

# Serie di Fourier e applicazioni a equazioni alle derivate parziali

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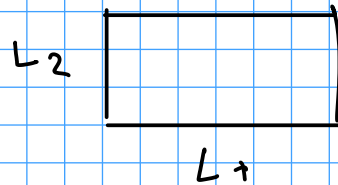
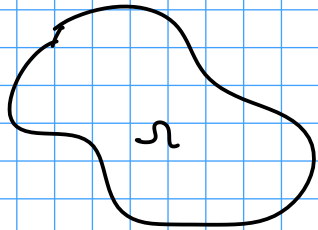
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ricevimento: [il lunedì dalle 8.30](#)

Eq. delle onde:

$\Omega$  "dominio" in  $\mathbb{R}^2$  (o  $\mathbb{R}^N$ )

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} u(x,t) = -c^2 \Delta u(x,t) & \text{su } \Omega \quad (x=(x,y)) \\ u(x,0) = u_0(x), \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(x,0) = v_0(x) & (u_0, v_0 \text{ date}) \\ u(x,t) = 0 & \text{se } x \in \text{"bordo di } \Omega \text{"}, \quad t \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$$

( $\Delta u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$  è "operatore di Laplace")



SOLUZIONE "per serie di Fourier doppia in 2 soli seni"  
nel caso  $\Omega = [0, L_1] \times [0, L_2]$  :

$$u(x,y,t) = \sum_{m,n} (A_{nm} \cos(\omega_{nm} t) + B_{nm} \sin(\omega_{nm} t)) \cdot \sin(m\omega_1 x) \sin(n\omega_2 y) =$$

dove  $\omega_1 = \frac{\pi}{L_1}$      $\omega_2 = \frac{\pi}{L_2}$      $\omega_{nm} = \sqrt{m^2 \omega_1^2 + n^2 \omega_2^2}$

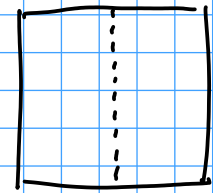
$A_{nm}$  e  $B_{nm}$  si trovano a partire da  $u_0$  e  $v_0$

$$\sum_{m,n} P_{m,n} \cos(\omega_{m,n} t - \varphi_{m,n}) \sin(m\omega_1 x) \sin(n\omega_2 y)$$

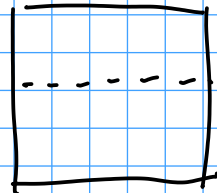
$\uparrow$  AMPIEZZA                       $\uparrow$  SFASAMENTO                       $\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}$  modi fondamentali di vibrazione

$\omega_{m,n} \approx$  "frequenze fondamentali"

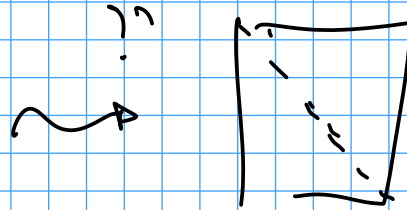
NOTA: Se  $L_1 = L_2$        $\omega_{m,n} = \omega_{n,m}$



$m=1$   $n=2$



$m=2$   $n=1$



$\Rightarrow$  Anche le "combinazioni lineari" dei due modi

$\approx$  MODI MULTIPLI

Si potrebbe dim. che.

Tenere Se  $u_0$  o  $v_0$  sono regolari  $\Rightarrow$   $\left( \begin{matrix} \text{si deve } A_{m,n} \\ B_{m,n} \end{matrix} \right)$

Lo serie sotto sopra come converge unif. a una funzione regolare che risolve l'equazione.

