

Συνάρτηση Green

$Lu = f, u = L^{-1}f$

Θέλουμε να γράψουμε τη λύση στη μορφή $u(x) = \int G(x, \xi) f(\xi) d\xi$

Εστω $\alpha_2(x) \cdot y''(x) + \alpha_1(x) y'(x) + \alpha_0(x) y(x) = f(x), (NH)$

Παίρνουμε την αντίστοιχη ομογενή:

$\alpha_2(x) y''(x) + \alpha_1(x) y'(x) + \alpha_0(x) y(x) = 0, (H)$

και εστω $y_H = C_1 \phi_1(x) + C_2 \phi_2(x)$ Γενική λύση της (H), C_1, C_2 σταθερές.

ϕ_1, ϕ_2 : γραμμικά ανεξάρτητες λύσεις της ομογενούς (H)

$y_P(x)$: Ειδική λύση της (NH) τότε

$y_{NH}(x) = y_H(x) + y_P(x)$

$y_P(x) = C_1(x) \phi_1(x) + C_2(x) \phi_2(x) \rightarrow C_1'(x) = -\frac{\phi_1(x) f(x)}{W(\phi_1, \phi_2)(x)}, C_2'(x) = \frac{\phi_2(x) f(x)}{W(\phi_1, \phi_2)(x)}$

Την (NH) μπορούμε να τη φέρουμε στη μορφή

$\frac{d}{dx} (p(x) \frac{dy}{dx}) + q(x) y(x) = f(x) (SL)$ έχουμε

$C_1(x) = - \int_{x_0}^x \frac{\tilde{f}(\xi) \phi_1(\xi)}{p(\xi) W(\phi_1, \phi_2)(\xi)} d\xi, C_2(x) = \int_{x_1}^x \frac{\tilde{f}(\xi) \phi_2(\xi)}{p(\xi) W(\phi_1, \phi_2)(\xi)} d\xi$

Τότε $y_{SL}(x) = C_1 \phi_1(x) + C_2 \phi_2(x) - \phi_1(x) \int_{x_0}^{\tilde{x}} \frac{\tilde{f}(\xi) \phi_1(\xi)}{p(\xi) W(\phi_1, \phi_2)(\xi)} d\xi + \phi_2(x) \int_{x_1}^{\tilde{x}} \frac{\tilde{f}(\xi) \phi_2(\xi)}{p(\xi) W(\phi_1, \phi_2)(\xi)} d\xi$
 $\int_a^b G(x, \xi) \tilde{f}(\xi) d\xi$

Εστω το Π.Α.Τ

$\begin{cases} \frac{d}{dx} (p(x) \frac{dy}{dx}) + q(x) y = f(x) \\ y(0) = y_0 \\ y'(0) = v_0 \end{cases}$, και εστω $\begin{cases} Ly_H = 0 \\ y_H(0) = y_0 \\ y'_H(0) = 0 \end{cases}$ το αντίστοιχο ομογενές

και $\begin{cases} Ly_P = f \\ y_P(0) = 0 \\ y'_P(0) = 0 \end{cases}$

$$y = y_H + y_P, \quad y_P(x) = \int_0^x \frac{\Phi_1(\zeta)\Phi_2(x) - \Phi_1(x)\Phi_2(\zeta)}{p(\zeta)W(\zeta)} f(\zeta) d\zeta$$

$L\Phi_1 = L\Phi_2 = 0$, Φ_1, Φ_2 γραμμικά ανεξάρτητες

$$\tilde{L}y := \alpha_2(x)y''(x) + \alpha_1(x)y'(x) + \alpha_0(x)y(x)$$

$$\tilde{G}(x, \zeta) = \frac{\Psi_1(\zeta)\Psi_2(x) - \Psi_1(x)\Psi_2(\zeta)}{\alpha_2(\zeta)W(\Psi_1, \Psi_2)(\zeta)}$$

$$\Rightarrow y(x) = C_1\Psi_1(x) + C_2\Psi_2(x) + \int_0^x \tilde{G}(x, \zeta) f(\zeta) d\zeta$$

$$\Psi_1: \tilde{L}\Psi_1 = 0, \quad \Psi_2: \tilde{L}\Psi_2 = 0$$

$$\Psi_1(0) = 0, \quad \Psi_2(0) \neq 0$$

$$\Psi_1'(0) \neq 0, \quad \Psi_2'(0) = 0$$

$$\left\{ \frac{d}{dx} \left(p(x) \frac{dy}{dx} \right) + q(x)y = f(x), \quad x \in (a, b) \right.$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} y(a) &= 0 \\ y(b) &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

όπου

$$G(x, \zeta) = \begin{cases} \frac{\Phi_1(\zeta)\Phi_2(x)}{p(\zeta)W(\zeta)}, & \alpha \leq \zeta \leq x \\ \frac{\Phi_1(x)\Phi_2(\zeta)}{p(\zeta)W(\zeta)}, & x \leq \zeta \leq b \end{cases}$$

