

## Corda vibrante: soluzione

Consideriamo per semplicità il caso delle corde battute

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \partial_t^2 w - \partial_x^2 w = 0 \quad (\omega, L) \times (0, +\infty) \\ w(0) = w(L) = 0 \\ \partial_x w = 0 \quad w = g(x) \quad [0, L] \times \{t=0\} \end{array} \right.$$

trochiamo una soluzione col metodo delle spose.

delle ondabili  $w(x,t) = \underbrace{\mathcal{S}(t)}_{(\omega, 0) \times (0, \infty)} \underbrace{z(x)}_{\text{fattoriizz. delle soluzioni}}$

$$\partial_t^2 w = \ddot{\mathcal{S}}(t) z(x)$$

$$\partial_x^2 w = \mathcal{S}(t) z''(x)$$

$$\text{eq. onde} \Rightarrow \ddot{\mathcal{S}} z = \mathcal{S} z'' \Rightarrow \frac{\ddot{\mathcal{S}}(t)}{\mathcal{S}(t)} = \frac{z''(x)}{z(x)}$$

$$f(t) = h(x) \Rightarrow f(t) = K = h(x)$$

$\hookrightarrow$  costante

Verifichiamo che  $K$  debba essere negativo

$$\begin{aligned} 1) \quad K > 0 &\Rightarrow z'' = \lambda^2 z \Rightarrow z = A e^{\sqrt{K} x} + B e^{-\sqrt{K} x} \\ &= A e^{\lambda x} + B e^{-\lambda x} \end{aligned}$$

Treiro A e B com h.c.c.

$$x=0 \Rightarrow u(0) = S(+1)z(0) = 0 \Rightarrow z(0) = 0$$

$$u(L) = S(+1)z(L) = 0 \Rightarrow z(L) = 0$$

$$z(0) = 0 \Rightarrow A + B = 0 \Rightarrow B = -A$$

$$z(L) = 0 \Rightarrow Ae^{\lambda L} + Be^{-\lambda L} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow Ae^{\lambda L} - Ae^{-\lambda L} = A(e^{\lambda L} - e^{-\lambda L}) = 0$$

$$A=0 \quad B=0$$

$K = \lambda^2 \Rightarrow$  platz. banale

$$\text{a)} K=0 \quad z''=0 \Rightarrow z = Ax + B$$

$$z(0) = 0 \Rightarrow B=0$$

$$z(L) = 0 \Rightarrow AL = 0 \Rightarrow A=0$$

sol. banal

caso  $K < 0 : K = -\lambda^2$

$$z'' = -\lambda^2 z \Rightarrow z = A \sin(\lambda x) + B \cos(\lambda x)$$

$$\text{C.C. } z(0) = 0 \Rightarrow B = 0$$

$$z(L) = 0 \Rightarrow A \sin(\lambda L) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda L = n\pi \quad \boxed{\lambda = \frac{n\pi}{L}} \quad n \in \mathbb{N}^+$$

Risolvendo la componente spaziale si vede che si ottiene  
risolto che tutte le funzioni  $z(x) = A \sin\left(\frac{m\pi}{L}x\right)$

sono sol di eq. e soddisfano cond. al cont.

Considero la parte temporale

$$\ddot{T} = -\lambda^2 \quad \text{dove } \lambda = \frac{m\pi}{L} \Rightarrow \lambda_m = \frac{m\pi}{L}$$

$$\text{Sceglio } m \Rightarrow \ddot{T} = -\lambda_m^2$$

$$\ddot{T} = -\lambda_m^2 T \Rightarrow T = C_m \sin(\lambda_m t) + D_m \cos(\lambda_m t)$$

$$\text{C. I. } \partial_t u(0, x) = 0$$

$$0 = \dot{T}(0) z(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \dot{T}(0) = 0$$

$$\dot{T} = \lambda_m (C_m \cos(\lambda_m t) - D_m \sin(\lambda_m t))$$

$$\dot{T}(0) = \lambda_m C_m = 0 \Rightarrow C_m = 0$$

Abbiamo ottenuto: finito  $\lambda_m = \frac{m\pi}{L}$

$$\Rightarrow u_m(x, t) = A_m \sin\left(\frac{m\pi}{L}x\right) \cos\left(\frac{m\pi}{L}t\right)$$

è soluz. di  $\partial_t^2 u - \partial_x^2 u = 0$

$$0 = u(x=0) = u(x=L) = 0$$

$$\partial_t u(x, t=0) = 0$$

per linearità anche  $u(x, t) = \sum_n A_n \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{L}x\right) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{L}t\right)$

rispetta tutte le precedenti equazioni

Dobbiamo solo imporre che anche la C.I. risulti soddisfatta

$$u(x, t=0) = g(x) = \sum_n A_n \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{L}x\right)$$

