

Ćwiczenia 2 Równania różniczkowe cząstkowe

Note Title

2/26/2009

Ćwiczenie 1. (Przypomnienie)

Załóżmy, że f , φ i ψ są funkcjami klasy

$C^2(\mathbb{R}^2, \mathbb{R})$. Rozważmy funkcję

$$g(x, y) = f(\varphi(x, y), \psi(x, y))$$

Znależi $\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x^2}$, $\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x \partial y}$ i $\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial y^2}$ w zd. od pochodnych f , φ i ψ

Rozwiązanie: Mały

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial x} = f_{,1}(\varphi(x, y), \psi(x, y)) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} + f_{,2}(\varphi(x, y), \psi(x, y)) \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial y} = f_{,1}(\varphi(x, y), \psi(x, y)) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} + f_{,2}(\varphi(x, y), \psi(x, y)) \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y}$$

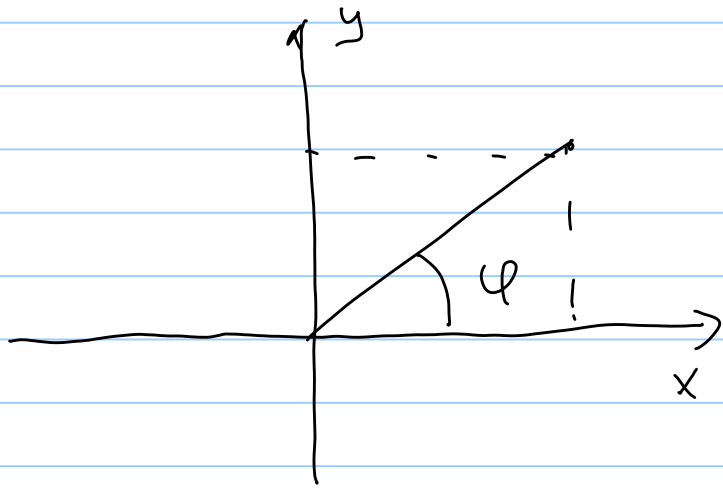
Zatem

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x^2} &= f_{,11}(\varphi, \psi) \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \right)^2 + f_{,12}(\varphi, \psi) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} + f_{,11}(\varphi, \psi) \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2} \\
&\quad + f_{,21}(\varphi, \psi) \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} + f_{,22}(\varphi, \psi) \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \right)^2 + f_{,12}(\varphi, \psi) \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} \\
&= f_{,11}(\varphi, \psi) (\varphi_x)^2 + 2f_{,12}(\varphi, \psi) \varphi_x \psi_x + f_{,22}(\varphi, \psi) (\psi_x)^2 \\
&\quad + f_{,11}(\varphi, \psi) \varphi_{xx} + f_{,12}(\varphi, \psi) \psi_{xx}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x \partial y} &= f_{,11}(\varphi, \psi) \varphi_x \varphi_y + f_{,12}(\varphi, \psi) \varphi_x \psi_y + f_{,11}(\varphi, \psi) \varphi_{xy} \\
&\quad + f_{,21}(\varphi, \psi) \varphi_y \psi_x + f_{,22}(\varphi, \psi) \psi_x \psi_y + f_{,12}(\varphi, \psi) \psi_{xy} \\
&= f_{,11}(\varphi, \psi) \varphi_x \varphi_y + f_{,12}(\varphi, \psi) (\varphi_x \psi_y + \varphi_y \psi_x) + f_{,22}(\varphi, \psi) \psi_x \psi_y \\
&\quad + f_{,11}(\varphi, \psi) \varphi_{xy} + f_{,12}(\varphi, \psi) \psi_{xy}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial y^2} &= f_{11}(\varphi, \psi) (\psi_y)^2 + f_{12}(\varphi, \psi) \psi_y \psi_{yy} + f_{11}(\varphi, \psi) \psi_{yy} \\
&+ f_{21}(\varphi, \psi) \psi_y \psi_{yy} + f_{22}(\varphi, \psi) (\psi_y)^2 + f_{22}(\varphi, \psi) \psi_{yy} \\
&= f_{11}(\varphi, \psi) (\psi_y)^2 + 2f_{12}(\varphi, \psi) \psi_y \psi_{yy} + f_{22}(\varphi, \psi) (\psi_y)^2 \\
&+ f_{11}(\varphi, \psi) \psi_{yy} + f_{22}(\varphi, \psi) \psi_{yy}
\end{aligned}$$

