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پنجشنبه ۱۱، ۳، ۹۵ ریاضی کاربردی استاد میرقصوری بنام خدا

مثال: مشتق تابع زیر را بدست آورید

$$y = 2x^2 + 0x - 5 \quad 2 \times 2x + 0 \times 1 \Rightarrow 4x + 0$$

$$y = 0x^3 + 4x^2 + 0x + 3 \quad 0 \times 3x^2 + 2 \times 4x + 0 \times 1 + 0 \Rightarrow 2 \times 4x + 11x^2 + 0$$

$$y = 2x^4 + 0x^3 + 3x^2 - 4x - 3 \quad 2 \times 4x^3 + 0 \times 3x^2 + 2 \times 3x - 4 \times 1 - 0 = 14x^3 + 2 \times 3x + 4x - 4$$

$$y' = (f(x) \times g(x))' = y' (f)(g) + (f)(g')$$

$$y = (4x+1)(x^2+3x-4) \quad (4x+1)'(x^2+3x-4) + (4x+1)(x^2+3x-4)'$$

$$(4)(x^2+3x-4) + (4x+1)(2x+3)$$

$$y' = (0x^2+1)(x^2+3x-4) + (0x^2+1)(0x^2+3) \quad 0x^2+1$$

$$y = (x^3+2x-7)(3x^2-7x+4) \quad (3x^2+2)(x^3-7x+4) + (x^3+2x-7)(3x^2-7x+4)'$$

$$\left(\frac{u}{v}\right)' = \frac{u'v - uv'}{v^2}$$

$$y = \frac{4x^2+1}{x^3-2x+4} \quad y' = \frac{1 \times (x^3-2x+4) - (4x^2+1)(3x^2-2)}{(x^3-2x+4)^2}$$

$$y = \frac{0x^3-4x^2+1}{2x^3-7x+4} \quad (0x^3-4x^2+1)(2x^3-7x+4) - (0x^3-4x^2+1)(2x^3-7x+4)'$$

$$\sqrt[n]{u^m} = u^{\frac{m}{n}} \quad \sqrt{4x+1} = (4x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$y = \sqrt{(4x+1)^2} \cdot (4x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} \times (4x+1)^{-\frac{1}{2}}\right) (4)$$

$$y \sqrt{(y^2 + 3y - 4)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = (y^2 + 3y - 4)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} (y^2 + 3y - 4)^{\frac{1}{2}-1} (2y + 3) = \frac{1}{2} (2y + 3) (y^2 + 3y - 4)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

تبدیل $y \rightarrow y'$

انتگرال: ضد مشتق

برداشتن مشتق تابع می خواهیم خود تابع را بدست آوریم

$$\int f'(x) dx = f(x) + C$$

$$y = C \rightarrow y' = \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

$$\int 0 dx = C$$

$$\int x dx = \frac{x^2}{2} + C$$

$$\int 1 dx = x + C$$

$$\int x^m dx = \frac{x^{m+1}}{m+1} + C \quad - \quad \int x^3 dx = \frac{x^4}{4} + C$$

$$\int x^0 dx = \frac{x^1}{1} + C \quad \int x^1 dx = \frac{x^2}{2} + C$$

تعریف: اگر مشتق تابع $f(x)$ برابر $F(x)$ باشد آنگاه انتگرال آن تابع اولیه $F(x)$ است
 $\int f(x) dx = F(x) + C$

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۹۲، ۱۲، ۷ ریاضی کلاس برای استاد، سید علی پور

آنها مشتق تابع $F(x)$ برابر $f(x)$ باشد آنوقت تابع $f(x)$ برابر $F(x)$ است.

$$\int f(x) dx = F(x) + C$$

انتگرال عددی حالت $f(x) = 0$ $\rightarrow \int 0 dx = C$

$$\frac{d}{dx} x^{n+1} = (n+1) x^n$$

$$\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (x^f) = f x^{f-1}$$

$$\int x^f dx = \frac{x^{f+1}}{f+1} + C$$

$$\int x^4 dx = \frac{x^5}{5} + C$$

یعنی یک به توان یک اضافه شود و عدد توان زیر

کسر توانی کسر

$$(C)' \frac{dC}{dx} = 0$$

$$\int 0 dx = C$$

$$(x^{n+1})' \frac{d}{dx} x^{n+1} = (n+1) x^n$$

$$\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C$$

$$(f(x) + g(x))' = f'(x) + g'(x)$$

$$\int (f(x) + g(x)) dx = \int f(x) dx + \int g(x) dx$$

$$(2x^5 + 5x + 7)' = 10x^4 + 5$$

$$\int (2x^5 + 5x + 7) dx = \int 2x^5 dx + \int 5x dx + \int 7 dx$$

$$\frac{2 \cdot 0}{0} + \frac{5 \cdot f}{f} + 7x + C$$

$$(5x^f)' = 5 \cdot f x^{f-1} = 5 \cdot x^f$$

$$\int C f(x) dx = C \int f(x) dx$$

$$\int 0 x^f dx = 0 \int x^f dx = 0 \frac{x^{f+1}}{f+1} + C$$

$$(f(x)g(x))' = f'(x)g(x) + f(x)g'(x)$$

$$(x^2+1)(x+1)' = 2x = 1 \cdot x(x+1) + (x^2+1) \cdot 1$$

$$\int f(x)g'(x)dx = f(x)g(x) - \int f'(x)g(x)dx$$

انتگرال

$$\int uv'dx = \int u dv = uv - \int v dx$$

$$\int x \cdot e^x dx = x e^x - \int 1 \cdot e^x dx = x e^x - e^x + C$$

$$f(x) = x \Rightarrow f'(x) = 1$$

$$g'(x) = e^x \Rightarrow g(x) = \int e^x dx = e^x$$

$$\int e^x dx = e^x$$

انتگرال

$$(e^x)' = e^x$$

$$(e^{ax})' \Rightarrow a e^{ax}$$

$$(e^{rx})' \Rightarrow r e^{rx}$$

$$(a^x)' \Rightarrow a^x \ln a$$

$$\ln a = \log_e a$$

لگاریتم طبیعی

$$(a^x)' \Rightarrow a^x \ln a$$

$$(1^x)' \Rightarrow 1^x \ln 1$$

$$(\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln x + C$$

$$(\ln u)' = \frac{u'}{u}$$

$$\int \frac{u'}{u} dx = \ln u + C$$

$$\int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C$$

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$$\ln(x+1) \rightarrow y' = \frac{(x+1)'}{x+1} = \frac{1}{x+1}$$

