

Άσκηση: $J(y) = \int_0^{\pi/2} (y'^2 - y^2) dx$, $y(0) = 0$, $y(\pi/2) = 1$ να βρεθεί το ακρότατο να ικανοποιεί την συνθήκη

$$W(y) = \int_0^{\pi/2} 2y dx = 6 - \pi$$

$$L = y'^2 - y^2$$

$$G = 2y$$

$$L^* = L + 2G$$

$$\Rightarrow L^* = y'^2 - y^2 + 2\Omega y$$

$$L^* y - \frac{d}{dx} L^* y' = 0 \Rightarrow (-2y + 2\Omega) - \frac{d}{dx} (2y') = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} y'' + y = \Omega \\ y(0) = 0, y(\pi/2) = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} y_{\text{of}}(x) &= C_1 \sin x + C_2 \cos x \\ y_{\text{r}}(x) &= \Omega \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow y(x) = y_{\text{of}}(x) + y_{\text{r}}(x) = C_1 \sin x + C_2 \cos x + \Omega$$

$$y(0) = 0 \Rightarrow C_2 = -\Omega$$

$$y(\pi/2) = 1 \Rightarrow C_1 + \Omega = 1 \Rightarrow C_1 = 1 - \Omega$$

$$y(x) = (1 - \Omega) \sin x - \Omega \cos x + \Omega$$

$$W(y) = \int_0^{\pi/2} 2[(1 - \Omega) \sin x - \Omega \cos x + \Omega] dx = 6 - \pi \Leftrightarrow$$

$$2[-(1 - \Omega) \cos x - \Omega \sin x + \Omega x] \Big|_0^{\pi/2} = 6 - \pi \Leftrightarrow$$

$$2[-\Omega + \Omega \pi/2 + (1 - \Omega)] = 6 - \pi \Leftrightarrow \Omega = -1$$

Άρα η λύση είναι $y(x) = 2 \sin x + \cos x - 1$

6.5 $J(y) = \int_a^b (p(x)y'^2 + q(x)y^2) dx$, $W(y) = \int_a^b r(x)y^2 dx = 1$
 $(py)'' - qy = r(x)\Omega y$, $a < t < b$ πρόβλημα Sturm-Liouville.

$$L^* = p(x)y'^2 + q(x)y^2 + \Omega r(x)y^2$$

$$L^* y - \frac{d}{dx} L^* y' = 0 \Rightarrow (p(x)y')' - [q(x) + \Omega r(x)]y = 0, y(a) = y(b) = 0$$

$$x^2 y'' + 2xy' - (1+\Omega)y = 0$$

$$y(1) = 0$$

$$y(2) = 1$$

(*)

$$x^2 y'' + \alpha x y' + b y = 0 \quad \text{αν εφαρμόσω τον μετασχηματισμό } x = e^s$$

καταλήγω σε μια Δ.Ε με σταθερούς συντελεστές.

$$\Rightarrow \ddot{u}(s) + (\alpha-1)\dot{u}(s) + bu(s) = 0$$

$$\text{Έτσι χυρίζοντας στην (*)} \Rightarrow \ddot{u} + \dot{u} + (1+\Omega)u = 0$$

$$\chi_u(r) = r^2 + r + (1+\Omega) = 0 \Rightarrow r_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1-4(1+\Omega)}}{2}, \Delta = 1-4+4\Omega = 0 \Rightarrow \Omega = -3/4$$

$$\textcircled{6.4} J(y) = \int_0^1 \sqrt{1+y^2} dx, y(0)=y(1)=0, W(y) = \int_0^1 y dx = A, 0 < A \leq \pi/8$$

$$\textcircled{5.1} J(y) = \int_a^b [r(t)\dot{y}^2 + q(t)y^2] dt \quad \text{Να βρεθεί η Χαμιλτονιανή}$$

$$H(t, y, p); \quad L(t, y, \dot{y}) = 1 \dots$$

$$\text{Κανονικές εξισώσεις} \quad \dot{p} = -\partial H / \partial y \quad \dot{y} = -\partial H / \partial p$$

$$\dot{y} = \varphi(t, y, p)$$

$$p = L_{\dot{y}} \Rightarrow p = 2r(t)\dot{y} \Rightarrow \dot{y} = p/2 \cdot r(t)$$

$$H = -L + \dot{y} L_y \Rightarrow H(t, y, p) = \frac{r(t) \cdot p^2}{4r^2(t)} + q(t)y^2 + \frac{p}{2r(t)}$$

$$\textcircled{5.2} J(y) = \int_a^b \sqrt{(t^2+y^2)(1+\dot{y})^2} dt$$

$$H = -\sqrt{t^2+y^2-p^2}$$