

12. přednáška (Řešitelné modely matematické fyziky)

Mírule: Bocklundova transformace

$$u_{xy} = F(u) \rightarrow \bar{u}_{xy} = \bar{F}(\bar{u})$$

$$\bar{u}_x = P(\bar{u}, u, u_x, u_y)$$

$$\bar{u}_y = Q(\bar{u}, u, u_x, u_y)$$

$$\bar{u}_{xy} = \exp(\bar{u}) \quad (\text{Lionellova ronice}) \quad *$$

$$u_{xy} = 0 \quad (\text{Venkovna ronice}) \quad \#$$

$$\Delta \bar{u}(x, y) = \ln \left(2 \frac{u_x u_y}{u u^2} \right), \quad u - \text{řešení NLhové ronice}$$

$$\begin{cases} \bar{u}_x = u_x + \frac{1}{2} \exp\left(\frac{\bar{u}+u}{2}\right) \\ \bar{u}_y = -u_y + \frac{1}{2} \exp\left(\frac{\bar{u}-u}{2}\right) \end{cases} \quad \# \mapsto *$$

Pomocí některé Bocklundovy transformaci lze ukořat, že je obecné řešení *

KdV ronice:

$$u_{xxx} = F(u, u_x, u_t) : \quad u_{xxx} + u_t + 6u_x u = 0 \quad (\text{KdV})$$

$$u_{xxx} + u_t \pm 6u^2 u_x = 0 \quad (\text{HKdV})$$

$$u_{xxx} + u_t + 3(u_x)^2 = 0 \quad (\text{PKdV})$$

$$u_{xxx} + u_t \pm 2(u_x)^3 = 0 \quad (\text{PHKdV})$$

Bocklundova transformace (BT):

$$\bar{u}_x = P(\bar{u}, u, u_x, u_y, u_{xx}, u_{xt}, u_{xy})$$

$$\bar{u}_y = Q(\bar{u}, u, u_x, u_y, u_{xx}, u_{yt}, u_{xy})$$

BT po KdV:

$$\bar{u}_x = -u_x \pm (\bar{u} - u) \sqrt{\alpha + 2(\bar{u} + u)}$$

$$\bar{u}_t = \dots$$

BT po PKdV:

$$\bar{u}_x = -u_x + m - \frac{1}{2}(\bar{u} - u)^2 \leftarrow \text{Riccatiho rovnice po } \bar{u}$$

$$\bar{u}_t = \dots$$

$$\text{zvolme } u=0 : \quad \bar{u}_x = m - \frac{1}{2}\bar{u}^2 \rightarrow x - C(t) = \int \frac{\bar{u}}{m - \frac{1}{2}\bar{u}^2} dt \quad (1)$$

$$\text{a } m=0 : \quad \bar{u} = \frac{2}{x - C(t)} \xrightarrow[\text{do PKdV}]{\text{diferenciace (1)}} C=0 \rightarrow \bar{u} = \frac{2}{x - x_0}$$

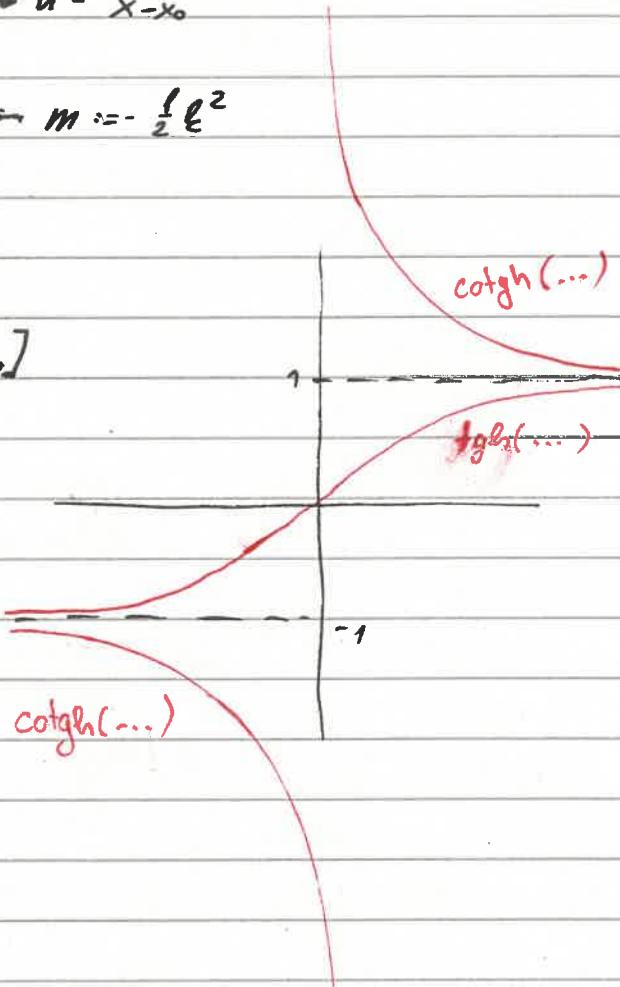
$$m < 0 : \bar{u} = -k \operatorname{tg} \left(\frac{k}{2}(x - C(t)) \right), \quad \text{a } m = -\frac{1}{2}k^2$$

$$\xrightarrow{*} \bar{u} = -k \operatorname{tg} \left[\frac{k}{2}x - \frac{k^3}{2}t + x_0 \right]$$

$$m > 0 : \bar{u} = k \operatorname{coth} \left[\frac{k}{2}x - \frac{k^3}{2}t + x_0 \right]$$

PKdV \sim KdV $\rightarrow \bar{u} \rightarrow \bar{u}_x$

$$\bar{u}_x = \frac{k^2}{2} \operatorname{cosech}^2 \left(\frac{k}{2} \left(x - \frac{k^2}{2}t + x_0 \right) \right)$$



Superponičný princip po ronice typu KdV:

