

13 \rightarrow 1377 $\left\{ \begin{matrix} f(x) = x \\ \text{פונקציה} \\ \text{על} \\ \text{הענף} \\ \text{הראשון} \end{matrix} \right.$ $\frac{KN \geq 19}{\text{ענף}}$

$$\begin{cases} u'' + \lambda u = 0 \\ u(0) = 0, u(l) = 0 \end{cases}$$

\rightarrow מצויים ערכי λ כך שיש פתרון לא טריוויה

$$u_k = \sin\left(\frac{\pi k}{l} x\right), \lambda_k = \frac{\pi^2 k^2}{l^2}, k=1, 2, \dots$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} C_k \sin\left(\frac{\pi k}{l} x\right)$$

$$C_k = \frac{\int_0^l f(x) \sin\left(\frac{\pi k}{l} x\right) dx}{\int_0^l \sin^2\left(\frac{\pi k}{l} x\right) dx} = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l f(x) \sin\left(\frac{\pi k}{l} x\right) dx$$

$$\int_0^l \sin^2\left(\frac{\pi k}{l} x\right) dx = \int_0^l \frac{1}{2} (1 - \cos\left(\frac{2\pi k}{l} x\right)) dx = \frac{l}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^l \cos\left(\frac{2\pi k}{l} x\right) dx$$

$$= \frac{l}{2} - \frac{l}{4\pi k} \sin\left(\frac{2\pi k}{l} x\right) \Big|_0^l = \frac{l}{2}$$

$$C_k = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l x \sin\left(\frac{\pi k}{l} x\right) dx = \frac{2}{l} \left[-\frac{x}{\pi k} \cos\left(\frac{\pi k}{l} x\right) + \frac{1}{\pi k} \int \cos\left(\frac{\pi k}{l} x\right) dx \right]_0^l$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi k} (-1)^{k+1} + \frac{2}{\pi k} \frac{1}{\pi k} \sin\left(\frac{\pi k}{l} x\right) \Big|_0^l = \frac{2}{\pi k} (-1)^{k+1}$$

$$\sum(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{k+1} \frac{2}{\pi k} \sin\left(\frac{\pi k}{l} x\right)$$

$$\sum(x) = \begin{cases} x, & x \in [0, l) \\ 0, & x = l \end{cases}$$

$\mu^2 = \lambda + 1 > 0, 1$
 $\mu > 0$

$$\begin{cases} u'' + u + \lambda u = 0 \\ u'(0) - u(0) = 0 \\ u'(1) + u(1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$\int -e^{\dots}$

$\lambda \in \mathbb{R} \Leftarrow$

$$u = C_1 \cos(\mu x) + C_2 \sin(\mu x)$$

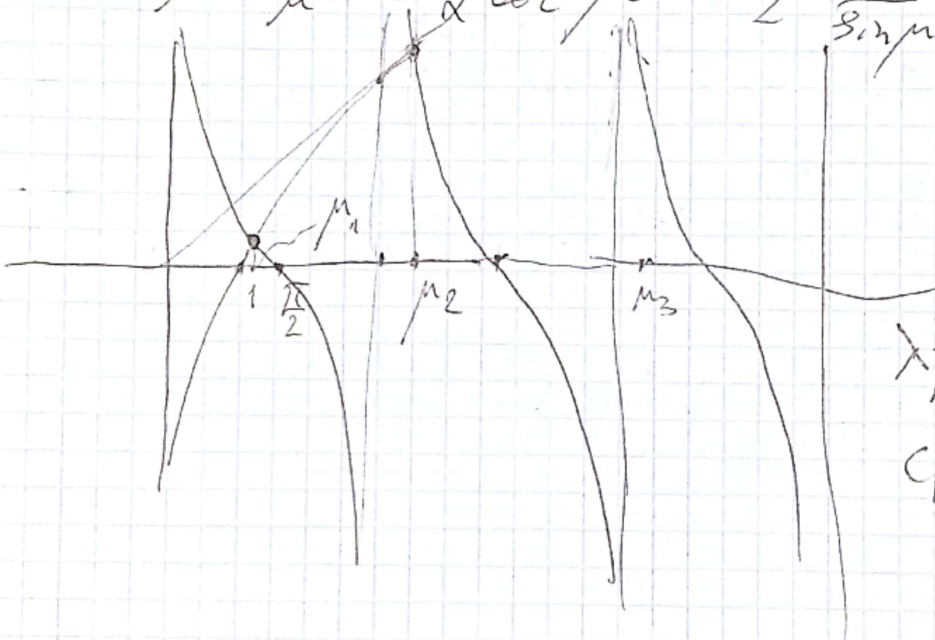
$$u' = -C_1 \mu \sin(\mu x) + C_2 \mu \cos(\mu x)$$

