

$$\sum_{i,j=1}^d a_{ij} \partial_{x_i} \partial_{x_j} u = f \quad u: \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, d=2$$

$$\underline{x} = (x_1, x_2) = (x, y)$$

$$a_{xx} \partial_x^2 u + \underbrace{a_{xy} \partial_x \partial_y u + a_{yx} \partial_y \partial_x u}_{\parallel a_{xy} = a_{yx}} + a_{yy} \partial_y^2 u = \dots$$

$$2a_{xy} \partial_x \partial_y u$$

$$a \partial_x^2 u + b \partial_x \partial_y u + c \partial_y^2 u = \dots$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & \frac{b}{2} \\ \frac{b}{2} & c \end{pmatrix} \text{ reálná, symetrická } \Rightarrow \text{ diagonalizovatelná}$$

$$\det(A - \lambda I) = \det \begin{pmatrix} a - \lambda & \frac{b}{2} \\ \frac{b}{2} & c - \lambda \end{pmatrix} = (a - \lambda)(c - \lambda) - \frac{b^2}{4} = \lambda^2 - (a+c)\lambda + ac - \frac{b^2}{4}$$

$$\Delta_1 = (\lambda - \lambda_1)(\lambda - \lambda_2) = \lambda^2 - (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)\lambda + \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \quad \text{má reálné kořeny
souděre v } \lambda_1, \lambda_2$$

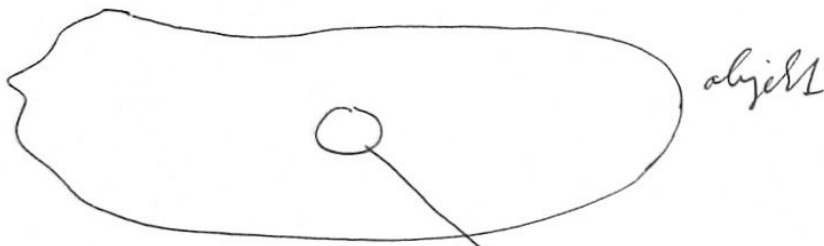
$$\Rightarrow \lambda_1 \lambda_2 = ac - \frac{b^2}{4} \left(= \frac{1}{4} (4ac - b^2) \right)$$

Příklad: $4ac - b^2 > 0$ pak λ_1 a λ_2 mají stejné znaménko
→ vše je eliptická

$4ac - b^2 < 0$ $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2$ mají opačná znaménka
→ vše je hyperbolická

$4ac - b^2 = 0$ → buď λ_1 nebo λ_2 je nula
→ vše je parabolická

Formice vedem' sypka



kontroli' objem V

bilanck sypka v V

$$\text{Sypka ve } V : \int_V c(x) \rho(x) u(x,t) dx$$

v čas t V

zmen' sypka ve V v čas t :

$$\frac{d}{dt} \int_V c(x) \rho(x) u(x,t) dx = \int_V c(x) \rho(x) \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(x,t) dx$$

jak' mechanizmy men' sypka ve V :

→ vnit' sypka - vnit' chemicka reakce - poprava' puvrat' $f(x)$

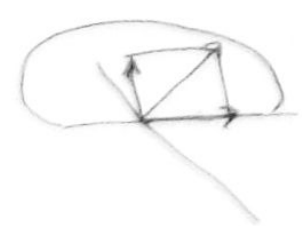
$$\rightarrow \int_V f(x,t) dx$$

→ odtok (pr' tok sypka hranici' V
tok sypka $q(x,t)$



$$\int_{\partial V} q(x,t) \cdot n(x) dS(x)$$

↑
m'no' normaly k V



$$\frac{d}{dt} \int_V c(x) \rho(x) u(x,t) dx = - \int_{\partial V} q(x,t) \cdot n(x) dS(x) + \int_V f(x,t) dx$$

$$q(x,t) = \xi(x,t, u) \nabla u(x,t) \quad \left| \quad - \int_V \text{div } q(x,t) dx$$

Význam ∇u :

měřící derivace u ve směru $V \in S^{d-1}$: $\|V\| = 1$:

$$D_V u = (\nabla u, V) \quad \text{je max.} \quad V = \frac{\nabla u}{\|\nabla u\|}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_V c(x) \rho(x) \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(x, t) dx = \int_V \operatorname{div}(\xi(x, t, u(x, t)) \nabla u(x, t)) dx + \int_V f(x, t) dx$$

