

15/6/2020 المحاضرة الثانية

تعريف: دالة غاما  $\Gamma$  عند دالة حقيقية موجبة عند ما تعرف دالة غاما العدد  $p$   $\Gamma(p)$

$$\Gamma(p) = \int_0^{+\infty} x^{p-1} e^{-x} dx$$

$$\Gamma(1) = 1, \quad \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \sqrt{\pi}$$

$$\Gamma(p+1) = p \Gamma(p)$$

Examples:

$$\frac{\Gamma(6)}{2\Gamma(3)} \cdot \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{5}{2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)} \cdot \int_0^{+\infty} x^3 e^{-x} dx$$

$$\frac{\Gamma(6)}{2\Gamma(3)} = \frac{5\Gamma(5)}{2\Gamma(3)} = \frac{5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \Gamma(3)}{2\Gamma(3)} = 30$$

$$\frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{5}{2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)} = \frac{\frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} x^3 e^{-x} dx =$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} x^{4-1} e^{-x} dx = \Gamma(4) = 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 \Gamma(1) = 6$$

$$\boxed{L[x^n] = \frac{\Gamma(n+1)}{s^{n+1}}$$

$$n > -1 \text{ و } s > 0$$

برهان:

$$L[x^n] = \int_0^{+\infty} x^n e^{-sx} dx$$

البرهان غير مكتمل

المعادلة:

$$s^n = b \Rightarrow \int s^n dt$$

حيث  $x=0 \Rightarrow b=0$   
 $x \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow b \rightarrow \infty$  في  $s$  و  $t_0$

$$L[x^n] = \int_0^{\infty} \left(\frac{t}{s}\right)^n e^{-t} \frac{dt}{s}$$

$$= \frac{1}{s^{n+1}} \int_0^{\infty} t^{n+1-1} e^{-t} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{s^{n+1}} \Gamma(n+1) \text{ حيث } n > -1$$

المعادلة:  $L[1] = \frac{1}{s}$

$$L[1] = L[x^0]$$

$$s \frac{L(s+1)}{s^{0+1}} = \frac{1}{s}$$

المعادلة:  $L[x]$

$$L[x] = \frac{\Gamma(2)}{s^2} = \frac{1 \Gamma(1)}{s^2} = \frac{1}{s^2}$$

المعادلة:  $L[x^2]$

$$L[x^2], L\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}\right], L[3], L[\sqrt{x}]$$

$$L[x^2] = \frac{\Gamma(2+1)}{s^3} = \frac{2 \cdot 1 \Gamma(1)}{s^3} = \frac{2}{s^3}$$

$$L\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}\right] = L\left[x^{-\frac{1}{2}}\right] = \frac{\Gamma(-\frac{1}{2}+1)}{s^{(-\frac{1}{2}+1)}} = \frac{\Gamma(\frac{1}{2})}{s^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{s^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$L[3] = 2 \cdot 1 \cdot \Gamma(1) = 2$$

$$\Gamma[3] =$$

$$L[\sqrt{x}] = L[x^{\frac{1}{2}}] = \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2} + 1\right) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\Gamma}{s^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

نحوه حل کردن این مسئله را در کتاب جداول میابیم و میبینیم که  $L[x^a] = \frac{\Gamma(a+1)}{s^{a+1}}$  است.

$$L[\alpha f(x) + \beta g(x)] = \alpha L[f(x)] + \beta L[g(x)]$$

$$L[3x^2 - 5x + 13] = 3L[x^2] - 5L[x] + 13L[1]$$

$$= 3 \frac{2}{s^3} - 5 \frac{1}{s^2} + 13 \frac{1}{s}$$

برای حل این مسئله از جدول استفاده می‌کنیم.

$$L[f(x)] = F(s)$$

$$L[f(x)] = \frac{1}{\alpha} F\left(\frac{s}{\alpha}\right)$$

مثلاً

$$L[x] = \frac{1}{s^2}$$

$$L[\cos(x)] = \frac{1}{s} \left( \frac{1}{(s^2 + 1)^2} \right) = \frac{1}{s} \frac{3s^2 + 2}{s^2} = \frac{6}{s^2}$$

نحوه حل این مسئله

$$L[\cos kx] = \frac{s}{s^2 + a^2}$$

$$L[\sin kx] = \frac{k}{s^2 + a^2}$$

The End.

الإعدادات: 22/6/2020

$$L[f(x)] = \int_0^{\infty} f(x)e^{-sx} dx$$

$$L[\alpha f(x) + \beta g(x)] = \alpha L[f] + \beta L[g]$$

$$L[f(x)] = F(s)$$

$$L\left[f\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)\right] = \frac{1}{a} F\left(\frac{s}{a}\right)$$

نتابع في خطوات التحويل

$$\text{بما أن } L[f(x)] = F(s)$$

فإننا نعلم أن

$$L[f'(x)] = sL[f(x)] - f(0)$$

بالتالي فإننا نعلم أن  $L[\sin 2x] = \frac{2}{s^2+4}$  فإننا نستخدم قاعدة التفاضل

$$L[\sin 2x] = \frac{2}{s^2+4}$$

$$L[f''(x)] = L[2\cos 2x] = 2\left(\frac{2}{s^2+4}\right) = \sin 2(0)$$

$$2L[\cos 2x] = \frac{2s}{s^2+4} - 0$$

$$L[\cos 2x] = \frac{s}{s^2+4}$$

$$L[\cos 3x] = \frac{s}{s^2+9}$$
  
$$L[\sin 3x] = \frac{3}{s^2+9}$$

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