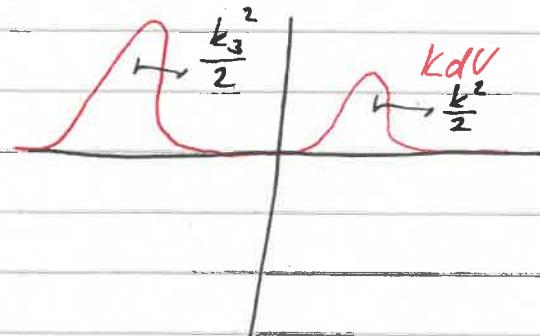
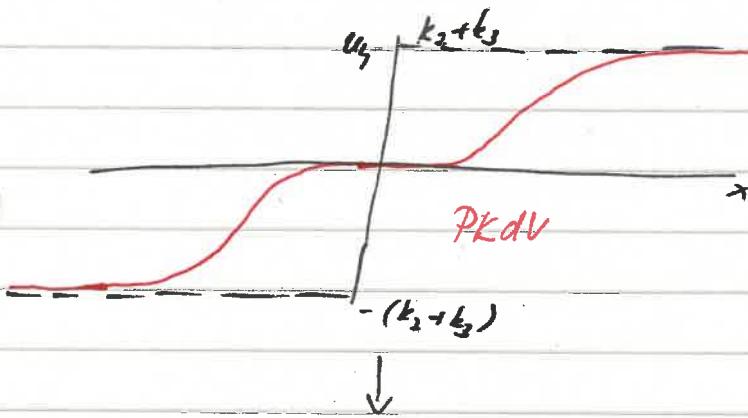
$$\begin{aligned} u_{2,x} + u_{1,x} &= m_2 - \frac{1}{2}(u_2 - u_1)^2 \quad (+) \\ \xrightarrow{\text{BT}} \quad u_{3,x} + u_{2,x} &= m_3 - \frac{1}{2}(u_3 - u_2)^2 \quad (-) \\ u_{3,x} + u_{2,x} &= m_3 - \frac{1}{2}(u_3 - u_2)^2 \quad (+) \\ u_{3,x} + u_{1,x} &= m_2 - \frac{1}{2}(u_3 - u_1)^2 \quad (-) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = 2(m_2 - m_3) + u_2 u_1 - u_3 u_1 - u_3 u_2 + u_3 u_3 = 2(m_2 - m_3) + (u_1 - u_3)(u_2 - u_3)$$

$$\Rightarrow u_1 - u_3 = \frac{2(m_2 - m_3)}{u_2 - u_3}$$

droh solitonové řešení:

$$u_3 = \frac{k_2^2 - k_3^2}{k_2 \operatorname{tgh} \theta_2 - k_3 \operatorname{ctgh} \theta_3}, \quad \theta_j = \frac{\theta_j}{2} x - \frac{k_j^3}{2} t + \varphi_j$$



Miura (1968)

Je-li σ řešením $\sigma_{xxx} + u_t - 6\sigma^2 u_x = 0$, pak

$U := u_x + u^2 \xrightarrow{\text{GGK}} \text{Metoda obrácené' vlohy rozptylu}$

splňuje $U_{xxx} + U_t - 6UU_x = 0$.

Shreene transformace:

$$\bar{U}_x = U - \bar{U}^2$$
$$\bar{U}_t = 6\bar{U}^2 u_x - \bar{U}_{xxx} = Q(\bar{U}, U, U_t, \dots)$$

Řešitelné modely matematické fyziky: 11. přednáška

Druh - solitonovo řešení Yers-Gordonov rovnic:

$$u_{xy} = \sin(u)$$

$$u_3 = u_1 + 4 \operatorname{arctg} \left(\frac{\alpha+\beta}{\alpha-\beta} \operatorname{tg} \left(\frac{u_2-u_3}{4} \right) \right) \text{ (X)}, \quad f_j := \operatorname{tg} \frac{u_j}{4}$$

Solitonovo řešení:

$$u_j = 4 \operatorname{arctg} (\exp(\alpha x + \alpha_j y + c_j)) = 4 \operatorname{arctg} (\exp(\pm \sqrt{\frac{9 - N_j \cdot \epsilon}{4 - \frac{N_j^2}{c^2}}}))$$

$$N = \frac{1 - \alpha^2}{1 + \alpha^2} c \rightarrow \alpha = \pm \sqrt{\frac{c - w}{c + w}}, \quad j = 2, 3$$

$$u_{2,3} = 4 \operatorname{arctg} (e^{\theta_{2,3}}), \quad \theta_j \neq \alpha x + \alpha_j y + c_j$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow u_4 &= 4 \operatorname{arctg} \left(k_{23} \frac{\operatorname{tg} u_2 - \operatorname{tg} u_3}{1 + \operatorname{tg} u_2 \operatorname{tg} u_3} \right) = 4 \operatorname{arctg} \left(k_{23} \frac{e^{\theta_2} - e^{\theta_3}}{1 + e^{\theta_2} e^{\theta_3}} \right) = \\ &= 4 \operatorname{arctg} \left(k_{23} \frac{\exp\left(\frac{\theta_2 - \theta_3}{2}\right) - \exp\left(-\frac{\theta_2 - \theta_3}{2}\right)}{\exp\left(\frac{\theta_2 + \theta_3}{2}\right) + \exp\left(-\frac{\theta_2 + \theta_3}{2}\right)} \right) = 4 \operatorname{arctg} \left(k_{23} \frac{\sinh\left(\frac{\theta_2 - \theta_3}{2}\right)}{\cosh\left(\frac{\theta_2 + \theta_3}{2}\right)} \right) \end{aligned}$$

AKNS (SG)

GGKM (KdV)

BT pro Yers-Gordonov rovnici

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{u}_x &= u_x + \sin\left(\frac{u+\bar{u}}{2}\right) 2a^{-1} & u_{xy} &= F(u) \\ \bar{u}_y &= -u_y + \sin\left(\frac{u-\bar{u}}{2}\right) 2a & \text{hledan BT: } \bar{u}_x &= P(u, \bar{u}, u_x, u_y) \\ & & \bar{u}_y &= Q(u, \bar{u}, u_x, u_y) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{fak, m: } \bar{u}_{xy} = \bar{F}(u)$$

$$\bar{F} = P - Q \rightarrow \text{auto-BT}$$

$$\bar{P}(\bar{u}) = \bar{u}_{yy} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \dots + \frac{\partial P}{\partial u_n} \bar{u}_{yy} \stackrel{=0}{=} 0$$

$$= \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \dots + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial u_n} \bar{u}_{xx} \stackrel{=0}{=} 0$$

$$\bar{U}_x = P(\bar{u}, v, \bar{u}_x, \bar{u}_y)$$

$$\bar{U}_y = Q(\bar{u}, v, \bar{u}_x, \bar{u}_y)$$

→ (mehrere \bar{P}):

- $P(u) = \sin(u) = \bar{P}(\bar{u})$
- $P(u) = Ke^u, \bar{P}(\bar{u}) = e^{\bar{u}}$
- $P(fu) = \sinh(fu) = \bar{P}$
- $P(fu) = \cosh(fu) = \bar{P}$

Řešitelné modely matematické fyziky: 10. přednáška

$$\square \varphi + \sin \varphi = 0 \quad (\text{Sine-Gordon})$$

Solitonové řešení: $\varphi = \operatorname{arctg}(\exp(\pm \frac{x-vt}{\sqrt{1+u^2}})) = \varphi(x,t)$

