

Curriculum of CIC, EIC, II

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{a_0}{2} &= \frac{\langle f, 1 \rangle}{\langle 1, 1 \rangle} = \frac{\int_0^{2\pi} f(x) dx}{2\pi} \quad S^f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx) \\
 a_m &= \frac{\langle f, \cos mx \rangle}{\langle \cos mx, \cos mx \rangle} = \frac{\int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \cos mx dx}{\pi} \\
 b_n &= \frac{\langle f, \sin nx \rangle}{\langle \sin nx, \sin nx \rangle} = \frac{\int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx}{\pi} \\
 S_m^f(x) &= \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^m (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$S_0^f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} = P_{\left\langle \begin{smallmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{smallmatrix} \right\rangle} (f) \Leftarrow \text{, 1212211417}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(k) dk$$

$$S^{f+g} = S^f + S^g : \binom{f+g}{g-1} \text{ סכום } \binom{f}{f} \text{ ו- } \binom{g}{g}$$

(הנ' הסכום של S^f ו- S^g הוא סכום המספרים $\binom{f}{k}$ ו- $\binom{g}{k}$)

c) $S^{cf} = c \cdot S^f$

$$S^{\text{eff}} = \frac{c a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (c a_n \cos nx + c b_n \sin nx) \Leftrightarrow S^f = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx)$$

$$S^{c+f_{bi}} = \left(c + \frac{a_0}{2}\right) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx)$$

$$S^{(f')} = (S^f)' \quad S^{f'(x)} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (nb_n \cos nx - na_n \sin nx) \quad \Leftrightarrow f(0) = f(2\pi)$$

הוכחה ג' מוכיח: $\int_a^b f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [a^n \cos nx + b^n \sin nx]$

$$a_0' = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f'(x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} [f(x)]_0^{2\pi} = 0$$

$$a_n' = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f'(x) \cos nx dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[f(x) \cos nx - \int (-n \sin nx) f(x) dx \right]_0^{\pi}$$

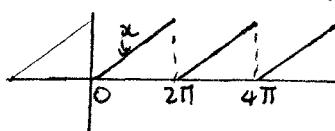
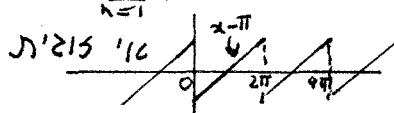
$$= \frac{n}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(\omega) \sin nx \, dx = nb_n$$

$$b_n' = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f'(x) \sin nx dx = \dots = -n a_n$$

$$\frac{1}{2} + 0 + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x + 0 + 0 + \dots = 1 \quad \text{and} \quad \cos^2 x \neq 0 \quad \text{for } x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\pi = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{n} \sin nx \quad f(x) \in [0, 2\pi] \quad \text{for } x \in [0, \pi]$$

$$-\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{n} \sin nx \quad (x) \in [0, 2\pi] \text{ for } x = \pi \quad \text{de } n \geq 1 \in \mathbb{N}$$



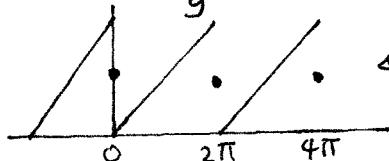
הוכחה של $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = \int_0^{\pi} f(x) dx$

תנו f פונקציה מוגדרת בקטע $[0, 2\pi]$ כך $f(0) = f(2\pi)$.

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} S_m^f(x_0) \rightarrow A \Leftrightarrow \sup_{n=1}^{\infty} \left| \frac{f(x_0 + \frac{n}{m}) + f(x_0 - \frac{n}{m}) - 2A}{n} \right| < \epsilon \quad \text{לכל } m \in \mathbb{N}$$

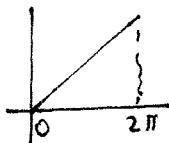
$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} S_m^f(x_0) \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}(f(x_0+) + f(x_0-)) \Leftrightarrow \text{קיים } f'_-, f'_+ \text{ ב } \frac{x_0}{2}$$

$$g(0) = g(2\pi) = \pi \\ g(x) = x \quad (0 < x < 2\pi)$$



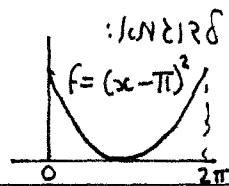
פונקציה מוגדרת

$$f(x) = x \quad [0, 2\pi] \quad \delta x$$



$$S_m^f(x_0) = \pi - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{n} \sin nx \xrightarrow{\text{נזכיר}} g$$

$$S_m^f \xrightarrow{\text{evid}} f \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} [0, 2\pi] \text{ dy} \\ f(0) = f(2\pi) \end{cases} \quad \underline{2 \in \mathbb{N}}$$