$$\begin{cases} C_2 \mu - C_1 = 0 & C_2 = \frac{C_1}{\mu} \\ -C_1 \mu \sin \mu + C_2 \mu \cos \mu + C_1 \cos \mu + C_2 \sin \mu = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$-C_1 \mu \sin \mu + C_1 \cos \mu + C_1 \cos \mu + \frac{C_1}{\mu} \sin \mu = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{\mu} - \mu\right) \sin \mu + 2 C_1 \cos \mu = 0$$

$$\mu - \frac{1}{\mu} = 2 \cot \mu = 2 \frac{\cos \mu}{\sin \mu}$$



$$\lambda_k + 1 = \mu_k^2$$

$$C_1 = 1, C_2 = \frac{1}{\mu_k}$$

$$u = C_1 x + C_2$$

$$1 + \lambda = 0, 2$$

$$\begin{cases} C_1 - C_2 = 0 \\ C_1 + C_1 + C_2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} C_1 = C_2 \\ C_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

μ_k

$$\mu > 0, \mu^2 = |\lambda + 1|, \lambda + 1 < 0 \quad 3$$

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$$u = c_1 e^{\mu x} + c_2 e^{-\mu x}$$

$$u' = c_1 \mu e^{\mu x} - c_2 \mu e^{-\mu x}$$

$$\begin{cases} c_1 \mu - c_2 \mu - c_1 - c_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} c_1 \mu e^{\mu} - c_2 \mu e^{-\mu} + c_1 e^{\mu} + c_2 e^{-\mu} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$0 = \Rightarrow c_1, c_2 \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow (c_1, c_2) \neq (0, 0)$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \mu - 1 & -\mu - 1 \\ (\mu + 1)e^{\mu} & (-\mu + 1)e^{-\mu} \end{vmatrix} = -(\mu + 1)^2 e^{-\mu} + (\mu + 1)^2 e^{\mu} > 0$$

↙ ↘

$$\begin{cases} u_k = \cos(\mu_k x) + \frac{1}{\mu_k} \sin(\mu_k x) & \text{Niles} \\ \lambda_k = \mu_k^2 - 1 & \text{N} = \mu_k \end{cases}$$

σ \sqrt{e} σ \sqrt{e} σ \sqrt{e}

$$\begin{cases} u'' + \lambda u = 0 & (u'' + qu + \lambda u = 0) \text{ (K)} \\ u(0) = u(e) \\ u'(0) = u'(e) \end{cases} \quad \lambda = q + \lambda$$

מספרים λ המציינים פתרונות לא טריוויאליים
 נקראים ערכים עצמיים של L ו- e נקראים פונקציות
 עצמיות. $\lambda = 0$ הוא ערך עצמי של L ו- e הוא
 פונקציה עצמית. $\lambda > 0$ הם ערכים עצמיים של L ו- e
 הם פונקציות עצמיות. $\lambda < 0$ הם ערכים עצמיים של L ו- e
 הם פונקציות עצמיות.