Τότε η λύση είναι:

$$y(x) = \int_a^b G(x, \zeta) f(\zeta) d\zeta$$

$$\bullet G(a, \zeta) = 0$$

$$\bullet G(b, \zeta) = 0$$

$$\bullet G(x, \zeta) = G(\zeta, x)$$

Ιδιότητες

$$\Theta \text{εωρώ τnv } \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(p(x) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} G(x, \zeta) \right) + q(x)G(x, \zeta) = 0, \quad x \neq \zeta$$

$$\begin{cases} G(a, \zeta) & \text{"ανώτατη" τms } \Phi_1(a) \\ G(b, \zeta) & \text{"ανώτατη" τms } \Phi_2(b) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{συμμετρία } \bullet G(x, \zeta) = G(\zeta, x)$$

$$\text{συνέχεια τms } \left\{ \begin{aligned} G(\zeta^+, x) &= \lim_{x \downarrow \zeta} G(x, \zeta), & x > \zeta \\ G(\zeta^-, x) &= \lim_{x \uparrow \zeta} G(x, \zeta), & x < \zeta \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\bullet \text{συνέχεια τms } \frac{\partial G}{\partial x} \text{ για } x = \zeta$$

$$\frac{\partial G(\zeta^+, x)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial G(\zeta^-, x)}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{p(\zeta)}$$

ΕΒ. Μερικές Διαφορικές Εξισώσεις I ΣΤΡΑΤΗΣ

4/6/2019

άλλος τρόπος προσέγγισης

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(p(x) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} G(x, \xi) \right) + q(x) G(x, \xi) = \delta(x - \xi)$$

$$Ly = f$$

$$LG = \delta(x - \xi)$$

$$GLy - yLG = f(x)G(x, \xi) - \delta(x - \xi)y$$

$$\int_a^b \dots y(x) = \dots$$

ορίζω τον τελεστή

$$Ly := \alpha_2(x)y'' + \alpha_1(x)y' + \alpha_0(x)y$$

$$\alpha_j \in C[\alpha, b], \quad j = 0, 1, 2 \quad \alpha_j : [\alpha, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad \alpha_2(x) \neq 0 \text{ στο } [\alpha, b]$$

$$B_1y := \alpha_{11}y(\alpha) + \alpha_{12}y'(\alpha) + \beta_{11}y(b) + \beta_{12}y'(b)$$

$$B_2y := \alpha_{21}y(\alpha) + \alpha_{22}y'(\alpha) + \beta_{21}y(b) + \beta_{22}y'(b)$$

$(\alpha_{11}, \alpha_{12}, \beta_{11}, \beta_{12})^T \in \mathbb{R}$ και $(\alpha_{21}, \alpha_{22}, \beta_{21}, \beta_{22})^T \in \mathbb{R}$ γραμμικά ανεξάρτητα

Το πρόβλημά μας είναι

$$\begin{cases} Ly = f(x), & x \in (\alpha, b), & f: \text{κατά τμήματα συνεχής στο } [\alpha, b] \\ B_1y_1 = \gamma_1, & \gamma_1 \in \mathbb{R} \\ B_2y_2 = \gamma_2, & \gamma_2 \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases} \rightarrow y(x) = \int_a^b G(x, \xi) f(\xi) d\xi + \frac{\gamma_1}{B_2\gamma_1} y_1(x) + \frac{\gamma_2}{B_1\gamma_2} y_2(x)$$

$$G(x, \xi) \begin{cases} LG = 0 \\ B_1G = 0 = B_2G \\ \frac{\partial G}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=\xi^+} - \frac{\partial G}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=\xi^-} = \frac{1}{\alpha_2(\xi)} \end{cases} \quad G: \text{συνεχής για } x = \xi$$

ή θα το γράψω $\begin{cases} LG = \delta(x - \xi) & \alpha < x, \xi < b \\ B_1G = B_2G = 0 \end{cases}$

Θεωρώ το πρόβλημα

$$\begin{cases} Ly = 0 & y_j(x): \text{ν-άριον} \\ y(\xi) = 0 \\ y'(\xi) = \frac{1}{\alpha_2(\xi)} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} Ly = 0 & y_j(x) \text{ με τετρακίβη άριον} \\ B_j y = 0 & j = 1, 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\beta_{11} y_1'(b) + \beta_{12} y_2'(b) + \tilde{B} \cdot B_1 y_2 = 0 \quad \tilde{A}, \tilde{B} : \lambda \text{όξεις}$$

$$\beta_{21} y_1'(b) + \beta_{22} y_2'(b) + \tilde{A} \cdot B_2 y_1 = 0$$

$$G(x, \xi) = H(x-\xi) y(x) + \tilde{A} y_1(x) + \tilde{B} y_2(x)$$

$$L: \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} - \Delta, \quad u = u(\vec{x}, t), \quad (\vec{x}, t) \in \Omega \times (0, \infty) \quad \Omega \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$L u = F(\vec{x}, t), \quad \vec{x} \in \Omega, \quad t \in (0, \infty)$$