$\Rightarrow A_n$  sono i coeff. dello s.s. Fourier di  $g$  (delle sue componenti seno)

Ricaviamo la formula generale

$$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[ a_n \cos\left(\frac{2n\pi}{L}x\right) + b_n \sin\left(\frac{2n\pi}{L}x\right) \right]$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{L} \int_{-L/2}^{L/2} f(x) \cos\left(\frac{2n\pi}{L}x\right) dx$$

$$b_n = \frac{2}{L} \int_{-L/2}^{L/2} f(x) \sin\left(\frac{2n\pi}{L}x\right) dx$$

In modo da risolverlo con i parametri della casella

$$\text{mettiamo } \frac{L}{2} = L \quad \text{e } a_n = 0$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin\left(\frac{\pi n}{L}x\right)$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^L f(x) \sin\left(\frac{\pi n}{L}x\right) dx = \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L f(x) \sin\left(\frac{\pi n}{L}x\right) dx$$

confrontando  $g(x) = \sum A_n \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{L}x\right)$

$$\Rightarrow A_n = \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L g(x) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{L}x\right) dx$$

Nota: poiché  $g(x)$ :  $g(0)=g(L)=0$ ,  $g$  non può avere termini in cosine nello sviluppo

$$B_n \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{L}x\right) \stackrel{x=0}{\Rightarrow} B_n = 0$$

Abbiamo ottenuto la soluzione delle corde ~~battute~~

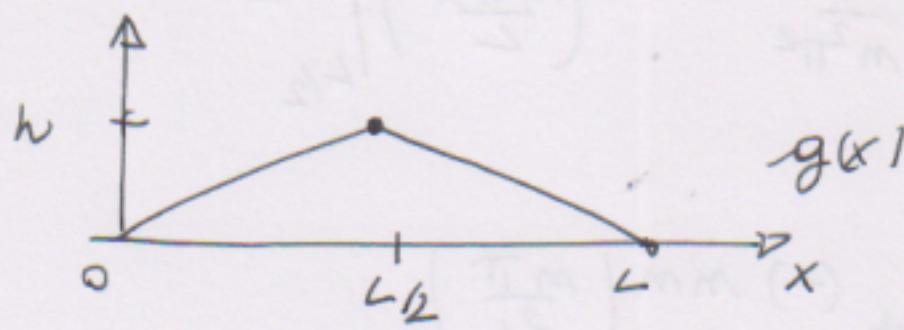
$$u_p(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L g(x) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{L}x\right) dx \right) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{L}x\right) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{L}t\right)$$

Analogamente, nel caso delle corde ~~battute~~ avremo ottenuto

$$\begin{cases} \partial_t^2 w - \partial_x^2 w = 0 & (0, L) \times (0, \infty) \\ w(0, t) = w(L, t) = 0 \\ \partial_x w = h(x) \quad w(t=0) = 0 & [0, L] \times \{t=0\} \end{cases}$$

$$w_b = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{2}{n\pi} \int_0^L h(x) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{L}x\right) dx \right) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{L}x\right) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{L}t\right)$$

Soluz. con la pizzicata



$$g(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{L}h & 0 \leq x \leq L/2 \\ \frac{2h}{L}(L-x) & \frac{L}{2} \leq x \leq L \end{cases}$$

otteniamo i coefficienti:

$$a_m = \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L g(x) \sin\left(\frac{m\pi}{L}x\right) dx =$$

$$\frac{2}{L} \left\{ \int_0^{L/2} x \frac{h}{L} \sin\left(\frac{m\pi}{L}x\right) dx + \int_{L/2}^L 2h \frac{1}{L}(L-x) \sin\left(\frac{m\pi}{L}x\right) dx \right\}$$

$$\int_0^{L/2} x \sin\left(\frac{m\pi}{L}x\right) dx = -x \cos\left(\frac{m\pi}{L}x\right) \Big|_{m\pi/2}^{L/2} + \int_0^{L/2} \cos\left(\frac{m\pi}{L}x\right)$$

$$= -\frac{L^2}{2m\pi} \cos\left(\frac{m\pi}{2}\right) + \frac{L}{m\pi} \frac{L}{m\pi} \sin\left(\frac{m\pi}{L}x\right) \Big|_0^{L/2} =$$

$$\frac{L^2}{m^2\pi^2} \sin\left(\frac{m\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$-\int_{L/2}^L x \sin\left(\frac{m\pi}{L}x\right) dx = +x \cos\left(\frac{m\pi}{L}x\right) \Big|_{m\pi/2}^L - \int_{L/2}^L \frac{L}{m\pi} \cos\left(\frac{m\pi}{L}x\right)$$

