

2. Test - Lösungen

20.1.2017

1 Rechenbeispiele [30 Punkte, 6 Punkte je Frage]

$$1) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(1-2x)dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(y)\frac{1}{2}dy = \frac{1}{2}$$

oder

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(1-2x)dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2}\delta(x-1/2)dx = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$2) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} H(1-x^2)dx = \int_{-1}^1 dx = 2$$

$$3) \int_0^{\infty} x^4 e^{-x^2} dx = \int_0^{\infty} t^2 e^{-t} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{t}} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\infty} t^{3/2} e^{-t} dt = \frac{1}{2}\Gamma\left(\frac{5}{2}\right) = \frac{3}{4}\Gamma\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) = \frac{3}{8}\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{3}{8}\sqrt{\pi}$$

$$4) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f'(x) \sin x dx = f(x) \sin x|_{x=-\infty}^{\infty} - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \cos x dx = - \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \sin |x| \cos x dx$$

$$= -2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin x \cos x dx = -1$$

oder

$$f(x) = H(x)H(\pi/2-x) \sin x - H(-x)H(\pi/2+x) \sin x$$

$$\rightarrow f'(x) = \delta(x)H(\pi/2-x) \sin x - H(x)\delta(\pi/2-x) \sin x + H(x)H(\pi/2-x) \cos x$$

$$+ \delta(-x)H(\pi/2+x) \sin x - H(-x)\delta(\pi/2+x) \sin x - H(-x)H(\pi/2+x) \cos x$$

$$= -H(x)\delta(\pi/2-x) + H(x)H(\pi/2-x) \cos x + H(-x)\delta(\pi/2+x) - H(-x)H(\pi/2+x) \cos x$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f'(x) \sin x dx = - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} H(x)\delta(\pi/2-x) \sin x dx + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} H(x)H(\pi/2-x) \cos x \sin x dx$$

$$+ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} H(-x)\delta(\pi/2+x) \sin x dx - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} H(-x)H(\pi/2+x) \cos x \sin x dx = -1 + \frac{1}{2} - 1 + \frac{1}{2} = -1$$

5) Differentialgleichung in der Sturm-Liouville'sche Gestalt:

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

$$\text{Koeffizientenvergleich: } p'(x)/p(x) = -2x \rightarrow p(x) = Ce^{-2 \int x dx} = Ce^{-x^2}$$

$$q(x)/p(x) = 2/(1-x) \rightarrow q(x) = 2p(x)/(1-x) = 2Ce^{-x^2}/(1-x)$$

2 Greensche Funktion [35 Punkte]

$$a) \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + 2\gamma \frac{dy}{dt} + \Omega^2 y = 0$$

$$\text{Ansatz: } G_I(t, t') = (2\pi)^{-1} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \tilde{G}_I(\omega) e^{i\omega(t-t')} d\omega$$

$$\text{Inhomogene Gleichung: } \mathcal{L}_t G_I(t, t') = \delta(t-t') \rightarrow \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (-\omega^2 + 2i\gamma\omega + \gamma^2 + \Omega^2) \tilde{G}_I(\omega) e^{i\omega(t-t')} d\omega = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{i\omega(t-t')} d\omega$$

$$\text{Vergleich der Integranden: } \tilde{G}_I(\omega) = \frac{1}{-\omega^2 + 2i\gamma\omega + \gamma^2 + \Omega^2} = -\frac{1}{(\omega - \Omega - i\gamma)(\omega + \Omega - i\gamma)}$$

$$\text{Fourier-Transformation } G_I(t, t') = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{i\omega(t-t')} \tilde{G}_I(\omega) d\omega = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{i\omega(t-t')}}{(\omega - \Omega - i\gamma)(\omega + \Omega - i\gamma)} d\omega$$

Zwei Pole $\omega = \pm\Omega + i\gamma$ liegen in der oberen Halbebene. Da das Integral entlang des oberen offenen Halbkreises im Limes $R \rightarrow \infty$ gegen null konvergiert, wird das Integral entlang der reellen Achse gleich als das Integral entlang des oberen geschlossenen Halbkreises, das mit dem Residuensatz berechnet werden kann:

$$G_I(t, t') = -iH(t-t') \text{Res}_{\omega \rightarrow \Omega+i\gamma} \frac{e^{i\omega(t-t')}}{(\omega - \Omega - i\gamma)(\omega + \Omega - i\gamma)} - iH(t-t') \text{Res}_{\omega \rightarrow -\Omega+i\gamma} \frac{e^{i\omega(t-t')}}{(\omega - \Omega - i\gamma)(\omega + \Omega - i\gamma)}$$

$$= -iH(t-t') \frac{e^{i(\Omega-\gamma)(t-t')}}{2\Omega} + iH(t-t') \frac{e^{(-i\Omega-\gamma)(t-t')}}{2\Omega} = H(t-t') \frac{1}{2\Omega} e^{-\gamma(t-t')} (-i) \left(e^{i\Omega(t-t')} - e^{-i\Omega(t-t')} \right)$$

$$= H(t-t') \frac{1}{\Omega} e^{-\gamma(t-t')} \sin(\Omega(t-t'))$$

$$b) y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dt' G(t, t') f(t') = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dt' H(t-t') \frac{1}{\Omega} e^{-\gamma(t-t')} \sin(\Omega(t-t')) H(t') e^{i\omega_0 t'}$$

