

7/10/2021

1.8k

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} x^{\frac{1}{2}} J_0(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} x^{\frac{1}{2}} y_0(x) \quad / \text{c: 2en8} \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} x^{\frac{3}{2}} y_{2.5}(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} x^{\frac{3}{2}} J_{2.5}(x) \quad \text{z} \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} J_{10}(x) x^{\frac{1}{2}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} J_{10}(x) x^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad \text{c} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} x^{\frac{1}{2}} J_0(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} x^{\frac{1}{2}} (\ln x, x+...) = 0 & \cancel{120'0} \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} x^{\frac{3}{2}} y_0(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} x^{\frac{3}{2}} (\ln x J_0 + (...)) = 0 & \underline{k} \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +0} x^{\frac{3}{2}} J_{2.5} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} x^{-3} x^{2.5} (1_0 + ...) = \infty \quad \underline{z}$$

$$y_{2.5} = \alpha J_{2.5} \ln x + x^{-2.5} (\beta + \dots), \quad \beta \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y_{2.5} = \alpha \underbrace{x^{2.5} (1+...) \ln x}_{\Theta(x^2)} + x^{-2.5} / \beta + \dots \quad | > \delta$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +0} x^{\frac{3}{2}} y_{2.5} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} x^{0.5} (\beta + \dots) = 0$$

c

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} J_{10}(x) x^{\frac{1}{2}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \cos \left( x + \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{n^2 - b}{2x} \right) + O(1) \cdot \frac{1}{x^{0.5}} \right] x^{\frac{1}{2}} \in [10^n, 10^n] \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} J_{10}(x) x^{\frac{1}{2}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \sin \left( x + \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{n^2 - b}{2x} \right) + O(1) \cdot \frac{1}{x^{0.5}} \right] x^{\frac{1}{2}} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

2.2 She

הנתקלנו במשוואת דיפרנציאלית  $y'' + 4y = \cos x$  ורוצחנו אותה.

$$1) \begin{cases} u'' + 4u = \cos x \\ u(0) = 0 \quad u'(\frac{\pi}{4}) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$2) \begin{cases} u'' + 4u = f(x) \\ u(0) = 0 \quad u'(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$3) \begin{cases} u'' - u = 1 \\ u(0) = 0 \quad u(1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$4) \begin{cases} (\cos x \cdot u')' + u = f(x) \\ u(0) + u'(0) = 0 \quad u(\pi) + u'(\pi) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} u'' + u = \sin x \\ u'(0) = 0 \quad u'(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$1) \begin{cases} u'' - u = e^x \\ u'(0) + u(0) = 0 \quad u'(3) + u(3) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$5) \begin{cases} u'' + u = f(x) \\ u'(0) + u(1) = 0 \quad u'(1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

12.2.2

הנתקלנו במשוואת דיפרנציאלית  $y'' + 4y = 0$ . נסמן  $y = A\cos 2x + B\sin 2x$ .

$$u(0) = 0 \Rightarrow A = 0$$

$$u(x) = A\cos 2x + B\sin 2x$$

$$u'(\frac{\pi}{4}) = 2B \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{2} = 0 \Rightarrow B = 0$$

12.2.2 תרגיל 2.2.2

$y = A\cos 2x + B\sin 2x$  מתקבלו מתרגיל 12.2.2.

$$u(0) = 0 \Rightarrow A = 0$$

$$u'(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 0 \Rightarrow B = 0$$

12.2.2 תרגיל 2.2.2

$y = Ae^x + Be^{-x}$  מתקבלו מתרגיל 12.2.2.

$$u(0) = 0 \Rightarrow A + B = 0$$

$$\left| \begin{matrix} 1 & 1 \\ e^0 & e^{-0} \end{matrix} \right| \neq 0 \Rightarrow A = B = 0$$

$$u(1) = 0 \Rightarrow e^A + e^{-A} = 0$$

12.2.2 תרגיל 2.2.2

12.2.2 תרגיל 2.2.2  $\int_0^{\pi} \cos x \, dx$  מתקבלו מתרגיל 12.2.2.

$$u = A \sin x + B \cos x \quad \text{לפונקציה } u \text{ גזירה כפונקציית נורמה}$$

$$u'(0) = 0 \Rightarrow A = 0$$

$$u'\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0 \Rightarrow B = 0$$

ר' סע' י סע' י

$$u = Ae^x + Be^{-x} \quad \text{לפונקציה } u \text{ גזירה כפונקציית נורמה}$$

$$u'(0) + u(0) = 0 \Rightarrow A - B + A + B = 0 \Rightarrow A = 0$$

$$u'(3) + u(3) = 0 \Rightarrow Ae^3 - Be^{-3} + Ae^3 + Be^{-3} = 2Ae^3 = 0$$

ר' סע' י סע' י

5. ר' סע' י סע' י

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{פ' סע' י} \\ &\begin{cases} u'' + \frac{2}{x+1}u' + u = x \\ u(0) = 0 \quad u'(0) = 0 \end{cases} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \begin{cases} [(x+1)u']' + \cos x \cdot u = f(x) \\ u'(0) = u(0) = 1 \quad u'(1) = 2 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$d) \begin{cases} u''(x^2+1) + 2xu' + xu = \sin x \\ u'(0) = 0 \quad u(1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

ר' סע' י

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{ר' סע' י} \\ &\frac{2P}{x+1} = P' \quad : P \text{ בר' סע' י} \\ &\left(\frac{P}{x+1}\right)' = \frac{2}{x+1} \Rightarrow 2\ln(x+1) = \ln P \quad P = (x+1)^2 \\ &(x+1)^2 u'' + 2(x+1)u' + u(x+1)^2 = x(x+1)^2 \quad \text{פ' סע' י} \\ &\begin{cases} ((x+1)^2 u')' + u(x+1)^2 = x(x+1)^2 \\ u(0) = 0 \quad u'(1) = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{ר' סע' י}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &(u_1 = u - V) \quad u = u_1 + V \quad \text{ר' סע' י} \\ &\begin{cases} V'(0) - V(0) = 1 \\ V'(1) = 2 \end{cases} \quad \text{ר' סע' י}$$

ר' סע' י  $V = 2x+1$  סע' י

$$[(x^2+1)(u_1+u_2)']' + \cos x(u_1+u_2) = f(x)$$

$$[(x^2+1)u_1]' + [(x^2+1)u_2]' + (2x+1)\cos x + \cos x \cdot u_1 = f(x)$$

$$\begin{cases} [(x^2+1)u_1]' + u_1 \cos x = f(x) - 4x - (2x+1)\cos x \\ u_1(0) = u_1(1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$[(x^2+1)u_1]' + u_1 \cos x = f(x) - 4x - (2x+1)\cos x$$

$$\begin{cases} [(x^2+1)u_1]' + xu_1 = \sin x \\ u_1(0) = u_1(1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

لـ  $\int_{0}^{1} \sin x dx = 1$