

Archive of SID

\*\*

\*

\*\*

$$Y_{tt}(x, t) - a^2 Y_{xx}(x, t) = u(x, t) \quad ( )$$

$(x, t) \rightarrow Y(x, t)$

$[0, S] \times [0, T] \quad t \quad x$

$\alpha \quad S, T >$

$[ ]$

$[ ] \quad [ ]$

$$Y(x, \circ) = f(x), \quad Y_t(x, \circ) = h(x), \quad Y(\circ, t) = \circ, \quad Y_t(S, t) = \circ,$$

$( )$

$[ ]$

$[ ] \quad [ ] \quad [ ]$

$[ \quad S ]$

$h \quad f$

$( ) \quad (x, t) \in [0, S] \times [0, T] \rightarrow u(x, t) \in \mathbf{R}$

$[ ]$

$b(x)u(t)$

$[ ]$

$( )$

$(([ ]))$

$( )$

$( \quad )$

$[ ]$

$u$

$[0, S] \times [0, T]$

$( ) \quad ( )$

$(x, t) \in [0, S] \times [0, T]$

$($

$|u(x, t)| \leq 1 \text{ (ae)}$

$[ ]$

$g_1(x), g_2(x) \in L_2[0, S]$

$($

...

$$( ) \quad Y(x, T) = g_{\downarrow}(x) \quad Y_t(x, T) = g_{\nabla}(x). \quad ( )$$

$$\vdots \quad n = \dots \quad \quad \quad u$$

$$A_n = \frac{\gamma}{S} \int_0^S f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{S} dx , \\ K_n = \frac{na\pi}{S} , \quad C_n = \frac{\gamma}{K_n}$$

$$B_n = \frac{\gamma}{K_n S} \int_0^S h(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{S} dx , \\ Q_n(t) = \frac{\gamma}{S} \int_0^S u(x, t) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{S} dx.$$

$$( )$$

$$u \in U$$

$$\Omega = [0, S] \times [0, T] \times [-1, 1] \quad f_0 \in C(\Omega)$$

$$I(u) = \int_0^T \int_0^S f_0(t, x, u(t, x)) dx dt. \quad ( )$$

$$Y_t(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} K_n \left( \int_0^t C_n Q_n(\tau) \cos(K_n(t - \tau)) d\tau \right. \\ \left. - A_n \sin(K_n t) + B_n \cos(K_n t) \right) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{S}$$

$$u$$

$$.([ \quad ])$$

$$g_1(x), g_2(x) \in L_2[0, S]$$

$$.([ \quad ])$$

$$Y(x, T) = g_{\downarrow}(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{S} ,$$

$$Y_t(x, T) = g_{\nabla}(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{S}$$

$$( ) \quad ( )$$

$$[ \quad ]$$

$$( )$$

$$\vdots \quad n = \dots$$

$$a_n = \frac{\gamma}{S} \int_0^S g_{\downarrow}(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{S} dx , \\ b_n = \frac{\gamma}{S} \int_0^S g_{\nabla}(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{S} dx$$

$$Y(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \int_0^t C_n Q_n(\tau) \sin(K_n(t - \tau)) d\tau \right. \\ \left. + A_n \cos(K_n t) + B_n \sin(K_n t) \right) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{S}$$

( )

t=T ( ) ( ) ( )

( ) ( )

: n = ...

:

$$\int_0^T \int_0^S \psi_n(t, x, u(x, t)) dx dt = \gamma_n; \quad n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

( )

$$\int_0^T C_n \sin K_n(T-t) Q_n(t) dt.$$

$$+ A_n \cos K_n T + B_n \sin K_n T = a_n;$$

$$\int_0^T C_n \cos K_n(T-t) Q_n(t) dt$$

$$- A_n \sin K_n T + B_n \cos K_n T = C_n b_n.$$

$$Z = \sin K_n T + \cos K_n T \quad x = \sin K_n T - \cos K_n T$$

:

$$\int_0^T C_n (\sin K_n t + \cos K_n t) Q_n(t) dt$$

$$= A_n - B_n + a_n X + \frac{b_n}{K_n} Z; \quad n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