$$\int a^x dx = \ln a \cdot a^x + C \quad \int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C$$

$$\int \ln x dx = x \ln x - x + C$$

$$(1) (\sin x)' = \cos x \quad \int \cos x dx = \sin x + C$$

$$(2) (\cos x)' = -\sin x \quad \int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C$$

$$(3) (\tan x)' = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} = \sec^2 x \quad \int \sec^2 x dx = \tan x + C$$

$$(4) (\cot x)' = -\frac{1}{\sin^2 x} = -\csc^2 x \quad \int \csc^2 x dx = -\cot x + C$$

$$(1) \int \cos u (u' dx) = \sin u + C$$

$$(2) \int \sin u (u' dx) = -\cos u + C$$

$$(3) \int \sec^2 u (u' dx) = \tan u + C$$

$$(4) \int \csc^2 u (u' dx) = -\cot u + C$$

$$\int \cos(fx + r) dx = ? \rightarrow \frac{1}{f} \int \cos u du$$

$$u = fx + r \quad u' = f$$

$$= \frac{1}{f} \sin(fx + r) + C$$

$$\int \sin(ax + b) dx =$$

قاعدة: $\int \cos(ax + b) dx = \frac{1}{a} \sin(ax + b) + C$

$$\int \cos(fx + r) dx = \frac{1}{f} \sin(fx + r) + C$$

مميز: $\int \sin(ax + b) dx = -\frac{1}{a} \cos(ax + b) + C$

$$\int \sin(vx + r) dx = -\frac{1}{v} \cos(vx + r) + C$$

$$\int \ln x dx =$$

$$\int x \ln x dx =$$

$$\int \sin(4x + v) x dx = ?$$

$$\int \cos(vx + 0) dx = ?$$

$$\int x \cos x dx = ?$$

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۹۰، ۱۲، ۱۴ ریاضی کاربردی

$$\int f(x) dx = F(x) + C$$

انتگرال نامحدود

تعیین اساس

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = F(b) - F(a)$$

انتگرال معین

$$\int_0^x (f(x) + v(x) - 0) dx = \frac{f}{3}(x)^3 + \frac{v}{3}(x)^3 - 0x(x) + C - (0 + 0 + 0 + C)$$

$$\int_0^x f(x) dx + \int_0^x v(x) dx - \int_0^x 0 dx$$

$$\int C x^n dx = \frac{C x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C$$

$$\int_{-2}^3 (x^3 + 3x - 4) dx = ?$$



$$\frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{3x^2}{2} - 4x + C \Big|_{-2}^3$$



$$\frac{3^4}{4} + \frac{3(3)^2}{2} - 4(3) + C - \left(\frac{(-2)^4}{4} + \frac{3(-2)^2}{2} - 4(-2) + C \right)$$

$$= 42 - 22 = 20$$

$$1 = (x)' \Rightarrow x = (x)'$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\sin x + \cos x) dx = -\cos x + \sin x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \left(-\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right) - (-\cos 0 + \sin 0)$$

$$= \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) - (-1 + 0) = 1$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos(x) dx = \sin(x) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \sin \frac{\pi}{4} - \sin 0 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - 0 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\int u dv = uv - \int v du$$

$$\int \ln x dx = (x \ln x + x) + C$$

$$x \ln x - \int x \times \frac{1}{x} dx = x \ln x - \int dx = x \ln x - x + C$$

$$f(x) = \ln x \quad f'(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$g(x) = dx \quad g'(x) = x$$

$$\int x \ln x dx \quad \frac{1}{x} x^r \ln x - \int \frac{1}{x} x^r \times \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$f(x) = \ln x \quad = \frac{1}{x} x^r \ln x - \frac{1}{x} \int x dx$$

$$g(x) = x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{x} x^r \ln x - \frac{1}{x} \left(\frac{1}{r} x^r \right) + C \quad \downarrow$$

$$f'(x) dx = \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$g(x) = \int x dx = \frac{1}{r} x^r$$

$$\int x \cos x dx \quad \frac{f(x)}{g'(x)} - \frac{f'(x) g(x)}{g'(x)^2} = \frac{f(x)}{g'(x)} - \int \frac{f'(x) g(x)}{g'(x)^2} dx$$

$$f(x) = x \rightarrow f'(x) = 1$$

$$g'(x) = \cos x \rightarrow g(x) = \int \cos x dx = \sin x$$

$$x \sin x - \int \sin x \times 1 dx = x \sin x - (-\cos x) + C$$

$$f(x) = x \quad -1 < x < 1 \quad P = \frac{1}{2} = \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) - \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) =$$

$$\int_{-a}^a x \cos(n\pi x) dx = 0$$

هر تابع زوجی که تقارن داشته باشد پاسخ می‌دهد

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$$f(x) = x^2 \rightarrow f'(x) = 2x$$

$$g(x) = \sin x \rightarrow g'(x) = \cos x$$

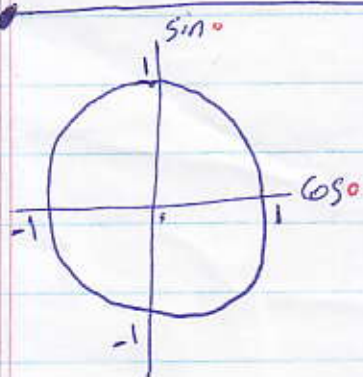
$$-x^2 \cos x - \int (-\cos x) x^2 dx = -x^2 \cos x + \int x^2 \cos x dx$$

$$= -x^2 \cos x + 2x \sin x - \int \sin x dx$$

$$= -x^2 \cos x + 2x \sin x + 2 \cos x + C$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = - \int_b^a f(x) dx$$

