

Задача 1 (2 балла)

Для заданной обобщенной функции $f(x)$ найти вторую обобщенную производную.

Вар.	$f(x)$
1	$e^t + \eta(t+1) + 2\delta(t) + t^2 - 1 $
2	$\sin t + \text{sign}(t) + \delta(t-1)$
3	$[t] + 2t - 3 + \delta(t-1/2)$
4	$\{t\} + 28t^3 - \delta'(t-1/2)$
5	$ \cos t + \arctg t + \delta'(t+2)$
6	$e^t + t+1 + t-1 + \eta(t) + 2\delta(t)$
7	$[t] + 2t - 3 + \delta'(t+1/2)$
8	$ t-1 + t^2 - \delta(t-2)$
9	$\eta(t-1) + \arctg t + \delta'(t)$
10	$[t] + \text{sh} t + \delta'(t-2)$
11	$ \sin t + \eta(t) + \delta(t-1)$
12	$ t^2 - 1 + \arctg t + \delta(t+1)$
13	$\{t\} + \text{ch} t + \delta'(t-2)$
14	$\eta(t-1) + \eta(t-2) + t^2 + \delta(t-3)$
15	$ t-1 + t+1 + e^t + \delta(t-2)$

Вар.	$f(x)$
16	$ \cos t + \sin t + \delta'(t+1)$
17	$\{t\} + \text{ch}(t-1) + \delta'(t+1)$
18	$ t^2 - 3t + 2 + t^2 + 3t + 2 + \delta'(t-1)$
19	$\text{rect}(t-1) + \text{ch} 2t + \delta(2t+2)$
20	$\Lambda(t-1) - \Lambda(t-2) + e^t + \delta(t+3)$
21	$[t-1/2] + \cos t + \delta(3t)$
22	$\text{rect}(t-1) + 2\text{rect}(t-2) + 2e^t - \delta(t+1)$
23	$ \sin 2t + \cos t + \delta(2t-1)$
24	$\eta(t) + t-1 + 2t + \delta'(t-2)$
25	$ t - t-2 + \arctg t + \delta(2t)$
26	$\text{rect}(t/2-1) + \Lambda(t-2) + e^{t^2} + \delta(2t)$
27	$ t^2 + t - 2 + \text{sh} t + \delta(t-3)$
28	$\{t-1/2\} + e^t + \delta(t-1)$
29	$\Lambda(2t-1) + \cos t + \delta'(2t)$
30	$(2t+1)\eta(t) + t^2 + t + \delta(t-2)$

Примечание.

$$\text{rect } x = \eta\left(\frac{1}{2} - |x|\right);$$

$[x]$ — целая часть числа x ;

$$\Lambda(x) = (1 - |x|) \eta(1 - |x|);$$

$\{x\}$ — дробная часть числа x .

Задача 2 (1 балл)

Методами операционного исчисления найти общее решение обыкновенного дифференциального уравнения.

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|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. $x'' + 4x = f_1(t)$. | 11. $x'' - 4x' = f_5(t)$. | 21. $x'' - 4x = f_3(t)$. |
| 2. $x'' + 9x = f_8(t)$. | 12. $x'' + 3x' + 2x = f_9(t)$. | 22. $x'' + 4x' + 3x = f_8(t)$. |
| 3. $x'' - 4x = f_{10}(t)$. | 13. $x'' + x' - 2x = f_3(t)$. | 23. $x'' + 2x' - 3x = f_5(t)$. |
| 4. $x'' + 4x' + 4x = f_3(t)$. | 14. $x'' - 2x' = f_1(t)$. | 24. $x'' - x' - 6x = f_7(t)$. |
| 5. $x'' + 2x' + 2x = f_4(t)$. | 15. $x'' - x' - 2x = f_4(t)$. | 25. $x'' + 6x' + 8x = f_6(t)$. |
| 6. $x'' + 2x' + x = f_9(t)$. | 16. $x'' + 4x = f_8(t)$. | 26. $x'' + 6x' + 10x = f_9(t)$. |
| 7. $x'' - 3x' = f_5(t)$. | 17. $x'' - 6x' + 8x = f_2(t)$. | 27. $x'' + 2x' + 5x = f_4(t)$. |
| 8. $x'' - 4x = f_7(t)$. | 18. $x'' - 3x' = f_{10}(t)$. | 28. $x'' + 4x' = f_1(t)$. |
| 9. $x'' - 4x' + 5x = f_6(t)$. | 19. $x'' - 2x' + 2x = f_6(t)$. | 29. $x'' - 3x' - 4x = f_{10}(t)$. |
| 10. $x'' + 2x' + x = f_3(t)$. | 20. $x'' + 9x = f_7(t)$. | 30. $x'' + x' + x = f_2(t)$. |

Примечание.

