1$$

$$c n b_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin n x dx = \frac{2}{\pi n} \left[-\cos n x \right]_0^{\pi} = \frac{2}{\pi n} \left[1 - (-1)^n \right]$$

تجميع الاسئلة القائلون

$$u(x,t) = \frac{4}{c\pi} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n+1)^2} \sin((2n+1)x) \sin^2((2n+1)t)$$

السؤال السابع

$$u(x,t) = v(x,t) + \psi(x)$$

الحل المتجانس

$$v_{tt} = v_{xx} \quad \begin{cases} M(x) = A_1 \cos \lambda x + A_2 \sin \lambda x \\ W(t) = A_3 \cos \lambda t + \frac{1}{4} B_2 \sin \lambda t \end{cases}$$

الحل الخاص

$$\psi(x) = 1 \Rightarrow \psi(x) = \frac{1}{2} x^2 + bx + c$$

$$u(0,t) = 0 \Rightarrow \psi(0) = 0 \Rightarrow c = 0$$

$$u(\pi,t) = 0 \Rightarrow \psi(\pi) = \frac{1}{2} \pi^2 + b\pi = 0 \Rightarrow b = -\frac{1}{2} \pi$$

$$\psi(x) = \frac{1}{2} x^2 - \frac{1}{2} \pi x$$

$$v(x,t) = u(x,t) - \psi(x,t) \Rightarrow v(x,0) = u(x,0) - \psi(x)$$

~~$$v(x,0) = \frac{1}{2} x^2 - \frac{1}{2} x^2 + \frac{1}{2} \pi x - \frac{1}{2} \pi x = 0$$~~

$$v(x,0) = -\frac{1}{2} x^2 - \frac{1}{2} x^2 + \frac{1}{2} \pi x = -x^2 + \frac{1}{2} \pi x$$

$$u(0,t) = 0 \Rightarrow v(0,t) = 0 \Rightarrow A_1 = 0 \Rightarrow M(x) = B_1 \sin \lambda x$$

$$u(\pi,t) = 0 \Rightarrow v(\pi,t) = 0 \Rightarrow M(\pi) = 0 \Rightarrow B_1 \sin \lambda \pi = 0$$

$$B_1 = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$B_1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \sin \lambda \pi = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda \pi = n\pi$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = n$$

$$\Rightarrow M_n(x) = \sin n x$$

$$u_f(x,t) = v_f(x,t) = M(x) W(t)$$

$$W(t) = \lambda (B_2 \cos \lambda t - A_2 \sin \lambda t)$$

$$u_f(x,0) = v_f(x,0) = M(x) W(0) = 0 \Rightarrow W(0) = 0$$

$$W(0) = \lambda B_2 = 0 \Rightarrow B_2 = 0 \Rightarrow W(t) = A_2 \cos \lambda t$$

$$W_n(t) = \cos n t$$

$$v_n(x,t) = \sin n x \cos n t, \quad v(x,t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n v_n(x,t)$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n \sin n x \cos n t$$



لا يكتب في
هذا الهامش

تلميح السؤال الرابع

$$v(x,0) = -x^2 + \frac{1}{2} \pi x$$

$$v(x,0) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n \sin n x = -x^2 + \frac{1}{2} \pi x$$

$$c_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (\sin n x) \left(-x^2 + \frac{1}{2} \pi x \right) dx$$

$$c_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \underbrace{-x^2 \sin n x}_{(2)} dx + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \underbrace{\pi x \sin n x}_{(1)} dx$$

$$(1) \int_0^{\pi} x \sin n x = \left[-\frac{x}{n} \cos n x \right]_0^{\pi} + \frac{1}{n} \int_0^{\pi} \cos n x dx \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} u = x \quad dv = \sin n x \\ du = dx \quad v = -\frac{1}{n} \cos n x \end{array} \right.$$

$$(1) \int_0^{\pi} x \sin n x = -\frac{\pi}{n} (-1)^n + \frac{1}{n^2} \left[\sin n x \right]_0^{\pi} = \frac{\pi}{n} (-1)^{n+1} = \frac{-\pi}{n} (-1)^n$$

$$(2) \frac{-2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x^2 \sin n x dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \left[x^2 \cos n x \right]_0^{\pi} - \frac{4}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \cos n x dx \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} u = x^2 \quad dv = \sin n x \\ du = 2x \quad v = -\frac{1}{n} \cos n x \end{array} \right.$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{n} (-1)^n - \frac{4}{n^2 \pi} \left[x \sin n x \right]_0^{\pi} + \frac{4}{n^2 \pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin n x dx \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} u = x \quad dv = \cos n x \\ du = dx \quad v = \frac{1}{n} \sin n x \end{array} \right.$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{n} (-1)^n - \frac{4}{n^3 \pi} \left[\cos n x \right]_0^{\pi} = \frac{2\pi}{n} (-1)^n - \frac{4}{n^3 \pi} \left((-1)^n - 1 \right)$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{n} (-1)^n + \frac{4}{n^3 \pi} \left(1 - (-1)^n \right)$$

$$(1) + (2) = -\frac{\pi}{n} (-1)^n + 2 \frac{\pi}{n} (-1)^n + \frac{4}{n^3 \pi} \left(1 - (-1)^n \right)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{n} (-1)^n + \frac{4}{n^3 \pi} \left(1 - (-1)^n \right)$$

$$c_n = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{n} & \text{if } \sin \\ 8 & \pi \end{cases}$$



$$V(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{8}{(2n+1)^3 \pi} - \frac{\pi}{(2n+1)} \right) \sin(2n+1)x \cdot \cos(2n+1)t + \frac{2n}{\pi} \sin 2nx \cos 2nt$$

