

Analisi Matematica II

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Lezione 45, 25 marzo 2014

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ricevimento: [il venerdì alle 11.00 - via Buonarroti 1/c,](#)
[oppure su appuntamento \(da concordare via email\)](#)

EQ. CALORE

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = c \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \quad (+ f(t, x)) & c \text{ costante} \dots \\ & \text{lo stesso 1} \\ u(0, x) = u_0(x) & (\text{CONDIZIONE INIZIALE}) \\ u(t, 0) = u(t, L) = 0 & (\text{CONDIZIONE AGLI ESTREMI}) \end{cases}$$

OSSERVAZIONI: Se il termine noto $f(t, x)$ non è zero (eq. non omogenea) \Rightarrow si fa nello stesso modo con la differenza che si scrive f come serie di Fourier (in x)

$$f(t, x) = \sum_1^n f_m(t) \sin(m\omega_1 x)$$

e quindi, quando si cerca $u(t, x) = \underbrace{\sum_1^n b_m^*(t) \sin(m\omega_1 x)}$

si scrive:

$$b_m^{*'}(t) + m^2 \omega_1^2 b_m^*(t) = f_m(t) \quad \forall m \geq 1$$

Questa equazione si risolve ($f_m(t)$ è noto) \Rightarrow si trova $b_m^*(t)$

... si scrive $u(t, x)$...

$$\left[b_m^*(t) = e^{-m^2 \omega_1^2 t} \left(\underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{noto}}}{b_m^*(0)} + \int_0^t e^{m^2 \omega_1^2 \tau} \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{noto}}}{f_m(\tau)} d\tau \right) \right]$$

OSSERVAZIONE (parte snello in rosso allo fino dell'ultimo lezione)

CERCHIAMO LE SOL. DI $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$ del tipo

$$\boxed{u(t,x) = f(t)g(x)} \quad \left[\text{SEPARAZIONE DELLE VARIABILI} \right]$$
$$g(0) = g(L) = 0$$

(NON POSSO SPERARE CHE $u(t,x) = f(t)g(x)$ VERIFICHI LA CONDIZIONE INIZIALE A MENO CHE $u_0(x)$ NON SIA SPECIALE)

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = f'(t)g(x) \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = f(t)g''(x)$$

SE IMPONGO CHE VALGA L'EQUAZIONE:

$$f'(t)g(x) = f(t)g''(x) \quad \text{DIVIDO PER } f(t)g(x)$$

\Downarrow

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{f'(t)}{f(t)} = \frac{g''(x)}{g(x)} \\ \uparrow \qquad \qquad \uparrow \\ \text{DIPENDE SOLO} \qquad \text{DIPENDE} \\ \text{DA } t \qquad \qquad \text{SOLO DA } x \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \frac{f'(t)}{f(t)} \text{ e } \frac{g''(x)}{g(x)} \text{ sono} \\ \text{entrambe } \underline{\text{eguali a una costante}}$$

$$\Rightarrow (1) f'(t) = k f(t) \quad / \quad (2) g''(x) = k g(x)$$

$$g(0) = g(L) = 0$$

CON k DA DETERMINARE !

DA (2) si vede che $k < 0$ (x g non è nulla). INFATTI:

MOLTIPLICO LA (2) PER $g(x)$ e integro su $[0, L]$:

$$\int_0^L g''(x) g(x) dx = k \underbrace{\int_0^L g^2(x) dx}_{> 0}$$

|| (per parti)

$$\underbrace{[g'(x) g(x)]_0^L}_{=0 \text{ perché } g(0)=g(L)=0} - \int_0^L g'(x) g'(x) dx = \underbrace{-\int_0^L g'(x)^2 dx}_{< 0}$$

} $k < 0$

INVECE DI k metto $-k^2$; RISCRIVO LE EQ.

$$(1) f'(t) = -k^2 f(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(t) = f(0) e^{-k^2 t}$$

$$(2) g''(x) = -k^2 g(x); \quad g(0) = g(L) = 0$$

\uparrow
C

$$\Rightarrow g(x) = A \cos(kx) + B \sin(kx) \quad A, B \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$g(0) = g(L) = 0$$