KdV novice:

$$\textcircled{1} u_t + u_{xxx} + 6uu_x = 0, \quad u = u(x,t)$$

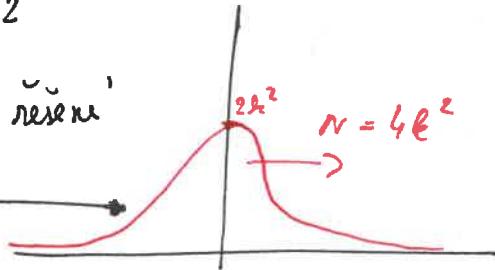
$$u(x,t) := f(x-vt) \rightarrow \textcircled{2} \rightarrow -\nu f' + f''' + 6ff' = \frac{d}{dx} \underbrace{(-\nu f + f'' + 3f^2 + C)}_{\textcircled{3}} = 0$$

$$\textcircled{4} f' \rightarrow -\nu \frac{1}{2} f^2 + \frac{1}{2}(f')^2 + f'' + Cf + C_2 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow x - x_0 = \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{C_2 + Cf - \frac{\nu}{2} f^2 + f''}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

Speciální výlohy C_1, C_2 jsou zde uvedené:

$$u(x,t) = 2k^2 \frac{1}{\cosh^2(kx - 4k^3 t)}$$



Böcklundova transformace po Sine-Gordonu

$$u_{xy} = \sin(u) \quad (\text{SG})$$

Lemma: Böcklundova transformace

Nechť u splňuje (SG) a \bar{u} splňuje $\bar{u}_x = u_x + 2 \sin(\frac{1}{2}(\bar{u}+u))$ (1).

$$\bar{u}_y = u_y + 2 \sin(\frac{1}{2}(\bar{u}-u)) \quad (2)$$

Pak \bar{u} splňuje (SG) .

důkaz:

$$\bar{u}_{xy} \stackrel{(1)}{=} u_{xy} + 2 \cos\left[\frac{1}{2}(\bar{u}+u)\right] (\bar{u}_y + u_y) \stackrel{(2)}{=} u_{xy} + 2 \cos\left[\frac{1}{2}(\bar{u}+u)\right] \sin\left[\frac{1}{2}(\bar{u}-u)\right] =$$

$$\sin \alpha - \sin \beta = 2 \cos\left(\frac{\alpha+\beta}{2}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\alpha-\beta}{2}\right)$$

$$= \sin \bar{u}$$

Poznati lemnatu mo (SG):

$$U=0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} \bar{U}_x = 2 \sin \frac{\bar{U}}{2} \\ \bar{U}_y = 2 \sin \frac{\bar{U}}{2} \end{cases} \rightarrow x - x_0 = \int \frac{du}{2 \sin \frac{u}{2}} = \int \frac{du}{4 \sin \frac{u}{4} \cos \frac{u}{4}} = \int \frac{du}{4 \ln \frac{u}{4} \cos^2 \frac{u}{4}} \cdot \left| \frac{\ln \frac{u}{4} = y}{\frac{1}{4} \cos^2 \frac{u}{4} du = dy} \right| = \ln \left(\ln \frac{u}{4} \right) \rightarrow u = 4 \operatorname{arctg} (\exp(x+y+c))$$

Ze symetrie romic: $U(x,y) = 4 \operatorname{arctg} (\exp(x+y+c))$

(SG) je invarijantni naci transformaci $x \mapsto \alpha \tilde{x}$, $y \mapsto \alpha' \tilde{y}$, tj.: $U_x = U_{\tilde{x}} \frac{1}{\alpha}$, $U_y = U_{\tilde{y}} \frac{1}{\alpha}$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{U}_x &= U_x + 2 \alpha \sin \left[\frac{1}{2} (\bar{U} + w) \right] \\ \bar{U}_y &= U_y + 2 \alpha' \sin \left[\frac{1}{2} (\bar{U} - u) \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow U(x,y) = 4 \operatorname{arctg} (\exp(\alpha x + \alpha' y + c))$$

Vz tak meri rr na a:

$$x = \frac{1}{2}(q+ct), y = \frac{1}{2}(q-ct)$$

$$\rightarrow \partial_x \partial_y = -\frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial q^2} = -\square_2$$

$$\alpha x + \alpha' y = \frac{1}{2} q (\alpha + \alpha') + \frac{1}{2} ct (\alpha - \alpha') = \frac{1}{2} (\alpha + \alpha') \left[q - ct \frac{\alpha' - \alpha}{\alpha + \alpha'} \right] = \pm \frac{q - vt}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$$

$$\rightarrow -v = c \frac{\alpha - \alpha'}{\alpha + \alpha'} \rightarrow \alpha = \pm \sqrt{\frac{c-v}{c+v}}$$

lemma:

Nekd $\alpha \neq \beta$, U_1, U_2, U_3, U_4 splinuji (1).

$$U_{2x} - U_{1x} = 2\alpha \sin \left[\frac{1}{2} (U_1 + U_2) \right] \quad (L1)$$

$$U_{3x} - U_{1x} = 2\beta \sin \left[\frac{1}{2} (U_3 + U_1) \right] \quad (L2)$$

$$U_{4x} - U_{2x} = 2\beta \sin \left[\frac{1}{2} (U_4 + U_2) \right] \quad (L3)$$

$$U_{4x} - U_{3x} = 2\alpha \sin \left[\frac{1}{2} (U_4 + U_3) \right] \quad (L4)$$

Pak plot:

$$\frac{\operatorname{tg} \left(\frac{U_4 - U_3}{4} \right)}{\operatorname{tg} \left(\frac{U_2 - U_3}{2} \right)} = \frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha - \beta}$$

Lemma 3:

Nekd $\alpha \neq \beta$ a U_1, U_2, U_3 splinuji (L1), (L2).

Ornociv $U_4 := U_1 + 4 \operatorname{arctg} \left(\frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha - \beta} \operatorname{tg} \left(\frac{U_2 - U_3}{4} \right) \right)$.

Pak U_4 splinuji (L3), (L4).

Řešitelné modely matematické fyziky : 8. přednáška

Partialní diferenciální rovnice 1. řádu

• lineární: $\sum_{j=1}^n a_j(x) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_j} = 0 \quad (*)$

• kvadratické: $\sum_{j=1}^n a_j \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_j} = b(u, x) \quad (**)$

Examples:

• $u_x + u_y = 0 \rightarrow u(x, y) = f(x-y)$

• $xu_y - yu_x = 0 \rightarrow u(x, y) = f(x^2 + y^2)$

Věta: Metoda charakteristik pro lineární PDR
Zadán $G_n \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ oblast, $u: G_n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$.