S_m^f פולינומית כב' f , $S_m^f \xrightarrow{\text{evid}} f$ $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\langle f, g \rangle = \int_0^{2\pi} f(x)g(x)dx \quad \text{היפ. הרכנה נסכמת בעיןין}$$

$$\|f\|_2 = \sqrt{\left(\int_0^{2\pi} f(x)^2 dx \right)}$$

$$S_m^f \xrightarrow{\text{evid}} f \quad \underline{3 \in \mathbb{N}}$$

$$\|f\|^2 = \left(\frac{a_0}{2}\right)^2 (2\pi) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n^2 \cdot \pi + b_n^2 \cdot \pi) \quad \text{נקה}$$

$$0 = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \|\varepsilon_m\|^2 \quad \varepsilon_m = f - S_m^f \rightarrow 0$$

Bessel

$$\frac{8\pi^3}{3} = \int_0^{2\pi} x^2 dx = \|f\|^2 = \pi^2 \cdot 2\pi + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{2}{n}\right)^2 \cdot \pi \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad f(x) = x \quad [0, 2\pi] \quad \delta x$$

$$\frac{\pi^2}{6} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$$

ולא f פונקציה מוגדרת בקטע $[0, 2\pi]$

$$a \text{ dyd } \int_a^{2\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = \int_a^{a+2\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx \Leftrightarrow$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx, \quad a = -\pi \quad \text{ככה}$$

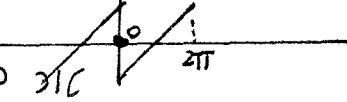
בכל x f פונקציה כפולה ב-2, כלומר $f(-x) = -f(x)$

$$a_n = 0 \Leftrightarrow 0 = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx \Leftrightarrow$$

$$S^f = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (b_n \sin nx) \Leftrightarrow$$

יכייא פונקציה כפולה ב-2

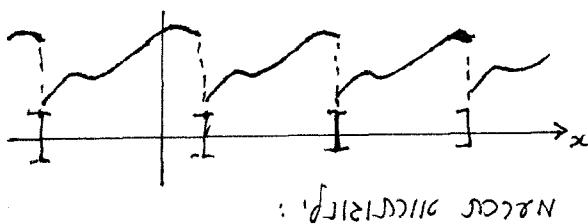
$$\frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos nx \quad \text{כפולה ב-2}$$



כל אוסף סדרה של פונקציות

$[a, b]$ סדרה של פונקציות

כפוף נסויים לאורה נסויים



$$\begin{cases} e_n = \cos\left(\frac{2\pi n}{b-a}x\right) & n \geq 0 \\ f_n = \sin\left(\frac{2\pi n}{b-a}x\right) & n > 0 \end{cases}$$

$\langle f, g \rangle = \int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx$ אם נסויים

$$\langle 1, 1 \rangle = \int_a^b 1 dx = b-a$$

$$\langle e_n, e_n \rangle = \frac{1}{2}(b-a) = \langle f_n, f_n \rangle \quad (n > 0)$$

↓

$$SF(f_0) = \left(\frac{a_0}{2}\right) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos\left(\frac{2\pi n x}{b-a}\right) + b_n \sin\left(\frac{2\pi n x}{b-a}\right))$$

$$\frac{\langle f, 1 \rangle}{\langle 1, 1 \rangle} = \frac{\int_a^b f(x)dx}{b-a}$$

