

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

$$u|_{t_0=0} = e^x; \quad f(x) = e^x$$

$$F(x) = \omega x$$

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

$$u = \frac{f(x-at) + f(x+at)}{2} + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} F(y) dy = \frac{e^{x-at} + e^{x+at}}{2} + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} \omega y dy = \frac{e^{x-at} + e^{x+at}}{2} + \frac{1}{2a} \omega \frac{y^2}{2} \Big|_{x-at}^{x+at} =$$

$$= \frac{e^{x-at} + e^{x+at}}{2} + \frac{\omega}{4a} * ((x+at)^2 - (x-at)^2) = \frac{e^{x-at} + e^{x+at}}{2} + \frac{\omega}{4a} (x^2 + 2xat + a^2t^2 - x^2 + 2xat - a^2t^2) =$$

$$= \frac{e^{x-at} + e^{x+at}}{2} + \frac{\omega}{4a} * 4xat = \frac{e^{x-at} + e^{x+at}}{2} + \omega xt.$$

483

$$\omega = (1 - z^2) - 2z; \quad z_0 = 1$$

$$\omega = i(1 - (x + iy)^2) - 2(x + iy) = i - i(x + iy)^2 - 2x - 2iy = i - i(x^2 + 2ixy - y^2) - 2x - 2iy =$$

$$= i - ix^2 + 2xy + iy^2 - 2x - 2iy = (2xy - 2x) + i(1 - x^2 + y^2 - 2y)$$

$$u(x, y) = 2xy - 2x$$

$$V(x, y) = 1 - x^2 + y^2 - 2y$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2y - 2 \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} = 2u - 2$$

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial y} = 2x = - \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} = -(-2x)$$

Условие Коши - Римана выполнилось, значит функция аналитическая и можно найти её производную в точке:

$$\omega' = (2ix - z) \Big|_{z=1} = -2i * 1 - 2 = -2 - 2i.$$

№493

$$f(z) = e^{\frac{1}{z}}, \quad z_0 = 0$$

т.к. $e^x = 1 + \frac{x}{1!} + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \dots + \frac{x^n}{n!} + \dots$, то

$$f(z) = e^{\frac{1}{z}} = 1 + \frac{1}{z \cdot 1!} + \frac{1}{z^2 \cdot 2!} + \dots + \frac{1}{z^n \cdot n!} + \dots$$

Таким образом, разложение данной функции в ряд Лорана в окрестности точки $z_0 = 0$

имеет вид: $f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n! z^n}$

Область сходимости $0 < |z| < \infty$.

№503

$$p^3 * x(p) - p^2 x(0) - px'(0) - x''(0) - 2p^2 x(p) + 2[x(0) - 2x'(0) + px - x(0)] = \frac{4}{p}$$

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

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

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

$$\frac{4 + p^3 - 2p}{p^2(p-1)^2} = \frac{A}{p} + \frac{B}{p^2} + \frac{C}{p-1} + \frac{D}{(p-1)^2} = \frac{Ap(p^2 - 2p + 1) + B(p^2 - 2p + 1) + Cp^2(p-1) + Dp^2}{p^2(p-1)^2}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} p^3 \\ p^2 \\ p^1 \\ p^0 \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} A + C = 1 \\ 2A + B - C + D = 0 \\ A - 2B = 1 \\ B = 4 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} A = 1 + 2B = 9 \\ C = 1 - A = -8 \\ D = 2A - B + C = 18 - 4 + (-8) = 6 \end{array}$$

$$x(p) = \frac{9}{p} + \frac{4}{p^2} - \frac{9}{p-1} + \frac{6}{(p-1)^2}$$

Следовательно:

$$x = 9 + 4t - 8e^t + 6t * e^t$$

№513

$$\begin{cases} x'+4x-y=0 & x(0)=2 \\ y'+2x+y=0 & y(0)=3 \end{cases}$$

$$x \leftarrow x(p) \quad y \leftarrow y(p)$$

$$x' \leftarrow px(p) - x(0) = px(p) - 2$$

$$y' \leftarrow py(p) - y(0) = py(p) - 3$$

$$\begin{cases} px(p) - 2 + 4(p) - y(p) = 0 \\ py(p) - 3 + 2x(p) + y(p) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x(p) \cdot (p+4) - y(p) = 2 \\ x(p) \cdot 2 + y(p) \cdot (p+2) = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} p+4 & -1 & | & 2 \\ 2 & p+2 & | & 3 \end{pmatrix}_{p+4} \sim \begin{pmatrix} p+4 & -1 & | & 2 \\ 0 & p^2+6p+10 & | & 3p+8 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} p+4 & -1 & | & \frac{3p+8}{p^2+6p+10} \\ 0 & 1 & | & \frac{2}{p^2+6p+10} \end{pmatrix} \sim$$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} p+4 & 0 & | & 2 + \frac{3p+8}{p^2+6p+10} \\ 0 & 1 & | & \frac{3p+8}{p^2+6p+10} \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} p+4 & 0 & | & \frac{2p^2+12p+20+3p+8}{p^2+6p+10} \\ 0 & 1 & | & \frac{3p+8}{p^2+6p+10} \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & | & \frac{2p^2+15p+28}{(p^2+6p+10)(p+4)} \\ 0 & 1 & | & \frac{3p+8}{p^2+6p+10} \end{pmatrix} \sim$$

$$2p^2 + 15p + 28 = 0$$

$$D = 225 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 28 = 1$$

$$p_1 = \frac{-15+1}{4} = \frac{-14}{4} = -\frac{7}{2}$$

$$p_2 = \frac{-15-1}{4} = -4$$

$$2p^2 + 15p + 28 = 2 \left(p + \frac{7}{2} \right) (p+4) = (2p+7)(p+4)$$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & | & \frac{(2p+7)(p+4)}{(p^2+6p+10)(p+4)} \\ 0 & 1 & | & \frac{3p+8}{p^2+6p+10} \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & | & \frac{2p+7}{p^2+6p+10} \\ 0 & 1 & | & \frac{3p+8}{p^2+6p+10} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x = \frac{2p+7}{p^2+6p+10}$$

$$y = \frac{3p+8}{p^2+6p+10}$$

$$p^2 + 6p + 10 = 0$$

$$D = 36 - 40 = -4 < 0$$

$$x = \frac{2p+7}{p^2+6p+10} = \frac{2p+7}{(p+3)^2+1} = \frac{2(p+3)-6+7}{(p+3)^2+1} = \frac{2(p+3)+1}{(p+3)^2+1} = 2 \frac{(p+3)}{(p+3)^2+1} + \frac{1}{(p+3)^2+1}$$

$$y(p) = \frac{3p+8}{p^2+6p+10} = \frac{3(p+3)-9+8}{(p+3)^2+1} = \frac{3(p+3)-1}{(p+3)^2+1} = 3 \frac{p+3}{(p+3)^2+1} - \frac{1}{(p+3)^2+1}$$

$$x(t) = 2e^{-3t} \cos t + e^{-3t} \sin t$$

$$y(t) = 3e^{-3t} \cos t - e^{-3t} \sin t.$$