$$g(0) \Rightarrow A + B \cdot 0 = 0 \Rightarrow A = 0$$

$$g(x) = B \sin(kx)$$

$$g(L) = 0 \quad B \sin(kL) = 0 \Leftrightarrow B \text{ qualunque } \wedge A$$

$$kL = m\pi$$

$$\text{cioè} \quad k = \frac{m\pi}{L} \quad (= m\omega_1)$$

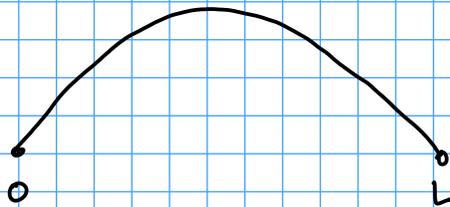
$$\boxed{\omega_1 := \frac{\pi}{L}}$$

DUNQUE

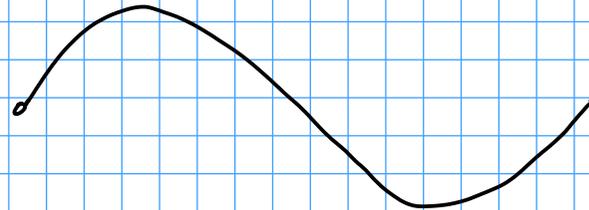
$$g(x) = B \sin(m\omega_1 x)$$

$$\text{e } f(t) = c e^{-m^2 \omega_1^2 t}$$

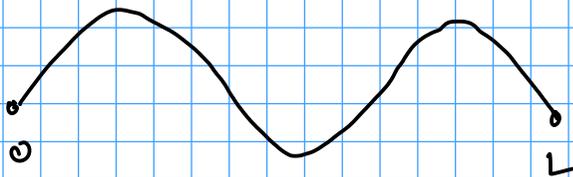
$m=1$



$m=2$



$m=3$



QUESTE SONO LE
SOLUZIONI "A VAR. SEP."

"MODI FONDAMENTALI"

LA SERIE DI F. si può dunque interpretare dicendo che

IO VOGLIO TROVARE LA SOL. GENERALE COME SOVRAPPOSIZIONE
(SERIE) DI QUESTI "MODI FONDAMENTALI"

CASO BIDIMENSIONALE :

$$u(t, x, y) : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$
$$\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \lambda \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right) \end{array} \right.$$

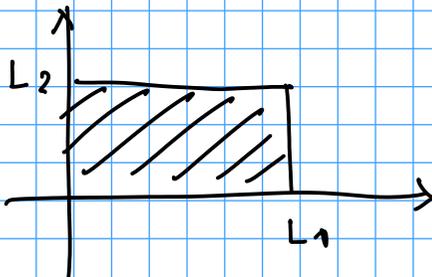
molto $\lambda = 1 \dots$

$$u(0, x, y) = u_0(x, y) \quad (x, y) \in \Omega$$

$$u(t, x, y) = 0 \quad (x, y) \in \partial \Omega$$

NOTA : $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \Delta u$ (OPERATORE DI LAPLACE APPLICATO)
A u

CASO $\Omega = [0, L_1] \times [0, L_2]$ (RETTANGOLO)



$$\omega_1 := \pi / L_1$$

$$\omega_2 := \pi / L_2$$

$$\text{CERCO } u(t, x, y) = \sum_{m, m=1}^{\infty} b_{mm}(t) \sin(m\omega_1 x) \sin(m\omega_2 y)$$

$$\left(\sum_m \underbrace{B_m(t, x)}_{\substack{\text{LI SVILUPPO} \\ \text{SECONDO F. IN } x}} \sin(m\omega_2 y) \right)$$

$$\sum_m b_{mm}(t) \sin(m\omega_1 x)$$

FORMALMENTE :

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \sum_{m, m} b'_{mm}(t) \sin(m\omega_1 x) \sin(m\omega_2 y)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \sum_{m, m} b_{mm}(t) (-m^2 \omega_1^2) \sin(m\omega_1 x) \sin(m\omega_2 y)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \sum_{m, m} b_{mm}(t) (-m^2 \omega_2^2) \sin(m\omega_1 x) \sin(m\omega_2 y)$$

$$\Delta u = \sum_{m, m} b_{mm}(t) (-m^2 \omega_1^2 - m^2 \omega_2^2) \sin(m\omega_1 x) \sin(m\omega_2 y)$$

SE IMPONGO L'ESPRESSIONE ... TRUVO

$$\forall m, m \quad b'_{mm}(t) + (m^2 \omega_1^2 + m^2 \omega_2^2) b_{mm}(t) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow b_{mm}(t) = b_{mm}(0) e^{-(m^2 \omega_1^2 + m^2 \omega_2^2) t}$$

$$u(t, x, y) = \sum_{m, m} e^{-(m^2 \omega_1^2 + m^2 \omega_2^2) t} u_{0, m, m} \sin(m \omega_1 x) \sin(m \omega_2 y)$$

$$\text{Dove } u_{0, m, m} = \int_0^{L_1} \int_0^{L_2} u_0(x, y) \sin(m \omega_1 x) \sin(m \omega_2 y) dx dy$$

(NOTA)

CASO $\Omega = \text{CIRCOLO}$, $\Omega = \{(x, y) : x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2\}$

I° PASSO \rightarrow COORDINATE POLARI

DATA $u(x, y)$ predef $\hat{u}(p, \theta) = u(p \cos \theta, p \sin \theta)$

VOGLIO ESPRIMERE Δu in termini di \hat{u} !