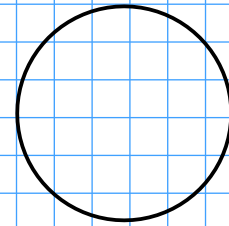
LA FORMULA sopra, inoltre, ha senso anche se  $u_0$  o  $v_0$

non sono derivabili. In quel caso si può fare  
allo  $u(x, y, t)$  come a un "sol. generalizzato"

CASO DEL TAMBURO CIRCOLARE.  $R > 0$  FISSATO

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

$$\text{bordo di } \Omega = \{(x, y) : x^2 + y^2 = R^2\}$$



Cerco di nuovo,  $u(x, y, t) = \phi(t) \psi(x, y)$

se  $u$  è di questo tipo  $\Rightarrow$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = \phi''(t) \psi(x, y)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \phi(t) \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} \quad ; \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \phi(t) \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial y^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{dovrebbe} \quad \phi''(t) \psi(x, y) = -c^2 \phi(t) \Delta \psi(x, y)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\phi''(t)}{\phi(t)} = -c^2 \frac{\Delta \psi(x, y)}{\psi(x, y)} \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{R}$$
$$\quad \quad \quad \forall (x, y) \in \Omega$$

qui c'è solo  $t$

qui c'è solo  $(x, y)$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\phi''(t)}{\phi(t)} = \lambda = c^2 \frac{\Delta \psi(x,y)}{\psi(x,y)}$$

dove  $\lambda$  è una costante.

$$\Leftrightarrow \phi''(t) = \lambda \phi(t) \quad + \quad \textcircled{*} \begin{cases} \Delta \psi = \frac{\lambda}{c^2} \psi \\ + \psi(x,y) = 0 \text{ su } \partial \Omega \end{cases}$$

I modi fondamentali sono "autofunzioni" dell'operatore di Laplace (con dato nullo al bordo)

FATTO Se  $(\psi, \lambda)$  risolve  $\textcircled{*} \Rightarrow \lambda < 0$   
IDEA DI DIM. Moltiplo per  $\psi$  e equazione

$$\psi \Delta \psi = \frac{\lambda}{c^2} \psi^2$$

$$\text{e integro su } \Omega \Rightarrow \int_{\Omega} \psi \Delta \psi = \frac{\lambda}{c^2} \int_{\Omega} \psi^2$$

per un terreno (Gauss/Green - se fosse in una variabile sarebbe l'integrazione per parti:

$$\int_0^L \psi \psi'' dt = \frac{\lambda}{c^2} \int_0^L \psi^2 ds$$

$$\left[ \psi \psi' \right]_0^L - \int_0^L (\psi')^2 ds \quad \Rightarrow \quad \lambda = \frac{c^2 \int_0^L (\psi')^2}{\int_0^L \psi^2} \quad \left. \vphantom{\int_0^L} \right\} > 0$$

o perché  $\psi(0) = \psi(L) = 0$

$$\int_{\Omega} \psi \Delta \psi = - \int_{\Omega} |\nabla \psi|^2 \quad \text{se } \psi = 0 \text{ su } \partial \Omega \dots$$

Quindi possiamo scrivere  $\lambda = -\omega^2$

Allora l'equazione per  $\phi$  è immediata

$$\phi(t) = A \cos(\omega t) + B \sin(\omega t)$$

$$= M \cos(\omega t - \varphi)$$

( $\omega$  è la frequenza)

RIMANE DA RISOLVERE

$$\begin{cases} \Delta \psi = -\left(\frac{\omega}{c}\right)^2 \psi \\ \psi = 0 \quad \text{su } \partial \Omega \end{cases}$$

ORA CONSIDERAMO  $\Omega =$  DISCO DI RAGGIO  $R$  e POSSO A COORDINATE POLARI. CONSIDERO

$$x = \rho \cos(\theta) \quad y = \rho \sin(\theta)$$

$$\psi(x, y) = \psi_r(\rho, \theta) \quad \left( = \psi(\overbrace{\rho \cos \theta}^x, \overbrace{\rho \sin \theta}^y) \right)$$

Usando la derivata (in più variabili) della funzione composta

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \psi_r(\rho, \theta) = \left( \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \right) \cos(\theta) + \left( \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} \right) \sin(\theta)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \psi_r(\rho, \theta) = \left( \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \right) (-\rho \sin \theta) + \left( \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} \right) (\rho \cos \theta)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \rho^2} \psi_r = \left( \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} \right) \cos^2(\theta) + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial y} \cos \theta \sin \theta +$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x \partial y} \sin \theta \cos \theta + \left( \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial y^2} \right) \sin^2(\theta)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \psi_r = \dots$$