$a < b$



$$\cos(n\pi) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } n \text{ is even} \\ -1 & \text{if } n \text{ is odd} \end{cases} = (-1)^n$$

$$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx)$$

اگر دوره تمام 2π باشد یعنی π برابر π باشد

$$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(a_n \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{L}x\right) + b_n \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{L}x\right) \right)$$

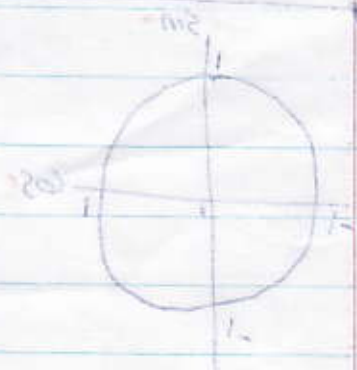
$$L = \pi$$

$$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(a_n \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{\pi}x\right) + b_n \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{\pi}x\right) \right)$$

۲۰، ۱، ۹۴ استاندارد های مهندسی و صنعتی

مقابع مختلفی دارای تفاوت و گاهی باشد.

$$f_n(x) = \int_{-1}^1 \left(\cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{2}x\right) \right)$$



$$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(a_n \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{L}x\right) + b_n \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{L}x\right) \right)$$

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مربع فورييه در یک مربع

$$f(x + \pi, y) = f(x, y + \pi) = f(x, y)$$

$$f(x, y)$$

آب منفی ۲۵

$$f(-x, y) = -f(x, y), f(x, -y) = -f(x, y)$$

حالت خاص

$$f(x, y) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} d_{mn} \sin m\pi x \sin n\pi y$$

$$f(x, y) = xy \quad -\pi < x < \pi, -\pi < y < \pi$$

$$f(-x, y) = -xy = -f(x, y)$$

$$f(x, -y) = -xy = -f(x, y)$$

$$d_{mn} = \frac{1}{\pi^2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} xy \sin m\pi x \sin n\pi y \, dx \, dy$$

$$d_{mn} = \frac{1}{\pi^2} \left(\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x \sin m\pi x \, dx \right) \left(\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} y \sin n\pi y \, dy \right)$$

$$\int x \sin m\pi x \, dx = -\frac{x}{m} \cos m\pi x + \frac{1}{m^2} \sin m\pi x$$

$$\frac{1}{\pi^2} \left(-\frac{x}{m} \cos m\pi x + \frac{1}{m^2} \sin m\pi x \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{\pi^2} \left(-\frac{x}{m} \cos m\pi x \right)$$

$$\int_{-a}^a f(x) \, dx = 2 \int_0^a f(x) \, dx$$

حالت خاص

تعریف

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |f(x)| dx = m < \infty$$

انتگرال فویرد رعا به است از

$$f(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} [a(w) \cos wx + b(w) \sin wx] dw$$

$$a(w) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \cos wx dx$$

$$b(w) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \sin wx dx$$

مثال: $f(x) = \begin{cases} x & -\pi < x < \pi \\ 0 & |x| > \pi \end{cases}$

انتگرال نه

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |f(x)| dx = \int_{-\infty}^{-\pi} 0 dx + \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x dx + \int_{\pi}^{\infty} 0 dx$$



$$|x| > \pi \equiv x < -\pi \cup x > \pi$$

$$|x| < \pi \equiv -\pi < x < \pi$$

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فصل ۵، ۲، ۹ - انتگرال دیریکله، $p=2L$ $-L < x < L$ $y=f(x)$

$$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) + b_n \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right)$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^L f(x) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) dx \quad n=0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^L f(x) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) dx$$

اگر α حقیقی و β موهومی باشد $C = \alpha + i\beta$ ، این مطلقاً تعریف

$$C = 2 + 7i \quad C = -5 - 6i \quad C = -2 + 3i \quad \text{مانند}$$

بی $x = \pm \sqrt{-4}$ و $x = \pm 2i$

$$e^{i\theta} = \cos\theta + i\sin\theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos\theta = \frac{e^{i\theta} + e^{-i\theta}}{2}, \sin\theta = \frac{e^{i\theta} - e^{-i\theta}}{2i}$$

$$e^{-i\theta} = \cos\theta - i\sin\theta$$

حالت مطلقاً سری تعریف

بارداشتن روابط

$$e^{\pm i\theta} = \cos\theta \pm i\sin\theta$$

$$\cos\theta = \frac{e^{i\theta} + e^{-i\theta}}{2}, \sin\theta = \frac{e^{i\theta} - e^{-i\theta}}{2i}$$

و جابجایی سری تعریف

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} C_n e^{\frac{in\pi x}{L}}$$

مطلقاً تعریف

$$C_n = \frac{1}{2L} \int_{-L}^L f(x) e^{-\frac{in\pi x}{L}} dx \quad n=0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$$

$$a_n = C_n + C_{-n}, \quad b_n = j(C_n - C_{-n})$$

مثال سری مضبوط فوریه تابع $y = e^{ax}$ ، $-\pi < x < \pi$ ، $a > 0$ (دریغ و نه سری مضبوط)

فرض را بنویسیم: C_n جمله اول مضبوط

$$C_n = \frac{1}{2L} \int_{-L}^L f(x) e^{-jn\pi x/L} dx$$

$$C_n = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{ax} e^{-jn\pi x/\pi} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{ax - jnx} dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{(1-jn)x} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\frac{1}{1-jn} e^{(1-jn)x} \right) \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} = \int e^{ax} dx = \frac{1}{a} e^{ax}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\frac{1}{1-jn} \right) \left[e^{(1-jn)\pi} - e^{-(1-jn)\pi} \right] \quad \int_a^b f(x) dx = f(x) \Big|_a^b = f(b) - f(a)$$

