

Teiler Teiler $u(a,t) = p(t)$, $u(b,t) = q(t)$ $t \in \mathbb{R}$

$$u(x,0) = f(x) \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(0,x) = g(x) \quad (x \in (a,b))$$

CELENTONDAI-kezdési feltétel mellett van u !

$$U = [a,b] \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ REGULÁR!}$$

bin Szuperpozíció $\Rightarrow u = u_1 + u_2 + u_3 + u_4$

ahol u_1 GYAK, u_2 ZAVAR

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u_3(a,t) = 0, \quad u_3(b,t) = q(t) \\ u_4(a,t) = p(t), \quad u_4(b,t) = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} t \in \mathbb{R}$$

1) u_3 KONTR.

$$u_3(a,t) = \phi_3(x-ct) - \psi_3(x+ct)$$

$$0 = u_3(a,t) = \phi_3(\underbrace{a-ct}_{2a-x}) - \psi_3(\underbrace{a+ct}_x)$$

$$\psi_3(x) = \phi_3(2a-x)$$

$$q(t) = u_3(b,t) = \phi_3(b-ct) - \psi_3(b+ct) =$$

$$= \phi_3(b-ct) - \phi_3(2a-(b+ct)) =$$

$$= \phi_3(\underbrace{b-ct}_x) - \phi_3(\underbrace{b-2L}_{x'}-ct) \quad \text{AMOL } L = b-a \text{ } [a,b] \text{ MESSZÉ}$$

$$x = b - ct \Rightarrow t = \frac{b-x}{c}$$

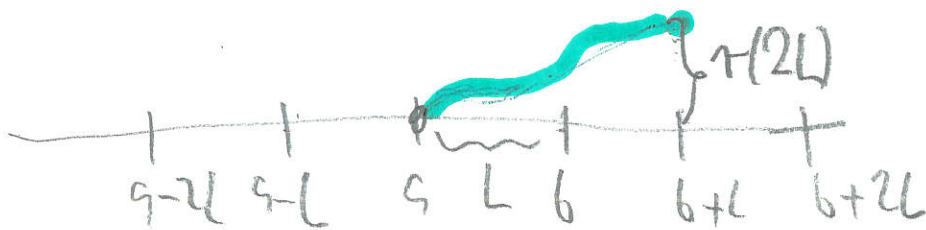
$$\phi_3(x) - \phi_3(x-2L) = g\left(\frac{b-x}{c}\right)$$

$$\boxed{\phi_3(x-2L) = \phi_3(x) - \tau(x)}$$

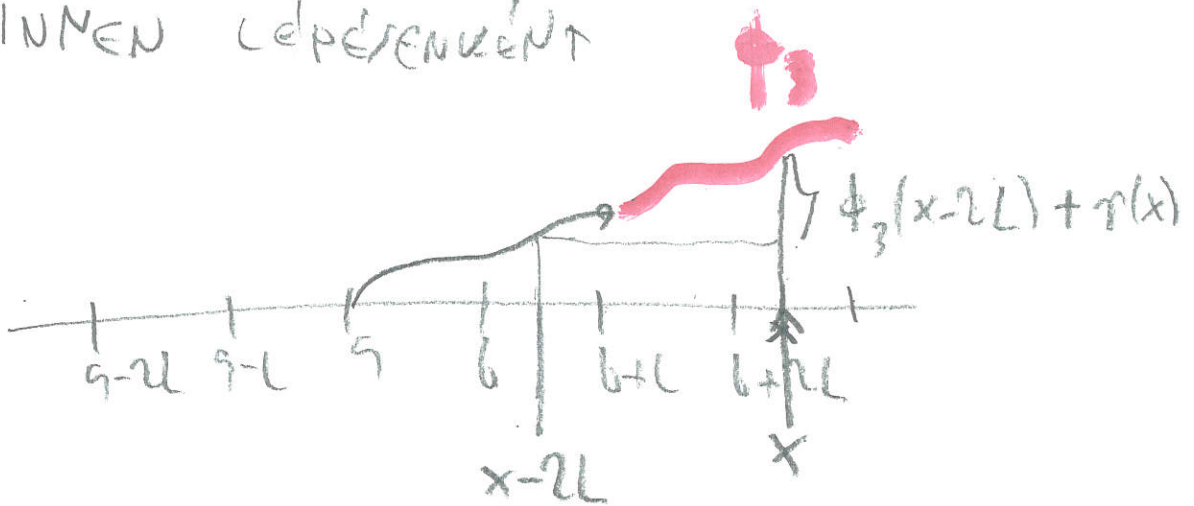
AKOL $\tau(x) := g\left(\frac{b-x}{c}\right)$

VENETI

ΤΕΤΡ. ϕ_3



ΙΝΝΕΝ ΛΕΠΕΡΕΝΚΕΝΤ



ΒΑΛΕΝ ΙΣ ΙΝΝΟΜΒΑΝ

2) u_3, u_4 (a ↔ b) u_4 ΚΟΝΣΤΡΑΚΤΟΙΔΩΝ

3) u_3, u_4 ΑΥΡΘΑΝ u_3, u_4 ΑΞ $f(x)$

$$u_1(x, 0) = f(x) - u_3(x, 0) - u_4(x, 0) \quad (x \in [a, b])$$

ΚΕΤΟΦΕΛΤΕΛΕΛ, Λ ΑΞ 0

$$\frac{\partial u_1(x, 0)}{\partial t} = g(x) - \frac{\partial u_3(x, 0)}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial u_4(x, 0)}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial u_1(x, 0)}{\partial t}$$

ΚΕΤΟΦΕΛΤΕΛΕΛ