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Контрольная работа 11. Вариант 9. Номера 479, 489, 499, 509, 519

№479

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}; \quad u|_{t_0=0} = \cos x; \quad \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \right|_{t_0=0} = \sin x$$

$$u = \frac{\phi(x-at) + \phi(x+at)}{2} + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} \Psi(z) dz, \quad \text{где}$$

$$\phi(x) = \cos x; \quad \Psi(x) = \sin x;$$

$$\begin{aligned} u &= \frac{\cos(x-at) + \cos(x+at)}{2} + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} \sin z dz = \frac{1}{2} \left(\cos(x-at) + \cos(x+at) - \frac{1}{a} \cos(x+at) + \frac{1}{a} \cos(x-at) \right) = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\left(1 + \frac{1}{a}\right) \cos(x-at) + \left(1 - \frac{1}{a}\right) \cos(x+at) \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{a+1}{a} \cos(x-at) + \frac{a-1}{a} \cos(x+at) \right). \end{aligned}$$

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№489

$$\omega = z^3 + z^2 + i; \quad z_0 = \frac{2i}{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \omega &= (x+iy)^3 + (x+iy)^2 + i = x^3 + 3x^2iy - 3xy^2 - iy^3 + x^2 + 2yi - y^2 + i = \\ &= (x^3 - 3xy^2 - y^2) + (3x^2y - y^3 + 2xy + 1) \end{aligned}$$

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

$$v(x, y) = 3x^2y - y^3 + 2xy + 1$$

Проверим условия Коши - Римана :

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

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -6xy - 2y = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -(6xy + 2y)$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(z) &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 3x^2 - 3y^2 + 2x + i(6xy + 2y) = 3x^2 - 3y^2 + i6xy + 2x + 2yi = 3(x+iy)^2 + 2(x+iy) = \\ &= 3z^2 + 2z \end{aligned}$$

$$f'\left(\frac{2i}{3}\right) = 3\left(\frac{2i}{3}\right)^2 + 2\left(\frac{2i}{3}\right) = -\frac{4}{3} + \frac{4}{3}i = \frac{4}{3}(-1+i).$$

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№499

$$f(z) = -\frac{z}{1+z^2}; \quad z_0 = i$$

$$\frac{z}{1+z^2} = \frac{z}{(1+iz)(1-iz)} = \frac{A}{1+iz} + \frac{B}{1-iz} = \frac{A - Aiz + B + Biz}{1+z^2}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} z^1 \\ z^0 \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} -Ai + Bi = 1 \\ A + B = 0 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow 2Bi = 1 \Rightarrow B = \frac{1}{2i} = -\frac{i}{2}; \quad A = \frac{i}{2}$$

$$f(z) = -\frac{i}{2} \frac{1}{1+iz} - \frac{i}{2} \frac{1}{1-iz} = \frac{i}{2} \left(\frac{1}{i-z} - \frac{1}{1+z} \right) = -\frac{i}{2} \left(\frac{1}{z-i} + \frac{1}{z+i} \right)$$

$$\frac{i}{z+i} = \frac{1}{2i+(z-i)} = \frac{i}{-2+i(z-i)} = \frac{i}{-2} \frac{1}{1+\frac{i(z-i)}{-2}} = -\frac{i}{2} * \frac{1}{1-\frac{i(z-i)}{2}} = -\frac{i}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[\frac{i}{2} (z-i) \right]^n$$

$$f(z) = -\frac{1}{2} * \frac{i}{z-i} + \frac{i}{4} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[\frac{i}{2} (z-i) \right]^n$$

509

$$x''+2x'+x = \cos t; \quad x(0) = 0; \quad x'(0) = 0$$

Переходим к изображениям :

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

$$p^2 \bar{x} + 2p\bar{x} + \bar{x} = \frac{P}{p^2 + 1}$$

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

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

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

Разложим эту рациональную дробь на простейшие дроби :

$$\frac{p}{(p^2 + 1)(p + 1)^2} = \frac{A}{(p + 1)^2} + \frac{B}{p + 1} + \frac{Cp + D}{p^2 + 1} = \frac{Ap^2 + A + (Bp + B)(p^2 + 1) + (Cp + D)(p^2 + 2p + 1)}{(p^2 + 1)(p + 1)^2}$$

$$B = -C$$

$$2D = 1 \Rightarrow D = \frac{1}{2}$$

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

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

$$2C = 0 \Rightarrow C = 0, B = 0, A = -\frac{1}{2}$$

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

$$x = -\frac{1}{2}te^{-t} + \frac{1}{2}\sin t.$$

519

$$\begin{cases} x' + y' = 0 \\ x' - 2y' + x = 0 \end{cases} \quad x(0) = 1; y(0) = -1$$

$$x' = -y'$$

$$-y' + 2y' + x = 0$$

$$y' + x = 0$$

Получаем систему:

$$\begin{cases} x' + y' = 0 \cdot 2 \\ x' - 2y' + x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$3x' + x = 0$$

$$3(px(p) - 1) + x(p) = 0$$

$$(3p + 1)x(p) - 3 = 0$$

$$x(p) = \frac{3}{3p + 1} = \frac{3}{3\left(p + \frac{1}{3}\right)} = \frac{1}{p + \frac{1}{3}}$$

$$x(t) = e^{-\frac{1}{3}t}$$

$$px(p) - 1 + py(p) + 1 = 0$$

$$px(p) + py(p) = 0$$

$$x(p) + y(p) = 0$$

$$y(p) = -x(p)$$

$$y(p) = -\frac{1}{p + \frac{1}{3}}$$

$$y(t) = -e^{-\frac{1}{3}t}$$