جواب

$$C_n = \frac{\sinh \pi}{\pi} \frac{1+jn}{1+n^2} (-1)^n$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} C_n e^{jn\pi x/L} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sinh \pi}{\pi} \frac{1+jn}{1+n^2} (-1)^n e^{jnx}$$

گام دوم

$$= \frac{\sinh \pi}{\pi} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1+jn}{1+n^2} (-1)^n e^{jnx}$$

$$\frac{1}{a+jb} = \frac{a-jb}{a^2+b^2}$$

کریا برین و غیر مضبوط

$$\frac{1}{a} = \left(\frac{1}{a} \right)^n = \frac{1}{a^n}$$

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حل: برای یافتن سری حقیقی فوری از C_n مقادیر a_n و b_n را می‌یابیم

$$a_n = C_n + C_{-n} = \frac{\sinh \pi}{\pi} \frac{1+jn}{1+n^2} (-1)^n + \frac{\sinh \pi}{\pi} \frac{1+j(-n)}{1+(-n)^2} (-1)^{-n}$$

$$= \frac{\sinh \pi}{\pi} \left[\frac{1+jn}{1+n^2} (-1)^n + \frac{1-jn}{1+n^2} (-1)^n \right]$$

$$= \frac{\sinh \pi}{\pi} \frac{(-1)^n}{1+n^2} [1+jn+1-jn] = \frac{2 \sinh \pi}{\pi} \frac{(-1)^n}{1+n^2}$$

$$b_n = j(C_n - C_{-n}) = \frac{-jn \sinh \pi}{\pi} \times \frac{(-1)^n}{1+n^2}$$

فرمول برای سری حقیقی

$$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx)$$

$$e^x = \frac{\sinh \pi}{\pi} + \frac{2 \sinh \pi}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{1+n^2} (\cos nx - n \sin nx)$$

$$y = e^{nx} \quad -\pi < x < \pi$$

$$f(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} a(w) \cos wx + b(w) \sin wx \, dw$$

اشکال فوری

$$a(w) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \cos wx \, dx$$

$$b(w) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \sin wx \, dx$$

$$f(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} c(w) e^{jwx} \, dw$$

اشکال مخطط فوری

$$c(w) = \frac{1}{j\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-jwx} \, dx$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & |x| < \pi \\ 0 & |x| > \pi \end{cases}$$

استفاد من صيغة بايج

$$C(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-j\omega x} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{-j\omega x} dx + \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} 1 e^{-j\omega x} dx + \int_{\pi}^{\infty} 0 e^{-j\omega x} dx$$

فان كان الاستفاد من صيغة بايج

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{-j\omega x} dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\frac{1}{-j\omega} e^{-j\omega x} \right) \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi}$$

$$= \frac{1}{-2\pi j \omega} (e^{-j\omega \pi} - e^{j\omega \pi}) = \frac{1}{\pi \omega} \left(\frac{e^{j\omega \pi} - e^{-j\omega \pi}}{2j} \right)$$

$$\frac{\sin \pi \omega}{\pi \omega}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{e^{j\theta} - e^{-j\theta}}{2j} &= \sin \theta \\ \frac{e^{j\theta} + e^{-j\theta}}{2} &= \cos \theta \end{aligned}$$

فان كان

١, ٢, ٣, ٤

$$\tilde{f}(\omega) = F_c \{f\} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} f(x) \cos \omega x dx$$

$$f(x) \rightarrow F(\omega)$$

فان كان

$$F_s(f) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} f(x) \sin \omega x dx = \tilde{f}_s(\omega)$$

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$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 < x < a \\ 0 & x > a \end{cases} \quad F_c, F_s = ?$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^a 1 \cos wx \, dx + \int_a^\infty 0 \cos wx \, dx$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^a \cos wx \, dx$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \left(\frac{1}{w} \sin wx \right) \Big|_0^a$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \left(\frac{1}{w} \sin wa - \frac{1}{w} \sin 0 \right)$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{1}{w} \sin wa$$

$$\int_a^b \sin wx \, dx = -\frac{1}{w} \cos wx \Big|_a^b$$

$$F_s(w) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^\infty f(x) \sin wx \, dx$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \left(\int_0^a 1 \sin wx \, dx + \int_a^\infty 0 \sin wx \, dx \right)$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^a \sin wx \, dx = -\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \cdot \frac{1}{w} \cos wx \Big|_0^a$$

$$= -\left(\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \cdot \frac{1}{w} (\cos wa - 1) \right) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{1}{w} (1 - \cos wa)$$

۱- تبدیل هارمیس کوسینوسی

۱۸

$$F_c(\tilde{f}) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} \tilde{f}(w) \cos w x \, dw = f(x)$$

۱- تبدیل هارمیس سینوسی

$$F_s(\tilde{f}) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} \tilde{f}_s(w) \sin w x \, dw$$

نکته: تبدیلات فوری دارای خاصیت خطی هستند.

$$F(af(x) + bg(x)) = aF(f(x)) + bF(g(x))$$

$$F^{-1}(a\tilde{f}(w) + b\tilde{g}(w)) = aF^{-1}(\tilde{f}(w)) + bF^{-1}(\tilde{g}(w))$$

$$f(x) = y = r \sin r x - \epsilon x + \delta \Rightarrow F(r \sin r x - \epsilon x + \delta) = rF(\sin r x) - \epsilon F(x) + \delta F(1)$$

$$F(f) = \tilde{f}(w) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-jwx} \, dx \quad \text{تبدیل فوری تابع} \quad -\infty < x < \infty$$

$$F^{-1}(\tilde{f}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \tilde{f}(w) e^{jwx} \, dw$$

