

WKB

$$\epsilon^2 y'' = Q(x)y \quad S(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \delta^n S_n(x) = S_0(x) + \delta S_1(x) + \dots$$

$$y(x) = e^{\frac{S(x)}{\delta}} = e^{\frac{S_0}{\delta} + S_1 + \dots}$$

$$\frac{\epsilon^2}{\delta^2} [(S_0')^2 + 2\delta S_0' S_1' + O(\delta^2)] + \frac{\epsilon^2}{\delta} [S_0'' + \delta S_1'' + O(\delta^2)] = Q(x) \quad O(1)$$

Εξισορροπία  $\epsilon^2/\delta^2, \epsilon^2/\delta, \epsilon^2, O(1)$

$$\delta = \epsilon \quad S_0'(x) = Q(x) \Rightarrow \pm \int_{\alpha}^x \sqrt{Q(t)} dt \quad (\text{ΕΙΣ ΕΙΚΟΝΑΣ})$$

$$2 S_0'(x) S_1'(x) + S_0''(x) = 0 \quad (\text{ΕΙΣ ΜΕΤΑΦΟΡΑΣ})$$

$$S_1'(x) = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{S_0''}{S_0'} \rightsquigarrow S_1(x) = \ln(Q(x))^{-1/4}$$

$$y_{WKB(x)} = C_1 Q^{-1/4}(x) \exp\left\{ \frac{1}{\epsilon} \int_{\alpha}^x \sqrt{Q(t)} dt \right\} + C_2 Q^{-1/4}(x) \exp\left\{ -\frac{1}{\epsilon} \int_{\alpha}^x \sqrt{Q(t)} dt \right\}$$

$$\epsilon^2 y'' - Qy = 0, \quad Q = \text{σταθερό}$$

Αν πάρω  $y = e^{mx}$  και  $y'' = Q/\epsilon^2 \cdot y = 0 \quad m^2 = \frac{Q}{\epsilon^2}$

$$\rightarrow C_1 e^{\frac{\sqrt{Q}x}{\epsilon}} + C_2 e^{-\frac{\sqrt{Q}x}{\epsilon}}$$

Θεωρούμε το εξής πρόβλημα

$$\epsilon y'' + \alpha(x)y' + b(x)y = 0 \quad \text{υποθέτουμε } \alpha(x) > 0 \quad x \in [0,1], y(0)=A, y(1)=B$$

$$y(x) = e^{\frac{S(x)}{\delta}}, \quad \delta = \epsilon$$

Γιατί  $\delta \approx \epsilon \quad (\delta = \epsilon)$

$$y(x) = e^{\frac{S(x)}{\delta}} = e^{\frac{S_0(x)}{\delta} + S_1(x)}$$

$$\epsilon y'' = \epsilon \cdot e^{\square} \left( \frac{S_0'}{\delta} + S_1' \right)^2 + \epsilon e^{\square} \left( \frac{S_0''}{\delta} + S_1'' \right)$$

$$\epsilon \left[ \frac{1}{\delta} S_0'' + \frac{1}{\delta^2} S_0'^2 + S_1'^2 + S_1'' + \frac{2}{\delta} S_0' S_1' \right] + \alpha \left[ \frac{S_0'}{\delta} + S_1' \right] + b = 0$$

$\epsilon/\delta^2 \quad \epsilon/\delta \quad 1/\delta \quad O(1)$

- ①  $\epsilon/\delta^2 \approx \epsilon/\delta \Rightarrow \delta \sim 1$  X Έχω πρόβλημα
- ②  $\epsilon/\delta^2 \approx 1/\delta \Rightarrow \delta = \epsilon$  ✓
- ③  $\epsilon/\delta \sim 1/\delta \Rightarrow \epsilon = 1$  X



$$\varepsilon^1: (S_0')^2 + \alpha S_0' = 0 = (S_0') [S_0' + \alpha] = 0 \begin{cases} S_0' = 0 \Rightarrow S_0 = 0 \\ S_0' = -\alpha \end{cases}$$

$$\varepsilon^0: S_0'' + \alpha S_0' + S_0' S_0'' + b = 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad -S_0' + S_0' = \frac{-b + \alpha'}{-\alpha}$$

$$y_1 = e^{-\int_0^x \frac{b(\zeta)}{\alpha(\zeta)} d\zeta}$$

$$y_2 = \frac{1}{\alpha(x)} e^{\left[ \int_0^x \frac{b(\zeta)}{\alpha(\zeta)} d\zeta - \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \int_0^x \alpha(\zeta) d\zeta \right]}$$