$f_1(t) = \Lambda(t - 1) + \Lambda(t - 2),$	$f_6(t) = \Lambda(t - 1) + \Lambda(t - 2) + \Lambda(t - 3),$
$f_2(t) = 2\Lambda(t - 1) - \Lambda(t - 2),$	$f_7(t) = \Lambda_1(t - 1) - 2\Lambda\left(\frac{t-4}{2}\right),$
$f_3(t) = \Lambda(t - 1) + 2\Lambda(t - 3),$	$f_8(t) = 2\Lambda(t - 1) + 3\Lambda(t - 2) + 2\Lambda(t - 3),$
$f_4(t) = \Lambda(t - 1) + 2\Lambda(t - 2),$	$f_9(t) = t\eta(t) + \Lambda(t - 1) - t\eta(t - 2),$
$f_5(t) = (1 - t)(\eta(t) - \eta(t - 1)) + \Lambda(t - 1),$	$f_{10}(t) = 3\Lambda(t - 1) + 2\Lambda(t - 2) + \Lambda(t - 3).$

Задача 3 (1 балл)

Найти фундаментальное решение оператора.

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|---|--|---|
| 1. $\frac{d^3}{dt^3} - \frac{d^2}{dt^2} - \frac{d}{dt} + 1.$ | 11. $\frac{d^3}{dt^3} - 7\frac{d}{dt} - 6.$ | 21. $\frac{d^3}{dt^3} - \frac{d^2}{dt^2} - 4\frac{d}{dt} + 4.$ |
| 2. $\frac{d^3}{dt^3} - 5\frac{d^2}{dt^2} + 8\frac{d}{dt} - 4.$ | 12. $\frac{d^3}{dt^3} - 4\frac{d^2}{dt^2} + \frac{d}{dt} + 6.$ | 22. $\frac{d^3}{dt^3} - 2\frac{d^2}{dt^2} + 4\frac{d}{dt} - 8.$ |
| 3. $\frac{d^3}{dt^3} + \frac{d^2}{dt^2} - 2.$ | 13. $\frac{d^3}{dt^3} - 3\frac{d^2}{dt^2} - 4\frac{d}{dt} + 12.$ | 23. $\frac{d^3}{dt^3} + 3\frac{d^2}{dt^2} + \frac{d}{dt} - 5.$ |
| 4. $\frac{d^3}{dt^3} + 2\frac{d^2}{dt^2} - 4\frac{d}{dt} - 8.$ | 14. $\frac{d^3}{dt^3} - 3\frac{d^2}{dt^2} - \frac{d}{dt} + 3.$ | 24. $\frac{d^3}{dt^3} - 5\frac{d^2}{dt^2} + 8\frac{d}{dt} - 6.$ |
| 5. $\frac{d^3}{dt^3} - 3\frac{d}{dt} - 2.$ | 15. $\frac{d^3}{dt^3} - \frac{d^2}{dt^2} + \frac{d}{dt} - 1.$ | 25. $\frac{d^3}{dt^3} - 2\frac{d^2}{dt^2} - 7\frac{d}{dt} - 4.$ |
| 6. $\frac{d^3}{dt^3} - \frac{d^2}{dt^2} - 5\frac{d}{dt} - 3.$ | 16. $\frac{d^3}{dt^3} - 2\frac{d}{dt} + 4.$ | 26. $\frac{d^3}{dt^3} - 2\frac{d^2}{dt^2} - 4\frac{d}{dt} + 8.$ |
| 7. $\frac{d^3}{dt^3} + \frac{d^2}{dt^2} - 8\frac{d}{dt} - 12.$ | 17. $\frac{d^3}{dt^3} - 3\frac{d^2}{dt^2} + 4\frac{d}{dt} - 2.$ | 27. $\frac{d^3}{dt^3} + 3\frac{d^2}{dt^2} - 6\frac{d}{dt} - 8.$ |
| 8. $\frac{d^3}{dt^3} - 7\frac{d^2}{dt^2} + 15\frac{d}{dt} - 9.$ | 18. $\frac{d^3}{dt^3} - \frac{d^2}{dt^2} + 2.$ | 28. $\frac{d^3}{dt^3} + 4\frac{d^2}{dt^2} + 6\frac{d}{dt} + 4.$ |
| 9. $\frac{d^3}{dt^3} - 4\frac{d^2}{dt^2} + 5\frac{d}{dt} - 2.$ | 19. $\frac{d^3}{dt^3} - 4\frac{d^2}{dt^2} + 6\frac{d}{dt} - 4.$ | 29. $\frac{d^3}{dt^3} + \frac{d^2}{dt^2} - 8\frac{d}{dt} - 12.$ |
| 10. $\frac{d^3}{dt^3} - 2\frac{d^2}{dt^2} - 5\frac{d}{dt} + 6.$ | 20. $\frac{d^3}{dt^3} - 3\frac{d^2}{dt^2} + 3\frac{d}{dt} - 1.$ | 30. $\frac{d^3}{dt^3} + 6\frac{d^2}{dt^2} + 9\frac{d}{dt} + 4.$ |

Задача 4 (2 балла)

Найти функцию Грина заданной краевой задачи для уравнения Пуассона $\Delta u = f$ в области $\Omega = \{(r, \varphi): r > 0, \alpha < \varphi < \beta\}$. С помощью полученной функции Грина записать в интегральном виде решение рассматриваемой задачи.