اما $w \rightarrow$ یعنی فرکانس

$$e^{j\theta} = \cos \theta + j \sin \theta \quad \text{فرمول}$$

(19)

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) = e^{-rx} e^{j\omega x}$$

تبدیل فوری / تبدیل

$$F(e^{-rx}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-rx} e^{j\omega x} dx$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-u} du = \sqrt{\pi}$$

فرض

$$-rx - j\omega x = -r(x + \frac{j\omega}{r}x) = -r(x + \frac{j\omega}{r})x + (\frac{j\omega}{r})^2 - (\frac{j\omega}{r})^2$$

$$(x + a)^2 = x^2 + 2ax + a^2$$

فرم مربع

$$-r(x + \frac{j\omega}{r})^2 + r(\frac{j\omega}{r})^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-r(x + \frac{j\omega}{r})^2 + r(\frac{j\omega}{r})^2} dx$$

فرض

$$r(x + \frac{j\omega}{r})^2 = u^2$$

$$\sqrt{r}(x + \frac{j\omega}{r}) = u$$

$$\sqrt{r} dx = du$$

$$dx = \frac{du}{\sqrt{r}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{r(\frac{j\omega}{r})^2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-u^2} \frac{du}{\sqrt{r}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{r(\frac{j\omega}{r})^2} \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{\sqrt{r}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{r} e^{\frac{j\omega}{r}} = \frac{1}{r} e^{-\frac{\omega}{r}}$$

تبدیل فوری

$$f(x) \rightarrow F_c(f) = \tilde{f}(w)$$

۱- تبدیل سینوسی

$$F_c(f) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \cos wx dx$$

$$F_s(f) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \sin wx dx$$

۲- تبدیل سینوسی

$$F(f) = \tilde{f}(w) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-jwx} dx$$

۳- تبدیل فوری

$$\mathcal{F}(af(x) + bg(x) + ch(x)) =$$

$$aF(f) + bF(g) + cF(h)$$

خواص فوری

۱- خطی بودن

$$aF(f) + bF(g) + cF(h)$$

تبدیل مشتق

$$F(f'(x)) = jw F(f(x))$$

$$F(f''(x)) = -w^2 F(f(x))$$

$$F(f'''(x)) = -jw^3 F(f(x))$$

$$f(x) = r e^{-x}$$

مثال تبدیل فوری تابع

$$f_1(x) = e^{-x} \quad \text{و مشتق } f_1' = -e^{-x} = -f_1(x) \rightarrow$$

$$F(r e^{-x}) = F(-f_1(x)) = -jw F(f_1(x)) = -jw \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} e^{-\frac{w^2}{r}}$$

$$= \frac{-jw}{\sqrt{r}} e^{-\frac{w^2}{r}}$$

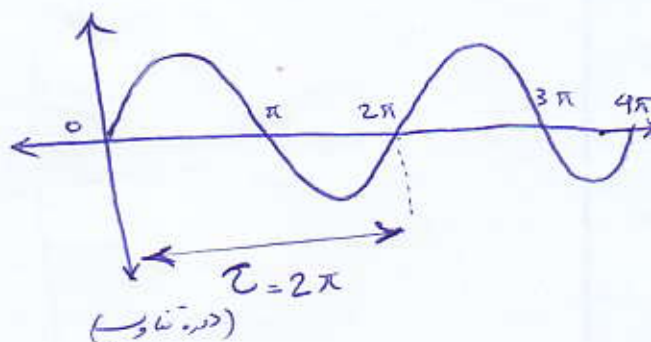
$$F(r e^{-x}) = -jw F(e^{-x}) \quad \text{و } (e^{-x})' = -e^{-x}$$

$$= -jw \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} e^{-\frac{w^2}{r}}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + a_1 \cos x + a_2 \cos 2x + \dots + b_1 \sin x + b_2 \sin 2x + \dots$$

$$\text{مجموعه} = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx)$$

$$\begin{cases} \text{ضرایب} \\ \text{مجموعه} \end{cases} \begin{cases} a_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} f(x) \cos nx \, dx \\ b_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} f(x) \sin nx \, dx \end{cases}$$



$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \pi/2 < x < \pi \\ -1 & -\pi < x < -\pi/2 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{جواب } T = 2\pi$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{2\pi} \int_{\pi/2}^{\pi} 1 \cos nx \, dx + \frac{2}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{-\pi/2} -1 \cos nx \, dx$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\pi/2}^{\pi} \cos x \, dx + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{-\pi/2} -\cos x \, dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\sin x \Big|_{\pi/2}^{\pi} - \sin x \Big|_{-\pi}^{-\pi/2} \right]$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[(\sin \pi - \sin \pi/2) - (-\sin \pi + \sin \pi/2) \right] = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[0 - (-1 + 1) \right] = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[0 \right] = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{a_0 = 0}$$

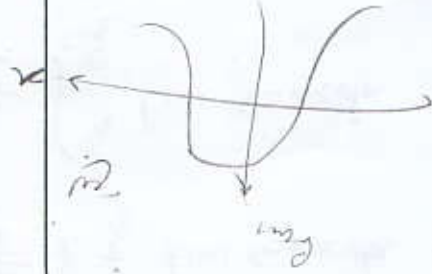
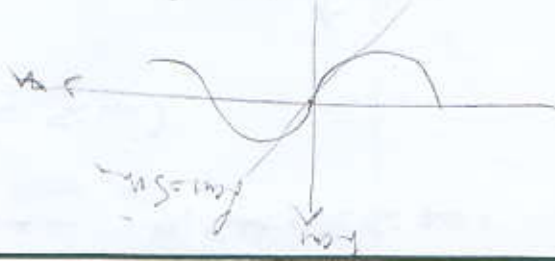
$$a_1 = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\int_{\pi/2}^{\pi} 1 \cos x \, dx + \int_{-\pi}^{-\pi/2} -1 \cos x \, dx \right] = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\sin x \Big|_{\pi/2}^{\pi} - \sin x \Big|_{-\pi}^{-\pi/2} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[(\sin \pi - \sin \pi/2) - (-\sin \pi + \sin \pi/2) \right] = \frac{1}{\pi} (-1 - 1) = -\frac{2}{\pi} \Rightarrow \boxed{a_1 = -\frac{2}{\pi}}$$

$$b_1 = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\int_{\pi/2}^{\pi} 1 \sin x \, dx + \int_{-\pi}^{-\pi/2} -1 \sin x \, dx \right] = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[-\cos x \Big|_{\pi/2}^{\pi} + \cos x \Big|_{-\pi}^{-\pi/2} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[(-\cos \pi + \cos \pi/2) - (-\cos \pi + \cos \pi/2) \right] = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{b_1 = 0}$$

