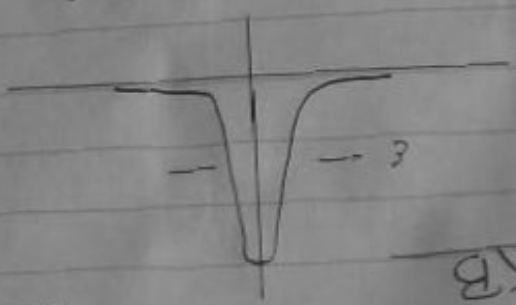


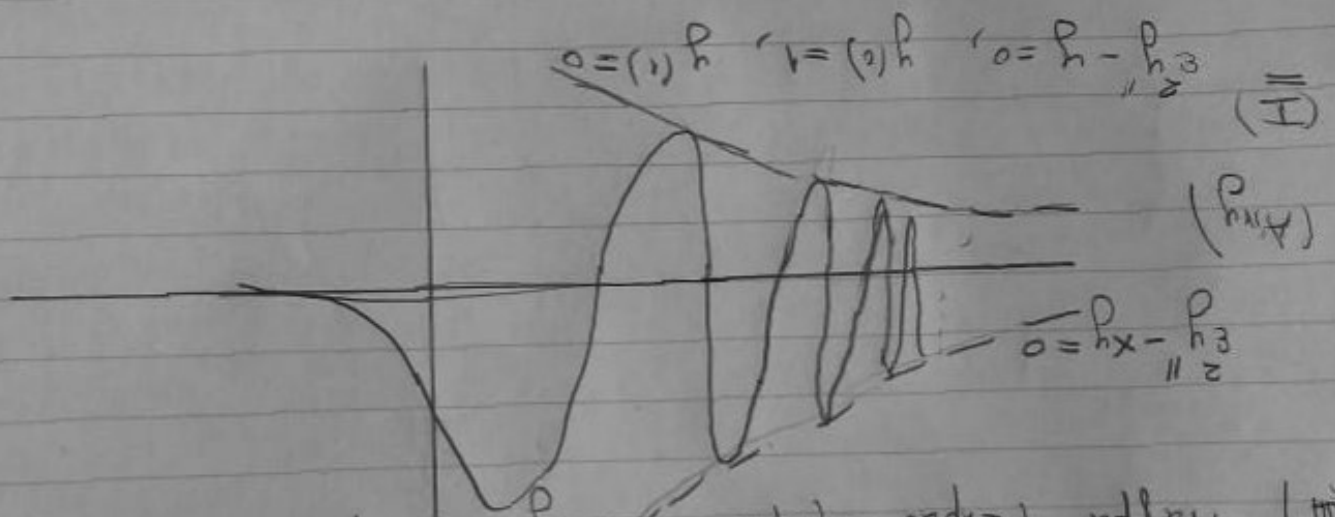
Methodos WKB



(II) In der Wellenfunktion
 $\epsilon'' y'' - y = 0$

(III) In der Wellenfunktion
 $\epsilon'' y'' + y = 0$

(III) Wellen (Zwischen-Typus - Turning Point):



(I) $\epsilon'' y'' - y = 0, y(0) = 1, y'(0) = 0$

$y(x) = A \sinh(x) + B \cosh(x), y(0) = B, y'(0) = A$
 $0 = y(1) = A \sinh(1) + B \cosh(1)$

$y(x) = \frac{1}{1 - e^{-2/x}} [e^{-x/x} - e^{-2/x}]$

(Es untere an $y(x) \equiv 0$)
 (Op. Zpunkte $x=0$)

Aktion

$\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\epsilon} y_\epsilon(x) = \delta(x)$

$\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \int \frac{1}{\epsilon} y_\epsilon(x) \varphi(x) dx = \varphi(0) \quad \forall \varphi \in C_c(\mathbb{R}^1)$

II) $\varepsilon^2 y'' + y = 0, \quad y(0) = 1, \quad y(1) = 0$

[10 points]

\exists von $\varepsilon \neq \frac{1}{n\pi}$

$$y_\varepsilon(x) = \frac{\sin\left(\frac{1-x}{\varepsilon}\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon}\right)}$$

2. Μετασχηματισμός Liouville

ΜεσTΜ
(1)

$$\varepsilon^2 y'' = Q(x)y, \quad Q(x) \neq 0$$

(2) $y(x) = e^{\frac{\int Q(x)}{\varepsilon}}$, ε εγίτακα - στο προσδιορίστω.