Nechť x_0 není rovnicí v množině bodů autonomního systému $\dot{x}_i = a_i(x)$ jižněji $(*)$.
Potom existuje okolí x_0 tak, že k němu řešení rovnice $(*)$ má na x_0 horizontální tangentu.

$$u(x_1, \dots, x_n) = f(J_1(x), \dots, J_{n-1}(x)),$$

kde J_k jsou nezávislé na integrální rovnici $\dot{x}_i = a_i(x)$.

Example:

$$xu_x + yu_y = 0 \rightarrow \dot{x} = x \quad | \cdot (x, y)$$

$$\dot{y} = y \quad | \cdot x \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{ } \\ \text{ } \end{array} \right\} \quad xy - yx = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{y}{x} \right) = 0 \quad \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{x}{y} \right) = 0$$

$$\rightarrow u(x, y) = f\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \text{ nebo } u(x, y) = f\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)$$

Věta: Metoda charakteristik pro homogenní PDR

Nechť $w: W \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $W \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ lze:

- i) možno spojit derivaci na w' , $\frac{\partial w}{\partial x^{n+1}} \neq 0$
- ii) funkce $u(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ je dohromady implicitně vztahem

$$w(x_1, \dots, x_n, u(x_1, \dots, x_n)) = 0.$$

Pak, u' je řešením $\textcircled{1} \Leftrightarrow w'$ je řešením $\textcircled{2}$

$$\sum_{j=1}^{n+1} a_j(x_1, \dots, x_{n+1}) \frac{\partial w}{\partial x_j} = 0, \quad x_{n+1} = u$$
$$a_{n+1} = b$$

(Δ)

Důkaz:

Věta o implicitní funkci pro $w(x_1, \dots, x_n, u(x_1, \dots, x_n)) = 0$:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i} = -\frac{\frac{\partial w}{\partial x_i}(x, u(x))}{\frac{\partial w}{\partial u}(x, u(x))} \rightarrow \sum_{j=1}^n a_j(x) \frac{\partial w}{\partial x_j} + b(x) \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} = -\frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \left[\sum_{j=1}^n a_j(x) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_j} - b \right]$$

Cauchyho pro lemniscat - linearu' PDR 1. následce:

Nechť $\gamma \in \mathbb{S}^{n-1}$ normální vektor na plochu $\Sigma \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, $h: \gamma \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$.

Pak $u, u'|_{\gamma}, \tilde{u}|_{\gamma}$ (kde u je funkce na Σ)

Bud $\tilde{f}: \Omega_{n-1} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^*$, jehož hodnotou je $h|_{\gamma}$, pak můžeme psát jde $u \circ \tilde{f} = h \circ \tilde{f}$.
 $h: \Omega_{n-1} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

Věta: O řešení Cauchyho úlohy po PDR

Nechť $u: G_n \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \in C^1(G_n)$, pak následující tvrzení jsou ekvivalentní:

i) u je řešením lemniscat-lineární PDR

ii) • Existuje \tilde{x}_i funkce $(x_1, \dots, x_n, \tilde{x}): I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$, kdežto jsou řešením charakteristické soustavy

$$\dot{x}_i = a_i(x_1, \dots, x_n, \tilde{x})$$

$$\tilde{x} = b(x_1, \dots, x_n, \tilde{x})$$

• Existuje $t_0 \in I$, takže $(x_1(t_0), \dots, x_n(t_0), \tilde{x}(t_0)) \in \Sigma$, kdežto Σ je grafem $u(x_1, \dots, x_n)$

Potom existuje U_{t_0} tak, že po všechna $t \in U_{t_0}: (x_1(t), \dots, x_n(t), \tilde{x}(t)) \in \Sigma$

Example:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = x+1, u(x=0, y) = y^2 \quad | \quad \begin{aligned} \tilde{x}_1 &= \text{osa } y \Rightarrow \tilde{f}'(s) = (0, s) \\ h(s) &= s^2 \end{aligned}$$

Věta 2

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x} &= 1 \quad \rightarrow x(t) = t + x_0 \\ \dot{y} &= y \quad \rightarrow y(t) = y_0 e^t \\ \dot{z} &= u+1 \quad \rightarrow z(t) = (u_0+1)e^t - 1 \quad \rightarrow \begin{aligned} I_1 &= y_0 e^{-x_0} \\ I_2 &= (z+1)e^{-x_0} \end{aligned} \end{aligned} \quad w(x, y, z) = f(I_1, I_2) \cdot f'(ye^{-x}, (z+1)e^{-x})$$

$$y_s(t) = s e^t$$

$$z(t)+1 = (z_0+1)e^t, z_s(t) = s^2 \Rightarrow z_s(t) = (s^2+1)e^t - 1$$

$$(s, t) = g(x, y) \Rightarrow g'(x, y) = ye^{-x}$$

$$\Rightarrow z(x, y) = y^2 e^{-x} + e^x - 1$$

Řešitelné modely matematické fyziky: 7. přednáška

Věta:

Nechť y je nepoddílenitelné řešení stanovené $y_i^1 = F(y_1, \dots, y_n), i \in \mathbb{N}$.
 Pak některé možné jedno ze tří možností:

- i) $y(x)$ je homogenní bod
- ii) $y(x)$ je „občeršová“ křivka
- iii) $y(x)$ je „určená“ křivka $\wedge y(x)$ je periodická

Důkaz:

Označme $I :=$ interval, kde existuje řešení y . Pak musí nastat:

- 1) $\forall x_1, x_2 \in I : y(x_1) = y(x_2)$
- 2) $\forall x_1, x_2 \in I ; x_1 \neq x_2 \Rightarrow y(x_1) \neq y(x_2)$
- 3) $\exists x_1, x_2, x_3 \in I ; x_1 \neq x_2 \neq x_3 \Rightarrow y(x_1) = y(x_2) \neq y(x_3)$

Položme $\Psi(x) := y(x+x_1) \rightarrow \Psi(0) = y(x_1) \rightarrow \Psi(x) = \Psi(x+y(x_1))$

$$\begin{aligned} M &:= \{x \in I \mid \Psi(x) = y(x_1)\}; 0 \in M \\ &\quad 0 + x_2 - x_1 \in M \\ &\quad x_3 - x_1 \notin M \end{aligned}$$

Lemma:

Nechť $\exists S \subset \mathbb{R}; i) S \neq \emptyset$.