$$= \frac{L^2}{m\pi} \cos(m\pi) - \frac{L^2}{m^2\pi^2} \sin\left(\frac{m\pi x}{L}\right) \Big|_{L/2}^L =$$

$$= \frac{L^2}{m\pi} \cos(m\pi) - \frac{L^2}{m^2\pi^2} (-) \sin\left(\frac{m\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$a_m = \frac{2}{L} \left[ \frac{2h}{L} \frac{L^2}{m^2\pi^2} \sin\left(\frac{m\pi}{2}\right) + \frac{2h}{L} \left( \frac{L^2}{m\pi} \cos(m\pi) + \frac{L^2}{m^2\pi^2} \sin\left(\frac{m\pi}{2}\right) \right) \right. \\ \left. + 2h \int_{L/2}^L \sin\left(\frac{m\pi x}{L}\right) dx \right] \\ - \frac{2hL}{m\pi} \cos\left(\frac{m\pi x}{L}\right) \Big|_{L/2}^L = - \frac{2hL}{m\pi} \cos(m\pi)$$

$$a_m = \frac{8h}{m^2\pi^2} \sin\left(\frac{m\pi}{2}\right)$$

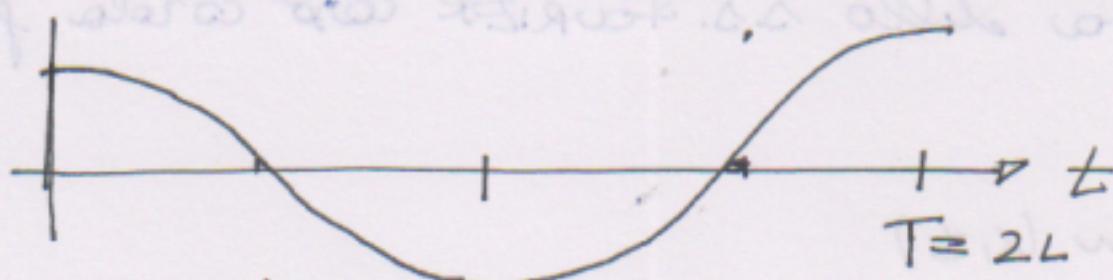
$$w(x,t) = \sum a_m \sin\left(\frac{m\pi x}{L}\right) \cos\left(\frac{m\pi t}{L}\right) =$$

$$= \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{8h}{\pi^2} \frac{\sin(m\pi)}{m^2} \sin\left(\frac{m\pi x}{L}\right) \cos\left(\frac{m\pi t}{L}\right) =$$

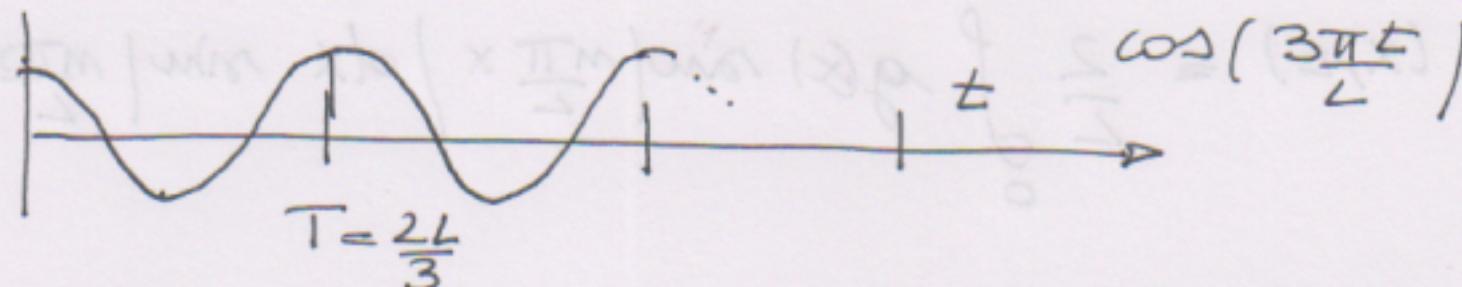
soletenue  
dynam. =  $\frac{8h}{\pi^2} \left\{ \underbrace{\sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{L}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\pi t}{L}\right) - \frac{1}{3^2} \sin\left(\frac{3\pi x}{L}\right) \cos\left(\frac{3\pi t}{L}\right)}_{\text{arm. fad.}} \right. \\ \left. + \frac{1}{5^2} \sin\left(\frac{5\pi x}{L}\right) \cos\left(\frac{5\pi t}{L}\right) + \dots \right\} \underbrace{\text{famnica}}_{\text{III amnica}}$