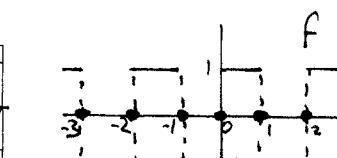
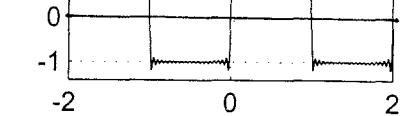
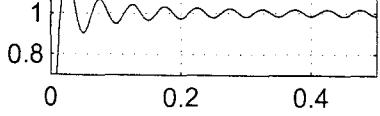
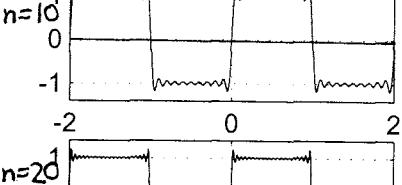
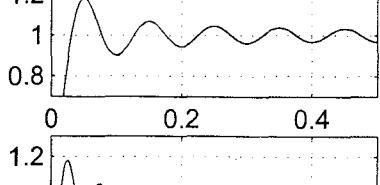
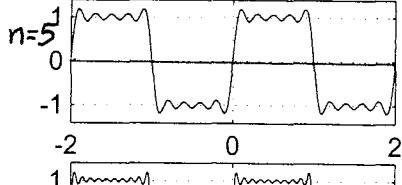
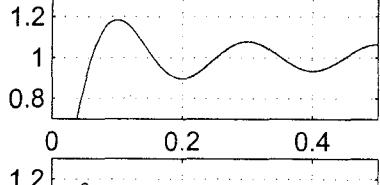
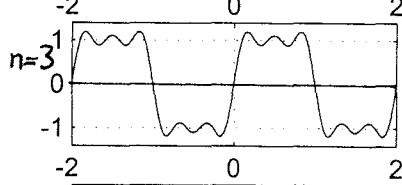
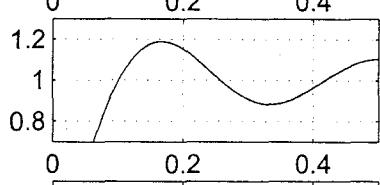
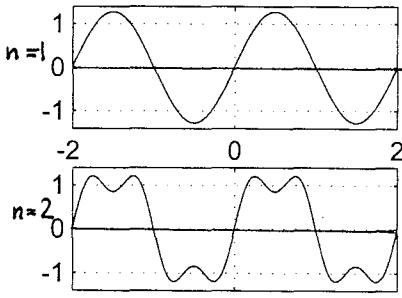
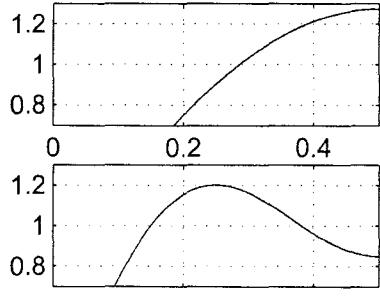
$$\frac{\langle f, e_n \rangle}{\langle e_n, e_n \rangle} = \frac{\int_a^b f(x) \cos\left(\frac{2\pi n x}{b-a}\right) dx}{(b-a)}$$

$$\frac{\langle f, f_n \rangle}{\langle f_n, f_n \rangle} = \frac{\int_a^b f(x) \sin\left(\frac{2\pi n x}{b-a}\right) dx}{(b-a)}$$

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) \cos\left(\frac{2\pi n x}{b-a}\right) dx, \quad b_n = \frac{2}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) \sin\left(\frac{2\pi n x}{b-a}\right) dx$$

$$\int_a^b f(x)^2 dx = \left(\frac{a_0}{2}\right)^2 (b-a) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n^2 + b_n^2) \frac{(b-a)}{2} : \text{Parseval}$$

$\frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2m-1} \sin((2m-1)x)$:



$$[a, b] = [-1, 1]$$

פונקציה מוגבלת

לנגיד

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

$$a_n = 0, \quad n \neq 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} b_n &= \frac{2}{1-(-1)} \int_{-1}^1 f(x) \sin(n\pi x) dx \\ &= \int_0^1 \sin(n\pi x) dx - \int_{-1}^0 \sin(n\pi x) dx \\ &= \left[-\frac{\cos(n\pi x)}{n\pi}\right]_0^1 - \left[-\frac{\cos(n\pi x)}{n\pi}\right]_{-1}^0 \\ &= -Y_{Tn}((-1)^n - 1) + Y_{Tn}(1 - (-1)^n) \\ &= 2Y_{Tn}(1 - (-1)^n) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{если } n \text{ четное} \\ \frac{4}{n\pi} & \text{если } n \text{ нечетное} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$SF = \frac{4}{\pi} (\sin \pi x + \frac{1}{3} \sin 3\pi x + \frac{1}{5} \sin 5\pi x + \dots)$$

$$2 = \int_{-1}^1 f(x)^2 dx = \left(\frac{4}{\pi}\right)^2 (1 + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \dots) : \text{Parseval}$$