- ii) $S \neq \{0\}$
- iii) $s, t \in S \Rightarrow s \in S \wedge s+t \in S$
- iv) S je množina ne $\mathcal{F}(\mathbb{R})$

$\exists T > 0 \text{ až } \infty : S = \{nT, n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$

Důkaz:

$$T := \inf \{s \in S \mid s > 0\}.$$

- M splňuje i) ✓
- M splňuje iv): $M = \Psi^{-1}(y(x_1)), \Psi$ spojito
- M splňuje iii): Nechť $s, t \in M \rightarrow \Psi(s+t)y(x_1) = \Psi(s, \Psi(t, y(x_1))) = \Psi(s, y(x_1)) = y(x_1) \Rightarrow s+t \in M$
- $M = \{nT \mid n \in \mathbb{Z}\} \rightarrow y(x+nT) = \Psi(x+nT-x_1, y(x_1)) = \Psi(x-x_1, \Psi(nT, y(x_1))) = \Psi(x-x_1, y(x_1)) = y(x)$

Věta:

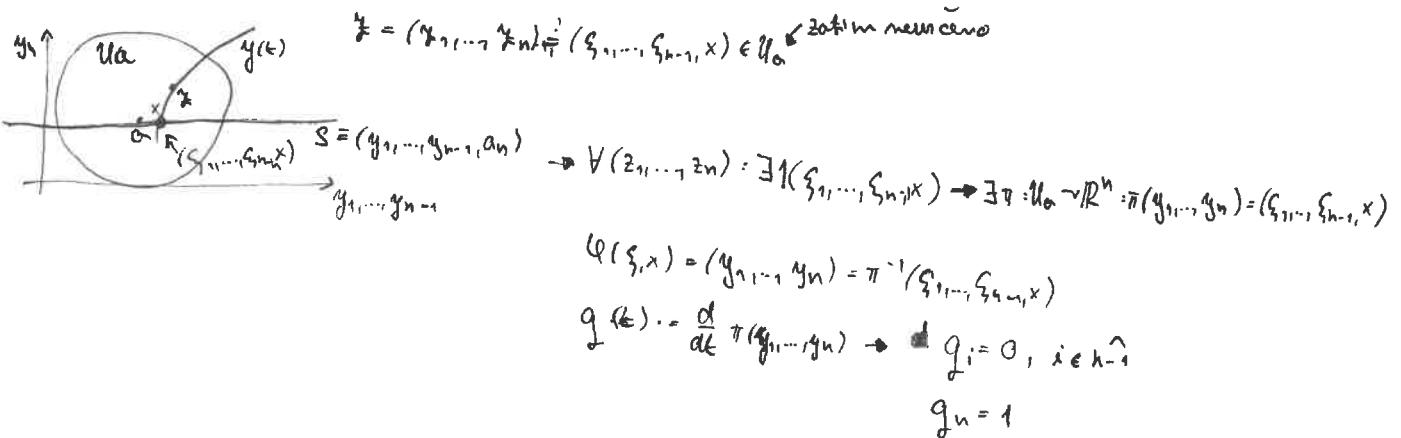
Nechť $a \in \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ není rovnačným bodem.

Pak existuje okolí $U_a \cap \Pi : U_a \sim \mathbb{R}^n : \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \Pi_i(y_1(x), \dots, y_n(x)) = 0, i \in \hat{n-1}$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \Pi_n(y_1(x), \dots, y_n(x)) = 1,$$

Díkou,

$\exists \alpha \in \Omega ; F(\alpha) \neq 0$,



Peru' integrálny systém \circledast

$$J : \Omega \sim \mathbb{R} : \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (J \circ y) \Big|_t = 0 \rightarrow \frac{\partial J}{\partial y_i} \frac{dy_i}{dt} = \frac{\partial J}{\partial y_i}(y(x)) F_i(y(x)) = \frac{\partial J}{\partial y_i}(y) F_i(y) = 0$$

Věta:

Nechť y_0 není rovnačný bod \circledast .

Pak existuje okolí U_{y_0} , na kterém existuje $n-1$ pravich integrovaných \circledast a kromě dalších φ na nich závisel, tj.: lze zaplatit jako $f(y_1, \dots, y_{n-1})$

Diskuze:

$$J_i := \int_{y_0}^y \varphi_i \circ d\sigma \text{ je také vlastní věta, } i \in \hat{n-1}$$

$\exists \alpha \in \Omega$ libovolný dolní perimetrální integrál \circledast :

$$J(y) = J(\varphi(\xi, x)) = \tilde{J}(\xi, x) \rightarrow J(y(t)) = \tilde{J}(\xi(t), x(t)) \rightarrow 0 = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \tilde{J}(\xi(t), x(t)) = \underbrace{\frac{\partial \tilde{J}}{\partial \xi} \xi}_{\circledast} + \underbrace{\frac{\partial \tilde{J}}{\partial x} x}_{\circledast} = \frac{\partial \tilde{J}}{\partial x}$$

Definice: Normalizovaný bod soustavy

Bod $y_0 := (y_1^0, \dots, y_n^0) \in \Omega$ je normální normalizovaným bodem soustavy Φ ,
je-liž $F(y_0) = 0$.

Věta:

Kožda' trajektorie růžna' od normalizovaného bodu je regulární křivka $\Leftrightarrow \dot{\varphi} \neq 0$ na J .

Důkaz:

Tec' některé $(\varphi_1(x), \dots, \varphi_n(x))$ mo' soudnice $F(\varphi_1(x), \dots, \varphi_n(x)) \neq 0$, kdežto φ je růžna' od normalizovaného bodu.

Věta:

Nechť $\psi_i(x; y_1^0, \dots, y_n^0)$, i.e. i je číslem \otimes (i x) & $\psi_i(0, y_1^0, \dots, y_n^0) = y_0$.

Pak existuje okolo $U_0 \subset \Omega$ tak, že pro $x, s \in U_0$: $\psi_i(x; \psi_1(s, y_0), \dots, \psi_n(s, y_0)) = \psi_i(x+s, y_0)$

Důkaz:

Polomíme $g_1(x) := \psi(x, \psi(s, y_0))$, $g_2 := \psi(x+s, y_0)$,

pak mohme $g_1' = g_2' \wedge g_1(0) = g_2(0) \rightarrow$ 2 výběry o jednoznačnosti polomíme $g_1 = g_2$ na U_0
autonomní soustava

Rozdílné modely matematické fyziky: 6. řídkostka

Autonomní rovnice:

$$y'' = F(y, y') \rightarrow p(y) = y' \rightarrow y'' = p'(y)p(y) = F(y, p) \rightarrow p'(y) = F(y, p) \quad (\text{skuzen' nöblu})$$

Ex)

$$y'' = \frac{y'^2}{y} \rightarrow p'p = \frac{p^2}{y} \xrightarrow{p \neq 0} \frac{p'}{p} = \frac{1}{y} \rightarrow \frac{dp}{p} = \frac{dy}{y} \rightarrow p = C_1 y = y'$$

$$\rightarrow y(x) = C_2 \exp(C_1 x)$$

Autonomní systémy ODE 1. řádu:

$$\textcircled{*} \quad y'_i = f_i(y_1, \dots, y_n), i \in \mathbb{N}, f_i \in C^1(\Omega), y_i(x_0) = y_i^0$$

→ Prostor řešení je invariantní množina transformaci $x \mapsto x+a$

Definice: fázová trajektorie

Fázovou trajektorii systému \textcircled{*} nazíváme $\Gamma := \{(y_1(x), \dots, y_n(x)) \mid x \in \mathbb{J}\}$, $\varphi(x) := (y_1, \dots, y_n)$

Věta:

Mají-li dvě fázové trajektorie Γ_1, Γ_2 společný bod (y_1^0, \dots, y_n^0) , pak existuje okolo y_{j_0} , na kterém jsou shodné.