עבור $\lambda = 0$ $\Leftrightarrow \lambda = 0, 1$

$$u'' = 0 \quad u = C_1 x + C_2$$

$$u(0) = u(e), u'(0) = u'(e) \Rightarrow C_1 = 0, C_2 = \text{const}$$

$$\Rightarrow u = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{טריוויוס}$$

$$u'' + \lambda u = 0 \quad \lambda > 0, 2$$

$$u = C_1 \cos(\sqrt{\lambda} x) + C_2 \sin(\sqrt{\lambda} x)$$

$$u' = -C_1 \sqrt{\lambda} \sin(\sqrt{\lambda} x) + C_2 \sqrt{\lambda} \cos(\sqrt{\lambda} x)$$

$$C_1 = C_1 \cos(\sqrt{\lambda} e) + C_2 \sin(\sqrt{\lambda} e) \quad (C_1, C_2) \neq 0$$

$$\sqrt{\lambda} C_2 = -C_1 \sin(\sqrt{\lambda} e) + C_2 \sqrt{\lambda} \cos(\sqrt{\lambda} e)$$

	$\begin{vmatrix} \cos(\sqrt{\lambda} e) - 1 & \sin(\sqrt{\lambda} e) \\ \sin(\sqrt{\lambda} e) & \cos(\sqrt{\lambda} e) - 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$
	$\begin{vmatrix} \cos(\sqrt{\lambda} e) - 1 & \sin(\sqrt{\lambda} e) \\ \sin(\sqrt{\lambda} e) & \cos(\sqrt{\lambda} e) - 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$

$$\cos^2(\sqrt{\lambda}l) - 2\cos(\sqrt{\lambda}l) + 1 + \sin^2(\sqrt{\lambda}l) = 0$$

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$$\Rightarrow (\cos(\sqrt{\lambda}l) - 1)^2 + \sin^2(\sqrt{\lambda}l) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos(\sqrt{\lambda}l) = 1, \quad \sin(\sqrt{\lambda}l) = 0$$

$$\sqrt{\lambda}l = 2n\pi \quad \sqrt{\lambda}l = k\pi$$

$$\lambda = \frac{4^2 n^2 \pi^2}{e^2}, \quad n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

$$u'' - \mu^2 u = 0$$

$$\mu = \sqrt{\lambda} \quad \lambda < 0, 3$$

$$u = c_1 e^{-\mu x} + c_2 e^{\mu x}$$

$$u' = -c_1 \mu e^{-\mu x} + c_2 \mu e^{\mu x}$$

$$\begin{cases} c_1 + c_2 = c_1 e^{-\mu l} + c_2 e^{\mu l} \\ -c_1 \mu + c_2 \mu = -c_1 \mu e^{-\mu l} + c_2 \mu e^{\mu l} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 - e^{-\mu l} & 1 - e^{\mu l} \\ -1 + e^{-\mu l} & 1 - e^{\mu l} \end{vmatrix} = (1 - e^{\mu l})(1 - e^{-\mu l}) + (1 - e^{\mu l})(-1 - e^{-\mu l}) = (1 - e^{\mu l})(-2e^{-\mu l}) \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = a_0 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \sum a_n \cos\left(\frac{2\pi n}{e} x\right) + b_n \sin\left(\frac{2\pi n}{e} x\right)$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{e} \int_0^e f(x) \cos\left(\frac{2\pi n}{e} x\right) dx, \quad a_0 = \frac{2}{e} \int_0^e f(x) dx$$

$$b_n = \frac{2}{e} \int_0^e f(x) \sin\left(\frac{2\pi n}{e} x\right) dx$$

Laplace

ר"ג נ"ס ע"ב"ד נ"כ נ"ה י"ג"ה

$$P\left(\frac{d}{dt}\right)y = B(t)$$

" $y = \frac{B}{P\left(\frac{d}{dt}\right)}$ " ρ ρ ρ ρ ρ ρ ρ ρ ρ ρ

י"ג"ה ρ ρ ρ ρ ρ ρ ρ ρ ρ ρ

Laplace

$$\mathcal{L}(f)(s) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-st} f(t) dt, \quad s = x + yi$$