ALLA FINE, usando  $\Delta \psi = -\frac{\omega^2}{c^2} \psi$ , dove  
*Laplaciano in coordinate polari*

$$\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial \rho^2} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \rho} + \frac{1}{\rho^2} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial \theta^2} = -\frac{\omega^2}{c^2} \psi$$

che conviene mettere nella forma:

$$\rho^2 \frac{\partial^2 \psi_1}{\partial \rho^2} + \rho \frac{\partial \psi_1}{\partial \rho} + \frac{\partial^2 \psi_1}{\partial \theta^2} + \rho^2 \frac{\omega^2}{c^2} \psi_1 = 0$$

Anche qui cerco  $\psi_1(\rho, \theta) = V(\rho) W(\theta) \Leftrightarrow$

$$W(\theta) \left[ \rho^2 V''(\rho) + \rho V'(\rho) + \rho^2 \frac{\omega^2}{c^2} V(\rho) \right] = -W''(\theta) V(\rho)$$

$\Updownarrow$

$$\frac{1}{V(\rho)} \left[ \quad \right] = - \frac{W''(\theta)}{W(\theta)} \quad (\Rightarrow \text{entrambi costanti})$$

$= \gamma$

ricerco:

$$(I) \quad W''(\theta) = -\gamma W(\theta) \quad \leftarrow W \text{ } 2\pi \text{ periodica}$$

$$(II) \quad \rho^2 V''(\rho) + \rho V'(\rho) + \left( \rho^2 \frac{\omega^2}{c^2} - \gamma \right) V(\rho) = 0$$

$$V(\rho) = 0$$

Dalla (I) ricorro  $\gamma \geq 0$ ,  $W(\theta) = W_0 \cos(\sqrt{\gamma} \theta - \theta_0)$

$$\Rightarrow \gamma = m^2 \text{ con } m \text{ intero } m \geq 0$$

$\Rightarrow$  La (II) diventa



$$\begin{cases} \rho^2 v''(\rho) + \rho v'(\rho) + \left( \rho^2 \frac{\omega^2}{c^2} - n^2 \right) v(\rho) = 0 \\ V(R) = 0 \end{cases}$$

Prendo  $V_1(r) = v\left(\frac{cr}{\omega}\right)$  (dilatazione nelle ascisse)

$$\Leftrightarrow V(\rho) = V_1\left(\frac{\omega}{c}\rho\right)$$

$$V'(\rho) = \frac{\omega}{c} V_1'\left(\frac{\omega}{c}\rho\right)$$

$$V''(\rho) = \frac{\omega^2}{c^2} V_1''\left(\frac{\omega}{c}\rho\right)$$

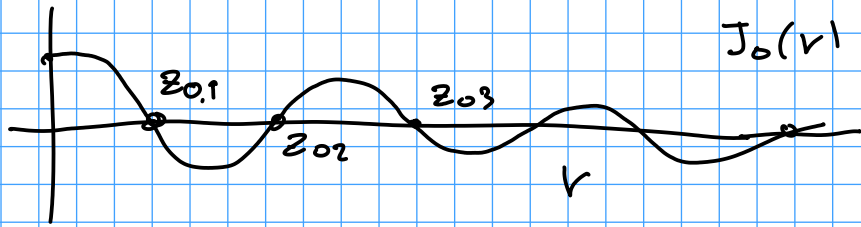
} se uso l'equazione di  $v$

$$\underbrace{\rho^2 \frac{\omega^2}{c^2}}_r V_1''(r) + \underbrace{\rho \frac{\omega}{c}}_r V_1'(r) + \underbrace{\left( \rho^2 \frac{\omega^2}{c^2} - n^2 \right)}_r V_1(r)$$

$$\textcircled{\text{EQ}} \begin{cases} r^2 V_1''(r) + r V_1'(r) + (r^2 - n^2) V_1(r) = 0 \\ V_1\left(\frac{\omega}{c}R\right) = 0 \end{cases}$$

↑  
eq. di Bessel di ordine  $n$ .  $\omega$  è l'altra incognita

PER ESEMPIO prendiamo  $m=0$ . La sol. è  $J_0(r)$   
(e men. di multipl.)