$$u(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{8}{(2n+1)^3 \pi} - \frac{\pi}{(2n+1)} \right) \sin(2n+1)x \cdot \cos(2n+1)t + \frac{(2n)}{\pi} \sin 2nx \cos 2nt + \left(\frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$u_t = -g k_{xx}$$

$$0 < x < 3$$

$$u(0,t) = -2, \quad u(3,t) = 1$$

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

$$u(x,t) = v(x,t) + \psi(x)$$

$$u(x,t) = v(x,t) + \psi(x)$$

$$v(x,t) = M(x)W(t)$$

$$\psi(0) = b = -2 \Rightarrow b = -2 \quad \psi(3) = A(3) - 2 = 1 \Rightarrow A = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \psi(x) = x - 2$$

$$v(0,t) = u(0,t) - \psi(0) = 0$$

$$v(x,0) = u(x,0) - \psi(x) = x - (x - 2) = 2 \Rightarrow v(x,0) = 2$$

$$v(0,t) = 0 \Rightarrow M(0)W(t) = 0 \Rightarrow M(0) = A = 0 \Rightarrow A = 0 \Rightarrow M(x) = B \sin \lambda x$$

$$v(3,t) = 0 \Rightarrow M(3) = 0 \Rightarrow B \sin 3\lambda = 0, \quad B \neq 0 \Rightarrow \sin 3\lambda = 0$$

$$B \neq 0 \Rightarrow \sin 3\lambda = 0 \Rightarrow 3\lambda = n\pi \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{n\pi}{3}$$

$$M_n(x) = B_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{3} x$$

$$v(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{3} x e^{-n^2 \pi^2 t} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{3} x e^{-n^2 \pi^2 t} = v(x,t)$$

$$v(x,0) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{3} x = 2 \Rightarrow B_n = \frac{2}{3} \int_0^3 \sin \frac{n\pi}{3} x \, dx$$

$$B_n = \frac{2}{3} \left[\frac{-3}{n\pi} \cos \frac{n\pi}{3} x \right]_0^3 = \frac{2}{n\pi} [1 - (-1)^n]$$



لا يكتب
هذا لها

السؤال الخامس

$$v(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4}{(2n+1)\pi} \sin \frac{(2n+1)\pi x}{3} e^{-(2n+1)^2 \pi^2 t}$$



$$u(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4}{(2n+1)\pi} \sin \frac{(2n+1)\pi x}{3} e^{-(2n+1)^2 \pi^2 t} - (x-2)$$

السؤال السادس

~~Handwritten notes and scribbles~~

$$v(x) = A(x) \cos \lambda x + B(x) \sin \lambda x$$

$$u(x,t) = 0 \Rightarrow v(x) = 0 \Rightarrow A(x) = 0 \Rightarrow A(x) = 0$$

السؤال السابع

~~Handwritten notes~~

$$u(x,t,\lambda) = (A(\lambda) \cos \lambda x + B(\lambda) \sin \lambda x) e^{-\lambda^2 t}$$

$$u(x,t,\lambda) = 0 \Rightarrow A(\lambda) e^{-\lambda^2 t} = 0 \Rightarrow A(\lambda) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow u(x,t,\lambda) = B(\lambda) \sin \lambda x e^{-\lambda^2 t}$$

$$u(x,t) = \int_0^{\infty} B(\lambda) \sin \lambda x e^{-\lambda^2 t} d\lambda$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} B(\lambda) \sin \lambda x e^{-\lambda^2 t} d\lambda$$



لا يكتب في
هذا الهامش

تابع السؤال السابق

$$B(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} \sin \lambda x \, dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \frac{\lambda}{(1 + \lambda^2)}$$

مبدأ التناظر

$$u(x,t) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\lambda}{(1 + \lambda^2)} \sin \lambda x e^{-\lambda t} \, d\lambda$$



لا يكتب في هذا الهامش

المسألة 1.1.1.1

$$\phi(x,t) = v(x,t) + \psi(x) \Rightarrow v(x,t) = \phi(x,t) - \psi(x)$$

المفروض ان v الفرق بين ϕ و ψ حيث ψ هو الحل الثابت
وسا لنأني نتحقق

$$v_t = k^2 v_{xx}$$

$$v(0,t) = v(l,t) = 0 \quad t > 0$$

$$v(x,0) = 0 \quad 0 < x < l$$

$$E(t) = \frac{1}{2k^2} \int_0^l v^2(x,t) dx \geq 0 \quad (**)$$

$$\dot{E}(t) = \frac{1}{k^2} \int_0^l v v_t dx = \int_0^l v v_{xx} dx$$

$$u = v \quad du = v_{xx}$$

$$du = v_{xx} \quad u = v_x$$

$$\dot{E}(t) = v v_x \Big|_0^l - \int_0^l v_x^2 dx$$

$$\dot{E}(t) = [v(l,t) v_x(l,t) - v(0,t) v_x(0,t)] - \int_0^l v_x^2 dx$$

$$\dot{E}(t) = - \int_0^l v_x^2 dx \leq 0 \Rightarrow \text{تتناقص } E(t)$$

$$E(0) = 0 \Rightarrow E(t) \leq 0 \quad x \in [0, l]$$

$$E(t) \geq 0$$

(**) $v = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2k^2} \int_0^l v^2(x,t) dx = 0 \Rightarrow v^2(x,t) = 0 \Rightarrow v(x,t) = 0$$

أي v الفرق بين الحلين ساكنين صفراً

الآن $v = 0$