י"ג"ה ρ ρ ρ ρ ρ ρ ρ ρ ρ ρ

$$\mathcal{L}(f)(x+yi) \Leftarrow |f(t)| \leq e^{at}$$

$$x > a - \delta$$

$$\lim_{R_1, R_2 \rightarrow \infty} \left| \int_{R_1}^{R_2} e^{-xt} e^{-iyt} f(t) dt \right|$$

$$\leq \lim_{R_1, R_2 \rightarrow \infty} \int_{R_1}^{R_2} e^{-xt} e^{at} dt \leq \int_{R_1}^{\infty} e^{-(x-a)t} dt = \left. -\frac{e^{-(x-a)t}}{x-a} \right|_{R_1}^{\infty} = \frac{e^{-(x-a)R_1}}{x-a} < \infty$$

$$\mathcal{L}[f'](s) = s\mathcal{L}[f](s) - f(0+) \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$\mathcal{L}[f^{(k)}](s) = s^k \mathcal{L}[f](s) - s^{k-1} f(0+) - s^{k-2} f'(0+) \dots - f^{(k-1)}(0+)$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} f(t) dt = \left[e^{-st} f(t) \right]_0^{\infty} + s \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} f(t) dt$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e^{-st} f(t) = 0$$

$$\mathcal{L}[\alpha f + \beta g] = \alpha \mathcal{L}[f] + \beta \mathcal{L}[g] \quad \text{② (180)}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} F(t) = f(t), \quad |F| \leq e^{at} \quad \text{③}$$

$$F(t) = \int_0^t f(\omega) d\omega, \quad |f| \leq e^{a_2 t} \quad t > \text{const}$$

$$\mathcal{L}[F(t)] = \frac{1}{s} \mathcal{L}[f(t)] \quad \leftarrow$$

$$\mathcal{L}[f] = s \mathcal{L}[F] - F(0) \quad \text{! } a > 0$$

$$f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{x-i\infty}^{x+i\infty} e^{ts} \left[\int_0^{\infty} e^{-t\tau} f(\tau) d\tau \right] ds \quad \text{④}$$

($x > a \rightarrow \text{! } \tau > 0$)
 $|f(t)| \leq e^{at}$ $a > 0$ $\tau > 0$

$\tau > 0$ $\tau > 0$ $\tau > 0$ eine

$$\mathcal{L}[1] = \frac{1}{s}, \quad \mathcal{L}[e^t] = \frac{1}{s-1}$$

$$\text{! } \tau > 0, \quad X_{\mathbb{R}} = \begin{cases} 1 & t \geq 0 \\ 0 & t < 0 \end{cases}, \quad U(t) \quad \text{! } \tau > 0$$

$$\mathcal{L}[f(at)](s) = \frac{1}{a} \mathcal{L}[f(t)]\left(\frac{s}{a}\right), \quad \mathcal{L}[e^{at}] = \frac{1}{s-a}$$