$u \in U$

$c(\Omega)$

$$\gamma_n = A_n - B_n + a_n X + \frac{b_n}{K_n} Z$$

$$\Lambda_u(F): F \rightarrow \int_0^T \int_0^S F(t, x, u(x, t)) dx dt,$$

$\forall F \in C(\Omega)$

$Q_n(t)$

$M^+(\Omega)$

$F \in C(\Omega)$

$$\int_0^T \int_0^S \frac{\gamma C_n}{S} (\sin K_n t + \cos K_n t)$$

$$\sin \frac{n\pi x}{S} u(x, t) dx dt = \gamma_n; \quad n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

$$\int_0^T \int_0^S F(t, x, u(x, t)) dx dt = \int_{\Omega} F(t, x, u(x, t)) d\mu_u \equiv \mu_u(F).$$

$$\frac{C_n}{S} = \frac{1}{na\pi}$$

( )

$$\psi_n(t, x, u(x, t)) = \frac{1}{na\pi} (\sin K_n t$$

$$+ \cos K_n t) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{S} u(x, t)$$

...

:

$$Q = S_1 \cap S_2$$

$$\mathbf{u} \quad (\ )$$

$$S_1 = \{\mu : \mu(\psi_n) = \gamma_n, n=1,2,3,\dots\}$$

$$I(\mu_u) = \int_{\Omega} f_0 d\mu_u \equiv \mu_u(f_0)$$

$$S_2 = \{\mu : \mu(G) = a_G, G \in C_1(\Omega)\}$$

$$\mathbf{u}$$

$$\mu_u$$

$$M^+(\Omega)$$

:

$$\mu_u(\psi_n) = \gamma_n, \quad n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

( )

-

$$M^+(\Omega)$$

:

$$([ \ ] \quad )$$

$$u \rightarrow \Lambda_u \equiv \mu_u$$

$$Q$$

$$\mathbf{R}$$

$$Q$$

$$\mu \rightarrow \mu(f_0)$$

$$(\ )$$

.

$$[ \ ]$$

:

$$\mu \rightarrow \mu(f_0)$$

$$Q$$

$$Q$$

$$( ) \quad ( )$$

$$( )$$

$$Q \subset M^+(\Omega)$$

$$( )$$

$$\mu^*$$

$$) .$$

$$\mu \rightarrow \mu(f_0)$$

$$\mu$$

$$( )$$

$$Minimize : \quad \mu(f_o)$$

$$Q$$

$$.$$

$$Subject to : \quad \mu(\psi_n) = \gamma_n, \quad n = 1, 2, 3, \dots;$$

$$\mu(G) = a_G, \quad G \in C_1(\Omega).$$



$$( \quad )$$

$$( )$$

(

$$\mu(\psi_n) = \gamma_n, \quad \forall n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

)

$$Q$$

$$U$$

$$( \quad u$$

$$( \quad ) \quad . \inf_{\mu \in Q} I(\mu) \leq \inf_{\mu \in u} I(u)$$

$$Q$$

$$( \quad )$$

$$\mu(G) = \int_{\Omega} G d\mu = \int_0^T \int_0^S G(t, x, u(x, t)) dx dt \equiv aG$$

$$\mu$$

)

$$Q \subset M^+(\Omega)$$

$$\int_0^T \int_0^S f_\circ(t, x, u_k(x, t)) dx dt - \mu^*(f_\circ) | \leq \epsilon, |$$

$$\int_0^T \int_0^S \psi_n(t, x, u_k(x, t)) dx dt - \gamma_n | \leq \epsilon.$$

$$\mu^*$$

$$u_\kappa(\ ) \quad (\ )$$

$$\mu^*(f_0) \quad \in \quad (\ )$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} Y_\kappa(x, T), x \in [0, S]$$