نکته: ضرایب تابع فرد
مجموعه



اگر f و g در تابع باشند بیضی convolution f, g ایا با $f \times g$ نشان

$$f \times g(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(u) g(x-u) du$$

دارد معادله

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x-u) g(u) du \quad \text{همدو یک است}$$

$$f(x) = x \quad \text{نشان}$$

$$g(x) = e^{-x}$$

$$f \times g(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u e^{-(x-u)} du = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u e^{-x} e^u du =$$

$$= e^{-x} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u e^u du$$

$$F(f \times g) = \sqrt{2\pi} F(f) F(g) \quad \text{تبدیل فوری}$$

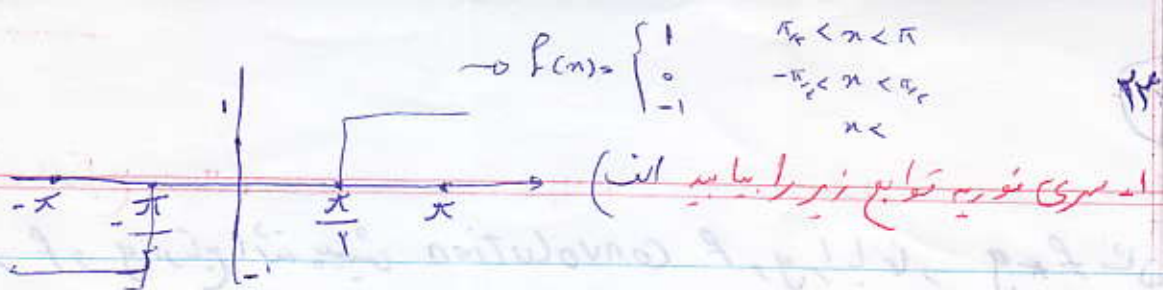
$$F(x * e^{-x}) = \sqrt{2\pi} F(x) F(e^{-x})$$

$$F(e^{-x}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} (1+i\omega)}$$

$$F(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x e^{-i\omega x} dx$$

$$= \sqrt{2\pi} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \omega^2} \times e^{-i\omega} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} (1+i\omega)}$$

$$F(x * e^{-x}) = \frac{\sqrt{2\pi} e^{-i\omega}}{\sqrt{2\pi} \omega^2} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} (1+i\omega)} = \frac{e^{-i\omega}}{\sqrt{2\pi} \omega^2 (1+i\omega)}$$

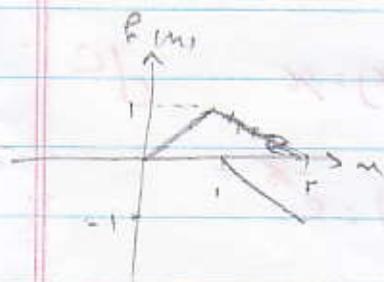


(ب)

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{2} + x & -\pi < x < 0 \\ \frac{\pi}{2} - x & 0 < x < \pi \end{cases}$$

(ج)

$$f(x) = x + \sin x \quad -\pi < x < \pi$$



(د)

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x & 0 < x < 1 \\ 1-x & 1 < x < 2 \end{cases}$$

(ه)

$$f(x) = e^x \quad -\pi < x < \pi$$

(و)

$$f(x) = \sin \pi x \quad 0 < x < 1$$

۲- تبدیل فوريه توابع زير را بنويسد

(ان)

$$f(x) = e^{xix} \quad -1 < x < 1$$

(ب)

$$f(x) = e^{xix} \quad x < 0$$

(ج)

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 \leq x \leq \pi \\ 0 & x > \pi \end{cases}$$

(د)

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & |x| < 1 \\ 0 & |x| > 1 \end{cases}$$

(ه)

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} |x| & -2 < x < 2 \\ 0 & \text{غير از اين} \end{cases}$$

$$C = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\cos wx + w \sin wx}{1+w^2} dw$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \pi e^{-x} & x > 0 \\ \frac{x}{2} & x = 0 \\ 0 & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{C \cos wx}{1+w^2} dw + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{w \sin wx}{1+w^2} dw$$

معادلات دیفرانسیل با مشتقات جزئی $U = f(x, y, z, \dots)$

$$y = f(x) \quad \int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \rightarrow (x^n)' = nx^{n-1}$$

