

## 6.4 Sturm-Liouville

①

$V$  inre produkt rum  $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$

Operator = en avbildning (linjär)

$$A: D_A \rightarrow V$$

$D_A \subseteq V$  delrum av  $V$

symmetry:  $\langle Au, v \rangle = \langle u, Av \rangle \quad \forall u, v \in D_A$

ex.  $V = L^2(\mathbb{T})$ ;  $D_A = V \cap C^2(\mathbb{T})$

$A = -D^2$  andra derivatan

$$Au = -u''$$

$$\langle Au, v \rangle = \dots = \langle u, Av \rangle \quad \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{visat} \\ \text{använd} \\ \text{periodicitet} \end{array} \right]$$

Def egenvärde / egenvektor  $\lambda, u$

$$Au = \lambda u \quad ; \quad u \neq 0$$

Lemma 6.1

symmetry  $\Rightarrow$  reella egenvärden.

$$-|| - \Rightarrow u_{\lambda_1} \perp u_{\lambda_2} \quad \lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2$$

bevis

$$\lambda \langle u, u \rangle = \langle \lambda u, u \rangle = \langle Au, u \rangle =$$

$$= \langle u, Au \rangle = \langle u, \bar{\lambda} u \rangle = \bar{\lambda} \langle u, u \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda \|u\|^2 = \bar{\lambda} \|u\|^2 \Rightarrow \lambda = \bar{\lambda} \Rightarrow \lambda = \text{reell}$$

$$\perp : \lambda \langle u, v \rangle = \langle \lambda u, v \rangle = \dots = \langle u, \lambda v \rangle$$

$$= \bar{\mu} \langle u, v \rangle = \mu \langle u, v \rangle$$

$\uparrow$   
 $\mu = \text{reell}$

$$\Rightarrow (\lambda - \mu) \langle u, v \rangle = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda \neq \mu$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle u, v \rangle = 0 \quad ; \quad u \perp v$$

vi ska använda detta samt derivator  
som linjära operatörer och bestämma

egenvärden/egenfunktioner.

$$(E) \quad \begin{array}{l} a < x < b, \quad p \in C^1(I) \\ (pu')' + qu + \lambda wu = 0 \\ p(a) \neq 0 \neq p(b) \end{array}$$

Randdata

$$(B) \quad \begin{cases} A_0 u(a) + A_1 u'(a) = 0 \\ B_0 u(b) + B_1 u'(b) = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{l} A_0, A_1, B_0, B_1 \\ \text{reella konst.} \end{array}$$

$$(A_0, A_1) \neq (0, 0) ; (B_0, B_1) \neq (0, 0)$$

Regulära Sturm-Liouville problemet

Funktionen  $w$  ovan i (E) tillkommer  
i inre produkten som vikt fun

$$\langle u, v \rangle = \int_I u \bar{v} w \, dx$$

A definieras genom

$$Au = -\frac{1}{w} \left( (pu')' + qu \right)$$

$$D_A = \left\{ u \in C^2(I) : Au \in L^2(I, w) \right. \\ \left. u \text{ satisfierar (B)} \right\}$$

Nu kan även  $E$  skrivas som

$$Au = \lambda u$$

symmetry:

$$\langle Au, v \rangle = - \int_a^b \frac{1}{w} \left( (pu')' + qu \right) \bar{v} w \, dx =$$

$$= - \int_a^b \left( (pu')' \bar{v} - \int_a^b qu \bar{v} \right) = - [pu' \bar{v}]_a^b +$$

$$+ \int_a^b pu' \bar{v}' - qu \bar{v}$$

$$\langle u, Av \rangle = \int_a^b u \overline{\left( -\frac{1}{w} \left( (pv')' + qv \right) \right)} w \, dx =$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} p, q, w \\ \text{reella} \end{array} \right\} = - \int_a^b u (p \bar{v}')' - \int_a^b u q \bar{v} =$$

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$$= - [u p \bar{v}]_a^b + \int_a^b (u' p \bar{v}' - u q \bar{v}) dx$$

Drs.

$$\langle Au, v \rangle - \langle u, Av \rangle = [p u \bar{v}' - p u' \bar{v}]_a^b =$$

$$= \left[ p(x) \begin{vmatrix} u & u' \\ \bar{v} & \bar{v}' \end{vmatrix} \right]_a^b$$

↑ determinant

Vi ser att determinanten i  $x=a$  ska

bli = 0 !! Använd  $\begin{cases} A_0 u(a) + A_1 u'(a) = 0 \\ A_0 \bar{v}(a) + A_1 \bar{v}'(a) = 0 \end{cases}$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{matrix} M \\ \left[ \begin{array}{cc} u(a) & u'(a) \\ \bar{v}(a) & \bar{v}'(a) \end{array} \right] \end{matrix} \begin{bmatrix} A_0 \\ A_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ och vi har}$$

$$(A_0, A_1) \neq (0, 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow \det \begin{bmatrix} u(a) & u'(a) \\ \bar{v}(a) & \bar{v}'(a) \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\left[ M(\bar{x}) = \bar{0} ; \text{ om } |M| \neq 0 \Rightarrow M^{-1} \text{ exist} \Rightarrow \bar{x} = M^{-1}(\bar{0}) = \bar{0} \right]$$

Obs.  $\langle Au, v \rangle = \langle u, Av \rangle$  symmetry

Sats 6.1 (S.L. sats)

Operatoren  $A$  för problemet (E) + (B) har oändlig många egenvärden

$$\lambda_1 < \lambda_2 < \dots < \lambda_n < \dots \rightarrow \infty$$

$n \rightarrow \infty$

egetrummet för varje egenvärde

har dim. 1.  $\{\varphi_n\}_1^\infty$  är komplett syst.