Вар.	α	β	Граничные условия		f
1	$\pi/4$	$3\pi/4$	$u(r, \alpha) = 0$	$u_\varphi(r, \beta) = 0$	e^{-r^2}
2	$3\pi/4$	$5\pi/4$	$u(r, \alpha) = 0$	$u(r, \beta) = 0$	$\frac{1}{r^2 + 1}$
3	$-3\pi/4$	$-\pi/4$	$u_\varphi(r, \alpha) = 0$	$u_\varphi(r, \beta) = 0$	e^{-r^2+2}
4	$-\pi/4$	$\pi/4$	$u_\varphi(r, \alpha) = 0$	$u(r, \beta) = 0$	$\frac{1}{r^2 + 5}$
5	$\pi/2$	π	$u(r, \alpha) = 0$	$u_\varphi(r, \beta) = 0$	re^{-r^2}
6	π	$3\pi/2$	$u(r, \alpha) = 0$	$u(r, \beta) = 0$	$\frac{1}{r^4 + 3}$
7	$-\pi/2$	0	$u_\varphi(r, \alpha) = 0$	$u_\varphi(r, \beta) = 0$	$\frac{3}{r^2 + 1}$
8	$-\pi$	$-\pi/2$	$u_\varphi(r, \alpha) = 0$	$u(r, \beta) = 0$	$e^{-r^2} \sin r$
9	$\pi/4$	$3\pi/4$	$u(r, \alpha) = 0$	$u(r, \beta) = 0$	$e^{-r^2} \cos r$
10	$3\pi/4$	$5\pi/4$	$u_\varphi(r, \alpha) = 0$	$u_\varphi(r, \beta) = 0$	$\frac{1}{r^2 + 1}$
11	$-3\pi/4$	$-\pi/4$	$u(r, \alpha) = 0$	$u_\varphi(r, \beta) = 0$	e^{-r^2+2}
12	$-\pi/4$	$\pi/4$	$u_\varphi(r, \alpha) = 0$	$u(r, \beta) = 0$	$\frac{\sin r}{r^2 + 1}$
13	$\pi/2$	π	$u(r, \alpha) = 0$	$u(r, \beta) = 0$	$r^2 e^{-r^2}$
14	π	$3\pi/2$	$u_\varphi(r, \alpha) = 0$	$u_\varphi(r, \beta) = 0$	$\frac{1}{r^4 + 3}$
15	$-\pi/2$	0	$u_\varphi(r, \alpha) = 0$	$u(r, \beta) = 0$	$\frac{1}{r^2 + 1}$
16	$-\pi$	$-\pi/2$	$u(r, \alpha) = 0$	$u_\varphi(r, \beta) = 0$	$(r^2 + 1)e^{-r^2}$
17	$\pi/4$	$3\pi/4$	$u(r, \alpha) = 0$	$u(r, \beta) = 0$	$(r^3 + r)e^{-r^2}$
18	$3\pi/4$	$5\pi/4$	$u_\varphi(r, \alpha) = 0$	$u_\varphi(r, \beta) = 0$	$\frac{1}{r^2 + 1}e^{-r^2}$
19	$-3\pi/4$	$-\pi/4$	$u(r, \alpha) = 0$	$u_\varphi(r, \beta) = 0$	$(r^2 - 2)e^{-r^2+2}$
20	$-\pi/4$	$\pi/4$	$u_\varphi(r, \alpha) = 0$	$u(r, \beta) = 0$	$\frac{\sin r}{r^2 + 1}$
21	$\pi/2$	π	$u(r, \alpha) = 0$	$u(r, \beta) = 0$	$2re^{-r^2}$
22	π	$3\pi/2$	$u_\varphi(r, \alpha) = 0$	$u_\varphi(r, \beta) = 0$	$\frac{r^3 e^{-r^4}}{r^4 + 3}$
23	$-\pi/2$	0	$u(r, \alpha) = 0$	$u_\varphi(r, \beta) = 0$	$\frac{3}{r^2 + 1}$
24	$-\pi$	$-\pi/2$	$u_\varphi(r, \alpha) = 0$	$u(r, \beta) = 0$	re^{-r^2}
25	$\pi/4$	$3\pi/4$	$u(r, \alpha) = 0$	$u_\varphi(r, \beta) = 0$	$e^{-r^2} \sin r$
26	$3\pi/4$	$5\pi/4$	$u(r, \alpha) = 0$	$u(r, \beta) = 0$	$\frac{1}{r^2 + 1}$
27	$-3\pi/4$	$-\pi/4$	$u_\varphi(r, \alpha) = 0$	$u_\varphi(r, \beta) = 0$	e^{-r^2+2}
28	$-\pi/4$	$\pi/4$	$u_\varphi(r, \alpha) = 0$	$u(r, \beta) = 0$	$\frac{1}{r^2 + 5}$
29	$\pi/2$	π	$u(r, \alpha) = 0$	$u_\varphi(r, \beta) = 0$	e^{-r^2}
30	π	$3\pi/2$	$u(r, \alpha) = 0$	$u(r, \beta) = 0$	$\frac{1}{r^4 + 3}$