$J_0$  ha una successione di zeri  $z_{0,1}, z_{0,2}, z_{0,3}, \dots$

SE vale  $(EQ) \Rightarrow \frac{\omega}{c} R = z_{0,k}$  per qualche  $k$

$$\Leftrightarrow \omega = \omega_{0,k} = \frac{c}{R} z_{0,k}$$

UNIQUE DATO  $m=0$  c'è una successione  $\omega_{0,k}$   
di possibili valori di  $\omega$  per cui si risolve EQ.

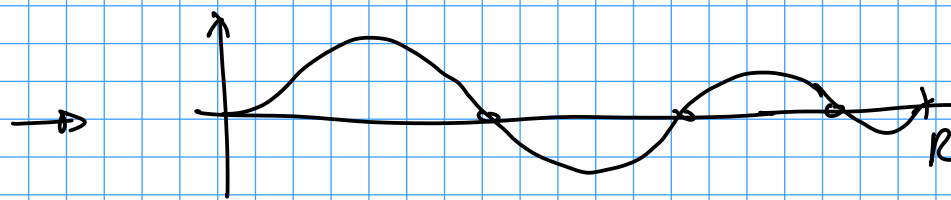
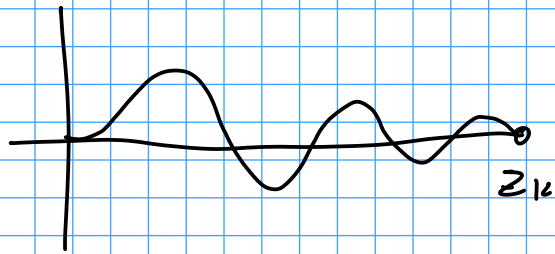
$$V_1(r) = J_0(r) \quad \text{su } [0, \frac{\omega_{0,k} R}{c}] \quad \Leftrightarrow$$

$$V(p) = J_0\left(\frac{\omega_{0,k}}{c} p\right) \quad \text{per } p \in [0, R]$$

Stesso discorso per  $m \geq 1$  ..

$$V(p) = J_m\left(\frac{\omega_{m,k}}{c} p\right) \quad \text{per } p \in [0, R]$$

$$\text{dove } \omega_{m,k} = \frac{c}{R} z_{m,k}$$

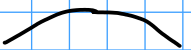
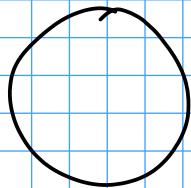


IN DEFINITIVA:

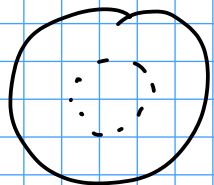
$$u(\rho, \theta, t) = M \cos(\omega_{n,k} t - t_0) \cos(m\theta - \theta_0) J_m\left(\frac{z_{m,k}}{R} \rho\right)$$

$$\omega_{m,k} = \frac{c}{R} z_{m,k}$$

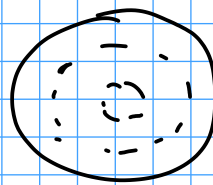
$m=0$



$k=1$

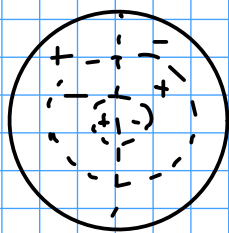
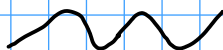
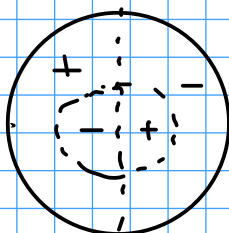
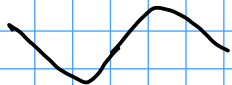
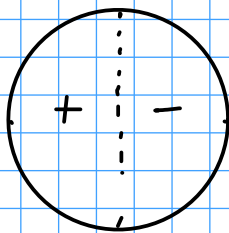


$k=2$



$k=3$

$m=1$



$M=2$