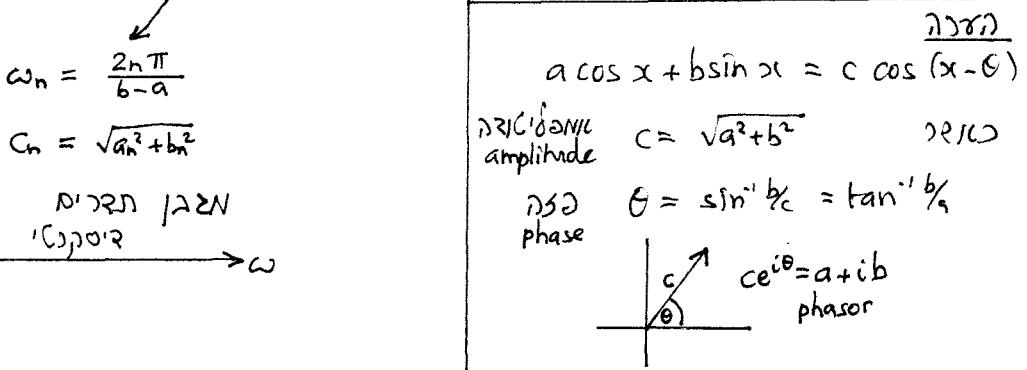
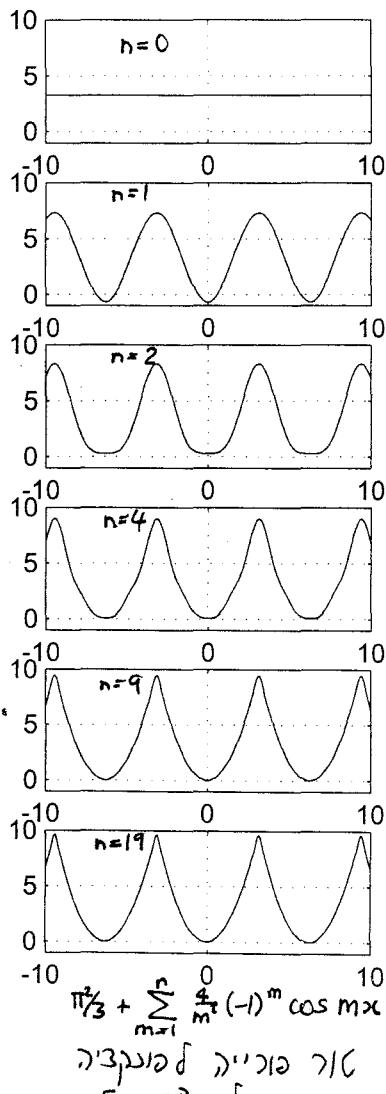
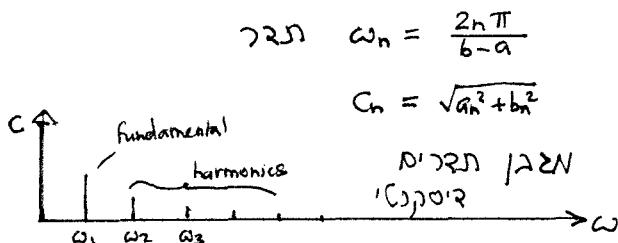
$$\frac{\pi^2}{8} = 1 + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned} SF &\rightarrow \begin{cases} 1 & x \in (2k, 2k+1) \\ -1 & x \in (2k-1, 2k) \\ 0 & x \in \mathbb{Z} \end{cases} \quad \text{לפונקציית נגיד} \\ &\text{ב''מ נגיד} \end{aligned}$$

6-7

פונטְר סֶרִיז (Fourier series)

