

$$u = XY \rightarrow X''Y = -XY'' \rightarrow \frac{X''}{X} = -\frac{Y''}{Y} \quad -1$$

$$\frac{X''}{X} = C \quad \frac{Y''}{Y} = C \quad \text{--- II}$$

$$C > 0 \rightarrow t = \pm \sqrt{C} \quad X = k_1 e^{\sqrt{C}x} + k_2 e^{-\sqrt{C}x}$$

$$\text{--- II} \rightarrow Y = k_3 e^{\sqrt{C}y} + k_4 e^{-\sqrt{C}y} \rightarrow u = XY$$

$$u = XY \rightarrow X'Y + XY' = \nu(x+y)XY \quad -2$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{X'}{X} + \frac{Y'}{Y} = \nu x + \nu y \rightarrow \frac{X'}{X} - \nu x = -\frac{Y'}{Y} + \nu y$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{X'}{X} = \nu x + C \rightarrow X = k_1 e^{\nu x + Cx} \\ \frac{Y'}{Y} = \nu y - C \rightarrow Y = k_2 e^{\nu y - Cy} \end{cases} \rightarrow u = XY = k e^{\nu x + y + C(x-y)}$$

$$\text{Fourier series} \rightarrow \frac{f}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx \, dx = \frac{f}{\pi} \left[\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x}{T_0} \sin nx \, dx - 3 \right]$$

$$+ \left[\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{-x}{T_0} + \frac{\pi}{T_0} \right) \sin nx \, dx + \int_{\frac{3\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \left(\frac{x}{T_0} - \frac{\pi}{T_0} \right) \sin nx \, dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{f}{\pi n T_0} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} \rightarrow u(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{f}{\pi n T_0} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} \cos \left(\frac{n\pi t}{T_0} \right) (\sin nx)$$

Subject: _____

Date _____

$$u_y = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \times \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \times \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = x \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}$$

- 1

$$u_{yy} = x^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}$$

$$u_{xy} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z \partial y} + y \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}$$

$$x \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} + x \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z \partial y} = xy \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} + x^2 y \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} + x \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}$$

$$(x^2 y - xy) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} - x \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z \partial y} = 0$$

$$(x^2 y - xy) t^r = tx \quad t = 0, t = \frac{1}{xy-y}$$

$$u = C_1 + C_2 e^{\frac{1}{xy-y} x y} = C_1 + C_2 e^{\frac{x}{xy-y}}$$

$$L.t.c \quad A_n \xrightarrow{k = \frac{CF}{\pi} > c} \boxed{a_1 \sin x \cos(ct)}$$

- 2

$$C = r \rightarrow u_t, u_r r_t + u_z z_t = r(u_r - u_z)$$

- 9

$$u_{tt} = F[u_{rr} - ru_{rz} + u_{zz}]$$

$$u_{xx} = u_{rr} + ru_{rz} + u_{zz}$$

$$F[u_{rr} - ru_{rz} + u_{zz}] = F_1[u_{rr} + ru_{rz} + u_{zz}]$$

$$u_{rz} = 0 \rightarrow u_{rr} \phi(r) \rightarrow u_r \phi(r) + \psi(z)$$

$$\boxed{u_r \phi(x+rt) + \psi(x-rt)}^*$$

$$\textcircled{I} \phi(x) + \psi(x) = 0$$

$$\textcircled{II} r\phi'(x) - r\psi'(x) = x+1$$

$$\textcircled{I} \frac{d}{dx} r\phi(x) - r\psi(x) = \frac{x^2}{r} + x + K$$

$$\textcircled{II} \rightarrow \phi(x) - \psi(x) \rightarrow \phi(x) = \frac{x^2}{\lambda} + \frac{x}{\epsilon} + K_r$$

$$\psi(x) = \frac{-x^2}{\lambda} + \frac{x}{\epsilon} - K_r$$

با جایگذاری در معادله اصلی و ساده کردن
در این معادله جایگذاری شود