معادله دیفرانسیل بر حسب تابع مشتقات آن است

$$x y' + y = \sqrt{x}$$

$$y' = g(x)$$

$$y'' + \sqrt{y} + \sin x = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{du}{dx} = u_x &= 1 \cdot y = y & u(x, y) &= xy \\ \frac{du}{dy} = u_y &= x \cdot 1 = x & u(x, y) &= xy \end{aligned}$$

$$u(x, y) = x^2 y + \sin(x+y)$$

$$x y''' + \sqrt{y}'' + \sin y' + y = \sin x$$

$$u(x, y) = \sqrt{x} y + \sin x + y + \sqrt{y}$$

$$u_x = \sqrt{y} + \cos x$$

$$u_y = 1 + \sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}}$$

همه عبارات که در آن بردارهای متغیر

$$u(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{2}x^2y + \frac{1}{2}xz^2 + \frac{1}{2}y^2z + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{2}y^2 + \frac{1}{2}z^2$$

$$u_x = \frac{1}{2}y + \frac{1}{2}z^2 + \frac{1}{2}x$$

$$u_{xx} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \quad (u_x)_x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$u_y = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}z + \frac{1}{2}y$$

$$u_{yy} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \quad (u_y)_y = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$u_z = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{2}y^2 + \frac{1}{2}z$$

$$u_{zz} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \quad (u_z)_z = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$u_{xxx} = \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x^3}$$

$$u_{xy} \quad (u_x)_y = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$u_{yx} \quad (u_y)_x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$u(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{2}x^2y + \frac{1}{2}xz^2 + \frac{1}{2}y^2z + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{2}y^2 + \frac{1}{2}z^2$$

$$u_x = \frac{1}{2}y + \frac{1}{2}z^2 + \frac{1}{2}x$$

$$u_y = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}z + \frac{1}{2}y$$

$$u_z = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{2}y^2 + \frac{1}{2}z$$

$$u_{xx} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$u_{xy} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$u_{yy} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$u_{zz} = \frac{1}{2}$$

(۲۵)

$$u_{xx} + u_y = f$$

$$u_{xxx} + 2u_{yy} = 0$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \nabla^2 u = u_{xx} \\ \nabla^2 u = u_{xx} + u_{yy} \\ \nabla^2 u = u_{xx} + u_{yy} + u_{zz} \end{array} \right.$$

۱) $Au_{xx} + Bu_{yy} + Cu_{zz} = f(x, y, z, u, u_x, u_y)$ معادلات مرتبه دوم خطی

A, B, C ثابتی از نوع اسکالر

فرم کلی شده: معادلات ایزوگرافیک

۲) $u_{xx} + c^2 \nabla^2 u$ معادله موج

۳) $u_y = c^2 \nabla^2 u$ معادله گرما

۴) $\nabla^2 u = 0$ معادله لاپلاس

۵) $\nabla^2 u = f(x, y, z)$ معادله پواسن

۶) $\nabla^2 u + ku = 0$ معادله هلمهولتز

۱) $AC - B^2 > 0$ معادله بیضی

۲) $AC - B^2 = 0$ معادله سهمی

۳) $AC - B^2 < 0$ معادله هذلولی

$$Au_{xx} + Bu_{yy} + Cu_{zz} = f(x, y, z, u, u_x, u_y)$$

نوع معادلات مشتقات جزئی مرتبه دوم

$$y = x^r \quad \psi$$

$$\vec{r} = y^u + x^v$$

$$\frac{x^r}{f} + \frac{y^r}{g} = 1 \quad \odot$$

$$Q = \frac{1}{2} \frac{dV}{dt} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{dW}{dt}$$

$$\frac{x^r}{f} - \frac{y^r}{g} = 1 \quad)|($$

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla u &= u^r \\ \nabla v &= v^r \\ \nabla w &= w^r \end{aligned}$$

$$y' + xy = 5$$

$$y' = 5 - xy$$

$$(y^u, x^v, w^r) \cdot \vec{r} = u^r + v^r + w^r$$

$$y = \int (5 - xy) dx$$

$$y' = 5 - xy$$

$$y' = g(x) \rightarrow y = \int g(x) dx$$

$$\nabla u = u^r$$

$$\nabla v = v^r$$

$$y' - xy = 0$$

$$\nabla u = u^r$$

$$y' = xy$$

$$\nabla u = u^r$$

$$\frac{y'}{y} = x$$

$$\nabla u = u^r$$

$$\int \frac{y'}{y} = \int x dx$$

$$\nabla u = u^r$$

$$\ln|y| = \frac{x^2}{2} + C$$

$$\nabla u = u^r$$

$$y = ce^{\frac{x^2}{2}}$$

$$\nabla u = u^r$$

(24)

$$u_x = 0 \quad u(x, y) = f(y)$$

$$\int u_x = \int 0 \Rightarrow u(x, y) = g(y)$$

$$u_y = 0 \rightarrow u(x, y) = f(x)$$

$$u_{xx} = 0 \rightarrow u_x = \int u_{xx} = g(y)$$

$$u(x, y) = \int g(y) dx$$

$$= x g(y) + f(y)$$

$$u_{yy} = 0 \quad u(x, y) = x^f y + \Delta g^f$$

$$u_y = \int 0 dy = f(x) \quad u_y = x^f$$

$$u(x, y) = \int f(x) dy = y f(x) + g(x) \quad u_{yy} = 0$$

تمرین جواب معادلات مشتقات جزئی زیر را به دست آورید

$$u_x = 0 \quad u_y = 0 \quad u_{xx} = 0 \quad u_{xy} = 0 \quad u_{yy} = 0$$

۲. مشتقات جزئی مرتبه اول و دوم تابع زیر را به دست آورید

$$u(x, y) = x^0 y^3 + \sqrt{x} y + y^2 + 1$$

$$u(x, y, z) = x^0 y^0 + y z^3 + x z x^2 \sqrt{y}$$

معادله ارتعاش $u_{tt} - c^2 u_{xx} = F(x, t) \quad 0 < x < L, t > 0$

جواب این معادله جواب خاص است

$u(x, 0) = f(x) \quad 0 \leq x \leq L$

$u_t(x, 0) = g(x) \quad 0 \leq x \leq L$

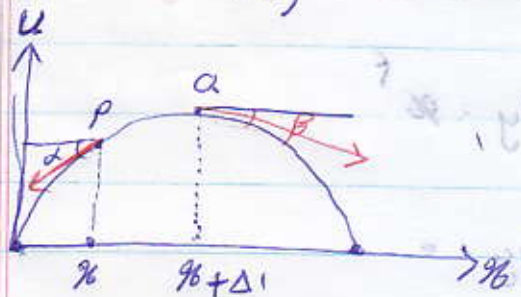
$u(0, t) = p(t) \quad t > 0$

$u(L, t) = q(t) \quad t > 0$

معادله دوم یکون همزن است

جواب به دو دلیل اینترسیتی در حالت دار - جدول عددی است مشتق مشتق است

جواب عمومی: $y = \int 2x dx = x^2 + C \Rightarrow y = x^2 + C$ $y' = 2x$ مشتق



جواب خاص: (۴)

