

Nachtest - Lösungen

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1 Indexschreibweise

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (\mathbf{x} \times \nabla) \times (\nabla r) \rightarrow \varepsilon_{ijk} (\varepsilon_{jlm} x_l \partial_m) (\partial_k r) \\
 &= \underbrace{\varepsilon_{kij} \varepsilon_{jlm}}_{\delta_{kl} \delta_{im} - \delta_{km} \delta_{il}} x_l \underbrace{\partial_m \partial_k r}_{\frac{x_k}{r}} = (\delta_{kl} \delta_{im} - \delta_{km} \delta_{il}) x_l \left[\underbrace{\frac{1}{r} (\partial_m x_k)}_{\delta_{mk}} + \underbrace{x_k \partial_m \left(\frac{1}{r} \right)}_{-\frac{1}{r^2} \underbrace{\partial_m r}_{\frac{x_m}{r}}} \right] \\
 &= (\delta_{kl} \delta_{im} - \delta_{km} \delta_{il}) \left[\frac{x_l \delta_{mk}}{r} - \frac{x_i x_k x_m}{r^3} \right] \\
 &= \underbrace{\frac{x_i}{r}}_{r^2} - \underbrace{x_k x_k \frac{x_i}{r^3}}_{3} - \underbrace{\frac{x_i}{r} \delta_{kk}}_{\frac{x_i}{r}} + \underbrace{\frac{x_i x_k x_k}{r^3}}_{\frac{x_i}{r}} = -\frac{2x_i}{r} \rightarrow -\frac{2\mathbf{x}}{r}
 \end{aligned}$$

2 Delta-Distribution

Lösungsweg 1:

$$I = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx \int_{-\infty}^0 dy \underbrace{\delta(x^2 - y^2)}_{\frac{1}{|2x|} \delta(x-y) + \frac{1}{|2x|} \delta(x+y)} \delta(x^2 - y - 2) g(x, y)$$

Integration über x :

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int_{-\infty}^0 dy \left[\frac{1}{|2y|} \delta(y^2 - y - 2) g(y, y) + \frac{1}{|2y|} \delta(y^2 - y - 2) g(-y, y) \right] \\
 &= \int_{-\infty}^0 dy \frac{1}{|2y|} \delta(y^2 - y - 2) [g(y, y) + g(-y, y)]
 \end{aligned}$$

Faktorisierung: $y^2 - y - 2 = (y - 2)(y + 1)$ Ableitung: $(y^2 - y - 2)' = 2y - 1$ Integrationsgrenzen erlauben nur Lösung $y = -1$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int_{-\infty}^0 dy \frac{1}{|2y|} \underbrace{\left[\frac{1}{|2y-1|} \delta(y-2) + \frac{1}{|2y+1|} \delta(y+1) \right]}_{\substack{\rightarrow 0 \text{ } (y>0) \\ \frac{1}{3} \delta(y+1)}} [g(y, y) + g(-y, y)] \\
 &= \frac{1}{6} [g(-1, -1) + g(1, -1)]
 \end{aligned}$$

Lösungsweg 2:

$$I = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx \int_{-\infty}^0 dy \delta(x^2 - y^2) \underbrace{\delta(x^2 - y - 2)}_{\delta(y - x^2 + 2)} g(x, y)$$

Integration über y : $y = x^2 - 2$ Integrationsgrenze: $\theta(-y) = \theta(-x^2 + 2)$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx \delta(x^2 - (x^2 - 2)^2) g(x, x^2 - 2) \theta(-x^2 + 2)$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx \delta(-x^4 + 5x^2 - 4) g(x, x^2 - 2) \theta(-x^2 + 2)$$

Faktorisierung: $x^4 - 5x^2 + 4 = (x^2 - 1)(x^2 - 4) = (x - 1)(x + 1)(x - 2)(x + 2)$ Ableitung: $(-x^4 + 5x^2 - 4)' = -4x^3 + 10x$ Theta-Funktion bringt nur Lösungen $x = \pm 1$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx \left[\underbrace{\frac{1}{|-4x^3 + 10x|} \delta(x-1)}_{\frac{1}{6} \delta(x-1)} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{|-4x^3 + 10x|} \delta(x+1)}_{\frac{1}{6} \delta(x+1)} \right] g(x, x^2 - 2) \\
 &= \frac{1}{6} [g(1, -1) + g(-1, -1)]
 \end{aligned}$$

3 Greensche Funktion

a) $\mathcal{L}_x = -\frac{d^2}{dx^2} - 3\frac{d}{dx} - 2$, $f(x) = 2$, $\mathcal{L}_x y(x) = f(x)$.