Důkaz:

Nechť existují $x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{J} : \varphi(x_1) = \varphi(x_2)$.

Počíme $\chi(x) := \varphi_2(x + (x_2 - x_1)) \rightarrow \chi \tilde{\text{je}} \text{ řešením } \textcircled{*} \text{ a } \chi(x_1) = \varphi_1(x_1) = \varphi_1(x_2) \rightarrow \chi(x) = \varphi_1(x) \text{ na nějakém úseku}$

Jednoznačnost
cvičkyho
výsledku

Důsledek:

Fázová řešení autonomní rovnice \textcircled{*} se nepratiňají.

$$E = \pm \sqrt{\frac{\ell mge}{2g(E+mge)}} \int_0^\varphi \frac{dx}{\left(1 - \frac{2mge}{E+mge} \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \stackrel{E=mge}{=} \pm \sqrt{\frac{\ell mge}{2g \cdot 2mge}} \int_0^\varphi \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}}} =$$

$$= \pm \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\ell}{g}} \int_0^\varphi \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}}} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{\ell}{g}} \int_0^{y(\varphi)} \frac{dy}{1 - y^2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{\ell}{g}} [\operatorname{arctg} y]_0^{y(\varphi)} =$$

$$= \pm \sqrt{\frac{\ell}{g}} \operatorname{arctg} y(\varphi)$$

$$\rightarrow \operatorname{arctg} (\sin \frac{\varphi}{2}) = \sqrt{\frac{g}{\ell}} t \rightarrow \sin \frac{\varphi}{2} = \pm \operatorname{tg} \sqrt{\frac{g}{\ell}} t \rightarrow \frac{\varphi}{2} = \pm \operatorname{arcsin} (\operatorname{tg} \sqrt{\frac{g}{\ell}} t)$$

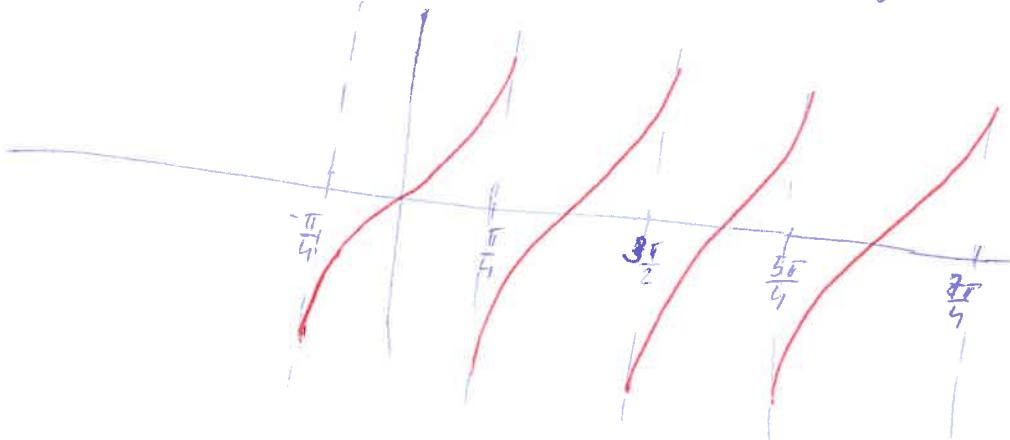
$$\varphi = \pm 2 \operatorname{arcsin} (\operatorname{tg} \sqrt{\frac{g}{\ell}} t) =$$

$$\operatorname{tg}: (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}) \hookrightarrow (-\infty, +\infty)$$

$$\operatorname{arcsin} (-1, 1) \hookrightarrow (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$\varphi: (-\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{4}) \hookrightarrow (-\pi, \pi)$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{g}{\ell}} t = \pm \frac{\pi}{4} \Rightarrow t = \pm \sqrt{\frac{\ell}{g}} \frac{\pi}{4} : \varphi = (-\sqrt{\frac{\ell}{g}} \frac{\pi}{4}, \sqrt{\frac{\ell}{g}} \frac{\pi}{4}) \hookrightarrow (-\pi, \pi)$$

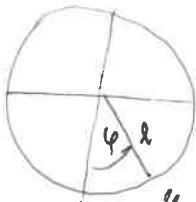


$$\left\| \int_{-\infty}^{\rho} \int_{-\infty}^{\sigma} K(x,y) dy dx \right\|_2 = \| K \|_2$$

Rozšiřující modely matematické fyziky : 5. periodická

Matematické harmonika

$$\ddot{\varphi} = -\frac{g}{l} \sin \varphi$$



$$q=0 \quad U = -mgl \cos \varphi$$

$$L = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{\varphi}^2 l^2 + mgl \cos \varphi \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} ml^2 \dot{\varphi}^2 - mgl \cos \varphi = E \geq -mgl$$

$$\rightarrow \ell = \pm \int_0^\varphi \frac{d\alpha}{\sqrt{\frac{2E}{ml^2} + \frac{2g}{l} \cos \alpha}} = \sqrt{\frac{l}{2g}} \int_0^\varphi \frac{d\alpha}{\sqrt{\frac{E}{mgl} + \cos \alpha}} = \sqrt{\frac{mgl}{2g(E-mgl)}} \int_0^\varphi \frac{d\alpha}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{2mgl}{E-mgl} \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}}} = *$$

$$i) k^2 := \frac{2mgl}{E-mgl} < 1 \Leftrightarrow E > mgl$$

$$* \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} = y \Leftrightarrow \alpha = 2 \arcsin y \\ d\alpha = \frac{2dy}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} \end{array} \right| = k \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}} \int_0^\varphi \frac{dy}{\sqrt{1-y^2} \sqrt{1-k^2 y^2}} \Rightarrow \sin \frac{\varphi}{2} = y = \sin \left(\pm \sqrt{\frac{g}{l}} \frac{1}{k} \ell, k \right) =$$

$$\rightarrow \varphi = 2 \arcsin \left(\pm \sqrt{\frac{g}{l}} \frac{1}{k} \ell, k \right)$$

$$ii) E < mgl : k^2 := \frac{E-mgl}{2mgl}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{substitute: } \sqrt{\frac{2mgl}{E-mgl}} \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} = y \Rightarrow \alpha = 2 \arcsin \left(\frac{ky}{l} \right)$$

$$\rightarrow \pm \ell = \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}} \frac{1}{k} \int_0^{y(\alpha)} \frac{k dy}{\sqrt{1-k^2 y^2} \sqrt{1-y^2}} \rightarrow y(\alpha) = \sin \left(\sqrt{\frac{g}{l}} \ell, k \right) = \frac{1}{k} \sin \frac{\varphi}{2}$$

$$\rightarrow \varphi = 2 \arcsin \left(k \sin \left(\sqrt{\frac{g}{l}} \ell, k \right) \right)$$