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



פונטְר טְרָנְסְפּוֹרְמֵן (Fourier transform)

$$f(x) = \int_0^\infty a(\omega) \cos \omega x d\omega + \int_0^\infty b(\omega) \sin \omega x d\omega$$

$$a(\omega) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \cos \omega x dx \quad \omega \leftrightarrow \frac{2n\pi}{b-a}$$

$$b(\omega) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \sin \omega x dx \quad d\omega \leftrightarrow \frac{2\pi}{b-a}$$

$$c(\omega) = \sqrt{(a(\omega))^2 + (b(\omega))^2} \quad a(\omega) \leftrightarrow a_n \cdot \frac{b-a}{2\pi}$$

$$(a(\omega)^2 + b(\omega)^2) \frac{2\pi^2}{(b-a)^2} \leftrightarrow (a_n^2 + b_n^2) \frac{b-a}{2}$$

$$\pi \int_0^\infty c(\omega)^2 d\omega = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)^2 dx \quad \text{Parseval}$$

הערכְתָה הַתְּנוּנָתְכָה:

הערכה גְּנַכְתְּרָה
הערכה פְּרָטָה
הערכה פְּרָטָה

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

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

$$F(\omega) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} (a(\omega) - i b(\omega)) \rightarrow C(\omega) = |F(\omega)| = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} c(\omega)$$

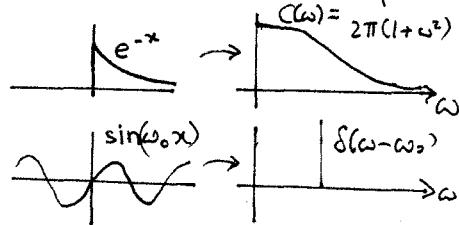
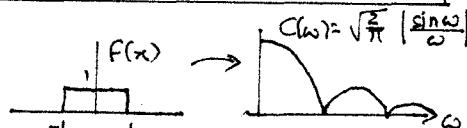
$$e^{i\theta} = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{1}{2} (e^{i\theta} + e^{-i\theta})$$

$$\sin \theta = -\frac{i}{2} (e^{i\theta} - e^{-i\theta})$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} C(\omega)^2 d\omega = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)^2 dx$$