Ćwiczenie 2. Biegunowe równanie zmiennych



$$x = r \cos \varphi = x(r, \varphi)$$

$$y = r \sin \varphi = y(r, \varphi)$$

$$(x, y) : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

i jest funkcją klasy C^∞

Jakobian $\begin{vmatrix} \cos \varphi & -r \sin \varphi \\ \sin \varphi & r \cos \varphi \end{vmatrix} = r \Rightarrow$ funkcje lokalnie odwrotne dla $r \neq 0$

Odwrotność odwrotne: $x^2 + y^2 = r^2 \Rightarrow$

$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \quad r \geq 0 \quad \text{dla dla } (x, y) = 0$$

$r(x, y)$ jest nieujemna. Zatem

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, \quad \sin \varphi = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$

i para $\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \right)$ (0 ile $(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$)

jednokrotnie określa kąt $\varphi \in [0, 2\pi)$

Jeśli $y > 0 \Rightarrow \sin \varphi > 0 \Rightarrow 0 < \varphi < \pi$

i $\varphi = \cos^{-1} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$. Jeśli $y < 0 \Rightarrow \pi < \varphi < 2\pi$

i $\varphi = 2\pi - \cos^{-1} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$

A co z $\varphi = 0$ i $\varphi = \pi$? Przez ciągłość

edy $y \rightarrow 0$ i $x > 0 \Rightarrow \varphi \rightarrow 0$
 $y \rightarrow 0^+$ i $x < 0 \Rightarrow \varphi \rightarrow \pi$ i oba
wzory się zmieniają.

Pochodne:

$$x_r = \cos \varphi \quad y_r = \sin \varphi$$

$$x_\varphi = -r \sin \varphi \quad y_\varphi = r \cos \varphi$$

Albo

$$x_r = \frac{x}{r} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \quad y_r = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$

$$x_\varphi = -y \quad y_\varphi = x$$

Odczytnie $r_x, r_y, \varphi_x, \varphi_y$

Metoda 1.

$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \quad r_x = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \frac{r \sin \varphi}{r} = \sin \varphi$$

$$r_y = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \cos \varphi$$

Różniczkowanie φ jest procdltane wiec
uzyjemy metody funkcji unitatonej

$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \varphi \\ y = r \sin \varphi \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1 = r_x \cos \varphi - r \sin \varphi \varphi_x \\ 0 = r_x \sin \varphi + r \cos \varphi \varphi_x \end{cases}$$

Wyznacznik $W = \begin{vmatrix} \cos \varphi & -r \sin \varphi \\ \sin \varphi & r \cos \varphi \end{vmatrix} = r \neq 0$

$$r_x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -r \sin \varphi \\ 0 & r \cos \varphi \end{vmatrix}}{r} = \cos \varphi$$

$$\varphi_x = \begin{vmatrix} \cos \varphi & 1 \\ \sin \varphi & 0 \end{vmatrix} / r = - \frac{\sin \varphi}{r}$$

Dabei

$$0 = r_y \cos \varphi - r \sin \varphi \varphi_y \Rightarrow \omega = r$$

$$1 = r_y \sin \varphi + r \cos \varphi \varphi_y$$

$$r_y = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -r \sin \varphi \\ 1 & r \cos \varphi \end{vmatrix} / r = \sin \varphi$$

$$\varphi_y = \begin{vmatrix} \cos \varphi & 0 \\ \sin \varphi & 1 \end{vmatrix} / r = \frac{\cos \varphi}{r}$$