$\forall V$ lokálně objem

$$\Rightarrow c(x) \rho(x) \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(x, t) = \operatorname{div}(\xi(x, t, u(x, t)) \nabla u(x, t)) + f(x, t)$$

$$\xi(15): \operatorname{div} \nabla u = \Delta u$$

$$G(x, t) = \frac{1}{(4\pi a^2 t)^{n/2}} e^{-\frac{|x|^2}{4a^2 t}}$$

fundamentální řešení RVT

Ödönsem' fundamental'ler'ini'ni' RVT

$\partial_t u - a^2 \Delta u = f$ aplikasyon ~~FT~~ FT $x \in \mathbb{R}^m$
 g_0 ~~pröblem~~ $u = \hat{u}$; $U = U(\xi, t)$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \partial_t U + \Delta \hat{u} \\ a^2 4\pi^2 |\xi|^2 U = \hat{f} \end{aligned} \right\} \hat{u} = \sum_j \widehat{\partial_{x_j} \partial_{x_j} u} = \int_{\mathbb{R}^m} (2\pi i \xi_j)^2 U \quad \forall 4.8$$

$\partial_t U + a^2 4\pi^2 |\xi|^2 U = \hat{f}$ Integrasyon' faktör:
 $\exp\left(\int a^2 4\pi^2 |\xi|^2 dt\right) = e^{4\pi^2 a^2 |\xi|^2 t}$

$$\partial_t (U e^{4\pi^2 a^2 |\xi|^2 t}) = \hat{f}(\xi, t) e^{4\pi^2 a^2 |\xi|^2 t}$$

$$U(\xi, t) e^{4\pi^2 a^2 |\xi|^2 t} - \underbrace{U(\xi, 0) e^{4\pi^2 a^2 |\xi|^2 \cdot 0}}_1 = \int_0^t \hat{f}(\xi, s) e^{4\pi^2 a^2 |\xi|^2 s} ds$$

bu ~~pröblem~~ u $pröblem$.

$$= \hat{u}(\xi, 0) = \hat{g}_0(\xi) \dots \text{m. } g_0 = 0 \Rightarrow U(\xi, 0) = 0$$

$$U(\xi, t) = \int_0^t \hat{f}(\xi, s) e^{4\pi^2 a^2 |\xi|^2 (s-t)} ds$$

$u(x, t) = U(\xi, t) = \int_0^t \left(\hat{f}(\xi, s) \cdot e^{4\pi^2 a^2 |\xi|^2 (s-t)} \right)^\vee ds$
 $= \int_0^t \hat{f}_x^\vee \left(e^{4\pi^2 a^2 |\xi|^2 (s-t)} \right)^\vee (x, s) ds$

$$\left(e^{-4\pi^2 a^2 |\xi|^2 (s-t)} \right)^{\vee} = \left(e^{-4\pi^2 a^2 |\xi|^2 (s-t)} \right)^{\wedge} =$$

$$\left(e^{-\pi (2\sqrt{\pi} a |\xi|)^2 (\sqrt{t-s})^2} \right)^{\wedge} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi a^2 (t-s)}^m} e^{-\pi \frac{|x|^2}{4\pi a^2 (t-s)}} = (*)$$

$$\text{Prop: } \widehat{f(\alpha x)}(\xi) = \frac{1}{|\alpha|^m} \widehat{f}\left(\frac{\xi}{\alpha}\right)$$

$$\alpha := 2\sqrt{\pi} a \sqrt{t-s} = \sqrt{4\pi a^2 (t-s)}$$

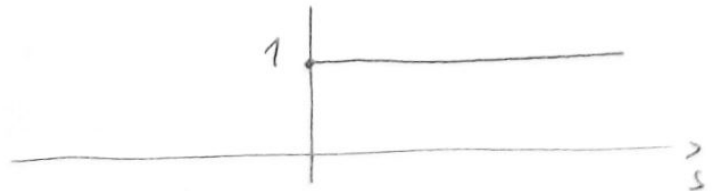
$$f(x) = e^{-\pi |x|^2}$$

$$(*) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi a^2 (t-s)}^m} e^{-\frac{|x|^2}{4a^2 (t-s)}}$$

$$\overline{u(x,t)}: u(x,t) = \int_0^t \int_{\mathbb{R}^m} f(y,s) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi a^2 (t-s)}^m} e^{-\frac{|x-y|^2}{4a^2 (t-s)}} dy ds$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{\mathbb{R}^m} f(y,s) Y(s) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi a^2 (t-s)}^m} e^{-\frac{|x-y|^2}{4a^2 (t-s)}} Y(t-s) dy ds$$

$$\text{side } Y(s) := \chi_{(0,+\infty)}(s)$$



$$u(x,t) = \left(f \underset{x,t}{*} G \right)(x,t), \text{ side } G(x,t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi a^2 t}} e^{-\frac{|x|^2}{4a^2 t}}$$