Αναπτυξη

$$y(x) = \exp\left[\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \varepsilon^n S_n(x)\right] = \exp\left[\frac{1}{\varepsilon} (S_0(x) + \varepsilon S_1(x) + \dots)\right]$$

$$y'(x) = \exp\left[\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \sum \varepsilon^n S_n\right] \left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \sum \varepsilon^n S_n'\right)$$

$$y''(x) = \exp\left[\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \sum \varepsilon^n S_n\right] \left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \sum \varepsilon^n S_n'\right)^2 + \exp\left[\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \sum \varepsilon^n S_n\right] \left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \sum \varepsilon^n S_n''\right)$$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \left(\sum \varepsilon^n S_n'\right)^2 + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \sum \varepsilon^n S_n''\right] \exp\left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \sum \varepsilon^n S_n\right)$$

$$) \quad \varepsilon \left\{ \frac{1}{s^2} [s'(s_0) + s(s_1) + \dots] + \frac{1}{s} [s''(s_0) + s'(s_1) + \dots] \right\} = Q(x)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{s^2} (s_0) + \frac{1}{s^2} s'(s_1) + \frac{1}{s^2} s''(s_2) + \dots = Q(x)$$

1° keros: $\frac{1}{s^2}$ keros: $\frac{1}{s}$ keros: $Q(x)$

2° keros: $Q(x)$

$$\therefore \boxed{\varepsilon = \delta}$$

Иерархия

$$(s_0)' = 0$$

$$2s_0' s_1' + s_0'' = 0$$

— Эшланг иерархия

— Эшланг иерархия

"
" Характеристики эшланг
" Характеристики эшланг
" Характеристики эшланг

⋮

$$(5) \quad \Rightarrow$$

$$S_0(x) = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{Q(x)}} dx$$

(6)

$$\Rightarrow (5) \quad \Rightarrow$$

$$s_1' = -\frac{1}{s_0'}$$

(7)

3.

Funktions

a) $y'' + y = 0, y(0) = 0, y(\pi) = 1$

$Q(x) = -1, S_0(x) = \pm ix, S_1(x) = 0 \Rightarrow$

Kapitel 10: Die Eigenfunktionen $y(x)$ sind die Nullstellen der charakteristischen Gleichung $y'' + y = 0$, also $y(x) = \sin(x)$ oder $y(x) = \cos(x)$.

Integration

$$y_{inh}(x) = c_1 \int \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{2}x}}{\sqrt{|Q(x)|}} dx + c_2 \int \frac{e^{\frac{1}{2}x}}{\sqrt{|Q(x)|}} dx$$

$y_{inh}(x) = \exp \left[\frac{1}{2} \int (S_0(x) + S_1(x)) dx \right] = e^{\frac{1}{2}x}$

Die Nullstellen $y(x) = 0$ sind $x = 0$ und $x = \pi$.

$S_1 = -\frac{1}{2} \ln S_0' = -\frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{|Q(x)|} \right) = \ln \left(\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{|Q(x)|} \right)$

3.

Erfahrung

a) $y'' + y = 0, y(0) = 0, y(\pi) = 1$
 $Q(x) = -1, S_0(x) = \pm i x, S_1(x) = 0 \Rightarrow$

$y_{WRB}(x) = c_1 \sin \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} + c_2 \cos \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}}$

(attribution von !)