$$u(\vec{x}, 0) = f(\vec{x}) \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \vec{x} \in \Omega$$

$$u_t(\vec{x}, 0) = g(\vec{x})$$

$$u(\vec{x}, t) = 0 \quad (\vec{x}, t) \in \partial \Omega \times (0, t) \quad \text{αν } \Omega : \text{φραγμένο}$$

$$\lim_{|\vec{x}| \rightarrow \infty} u(\vec{x}, t) = 0, \quad t > 0, \quad \text{αν } \Omega \text{ μη φραγμένο}$$

$$\text{Τύπος Green: } \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \int_{\Omega} (u L v - v L u) d\vec{x} dt = \int_{\Omega} (u v_t - v u_t) \Big|_{t_1}^{t_2} d\vec{x} - \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left(\int_{\partial \Omega} (u \frac{\partial v}{\partial n} - v \frac{\partial u}{\partial n}) ds(\vec{x}) \right) dt$$

$$\delta(\vec{x} - \vec{y}) = \delta(x_1 - y_1) \cdot \delta(x_2 - y_2) \cdots \delta(x_n - y_n)$$

$$L G(\vec{x}, t; \vec{x}_0, t_0) = \delta(\vec{x} - \vec{x}_0) \delta(t - t_0)$$

$$G(\vec{x}, 0; \vec{x}_0, t_0) = 0$$

$$G_t(\vec{x}, 0; \vec{x}_0, t_0) = 0$$

$$\lim_{|\vec{x}| \rightarrow \infty} G(\vec{x}, t; \vec{x}_0, t_0) = 0$$

ΙΔΙΟΤΗΤΕΣ

$$G(\vec{x}, t; \vec{x}_0, t_0) = 0 \quad t < t_0 \quad (\text{Αρχή της Αιτιότητας})$$

$$G(\vec{x}, t; \vec{x}_0, t_0) = G(\vec{x}, t - t_0; \vec{x}_0, 0) \quad (\text{Αρχή της Μεταφοράς})$$

$$G(\vec{x}, t; \vec{x}_0, t_0) = G(\vec{x}_0, t_0; \vec{x}, t) \quad (t_1 > t_0) \quad (\text{Αρχή της Αμοιβαιότητας}).$$

Η λύση του προβλήματος

$$u(\vec{x}, t) = \int_0^t \int_{\Omega} G(\vec{x}, t, \vec{x}_0, t_0) F(\vec{x}_0, t_0) d\vec{x}_0 dt_0 - \int_{\Omega} [g(\vec{x}) G(\vec{x}, t, \vec{x}_0, 0) - f(\vec{x}) G_t(\vec{x}, t, \vec{x}_0, 0)] d\vec{x}_0$$

$$\begin{cases} L G_{fs}(\vec{x}, t; \vec{x}_0, t_0) = \delta(\vec{x} - \vec{x}_0) \delta(t - t_0) \\ G_{fs}(\vec{x}, t; \vec{x}_0, t_0) = 0 \quad t < t_0 \end{cases}$$

G_{fs} : Η ανάρτηση Green ελεύθερου χώρου (free space)

Ε8. Μερικές Διαφορικές Εξισώσεις I ΣΤΡΑΤΗΣ

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$$G_{4s}(\vec{x}, t; \vec{x}_0, t_0) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^N} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \frac{1}{|\vec{z}|} e^{-i\vec{z}(\vec{x}-\vec{x}_0)} \sin(|\vec{z}|(t-t_0)) d\vec{z}$$

Για $N=1$ $G_{4s}(x, t; x_0, t_0) = \begin{cases} 0, & |x-x_0| > t-t_0 \\ 1/2, & |x-x_0| < t-t_0 \end{cases} = \frac{1}{2} [H(x-x_0+(t-t_0)) - H(x-x_0-(t-t_0))]$

Για $N=3$ σφαιρικές συντεταγμένες : ρ, φ, θ

$$\vec{z} \cdot (\vec{x} - \vec{x}_0) = |\vec{z}| |\vec{x} - \vec{x}_0| \cos \varphi \quad \mathcal{I} := |\vec{z}|$$

$$\rho = |\vec{x} - \vec{x}_0|$$

$$d\vec{z} = |\vec{z}|^2 \sin \varphi d\varphi d\theta d\mathcal{I} \quad ds(\vec{z}) = \mathcal{I}^2 \sin \varphi d\varphi d\theta$$

$$G_{4s}(\vec{x}, t; \vec{x}_0, t_0) = \frac{1}{4\pi |\vec{x} - \vec{x}_0|} \delta(|\vec{x} - \vec{x}_0| - (t-t_0)) \quad \text{"Υστερημένη"}$$

Για $N=2$

$$G_{4s}(\vec{x}, t; \vec{x}_0, t_0) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{1}{((t-t_0)^2 - |\vec{x} - \vec{x}_0|^2)^{1/2}}, & |\vec{x} - \vec{x}_0| < t-t_0 \\ 0, & |\vec{x} - \vec{x}_0| > t-t_0 \end{cases}$$