Задача 3. Задана полярная Лапласова
в соответствующих переменных.

$$\Delta u = u_{xx} + u_{yy}$$

Меня $x = r \cos \varphi$, $y = r \sin \varphi$

$$u(x, y) = u(x(r, \varphi), y(r, \varphi)) =: v(r, \varphi) = v(r(x, y), \varphi(x, y))$$

$$u_x = v_r r_x + v_\varphi \varphi_x$$

$$u_y = v_r r_y + v_\varphi \varphi_y$$

$$u_{xx} = v_{rr} (r_x)^2 + 2v_{r\varphi} r_x \varphi_x + v_{\varphi\varphi} (\varphi_x)^2 + v_r r_{xx} + v_\varphi \varphi_{xx}$$

$$u_{yy} = v_{rr} (r_y)^2 + 2v_{r\varphi} r_y \varphi_y + v_{\varphi\varphi} (\varphi_y)^2 + v_r r_{yy} + v_\varphi \varphi_{yy}$$

$$u_{xx} + u_{yy} = V_{rr}[(r_x)^2 + (r_y)^2] + 2V_{r\varphi}(r_x\varphi_x + r_y\varphi_y) \\ + V_{\varphi\varphi}[(\varphi_x)^2 + (\varphi_y)^2] + V_r \Delta r + V_\varphi \Delta \varphi$$

Wiemy, że $r_x = \cos \varphi$, $r_y = \sin \varphi$, $\varphi_x = -\frac{\sin \varphi}{r}$, $\varphi_y = \frac{\cos \varphi}{r}$

Czyli $r_{xx} = -\sin \varphi \varphi_x = \frac{\sin^2 \varphi}{r} \Rightarrow \Delta r = \frac{1}{r}$
 $r_{yy} = \cos \varphi \varphi_y = \frac{\cos^2 \varphi}{r}$

$$\varphi_{xx} = -\frac{\cos \varphi \varphi_x}{r} + \frac{\sin \varphi r_x}{r^2} = \frac{\sin \varphi \cos \varphi}{r^2} + \frac{\sin \varphi \cos \varphi}{r^2} = \frac{2 \sin \varphi \cos \varphi}{r^2}$$

$$\varphi_{yy} = -\frac{\sin \varphi \varphi_y}{r} - \frac{\cos \varphi r_y}{r^2} = -\frac{\sin \varphi \cos \varphi}{r^2} - \frac{\sin \varphi \cos \varphi}{r^2}$$

$$\Delta \varphi = 0 \quad r \neq 0$$

$$\text{Zatem } u_{xx} + u_{yy} = V_{rr} + \frac{1}{r^2} V_{\varphi\varphi} + \frac{1}{r} V_r.$$

Ćwiczenie 4. Znaleźć rozwiązanie wewnętrzne

$$\Delta u = x^2 + y^2$$

$$u|_{x^2+y^2=1} = 0$$

Zapisujecie w odpowiednich biegunowych
i zakładacie, że rozwiązanie nie zależy od φ
otaczamy

$$V_{rr} + \frac{1}{r} V_r = r^2$$

$$V|_{r=1} = 0$$

$$\text{Czyli } (rV_r)_r = r^3 \Rightarrow rV_r = \frac{1}{4} r^4 + C_1$$

$$V_r = \frac{1}{4} r^3 + C_1/r \Rightarrow V = \frac{1}{12} r^4 + C_1 \ln r + C_2$$

u musi być zerowa w $(0,0)$ czyli

$$C_1 = 0 \Rightarrow v(r) = \frac{1}{12} r^4 + C_2$$

$$0 = v(1) = \frac{1}{12} + C_2 \Rightarrow C_2 = -\frac{1}{12}$$

$$u(x,y) = \frac{1}{12} (x^2 + y^2)^2 - \frac{1}{12}.$$