Konstante zur Region (1) oder in neue
 Grenzwertsetzung, falls zur Charakterisierung
 Region

Integration

8) $y_{WRB}(x) = c_1 \cdot \exp \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{1}{Q(t)} dt \right] + c_2 \cdot \exp \left[-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{1}{Q(t)} dt \right]$

$y_{WRB}(x) = \exp \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{1}{Q(t)} dt \right] = e^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} S_0(x) + S_1(x)} = e^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} S_0(x)}$

Leiten hier ab, um die Lösung zu erhalten

$S_1 = -\frac{1}{2} \ln S_0' = -\frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

(+)

Erstes Teil Hauptquas bzw. Einzel von Teil
 ermitteln!

b) $ey'' + a(x)y' + b(x)y = 0$, $y(0) = A$, $y(1) = B$

Kriterien $a(x) > 0$ oder $[0, 1]$

$\delta = \varepsilon$

$y = e^{\frac{x}{2} + S_1}$

$y' = e^{\frac{x}{2} + S_1}$

$y'' = e^{\frac{x}{2} + S_1}$

$\left[\frac{1}{2} S_1' + S_1'' + \left(\frac{1}{2} S_1' + S_1'' \right) + \frac{1}{2} S_1'' + S_1'' \right]$

Ansatzform

$0 = \left[\frac{1}{2} S_1'' + \frac{1}{2} S_1'' + 2 S_1'' + S_1'' + S_1'' \right] = 0$

$+ 0 \left[\frac{1}{2} S_1' + S_1' \right]$

$\int_p \frac{a(x)}{b(x)} dx = \int_x - = S_1 \Leftrightarrow 0 = a S_1' + b S_1 \Leftrightarrow S_1' = 0$
 $0 = \bar{q} + \bar{a} S_1' + \bar{b} S_1 \Rightarrow S_1' = -\bar{a} \Rightarrow S_1 = 0$
 $0 = \bar{q} + \bar{a} S_1' + \bar{b} S_1 \Rightarrow S_1' = -\bar{a} \Rightarrow S_1 = 0$

$$f_2(x) = c_2 \frac{1}{\gamma} \exp \left[- \int_x^0 \frac{b(\xi)}{a(\xi)} d\xi - \frac{z}{\gamma} \int_x^0 a(\xi) d\xi \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow S_1 = -\gamma a + \int_x^0 \frac{b(\xi)}{a(\xi)} d\xi$$

$$\Rightarrow a S_1' + a' = b$$

$$S_1' = -a \quad S_1'' = -a'$$

$$f_1(x) = c_1 \exp \left[- \int_x^0 \frac{b(\xi)}{a(\xi)} d\xi \right] \quad (\text{constant})$$

Διορθώσεις στο Παράδειγμα 3^{ης} τάξης, σ 48

(1) $\varepsilon y''' - y' + xy = 0$, $y(0) = y'(0) = y(1) = 1$.

Θα δείξουμε ότι η μη βασική προσέγγιση των σε όλα τα προηγούμενα παραδείγματα παρέχει μια ομοιογενή προσέγγιση $O(\varepsilon)$ τάξης, καταφέρει σε αυτή των περιπτώσεων, και χρειάζεται μη συστηματικές τροποποιήσεις

A. Εξωτερική Προσέγγιση

$$y_{\varepsilon g}(x) = y_0(x) + \varepsilon y_1(x) + \dots$$

(2) $\overset{\varepsilon^0}{-y_0' + xy_0 = 0} \Rightarrow y_0(x) = a_0 e^{x/2}$

B. Εξωτερική Προσέγγιση στο $x=0$

$$\eta = \frac{x}{\varepsilon^\alpha}, \quad \dot{Y}(\eta) = \frac{dY}{d\eta}$$

Η (1) σε η -φασματικές συνιστώσες της μορφής:

$$\frac{\varepsilon}{\varepsilon^{3\alpha}} \ddot{Y} - \frac{1}{\varepsilon^\alpha} \dot{Y} + \varepsilon^\alpha \eta Y = 0$$

(3) $\varepsilon^{1-3\alpha} \ddot{Y} - \varepsilon^{-\alpha} \dot{Y} = -\varepsilon^\alpha \eta Y$

Εξισορροπία:

$$1-3\alpha = -\alpha, \quad 1-3\alpha = \alpha, \quad -\alpha = \alpha$$

$$\Downarrow \quad \Downarrow \quad \Downarrow$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \alpha = \frac{1}{4}, \quad \alpha = 0$$