

№471

$$f(x) = x(2 - x), \quad F(x) = e^{-x}$$

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

$$u|_{t_0=0} = x(2 - x)$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \right|_{t_0=0} = e^{-x}$$

$$u = \frac{f(x - at) + f(x + at)}{2} + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} e^{-z} dz = \frac{1}{2}((x - at)(2 - x + at) + (x + at)(2 - x - at))$$

$$- \frac{1}{2a} e^{-z} \Big|_{x-at}^{x+at} = \frac{1}{2} (2x - 2at - x^2 + xat + xat - a^2 t^2 + 2x + 2at - x^2 - xat - axt - a^2 t^2) - \frac{1}{2a} (e^{-x-at} - e^{-x+at}) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (4x - 2x^2 - 2a^2 t^2) - \frac{1}{2a} (e^{-x-at} - e^{-x+at}) \text{ или}$$

$$u = 2x - x^2 - a^2 t - \frac{1}{2a} (e^{-x-at} - e^{-x+at})$$

№481

$$\chi = (iz)^3. \quad z_0 = -1 + i$$

$$z = x + iy$$

$$\omega = (i(x + iy))^3 = (ix - y)^3 = -ix^3 - 3y(-x^2) + 3ixy^2 - y^3 = -ix^3 + 3x^2y + 3xy^2i - y^3 = \\ = (3x^2y - y^3) + i(-x^3 + 3xy^2), \text{ где}$$

$$u(x, y) = 3x^2y - y^3$$

$$V(x, y) = -x^3 + 3xy^2$$

Проверим выполнимость условий Коши - Римана :

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} = 6xy$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 3x^2 - 3y^2$$

⇒ Функция является аналитической.

Найдём производную функции в точке $z_0 = -1 + i$ $x = -1$ $y = 1$.

$$\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial z} \Big|_{z_0} = 3(iz)^2 i \Big|_{z_0} = -3iz^2 \Big|_{z_0} = -3i(-1 + i)^2 = -3i(-1 - 2i + 1) = 3i - 6 - 3i = -6.$$

№491

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{3z-5}; \quad z_0 = \frac{5}{3}$$

Подставим в данную функцию в виде:

$$f(z) = \frac{-\frac{1}{5}}{-\frac{3z}{5} + 1}$$

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{3} * \frac{1}{z - \frac{5}{3}}$$

Сделаем замену:

$$y = \frac{3z}{5}; \text{ тогда}$$

$$f(y) = \frac{-\frac{1}{5}}{1-y}$$

Разложение содержит 1 член главной части.

501

$$x'''+x''=\sin t; \quad x(0)=1; \quad x'(0)=1; \quad x''(0)=0$$

Переходим к изображениям:

$$p^3\bar{x}(p) - (p^2x(0) + px'(0) + x''(0)) + p^2\bar{x}(p) - (px(0) + x'(0)) = \frac{1}{p^2+1}$$

$$p^3\bar{x} - p^2 - p + p^2\bar{x}(p) - p - 1 = \frac{1}{p^2+1}$$

$$\bar{x}(p^3 + p^2) = \frac{1}{p^2+1} + 2p + p^2 + 1$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1 + (2p + p^2 + 1)(p^2 + 1)}{(p^2 + 1)(p^3 + p^2)} = \frac{1 + 2p^3 + p^4 + p^2 + 2p + p^3 + 1}{p^2(p^2 + 1)(p + 1)}$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{p^4 + 2p^3 + 2p^2 + 2p + 2}{p^2(p^2 + 1)(p + 1)}$$

$$\frac{p^4 + 2p^3 + 2p^2 + 2p + 2}{p^2(p^2 + 1)(p + 1)} = \frac{A}{p} + \frac{B}{p^2} + \frac{C}{p + 1} + \frac{Dp + E}{p^2 + 1} =$$

$$= \frac{Ap(p^3 + p^2 + p + 1) + B(p^3 + p^2 + p + 1) + Cp^2(p^2 + 1) + (Dp + E)(p^3 + p^2)}{p^2(p^2 + 1)(p + 1)}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} p^4 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A + C + D = 1 \\ C = 1 - D \\ E = -D \end{array} \right. \\ p^3 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A + B + E + D = 2 \\ 2 + 1 - D - D = 2 \end{array} \right. \\ p^2 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A + B + C + E = 2; \\ 2D = 1 \Rightarrow D = \frac{1}{2}; \quad E = -\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right. \\ p^1 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A + B = 2 \end{array} \right. \\ p^0 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} B = 2 \Rightarrow A = 0; \\ C = 1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right. \end{array}$$

Следовательно:

$$\bar{x} = \frac{2}{p^2} + \frac{1}{2(p+1)} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{p-1}{p^2+1}, \text{ откуда}$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{2t}{1!} + \frac{1}{2} e^{-t} + \frac{1}{2} \cos t - \frac{1}{2} \sin t.$$

№511

$$\begin{cases} x' = x - y & x(0) = 1 \\ y' = x + y & y(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

Прейдя к изображениям , имеем

$$\begin{cases} p\bar{x}(p) - 1 = \bar{x}(p) - \bar{y}(p) \\ p\bar{y}(p) = \bar{x}(p) + \bar{y}(p) \end{cases}$$

$$\bar{x}(p) = p\bar{y}(p) - \bar{y}(p)$$

$$p(p\bar{y}(p) - \bar{y}(p)) - 1 = p\bar{y}(p) - \bar{y}(p) - \bar{y}(p)$$

$$p^2 \bar{y}(p) - p\bar{y}(p) - 1 = p\bar{y}(p) - 2\bar{y}(p)$$

$$\bar{y}(p) - (p^2 - p - p + 2) = 1$$

$$\bar{y}(p) = \frac{1}{p^2 - 2p + 2} \quad \text{или} \quad \bar{y}(p) = \frac{1}{(p-1)^2 + 1}$$

$$\bar{x}(p) = \frac{p-1}{(p-1)^2 + 1}, \text{ откуда}$$

$$x = e^t \cos t$$

$$y = e^t \sin t.$$