Η γενική λύση είναι ένας γραμμικός συνδυασμός.

$$y_{\text{WHB}}(x) = C_1 y_1(x) + C_2 y_2(x)$$

$$A = y_{\text{WHB}}(0) = C_1 y_1(0) + C_2 y_2(0) \Rightarrow A = C_1 + C_2/\alpha(0)$$

$$B = y_{\text{WHB}}(1) = C_1 y_1(1) + C_2 y_2(1) \Rightarrow$$

$$B = C_1 \exp\left\{-\int_0^1 \frac{b(\zeta)}{\alpha(\zeta)} d\zeta\right\} + C_2 \frac{1}{\alpha(1)} \exp\left\{\int_0^1 \frac{b(\zeta)}{\alpha(\zeta)} d\zeta\right\}$$

Αγνοώντας τον αμελητέο όρο τάξης  $\varepsilon^{-1/\varepsilon}$

$$y_{\text{WHB}}(x) = B \exp\left\{\int_0^x \frac{b(\zeta)}{\alpha(\zeta)} d\zeta - \int_0^x \frac{b(\zeta)}{\alpha(\zeta)} d\zeta\right\} + \frac{\alpha(0)}{\alpha(x)} \left[ A - B \exp\left\{\int_0^1 \frac{b(\zeta)}{\alpha(\zeta)} d\zeta\right\} \right] \exp\left\{\int_0^x \frac{b(\zeta)}{\alpha(\zeta)} d\zeta - \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \int_0^x \alpha(\zeta) d\zeta\right\}$$

$$\int_0^x \alpha(\zeta) d\zeta \approx \alpha(0)x$$

$$y_{\text{WHB}}(x) = B \exp\left\{\int_x^1 \frac{b(\zeta)}{\alpha(\zeta)} d\zeta\right\} + \left[ A - B \exp\left\{\int_0^1 \frac{b(\zeta)}{\alpha(\zeta)} d\zeta\right\} \right] \exp\left\{-\frac{\alpha(0)x}{\varepsilon}\right\}$$

### Ασυμπτωτική Συμπεριφορά Ιδιοτιμών

$$\begin{cases} -y'' = \lambda q(x) y & , q(x) > 0 \\ y(0) = y(l) = 0 \end{cases}$$

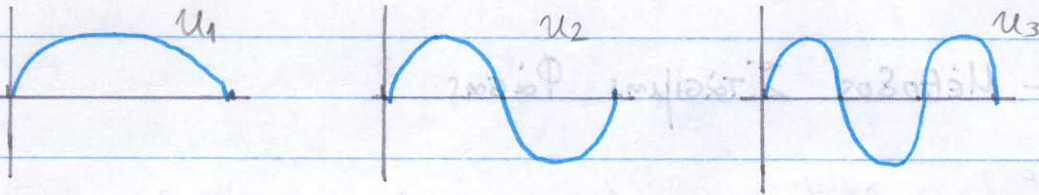
### Sturm-Liouville Βιβλίο (Αλιμάνος + Καλογερόπουλος §9.4)

$$\begin{cases} u'' + \hat{q}(x)u = -\lambda u & , x \in [\alpha, \beta] \\ u(\alpha) = u(\beta) = 0 & \hat{q} \in C[\alpha, \beta] \end{cases}$$

$\lambda_1 < \lambda_2 < \dots < \lambda_n \rightarrow +\infty$  αληθές ιδιοτιμές,  $u_1(x), \dots, u_n(x)$  αντίστοιχες ιδιοσυναρτήσεις



Έχουμε αυτοδύσχες πρόβλημα, έχει μεταβολική δομή  
 Έχει τεράστιο ενδιαφέρον ότι οι λύσεις χαρακτηρίζονται από τον αριθμό των κόμβων