$$\frac{dG}{dt} = G, \quad \frac{d^2 G}{dt^2} = G''$$

$$\frac{dF}{dx} = F', \quad \frac{d^2 F}{dx^2} = F''$$

$T_1 \sin \beta - T_1 \sin \alpha \rightarrow$ طبق قانون نیوتن

$u_{tt} - c^2 u_{xx} = 0 \quad u(x, T) = ?$

روش سری

(۱) $u(x, t) = f(x) G(t) \Rightarrow u_t = f(x) \cdot G'(t)$

(۲) $u_{xx} = f''(x) \cdot G(t)$

(۳) $u_{tt} = f(x) \cdot G''(t)$

(۴) $u_{xx} = f''(x) \cdot G(t)$

(۵) $f(x) \cdot G''(t) - c^2 f''(x) \cdot G(t) = 0$

۴۹

۴) $F(x) G''(t) = c^2 F''(x) G(t)$ این حالت به صورت جدا جدا

$$\frac{G''(t)}{c^2 G(t)} = \frac{F''(x)}{F(x)} = K$$

مساوی می باشد

$$\frac{F''(x)}{F(x)} = K \quad \frac{G''(t)}{c^2 G(t)} = K$$

$$F''(x) - K F(x) = 0 \quad G''(t) - K c^2 G(t) = 0$$

$K = \mu^2$ ، $F(x) \neq 0$ ، $G(t) \neq 0$

$$F(x) = a \cosh \mu x + b \sinh \mu x$$

$$G(t) = A \cosh kt + B \sinh kt$$

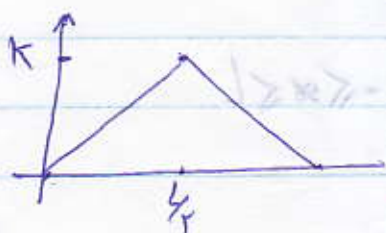
$$U(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} U_n(x, t)$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos \lambda_n x + b_n \sin \lambda_n x) \sin \frac{n\pi}{L} x$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi}{L} x dx$$

$$b_n = \frac{2}{L \lambda_n} \int_0^L g(x) \sin \frac{n\pi}{L} x dx$$

مثال: فرض کنید بدفع به طول L را مطابق شکل از وسط تا ارتفاع K بالا برده و جدا است



انرژی این نخ را در هر لحظه مشخص کنید

$$f(x) = U(x, 0) = \begin{cases} \frac{2K}{L} x & 0 \leq x \leq \frac{L}{2} \\ \frac{2K}{L} (L-x) & \frac{L}{2} \leq x \leq L \end{cases}$$

$g(x) = u_t(x, 0) = 0 \Rightarrow b_n = 0$ g(x) - صاف صفر است

$a_n = \frac{r}{L} \left\{ \int_0^{L/r} \frac{rk}{L} x \sin \frac{n\pi}{L} x dx + \int_{L/r}^L \frac{rk}{L} (L-x) \sin \frac{n\pi}{L} x dx \right\}$

$\int x \sin ax dx = -\frac{x}{a} \cos ax + \frac{1}{a^2} \sin ax + C$ فرمول انتگرال

$\int x \cos ax dx = \frac{x}{a} \sin ax - \frac{1}{a^2} \cos ax + C$ فرمول جزء

$\frac{r}{L} \left\{ \frac{rk}{L} \left(\frac{L}{n\pi} \cos \frac{n\pi}{L} x + \frac{L^2}{n^2\pi^2} \sin \frac{n\pi}{L} x \right) + \left(\frac{rk}{n\pi} \cos \frac{n\pi}{L} x + \right. \right.$

$\left. \frac{rk}{L} \left(\frac{L}{n\pi} x - \frac{L^2}{n^2\pi^2} \sin \frac{n\pi}{L} x \right) \right\} = \frac{Ak}{n^2\pi^2} \sin \frac{n\pi}{r} x$

$u(x, t) = \frac{Ak}{\pi^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \sin \frac{n\pi}{r} x \cos \lambda_n t + \sin \frac{n\pi}{L} x$

$u(x, t) = v(x, t) + w(x, t)$

$v(0, t) = 0$

$v(L, t) = 0$

$w(0, t) = p(t)$

$w(L, t) = q(t)$

$v_{tt} - c^2 v_{xx} = F_1(x, t), \quad 0 < x < L, t > 0$

$v(x, 0) = F_2(x)$

$v_t(x, 0) = g_1(x), \quad 0 < x < L$

$v(\cdot, t) = \cdot \quad t \gg 0$

$v(L, t) = \cdot$

(۳۱)

$$V(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos \lambda_n t + b_n \sin \lambda_n t + G_n^*(t)) \sin \frac{n\pi}{L} x$$

$$a_n = -G_n^*(0) + \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L g_1(x) \sin \frac{n\pi}{L} x dx$$

$$G_n^*(t) \text{ به جواب همساز باشد} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\tilde{G}_n(t) + \lambda_n G_n(t) = \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L f_1(x) \cosh \frac{n\pi}{L} x dx$$

$$u_{tt} - u_{xx} = t$$

$$0 < x < 1, T > 0$$

تقریب جواب باشد

$$u(x, 0) = x$$

$$0 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$u_t(x, 0) = 2$$

$$0 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$u(0, t) = 2t$$

$$T \geq 0$$

$$u(1, t) = t$$

را بدست آوریم