$$\mathcal{L}[e^{-at} f(t)](s) = \mathcal{L}[f(t)](s+a)$$

$$\mathcal{L}[f(t-a)](s) = e^{-as} \mathcal{L}[f](s), \quad a > 0$$



TABLE 6.2.1 Elementary Laplace Transforms

$f(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{F(s)\}$	$F(s) = \mathcal{L}\{f(t)\}$	Notes
1. 1	$\frac{1}{s}, \quad s > 0$	Sec. 6.1; Ex. 4
2. e^{at}	$\frac{1}{s-a}, \quad s > a$	Sec. 6.1; Ex. 5
3. $t^n, \quad n = \text{positive integer}$	$\frac{n!}{s^{n+1}}, \quad s > 0$	Sec. 6.1; Prob. 31
4. $t^p, \quad p > -1$	$\frac{\Gamma(p+1)}{s^{p+1}}, \quad s > 0$	Sec. 6.1; Prob. 31
5. $\sin at$	$\frac{a}{s^2 + a^2}, \quad s > 0$	Sec. 6.1; Ex. 7
6. $\cos at$	$\frac{s}{s^2 + a^2}, \quad s > 0$	Sec. 6.1; Prob. 6
7. $\sinh at$	$\frac{a}{s^2 - a^2}, \quad s > a $	Sec. 6.1; Prob. 8
8. $\cosh at$	$\frac{s}{s^2 - a^2}, \quad s > a $	Sec. 6.1; Prob. 7
9. $e^{at} \sin bt$	$\frac{b}{(s-a)^2 + b^2}, \quad s > a$	Sec. 6.1; Prob. 13
10. $e^{at} \cos bt$	$\frac{s-a}{(s-a)^2 + b^2}, \quad s > a$	Sec. 6.1; Prob. 14
11. $t^n e^{at}, \quad n = \text{positive integer}$	$\frac{n!}{(s-a)^{n+1}}, \quad s > a$	Sec. 6.1; Prob. 18
12. $u_c(t)$	$\frac{e^{-cs}}{s}, \quad s > 0$	Sec. 6.3
13. $u_c(t)f(t-c)$	$e^{-cs}F(s)$	Sec. 6.3
14. $e^{ct}f(t)$	$F(s-c)$	Sec. 6.3
15. $f(ct)$	$\frac{1}{c}F\left(\frac{s}{c}\right), \quad c > 0$	Sec. 6.3; Prob. 25
16. $\int_0^t f(t-\tau)g(\tau) d\tau$	$F(s)G(s)$	Sec. 6.6
17. $\delta(t-c)$	e^{-cs}	Sec. 6.5
18. $f^{(n)}(t)$	$s^n F(s) - s^{n-1}f(0) - \dots - f^{(n-1)}(0)$	Sec. 6.2; Cor. 6.2.2
19. $(-t)^n f(t)$	$F^{(n)}(s)$	Sec. 6.2; Prob. 29

$$\ddot{y} - 3\dot{y} + 2y = e^t \quad y(0) \mapsto Y(s)$$

$$s^2 Y - s y(0) - \dot{y}(0) - 3s Y + 3y(0) + 2Y = \frac{1}{s-1}$$

$$\frac{(s^2 - 3s + 2)}{(s-2)(s-1)} Y = \frac{1}{s-1} + (s+3)y(0) + \dot{y}(0)$$

$$Y = \frac{1}{(s-1)^2(s-2)} + y(0) \frac{s-3}{(s-1)(s-2)} + \frac{\dot{y}(0)}{(s-1)(s-2)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(s-1)^2(s-2)} + \frac{y(0)}{s-1} + y(0) \frac{1}{(s-1)(s-2)} + \frac{\dot{y}(0)}{(s-1)(s-2)}$$

partial fraction decomposition:

$$\frac{1}{(s-1)^2(s-2)} = \frac{\alpha}{(s-1)^2} + \frac{\beta}{s-1} + \frac{\gamma}{s-2} = \frac{\alpha(s-2) + \beta(s-1)(s-2) + \gamma(s-1)^2}{(s-1)^2(s-2)}$$

$$\alpha(s-2) + \beta(s-1)(s-2) + \gamma(s-1)^2 = 1$$

$$s=1 \Rightarrow \alpha = 1, \quad s=2 \Rightarrow \gamma = 1, \quad s=0 \Rightarrow \alpha = -1$$

$$\alpha + \beta(s-2) + \beta(s-1) + 2\gamma(s-1) = 0 \quad s=0$$

$$-1 + \beta(2s-3) + 2s - 2 = 0$$

$$2s(\beta+1) - 3(\beta+1) = 0 \quad \beta = -1$$

$$\frac{1}{(s-1)^2(s-2)} = \frac{-1}{(s-1)^2} + \frac{1}{s-1} + \frac{1}{s-2} \quad \left| \frac{1}{(s-1)(s-2)} = \frac{1}{s-1} - \frac{1}{s-2} \right.$$

$$y(t) = -te^t - e^t + e^{2t} + y(0)e^t - y(0)e^t + y(0)e^{2t} + \dot{y}(0)(e^t - e^{2t})$$