( $\varphi_n$  = egenvektor för  $\lambda_n$ )

ex.  $u'' + \lambda u = 0 \quad 0 < x < \pi$

$$u(0) = u(\pi) = 0$$

$$\varphi_n = \sin nx \quad ; \quad L^2(0, \pi)$$

ex.  $u'' + \lambda u = 0 \quad 0 < x < \pi$

$$u'(0) = u'(\pi) = 0$$

$$\varphi_0 = \frac{x}{2} \quad ; \quad \varphi_n = \cos nx \quad n=1, 2, \dots \quad ; \quad L^2(0, \pi)$$

Andra former av randdata:

$$u'' + \lambda u = 0 \quad -\pi \leq x \leq \pi$$

$$u(-\pi) = u(\pi)$$

$$u'(-\pi) = u'(\pi) \quad \text{periodisk}$$

egetrummen tillhörande  $\lambda_n$  har  $\dim 2$ !

$$\lambda = 0 \quad \text{ger} \quad u = \text{const.}$$

$$\lambda > 0 \quad \text{ger} \quad \lambda = n^2 \Rightarrow A_n \cos nx + B_n \sin nx$$

$$\lambda < 0 \quad \text{ingen lös}$$

Övn. 6.16

$$\begin{cases} u'' + \lambda u = 0 & 0 < x < \pi \\ u(0) = u'(\pi) = 0 \end{cases}$$

Bestäm ett komplett ortog. system

Lös  $\lambda = 0 \rightarrow u = Ax + B \rightarrow A = B = 0$

$$\lambda < 0 \rightarrow u'' - \omega^2 u = 0 \rightarrow u = Ae^{-\omega x} + Be^{\omega x}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} A + B = 0 \\ -Ae^{-\omega\pi} + Be^{\omega\pi} = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow A = B = 0$$

$$\lambda > 0 \rightarrow u'' + \omega^2 u = 0 \rightarrow u = A \sin \omega x + B \cos \omega x$$

$$u(0) = 0 \rightarrow B = 0$$

$$u'(1) = 0 \rightarrow \cos \omega x = 0 \Rightarrow \omega = \frac{n}{2} \quad n \text{ udda}$$

$$\omega = \frac{2n+1}{2} \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

Svar:  $\lambda_n = \frac{2n+1}{2} \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

$$\varphi_n = \cos\left(\frac{2n+1}{2}x\right)$$

6.18

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left( \sqrt{1-x^2} \frac{du}{dx} \right) + \frac{\lambda}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} u = 0$$

$$-1 < x < 1$$

visa att ekv. ovan har egenvärden

$\lambda_n = n^2 \quad (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$  och egenfunktioner

$$T_n = \cos(n \arccos x).$$

lös.

visa att

$$AT_n = n^2 T_n, \quad \text{där } Au = -(\sqrt{1-x^2} u')'$$

vi sätter  $T_n = \operatorname{Re} e^{in\theta}$ ,  $\theta = \arccos x$

$$\begin{aligned} -AT_n &= \left( \sqrt{1-x^2} \cdot n\theta' \operatorname{Re}(ie^{in\theta}) \right)' = \frac{-2x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} n\theta' \operatorname{Re}(ie^{in\theta}) + \\ &+ \sqrt{1-x^2} \cdot n\theta'' \operatorname{Re}(ie^{in\theta}) + \sqrt{1-x^2} (n\theta')^2 \operatorname{Re}(-e^{in\theta}) \rightarrow \end{aligned}$$



$$\theta' = (\arccos x)' = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$\theta'' = -\frac{2x}{(1-x^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$\rightarrow -AT_n = \left[ \left( \frac{-2x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \right) \cdot n \cdot \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \right) + \left( \sqrt{1-x^2} \right) \cdot n \cdot \left( \frac{-2x}{(1-x^2)^{3/2}} \right) \right] \cdot$$

$$\cdot \operatorname{Re}(ie^{in\theta}) + \left[ \sqrt{1-x^2} \cdot n^2 \left( \frac{1}{1-x^2} \right) \right] \operatorname{Re}(-e^{in\theta})$$

$$= 0 + \frac{n^2 \cdot \operatorname{Re}(-e^{in\theta})}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \frac{-n^2 T_n}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{AT_n = \frac{n^2 T_n}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}} \quad \text{v.s.v.}$$

6.5 viktig; läs själva om olika former av ekv och egenvärden.

Legendre, Laguerre, Hermite, ..