## Andamento Temporale

I



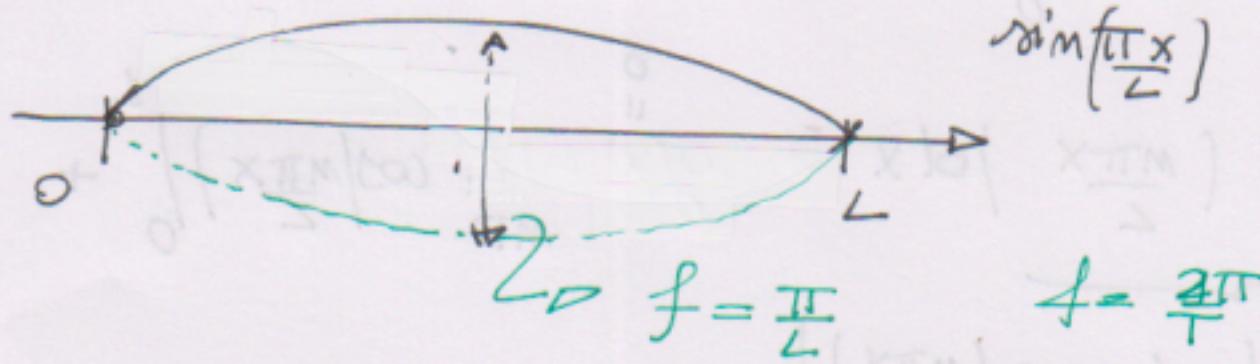
III



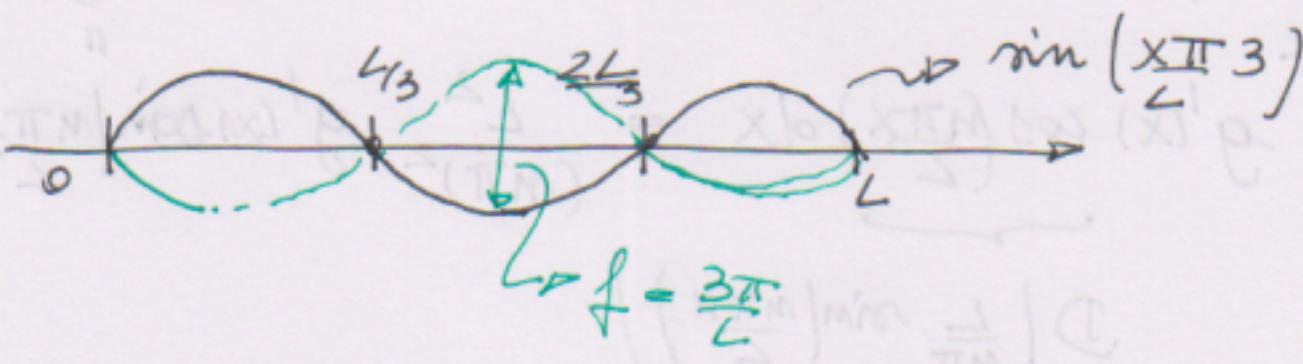
amplizza  $\frac{1}{9}$  risp. a I armonico

Ad ogni modo di oscillazione temporale corrisponde  
un modo di oscill. spaziale

I



III



Nota: convergenza dello s.s. FOURIER con corde pizzate

$$u(x,t) = \sum_n u_n(x,t)$$

$$u_n(x,t) = \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L g(x) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{L}x\right) dx \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{L}x\right) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{L}t\right)$$

Verif. che la serie  $u_n$  è assolutamente convergente

ohe  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |u_n(x,t)|$  converge. Abbiamo.

$$|u_n(x,t)| \leq \frac{2}{L} \left| \int_0^L g(x) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{L}x\right) dx \right|$$

ipotizziamo che  $g$  abbia derivate 2° limitate

$$\int_0^L g(x) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{L}x\right) dx = \underbrace{g(x) \left( -\frac{L}{n\pi} \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{L}x\right) \right)}_D \Big|_0^L +$$

$$+ \frac{L}{n\pi} \int_0^L g'(x) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{L}x\right) dx = \frac{L^2}{(n\pi)^2} \underbrace{g'(x) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{L}x\right)}_D \Big|_0^L$$

$$- \frac{L^2}{(n\pi)^2} \int_0^L g''(x) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{L}x\right) dx$$

$$\text{adesso} \cdot \left| \int_0^L g(x) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) dx \right| \leq \frac{L^2}{(n\pi)^2} \left| \int_0^L g''(x) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) dx \right|$$

$$\leq \frac{L^2}{n^2\pi^2} \|g''\|_{L^\infty} L$$

$$\text{quindi } |w_n| \leq \frac{2L^2}{\pi^2} \|g''\|_{L^\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \sim \frac{1}{n^2} \text{ concorde}$$