Přesně pro $f \equiv 0$ a g_0 nemulné!

$$u(\xi, t) = \hat{g}_0(\xi) e^{-4\pi^2 a^2 |\xi|^2 t} \quad (\text{aplikace } \mathcal{F}^{-1})$$

$$u(x, t) = (g_0 * G)(x, t), \quad t > 0.$$

Přesně RVT pro f, g_0 nemulné upřesně jako sice!

$u = u_1 + u_2$; kde u_1 řeší RVT s f a $u_1(x, 0) = 0$

u_2 řeší RVT s $u_2(x, 0) = g_0$ a $u_2 = 0$

$$\partial_t u - \Delta u = \underbrace{\partial_t u_1 - \Delta u_1}_{= f} + \underbrace{\partial_t u_2 - \Delta u_2}_{= 0} = f$$

$$u(x, 0) = \underbrace{u_1(x, 0)}_{= 0} + \underbrace{u_2(x, 0)}_{g_0} = g_0$$

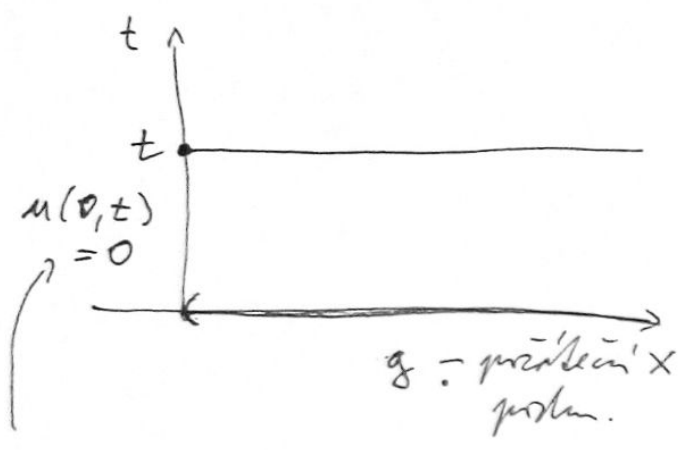
→ princip superpozice

Dů: Ukážete, že $\int_{\mathbb{R}^m} G(x, t) dx = 0 \quad \forall t > 0$

Například: Víme: $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \sqrt{\pi}$; $\xrightarrow{\text{Fubini}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^m} e^{-|x|^2} dx = (\sqrt{\pi})^m$

apod. veta o substituci.

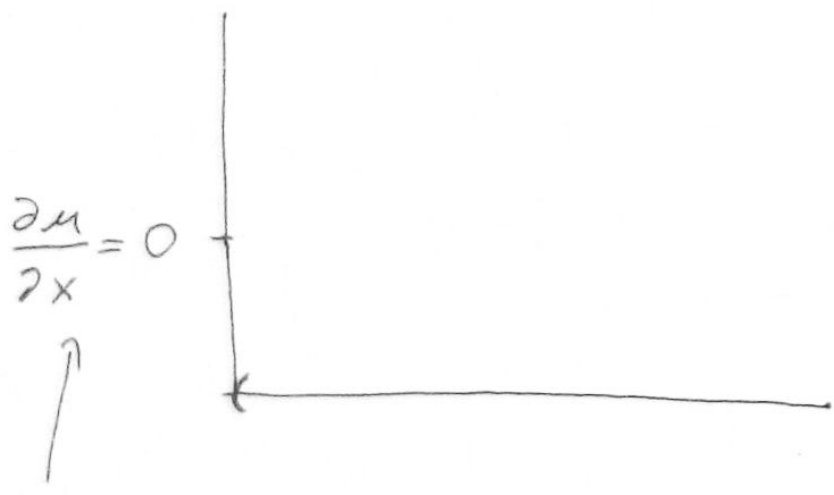
$$u_t - a^2 \Delta u = f$$



v bodě $x=0$
 regulární dyktol
 $u_x = 0$

homogenní Dirichletova ohraničí podmínka.

řešení: liché rozšíření



v bodě $x=0$:
 izolované tepelné
 materiál

Neumannova ohraničí podmínka.

řešení: sudé rozšíření f