Parseval |||e

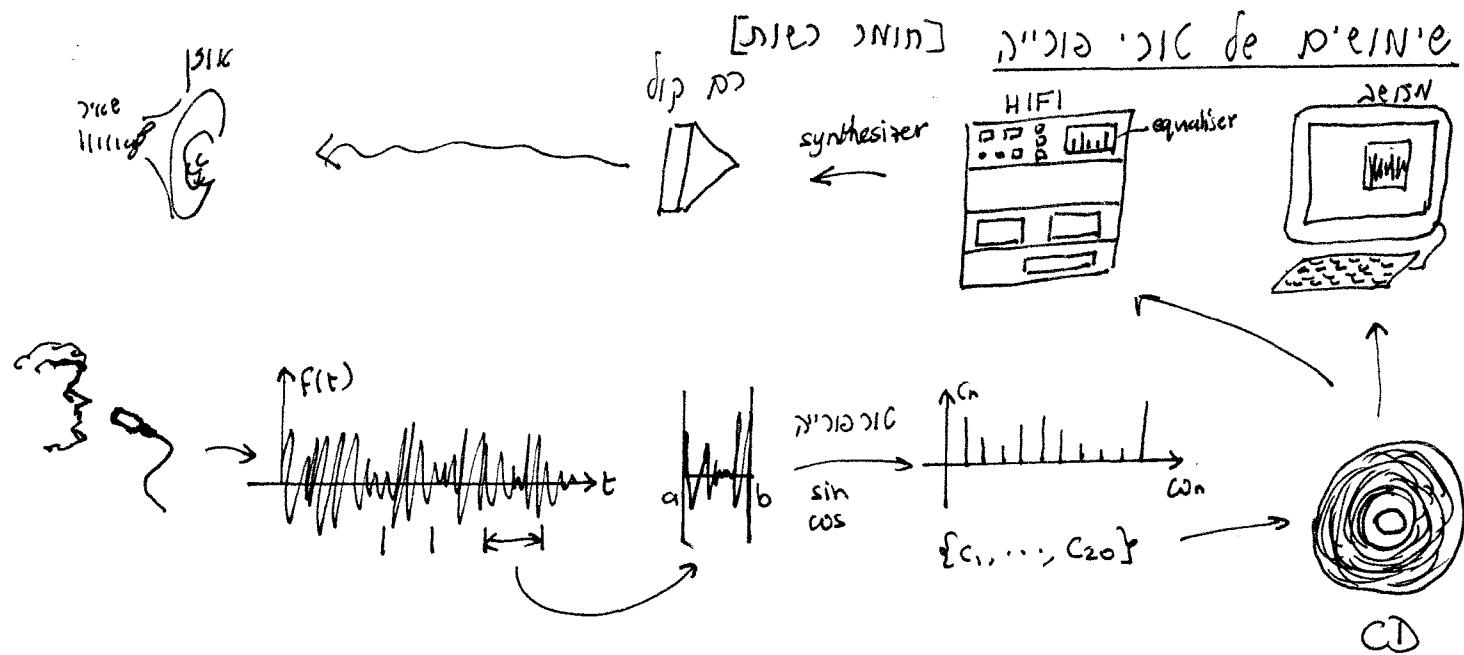


תכונות של פונטְר סֶרִיז:

$$\mathcal{F}(f+g) = \mathcal{F}f + \mathcal{F}g$$

$$\mathcal{F}(f') = i\omega \mathcal{F}f \quad \text{(*)}$$

$$\|\mathcal{F}f\|_2 = \|f\|_2 \quad \text{(*)}$$



 $x \mid \sin x$ $0 \quad ;$ $0.01 \quad ;$ $0.02 \quad ;$ \vdots	\rightarrow $a_0 + a_1 x + \dots + a_{10} x^{10}$ \rightarrow a_0, \dots, a_{10}
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ולא מוכן לא נאכון כוונתנו

<p>Bessel פונקציית</p> $r^2 R'' + r R' + (\lambda^2 r^2 - n^2) R = 0$ $R = J_n(\lambda r), Y_n(\lambda r)$ vibrating drum	<p>Legendre פונקציית</p> $(1-x^2) \frac{d^2 \Phi}{dx^2} - 2x \frac{d\Phi}{dx} + n(n+1)\Phi = 0$ $(-1 \leq x \leq 1)$ $\checkmark \Phi = P_n$ $P_0 = 1$ $P_1 = x$ $P_2 = \frac{1}{2}(3x^2 - 1)$ $P_3 = \frac{1}{2}(5x^3 - 3x)$ $\nabla^2 T = 0$ $T = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n r^n P_n(\cos \phi)$ ככל שטח סטטוט	$\{ \cos n\omega t, \sin n\omega t \}$ $u(x, t) \rightarrow$ $u(x, t) = \sum_n a_n \cos \omega_n t \sin \lambda_n x$ $u(x, 0) = u_0$ $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = 0, t=0$ $u(0, t) = 0$ (ככל שטח סטטוט) $u_0(x) = \sum_n a_n \sin \lambda_n x$ \uparrow ולכן Laplace המונע (ככל שטח סטטוט)
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(כפונקציית מסטטוט)

$$\left(\int_{-1}^1 f(x) g(x) dx \right)^2$$

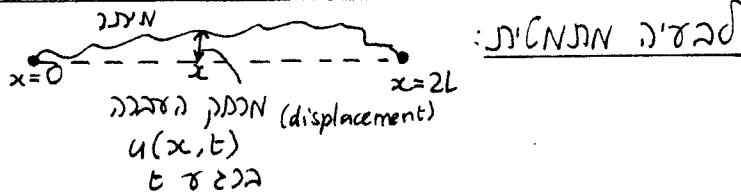
8.1.1.1. פונקציית גדרה של פונקציית גדרה [פונקציית גדרה]

בנימוק 2, בפרט מינימום ומקסימום של פונקציית גדרה.

, $t=0$ מינימום פונקציית גדרה $u(x,t)$ ומקסימום פונקציית גדרה $u(x,t)$.

מי יתגלה?

$$u(x,t) = (t - 1) \sin x \quad (\text{פונקציית גדרה})$$

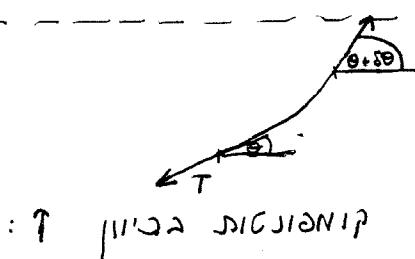


$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = (t - 1) \cos x \quad (\text{פונקציית גדרה})$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = (t - 1)^2 \cos^2 x \quad (\text{פונקציית גדרה})$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = (t - 1) \sin x \quad (\text{פונקציית גדרה})$$

$$= \tan \theta$$



equation of motion:

กฎי הנטה:

$u(x,t)$ פונקציית גדרה

$$-T \sin \theta + T \sin(\theta + \delta\theta) = \rho \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}$$

$$T \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \approx T \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} \approx \rho \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}$$

$$\sin \theta \approx \theta \quad \theta \approx \tan \theta \quad \text{for } \theta \ll 1$$

⊗

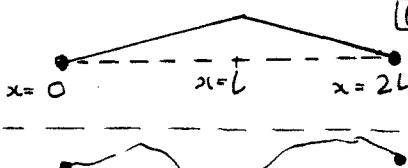
$$c = \sqrt{\frac{T}{\rho}} \quad \text{ריצ'}$$

"פונקציית גדרה"

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}$$

wave equation

$$u(x,0) = u_0(x) = \begin{cases} \Sigma A_n \sin nx & 0 < x < L \\ \Sigma B_n \cos nx & L < x < 2L \end{cases}$$



$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(x,0) = 0$$

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

$$\text{ריצ'}$$

$$u = \cos kx \cos \omega t \quad \text{היכחה:}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = -k^2 \cos kx \cos \omega t$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = -\omega^2 \cos kx \cos \omega t$$

$$\square k^2 = \omega^2/c^2 \quad \text{ריצ'}/\text{ריצ'}$$

$$\text{⊗ de גורגה } u = \frac{\cos kx}{\sin kx} \cdot \frac{\cos \omega t}{\sin \omega t} \quad \text{⊗ גורגה}$$

"stationary waves"

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} \\ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = k^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} \\ \frac{\partial^2 (u_1 + u_2)}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 (u_1 + u_2)}{\partial t^2} \\ \frac{\partial^2 (A_1 u_1)}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 (A_1 u_1)}{\partial t^2} \end{cases} \Leftarrow$$

$$\cos(kx \pm \omega t) \quad \text{"traveling waves"}$$

$$= \cos kx \cos \omega t \neq \sin kx \sin \omega t$$

$$\text{⊗ de ריצ'}$$

$$\text{⊗ de גורגה } u_1, u_2 \quad \text{⊗}$$

$$\text{⊗ de גורגה } u_1 + u_2 \Leftarrow$$

$$\text{⊗ de גורגה } u_1 \text{ ו } u_2 \text{ ריצ'}$$

$$a \text{ מוקד גבירה}$$

$$\text{⊗ de גורגה, פונקצייה}$$

כלכלי/be הרצין מתן מילר (בכד ר. כ. ו. !)

$$\text{ונדר } u(x,t) = \sin kx \cdot \sin \omega t \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\sin 2kx = 0 \quad \text{כודא } kx \in \text{נוסף}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2kx = n\pi$$

$$\Rightarrow k = n\pi/2L, \omega = ck = n\pi c/2L$$

$$u = \boxed{\sin \frac{n\pi x}{2L} \cdot \sin \frac{n\pi ct}{2L}}$$

כלכלי/be הרצין מילר

$$u = \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2L} \cdot \cos \frac{n\pi ct}{2L}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(x,0) = 0 - \text{ב-}$$

$$\boxed{u = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2L} \cdot \cos \frac{n\pi ct}{2L}}$$

היפי הכללי/be הרצין מילר

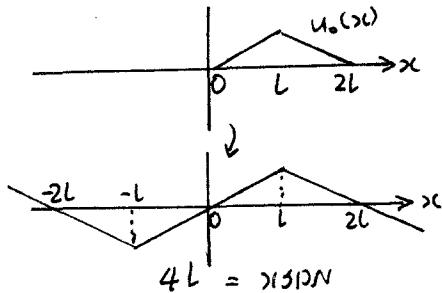
$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(x,0) = 0 - \text{ב-}$$

$$u_0(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2L} \quad 0 < x < 2L \quad \text{ל-} \quad : u(x,0) = u_0(x) \quad \boxed{\text{היפי הכללי/be הרצין מילר}}$$

היפי הכללי/be הרצין מילר

$$\sin \text{de } \rightarrow \sum b_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2L}$$