Wenn $t < 0$, $y(t) = 0$.Wenn $t \geq 0$,

$$y(t) = \frac{1}{2i\Omega} \int_0^t dt' \left[e^{-\gamma(t-t')+i\Omega(t-t')+i\omega_0 t'} - e^{-\gamma(t-t')-i\Omega(t-t')+i\omega_0 t'} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2i\Omega} \left[\frac{e^{i\omega_0 t} - e^{-\gamma t + i\Omega t}}{\gamma - i\Omega + i\omega_0} - \frac{e^{i\omega_0 t} - e^{-\gamma t - i\Omega t}}{\gamma + i\Omega + i\omega_0} \right]$$

$$y(t=0) = 0 \text{ und } y'(t=0) = 0$$

3 Differentialgleichung [35 Punkte]

$$a) y^2 (\partial_x^2 - \partial_x) \Phi(x, y) + \frac{1}{x} (y^2 \partial_x + \partial_y^2) \Phi(x, y) = 0$$

$$\text{Ansatz: } \Phi(x, y) = u(x)v(y)$$

Differentialgleichung:

$$\begin{aligned}
& y^2 u''(x) v(y) + (y^2/x - y^2) u'(x) v(y) + \frac{1}{x} u(x) v''(y) = 0 \\
& \rightarrow y^2 \frac{u''(x)}{u(x)} + (y^2/x - y^2) \frac{u'(x)}{u(x)} + \frac{1}{x} \frac{v''(y)}{v(y)} = 0 \\
& \rightarrow x \frac{u''(x)}{u(x)} + (1-x) \frac{u'(x)}{u(x)} + \frac{1}{y^2} \frac{v''(y)}{v(y)} = 0 \\
& \rightarrow -x \frac{u''(x)}{u(x)} - (1-x) \frac{u'(x)}{u(x)} = \frac{1}{y^2} \frac{v''(y)}{v(y)} = \lambda \text{ (Konstante)} \\
& -x \frac{u''(x)}{u(x)} - (1-x) \frac{u'(x)}{u(x)} = \lambda \text{ und } \frac{1}{y^2} \frac{v''(y)}{v(y)} = \lambda \\
& \rightarrow x u''(x) + (1-x) u'(x) + \lambda u = 0, v''(y) = \lambda y^2 v(y)
\end{aligned}$$

b) Ansatz: $u(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^{n+\sigma}$

Differentialgleichung:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (n+\sigma)(n+\sigma-1) x^{n+\sigma-1} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (n+\sigma) x^{n+\sigma-1} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (n+\sigma) x^{n+\sigma} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n \lambda x^{n+\sigma} = 0 \\
& \rightarrow a_0 (\sigma(\sigma-1) + \sigma) x^{\sigma-1} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [a_n ((n+\sigma)(n+\sigma-1) + (n+\sigma)) x^{n+\sigma-1} + a_{n-1}(-(n+\sigma-1) + \lambda)] x^{n+\sigma-1} = 0
\end{aligned}$$

Die Gleichung gilt für beliebiges $x \rightarrow$ Alle Koeffizienten der Terme mit $x^{n+\sigma}$ müssen null sein.

$x^{\sigma-1}$ Term : $a_0 (\sigma(\sigma-1) + \sigma) = 0 \rightarrow \sigma = 0$ (weil $a_0 \neq 0$)

c) $x^{n+\sigma-1}$ Term : $a_n (n(n-1) + n) x^{n+\sigma-1} + a_{n-1}(-n+1+\lambda) \rightarrow a_n = -\frac{\lambda+1-n}{n^2} a_{n-1}$

d) Wenn $\lambda = 2$, $a_n = -\frac{3-n}{n^2} a_{n-1}$

$a_1 = -2a_0$, $a_2 = -\frac{1}{4}a_1 = \frac{1}{2}a_0$, $a_3 = 0$, $a_4 = \frac{1}{16}a_3 = 0$, \dots , $a_n = 0$ ($n \geq 3$)

$u(x) = a_0(1 - 2x + \frac{1}{2}x^2)$