Dodatečný bod: $E = mgl$ / ($\ell(\ell) = ?$)

Autonomie' nomme : $y'' = F(y, y')$

• nicht $y'(x) \neq 0$ na $(a, b) \rightarrow y^{-1} : (a, b) \rightarrow (a, b)$ existiere

$$(y^{-1})'(z) = \frac{1}{y'(y^{-1}(z))} \rightarrow P := y' \circ y^{-1} \rightarrow \text{substitution: } y' = p(y) \rightarrow y''(x) = p'(y)p(y) = p'(y)p(y)$$

$$\rightarrow p'(y)p(y) = F(y, p(y))$$

Růžitelné modely matematické fyziky: 4. jednoduchá

Eulerovy reprezentace kružnic

$$I_1 \dot{\Omega}_1 = (I_2 - I_3) \Omega_2 \Omega_3 + \text{cyklické permutace } \{1, 2, 3\}$$

$$H_j := I_j \cdot \dot{\Omega}_j : H_1 = \left(\frac{1}{I_3} - \frac{1}{I_2} \right) H_2 H_3 + \text{cykl.}$$

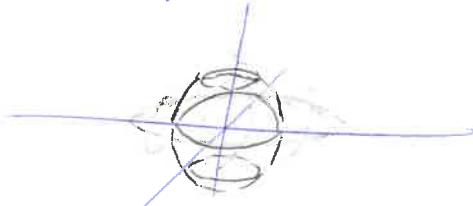
Integrality polydyn

$$\frac{1}{2} \sum I_i \dot{\Omega}_i^2 = E = \frac{1}{2} \sum H_i \dot{\Omega}_i = \frac{1}{2} \sum \frac{H_i^2}{I_i}$$

$$\sum H_i^2 = M^2$$

$$\text{BUNO: } I_1 \leq I_2 \leq I_3 \Rightarrow \frac{H^2}{2I_3} \leq E^2 \leq \frac{H^2}{2I_1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H^2(t) &= \mu^2 \\ E(t) &= \pm \mu \end{aligned} \quad \text{mag. hmotné: } M := \left\{ H \in \mathbb{R}^3 / H^2 = \mu^2 \wedge \sum \frac{H_i^2}{I_i} = 2\mu \right\}$$



$$\rightarrow H_1^2 = \left(2E - \frac{H_2^2}{I_2} - \frac{H_3^2}{I_3} \right) I_1 \rightarrow \left(2E - \frac{H_2^2}{I_2} - \frac{H_3^2}{I_3} \right) I_1 + H_2^2 + H_3^2 = H^2$$

$$\rightarrow H_1^2 = \frac{I_1}{(I_3 - I_1)} \left[H^2 + 2E I_3 - H_2^2 \left(\frac{I_3 - I_2}{I_2} \right) \right]$$

$$\rightarrow \dot{\Omega}_2 = \frac{H_2}{I_1} \left(I_3 - I_1 \right) \frac{H_1}{I_1} \frac{H_3}{I_3} = \dots = \frac{1}{\sqrt{I_1 I_3}} \left[2EI_3 - H^2 - \frac{H_2^2}{I_2} \left(I_3 - I_2 \right) \right] \left[H^2 - 2EI_1 - \frac{H_2^2}{I_2} \left(I_2 - I_1 \right) \right] =$$

$$\text{zde } \rightarrow H_2^2 = C^2 \left[\alpha^2 - H_2^2 e^2 \right] \left[d^2 - g^2 H_2^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$(y_1 = \sin(x)) \text{ nyní: } \dot{y}_1 = \sqrt{1 - y_1^2} / (1 - e^2 y_1^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\dots \rightarrow Q_2 = \frac{M_2^2}{I_2} = \pm \sqrt{\dots} \operatorname{sn}(x, k)$$

$$Q_1 = \frac{M_1^2}{I_1} = \pm \sqrt{\dots} \operatorname{ch}(x, k)$$

$$Q_3 = \frac{M_3^2}{I_3} = \pm \sqrt{\dots} \operatorname{dn}(x, k)$$

$$x = \dots$$

$$k = \dots$$

Riešiteľné modely MF: 3. pôdnoška

Riccatiho rovnica: $y' = ay^2 + by + c, a \neq 0 (R)$

$$\downarrow$$

$$y' = y^2 + f(x)$$

- $y' = y^2 + cx^\alpha$, riešiteľnosť $\Leftrightarrow \alpha = -2 \vee \alpha = \alpha_h = \frac{4h}{1-2h}$
- y_1 riešenie $\Rightarrow y = y_1 + u$ & $u' = -(2ay_1 + bu) - a \rightarrow y$ riešenie (2)
- $u' = au + b \Leftrightarrow \frac{u_3 - u_1}{u_3 - u_2} = k \in R \quad (LN)$

Superpoziciu princip na (2):

$$y_1, \dots, y_4 \text{ riešenie (2)} \Rightarrow \frac{y_3 - y_1}{y_3 - y_2} = K \in R \quad (*)$$

Výbera Dúkar:

$$1) u_1 := \frac{1}{y_1 - y_3}, u_2 := \frac{1}{y_2 - y_3}, u_4 := \frac{1}{y_4 - y_3}$$

$$y_1 \text{ riešenie (2)}, u \text{ riešenie (LN)} \Rightarrow y = y_1 + u \text{ riešenie (2)}$$

$$\rightarrow K = \frac{u_4 - u_1}{u_4 - u_3}$$

Vetore:

Nachádzať y_1, \dots, y_3 riešenie (2).