היפי הכללי/be הרצין מילר



$$\begin{aligned} b_n &= \frac{1}{2L} \int_{-2L}^{2L} u_0(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2L} dx \quad : \text{היפי הכללי/be הרצין מילר} \\ &= \frac{1}{L} \int_0^{2L} u_0(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2L} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{L} \left(\int_0^L \frac{8\varepsilon(-1)^m}{\pi^2(2m+1)^2} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2L} dx + \int_L^{2L} \frac{8(-2L-x)}{\pi^2(2m+1)^2} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2L} dx \right) \quad y=2L-x \\ &= \frac{1}{L} \left(\int_0^L \frac{8x}{\pi^2(2m+1)^2} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2L} dx + \int_0^L \frac{8y}{\pi^2(2m+1)^2} \sin \left(n\pi - \frac{n\pi y}{2L}\right) dy \right) \\ &= \frac{8}{\pi^2(2m+1)^2} \left(\int_0^L x \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2L} dx \right) \\ &= \begin{cases} 0 & (n \text{ זוג}) \\ \frac{2\varepsilon}{\pi^2} \left[x \left(-\frac{2L}{\pi^2(2m+1)^2} \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2L} \right) - \int \left(-\frac{2L}{\pi^2(2m+1)^2} \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2L} \right) dx \right]_0^L & (n \text{ אי-זוג}) \end{cases} \quad \text{היפי הכללי/be הרצין מילר} \end{aligned}$$

$$u_0(x) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{8\varepsilon(-1)^m}{\pi^2(2m+1)^2} \sin \frac{\pi(2m+1)x}{2L}$$

$$\begin{matrix} n=2m+1 \\ m \geq 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0 & (n \text{ זוג}) \\ \frac{2\varepsilon}{\pi^2} \left(\frac{2L}{\pi^2(2m+1)^2} \right)^2 \left[\sin \frac{n\pi x}{2L} \right]_0^L & (n \text{ אי-זוג}) \end{cases} = \frac{8\varepsilon}{\pi^2(2m+1)^2} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} \quad \text{היפי הכללי/be הרצין מילר}$$

$$\rightarrow u(x,t) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{8\varepsilon(-1)^m}{\pi^2(2m+1)^2} \cos \frac{\pi(2m+1)ct}{2L} \sin \frac{\pi(2m+1)x}{2L} \quad \text{היפי הכללי/be הרצין מילר}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} -\frac{4\varepsilon(-1)^m}{\pi^2(2m+1)} c \sin \frac{\pi(2m+1)ct}{2L} \sin \frac{\pi(2m+1)x}{2L}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{4\varepsilon(-1)^m}{\pi^2(2m+1)} c \cos \frac{\pi(2m+1)ct}{2L} \cos \frac{\pi(2m+1)x}{2L}$$

$$\int_0^{2L} \frac{1}{2} \rho \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \right)^2 dx = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{4\varepsilon}{\pi^2(2m+1)} \right)^2 c^2 \left(\sin \frac{\pi(2m+1)ct}{2L} \right)^2 L \quad \text{היפי הכללי/be הרצין מילר}$$

$$\int_0^{2L} \frac{1}{2} T \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 dx = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{4\varepsilon}{\pi^2(2m+1)} \right)^2 T \left(\cos \frac{\pi(2m+1)ct}{2L} \right)^2 L \quad \text{Panecal}$$

$$\text{וכאן דגש על } \int_0^{2L} \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{4\varepsilon}{\pi^2(2m+1)} \right)^2 T L dx$$

$$\int_0^{2L} \frac{1}{2} \rho \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \right)^2 dx + \int_0^{2L} \frac{1}{2} T \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 dx \Leftarrow \frac{d}{dt} \left(\int_0^{2L} \frac{1}{2} \rho \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \right)^2 dx + \int_0^{2L} \frac{1}{2} T \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 dx \right) = \int_0^{2L} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{1}{2} \rho \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} T \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 \right) dx \quad \text{היפי הכללי/be הרצין מילר}$$

conservation of energy

$$t \cdot 2 \cdot \int_0^{2L} f dx$$

$$= \int_0^{2L} \left(\rho \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} + T \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \right) dx$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \int_a^b f(x,t) dx = \int_a^b \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} dx \Leftarrow \text{היפי הכללי/be הרצין מילר}$$

$$= \int_0^{2L} T \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} dx + T \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t \partial x} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{2L} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \left(T \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \right) dx = \left[T \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \right]_{2L}^0$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = 0 \Leftarrow x=0, 2L$$