Ansatz: $G(x, x') = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \tilde{G}(k) e^{ik(x-x')} dk$

und $\delta(x - x') = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{ik(x-x')} dk$ einsetzen in

$\mathcal{L}_x G(x, x') = \delta(x - x')$,

$\left(-\frac{d^2}{dx^2} - 3\frac{d}{dx} - 2 \right) G(x, x') = \delta(x - x')$,

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \tilde{G}(k) \left(-\frac{d^2}{dx^2} - 3\frac{d}{dx} - 2 \right) e^{ik(x-x')} dk = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{ik(x-x')} dk,$$

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \tilde{G}(k) (k^2 - 3ik - 2) e^{ik(x-x')} dk = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{ik(x-x')} dk.$$

Vergleich der Integranden:

$$\tilde{G}(k) (k^2 - 3ik - 2) = 1. \rightarrow \tilde{G}(k) = \frac{1}{k^2 - 3ik - 2}.$$

b)

$$G(x, x') = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{ik(x-x')}}{k^2 - 3ik - 2} dk.$$

$$k^2 - 3ik - 2 = (k - 2i)(k - i)$$

Pole liegen bei $k = 2i$ und $k = i$. Für $x - x' > 0$: Großkreis oben schließen ($ik = i(\text{Re}k + i\text{Im}k) = i\text{Re}k - \text{Im}k$: Für $\text{Im}k > 0$ exponentiell gedämpft). Zwei Pole liegen im Großkreis. Für $x - x' < 0$: Großkreis unten schließen (\rightarrow Vorzeichen). Kein Pol liegt im Großkreis.

$$\begin{aligned} G(x, x') &= \theta(x - x') \left[2\pi i \text{Res}_{k \rightarrow 2i} \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{e^{ik(x-x')}}{k^2 - 3ik - 2} + 2\pi i \text{Res}_{k \rightarrow i} \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{e^{ik(x-x')}}{k^2 - 3ik - 2} \right] - \theta(x' - x) \times 0 \\ &= \theta(x - x') \left[2\pi i \lim_{k \rightarrow 2i} (k - 2i) \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{e^{ik(x-x')}}{(k-2i)(k-i)} + 2\pi i \lim_{k \rightarrow i} (k - i) \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{e^{ik(x-x')}}{(k-2i)(k-i)} \right] \\ &= \theta(x - x') \left[i \frac{e^{-2(x-x')}}{i} + i \frac{e^{-(x-x')}}{-i} \right] \\ &= \theta(x - x') \left[e^{-2(x-x')} - e^{-(x-x')} \right]. \end{aligned}$$

c)

Randbedingung: $G(0, x' > 0) = 0$ ist bereits erfüllt.

Allgemein: Homogene Greensche Funktion über Ansatz:

$$G = G_I + Ae^{-2(x-x')} + Be^{-(x-x')}$$

$$G(0, x' > 0) = 0 + Ae^{2x'} + Be^{x'} = 0. \quad (\text{I})$$

$$G'(x, x') = -2Ae^{-2(x-x')} - Be^{-(x-x')}.$$

$$G'(0, x' > 0) = -2Ae^{2x'} - Be^{x'} = 0. \quad (\text{II})$$

Aus (I) und (II) folgt: $A = 0$, $B = 0$.

$$\rightarrow G(x, x') = G_I = \theta(x - x') \left[e^{-2(x-x')} - e^{-(x-x')} \right].$$

d)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Lösung: } y(x) &= \int_0^{\infty} G(x, x') f(x') dx' = \int_0^x dx' e^{-2(x-x')} 2 - \int_0^x dx' e^{-(x-x')} 2 \\ &= 2 \left. \frac{e^{-2(x-x')}}{-2} \right|_{x'=0}^x - 2 \left. \frac{e^{-(x-x')}}{-1} \right|_{x'=0}^x \\ &= -1 + e^{-2x} + 2 - 2e^{-x} \\ &= 1 + e^{-2x} - 2e^{-x}. \end{aligned}$$