Pokiaľ y_4 nie je riešenie (2) riešenie (2)

Soustavy ODE 1. řádu

$$\checkmark \quad \dot{y}_i = F_i(x, y_1, \dots, y_m), \quad i \in \mathbb{N} \quad , \quad (\underline{x}_0, \underline{y}_1^0, \dots, \underline{y}_m^0) \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1}, \quad y_i^0(x_0) = y_i^0$$

Věta:

Nechť G je otevřená v \mathbb{R}^{n+1} , funkce F_i jsou spojité na G spolu s derivacemi $\frac{\partial F_i}{\partial y_j}$.
Poté existuje lokální řešení Cauchyho problému, tj.:

$\exists \delta > 0, \quad y_i : (x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ řeší $\dot{y}_i = F_i(x, y_1, \dots, y_m)$ a vyhovuje podmínce $\textcircled{2}$,

havíc $\exists I \subset \mathbb{R}, \forall i \in I \subset \mathbb{R}, \quad x_0 \in I$ tak, že y_i řeší $\textcircled{1}, \textcircled{2}$ & $\textcircled{3}$, může prodloužit

Jacobiho eliptické funkce

$$G := \mathbb{R}^4, \quad 0 \leq k \leq 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} y_1' &= y_2 y_3, \quad y_2' = -y_1 y_3, \quad y_3' = -k^2 y_1 y_2 \quad (\text{JS}) \\ y_1(0) &= 0, \quad y_2(0) = 0, \quad y_3(0) = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\bullet \quad k=0 \Rightarrow y_1 \sim \sin x, \quad y_2 \sim \cos x, \quad y_3 = 1$$

$$y_1 := \operatorname{Sh}(x, k), \quad y_2 := \operatorname{Ch}(x, k), \quad y_3 := \operatorname{Dh}(x, k)$$

Lemma 1:

$$\operatorname{Sh}^2(x, k) + \operatorname{Ch}^2(x, k) = 1, \quad \forall x, k$$

$$k^2 \operatorname{Sh}^2(x, k) + \operatorname{Dh}^2(x, k) = 1$$

$\mathcal{D}_{\operatorname{Sh}^2}$:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{i)} \quad (\text{JS.1}) \cdot 2y_1 + (\text{JS.2}) 2y_2 &\Rightarrow \underbrace{2y_1 y_2' + 2y_2 y_1'}_{\frac{d}{dx}(y_1^2 + y_2^2)} = y_1 y_2 y_3 - y_1 y_2 y_3 = 0 \\ \frac{d}{dx}(y_1^2 + y_2^2) &= 0 \Rightarrow y_1^2 + y_2^2 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ii)} \quad (\text{JS.1}) 2k^2 y_1 + (\text{JS.3}) 2y_3 \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx}(k^2 y_1^2 + y_3^2) = 0 \Rightarrow k^2 y_1^2 + y_3^2 = 1$$

✓

Diskussion:

$$-1 \leq \operatorname{Sh}(x, \xi), \operatorname{Ch}(x, \xi) \leq 1$$

$$\text{pda } k < 1 : \sqrt{1-k^2} \leq \operatorname{dn}(x, \xi) \leq 1$$

Lemma 2:

$$\operatorname{Sh}(x, \xi) = -\operatorname{sn}(x, \xi)$$

$$\operatorname{Ch}(x, \xi) = \operatorname{ch}(x, \xi)$$

$$\operatorname{dn}(-x, \xi) = \operatorname{dn}(x, \xi)$$

Beweis:

$$\mathfrak{y}_1(x) := -y_1(-x), \quad \mathfrak{y}_2(x) := y_2(-x), \quad \mathfrak{y}_3(x) := y_3(-x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathfrak{z}_1'(x) = +y_1'(-x) = +y_2(-x)y_3(-x) = z_2(+z_3(x))$$

$$z_2'(x) = \dots$$

$$\rightarrow \mathfrak{y}_1, \mathfrak{y}_2, \mathfrak{y}_3 \text{ sogenannte 'reziproke' Funktionen, da } y_1, y_2, y_3 \text{ mit } \frac{dy}{dx} \text{ zusammenhängen.}$$

Lemma 3:

$$K(k^2) := \int_0^1 \frac{du}{(1-u^2)(1-k^2 u^2)} - \text{reziproker elliptischer Integral}$$

$$\cdot \operatorname{Sh}(K(k^2), \xi) = 1$$

Beweis:

$$(y_1')^2 = y_2^2 y_3^2 \stackrel{L_1}{=} (1-y_1^2)(1-k^2 y_1^2) \Rightarrow y_1' = \sqrt{(1-y_1^2)(1-k^2 y_1^2)}$$

$$f(y_1) := \int_0^{y_1} \frac{dy_2}{\sqrt{(1-y_1^2)(1-k^2 y_1^2)}} = x, \quad y_1 \in 1 < \frac{1}{k}$$

$$\text{notwendig} \rightarrow f^{-1} : [0, \xi] \rightarrow [0, 1]$$

sh

$$k=0 : K = \frac{I}{2}$$

$$k=1 : \operatorname{sn}(x, 1) = \operatorname{tanh}(x), K = +\infty$$

Lemma 4 :

$$\operatorname{sn}(x+k) = \frac{\operatorname{ch}(x, k)}{\operatorname{dn}(x, k)}$$

$$\operatorname{ch}(x+k) = -\sqrt{1-k^2} \frac{\operatorname{sn}(x, k)}{\operatorname{dn}(x, k)}$$

$$\operatorname{dn}(x+k, k) = \frac{\sqrt{1-k^2}}{\operatorname{dn}(x, k)}$$

Diskor :

$$\begin{aligned} z_1(x+k) &:= \frac{y_2(x)}{y_3(x)}, z_2(x+k) := -\sqrt{1-k^2} \frac{y_3(x)}{y_2(x)}, z_3(x+k) = \frac{\sqrt{1-k^2}}{y_3(x)} \end{aligned}$$

Die Bilder :

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{sn}(x+2k, k) &= -\operatorname{sn}(x, k) \Rightarrow \operatorname{sn}(x+4k, k) = \operatorname{sn}(x, k) \\ \operatorname{sn}(x+2k, k) &= -\operatorname{ch}(x, k) \Rightarrow \operatorname{ch}(x+4k, k) = \operatorname{ch}(x, k) \\ \operatorname{dn}(x+2k, k) &= \operatorname{dn}(x, k) \end{aligned}$$

$$\operatorname{sh}(x, k) : [0, k] \rightarrow [0, 1]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{am}(x) &:= \arcsin(\operatorname{sn}(x, k)) \Rightarrow \sin(\operatorname{am}(x)) = \operatorname{sn}(x) \\ \operatorname{am} : [0, k] &\rightarrow [0, \pi] \end{aligned}$$

Umkehr von $\operatorname{am}(x)$:

$$\operatorname{ch}(x) = \cos(\operatorname{am}(x))$$

$$\operatorname{dn}(x) = \sqrt{1-k^2 \sin^2(\operatorname{am}(x))}$$

$$\operatorname{am}'(x) = \operatorname{dn}(x)$$

$$\operatorname{am}(x) = \int_0^x \operatorname{dn}(x') dx'$$