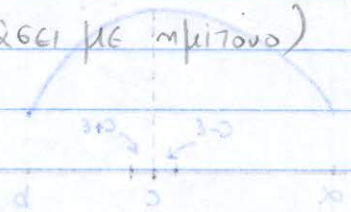


$$n-1 = \# \{ u_n(x) = 0, 0 < x < l \}$$

$$u_n(x) = v_n(x) + O(1/\sqrt{\lambda}) \text{ (για μεγάλο } \lambda \text{ παίρνει μοιάζει με ημίτονο)}$$

$$-v'' = \lambda v$$

$$v(0) = v(l) = 0$$



Γυρνάμε στο αρχικό πρόβλημα

$$y_m'' = -\lambda_m q(x) y_m \quad \text{πρόβλημα αξιόπλο με τους αντίθετους και ομοιωμένους} \rightsquigarrow$$

$$y_m'' = -\lambda_m q(x) y_m$$

$$\int y_m y_m'' = \int -\lambda_m q(x) y_m y_m$$

$$\int y_m y_m'' = \int -\lambda_m q(x) y_m y_m$$

$$\int y_m y_m'' = \int (y_m y_m')' - y_m' y_m'$$

ο απόσπασμα συνθήκη

με ενδιαφέρει για  $\lambda$  μεγάλο  $\epsilon = 1/\lambda$  και παίρνουμε WKB

$$y_m^{WKB}(x) = \frac{1}{(q(x))^{1/4}} \left[ C_1 \sin(\sqrt{\lambda}) \int_0^x \sqrt{q(z)} dz + C_2 \cos(\sqrt{\lambda}) \int_0^x \sqrt{q(z)} dz \right]$$

$$0 = y_m^{WKB}(0) \Rightarrow C_2 = 0$$

$$y_m^{WKB}(\pi) = \frac{C_1}{(q(\pi))^{1/4}} \left[ \sin(\sqrt{\lambda} \pi) \int_0^\pi \sqrt{q(z)} dz \right]$$



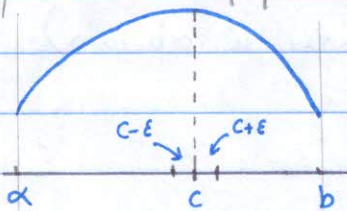
περιμένω

$$\sqrt{2\pi} \int_0^n \sqrt{q(z)} dz = n\pi$$

$$\Omega_n = \left( \frac{n\pi}{\int_0^n \sqrt{q(z)} dz} \right)$$

## Μέθοδος Laplace - Μέθοδος Στάγιμης Φάσης

Θεωρούμε  $I(x) = \int_a^b f(t) e^{x\varphi(t)} dt$ ,  $f, \varphi$  συνεχείς στο  $[\alpha, b]$   
 μας ενδιαφέρει η ασυμπτωτική συμπεριφορά του  $I(x)$ ,  $x \rightarrow +\infty$



$\varphi$  έχει 1 τοπικό μέγιστο στο  $c$ ,  $c \in (\alpha, b)$

$$\varphi(t) = \varphi(c) + \varphi'(c)(t-c) + \frac{1}{2} \varphi''(c)(t-c)^2 + \dots$$

Θα δείξουμε ότι για  $x$  μεγάλο  $I(x) \sim \frac{f(c) e^{x\varphi(c)} \sqrt{2\pi}}{\sqrt{-x\varphi''(c)}}$

$$I(x) \approx I(x, \epsilon) = \int_{c-\epsilon}^{c+\epsilon} f(t) e^{x\varphi(t)} dt \sim \int_{c-\epsilon}^{c+\epsilon} f(c) \exp\left\{\varphi(c) + (t-c)^2 \varphi''(c)/2\right\} dt$$

$$= f(c) e^{x\varphi(c)} \int_{c-\epsilon}^{c+\epsilon} \exp\left\{-x(t-c)^2 \varphi''(c)/2\right\} dt$$

Αλλάζουμε μεταβλητή

$$s^2 = -x(t-c)^2 \varphi''(c)/2$$

$$= \frac{f(c) e^{x\varphi(c)}}{\sqrt{-x\varphi''(c)/2}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-s^2} ds = \frac{f(c) e^{x\varphi(c)} \sqrt{2\pi}}{\sqrt{-x\varphi''(c)}}$$

$$I(x) \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(c) e^{x\varphi(c)} \sqrt{2\pi}}{\sqrt{-x\varphi''(c)}}$$