[NEL SEGUITO USO $x = p \cos \theta$, $y = p \sin \theta$]

$$\frac{\partial \hat{u}}{\partial p} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(x, y) \cos \theta + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}(x, y) \sin \theta$$

$$\frac{\partial \hat{u}}{\partial \theta} = \frac{\partial u(x,y)}{\partial x} (-p \sin \theta) + \frac{\partial u(x,y)}{\partial y} p \cos \theta \quad \leftarrow$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \hat{u}}{\partial \rho^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \cos^2 \theta + \underbrace{\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} \cos \theta \cdot \sin \theta + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} \sin \theta \cos \theta + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \sin^2 \theta}_{2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} \sin \theta \cos \theta}$$

↓ SOMMANDO SPARUGLI

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} p^2 \sin^2 \theta + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} (-p^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta) - \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} p \cos \theta$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} - p^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} p^2 \cos^2 \theta - \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} p \sin \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \rho^2} + \frac{1}{p^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} (\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta) + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} (\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta)$$

$$- \frac{1}{p} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos \theta - \frac{1}{p} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \sin \theta =$$

$$\Delta u - \frac{1}{p} \frac{\partial \hat{u}}{\partial \rho}$$

DUNAUŠ:

$$\Delta u(p \cos \theta, p \sin \theta) = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \rho^2} + \frac{1}{p} \frac{\partial \hat{u}}{\partial \rho} + \frac{1}{p^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2}$$

(LAPLACIANO IN COORDINATE POLARI)

Se posto $\hat{u}(t, \rho, \theta)$ TRSW L'EQ.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial \hat{u}}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 \hat{u}}{\partial \rho^2} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial \hat{u}}{\partial \rho} + \frac{1}{\rho^2} \frac{\partial^2 \hat{u}}{\partial \theta^2} \\ u(0, \rho, \theta) = u_0(\rho, \theta) \\ u(t, R, \theta) = 0 \quad \forall \theta, \forall t \end{array} \right.$$

II° CERCO LE "SOL. FUNDAMENTALI" PER SEPARAZIONE
DEI LLB VARIABILI

$$\hat{u}(t, \rho, \theta) = \Psi(t) \Phi(\rho) \Gamma(\theta)$$

$$\frac{\partial \hat{u}}{\partial t} = \Psi'(t) \Phi(\rho) \Gamma(\theta)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \rho^2} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} + \frac{1}{\rho^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \right) \hat{u} = \Psi(t) \left(\left(\Phi''(\rho) + \frac{1}{\rho} \Phi'(\rho) \right) \Gamma(\theta) + \frac{1}{\rho^2} \Psi(t) \Phi(\rho) \Gamma''(\theta) \right)$$

⇓ TRSW L'EQ.

$$\Psi'(t) \Phi(\rho) \Gamma(\theta) = \Psi(t) \Gamma(\theta) \left(\Phi''(\rho) + \frac{1}{\rho} \Phi'(\rho) \right) + \Psi(t) \Phi(\rho) \frac{1}{\rho^2} \Gamma''(\theta)$$

DIVIDO PER $\Psi(t) \Phi(\rho) \Gamma(\theta)$

$$\frac{\Psi'(t)}{\Psi(t)} = \frac{1}{\Phi(\rho)} \left(\Phi''(\rho) + \frac{1}{\rho} \Phi'(\rho) \right) + \frac{1}{\rho^2} \frac{1}{\Gamma(\theta)} \Gamma''(\theta) = \lambda = -\mu^2$$

L'eq. in □

DEVE AVERE SOL. 2π -PERIODICHE

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\delta = m^2} \text{ per } m \geq 0 \text{ INTERO}$$

$$\bullet \quad T(\theta) = A \cdot \cos(m\theta + \varphi) \quad \text{con } A \geq 0 \text{ e } \varphi \in [0, 2\pi[$$

DOMANDARE IN ρ TRUVO

$$\begin{cases} \rho^2 \phi'' + \rho \phi' + (\mu^2 \rho^2 - m^2) \phi = 0 \\ \phi(R) = 0 \end{cases}$$

← EQUAZIONE DI BESSEL (μ, m)
(μ ancora da determinare)