Q

$$u_\kappa(\ ) \quad (\ )$$

$$\kappa \quad \in$$

$$g(\ ) \quad g(\ )$$

$$L(S) \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial t} Y_\kappa(x, T) \quad Y_\kappa(x, T)$$

$$(\ )$$

$$u_\kappa$$

$$\epsilon > 0 \quad \kappa \quad \delta > \quad :$$

$$M^+(\Omega) \cap S_1 \cap S_2 \quad \mu_u$$

u

$$\mu_u \quad Q_1$$

$$M^+(\Omega) \quad ([\ ] \quad ) [\ ]$$

Q

$$M^+(\Omega) \cap S_1 \cap S_2$$

$$(\ )$$

$$\epsilon > 0 \quad \kappa \in \mathbf{Z}^+ \quad U_\epsilon = \{\mu : |\mu(F_n)| \leq \epsilon, n = 1, 2, \dots, k+1\}$$

$$F_n \in C(\Omega)$$

$\mu_u$

$$\mu^*$$

$$F_1 = f_0, F_2 = \psi_1, F_3 = \psi_2, \dots, F_{k+1} = \psi_K :$$

$$M \quad S \quad u_\kappa(\ )$$

$$\{G_i\}_{i=1}^\infty \quad S \quad n = 1, 2, \dots, \kappa \quad \epsilon > 0$$

3

$$) \quad C_1(\Omega) \\ : \quad .(x^i t^j$$

$$\text{Minimize : } \sum_{l=1}^N \alpha_l f_0(z_l)$$

$$\text{Subject to : } \sum_{l=1}^N \alpha_l \psi_n(z_l) = \gamma_n , \quad n = 1, 2, \dots, M; \quad \alpha_i \quad \mu(G_i) = a_i, (i=1,2,3,\dots)$$

$$\sum_{l=1}^N \alpha_l G_i(z_l) = a_i, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, M; \\ \alpha_l \geq 0, \quad l = 1, 2, \dots, N.$$

$G_i$

*Minimize :*       $\mu(f_0)$

.( [ ])

$$\mu(G_i) = a_i, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, M_1.$$

[ ] [ ]

$m \quad m \quad [0, S] \quad [0, T]$

$$j = \dots m \quad i = \dots m \quad .M = m \; m$$

$$I_{ij} = \left[ \frac{T(i-1)}{m_1}, \frac{T_i}{m_1} \right) \times \left[ \frac{S(j-1)}{m_2}, \frac{S_j}{m_2} \right)$$

$$z = (t, x, u) \in W$$

$$f_{ij}(z) = \begin{cases} \textcircled{1} & z \in I_{ij} \\ \textcircled{0} & z \notin I_{ij}. \end{cases}$$

$$\{\alpha_1^*\}_{I=1}^{M_1+M_2}$$

$$[ \quad ] \cdot \{z_1^*\}_{L=1}^{M_1+M_2}$$

$$v^* = \sum_{l=1}^{M_1+M_2} \alpha_l^* \delta(z^l)$$

$$\alpha_1^* \geq 0$$

$$z^l = (t^l, x^l, u^l)$$

$$a_{ij} = a_{f_{ij}} = \int_0^T \int_0^S f_{ij}(z) dx dt$$

$$= \int_{\frac{T(i-1)}{m_\gamma}}^{\frac{Ti}{m_\gamma}} \int_{\frac{S(j-1)}{m_\gamma}}^{\frac{Sj}{m_\gamma}} dx dt = \frac{TS}{m_\gamma m_\gamma}$$

$$z_1^* \quad \Omega \quad W$$

N

$$z_1^!$$

W

(

$$(j=1,2,\dots,m_2, i=1,2,\dots,m_1)$$

$$\{f_{ijk}\}$$

$$M^+(\Omega) \quad \mu$$

$$([ ]) \quad \mu(f_{ij}) = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \mu(f_{ijk})$$

$\pi$

$m - m$

(

$$G \in C(\Omega)$$

$$([ ])$$

$$M = m - m$$

( )

$$Minimize : \quad \sum_{l=1}^N \alpha_l f_n(z_l)$$

$$Subject to : \quad \sum_{l=1}^N \alpha_l \psi_n(z_l) = \gamma_n, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots, M;$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{l=1}^N \alpha_l f_{ij}(z_l) &= a_{ij}, & i &= 1, 2, \dots, m_1, \\ \alpha_j &\geq 0, & j &= 1, 2, \dots, N. \end{aligned}$$

$$g(x) = g(x) = Y(0,t) = Y(\pi,t) \quad h(x) = f(x) = \sin(x)$$

$$(f = u) \quad \int_0^\pi \int_0^\pi u(x,t) dx dt$$

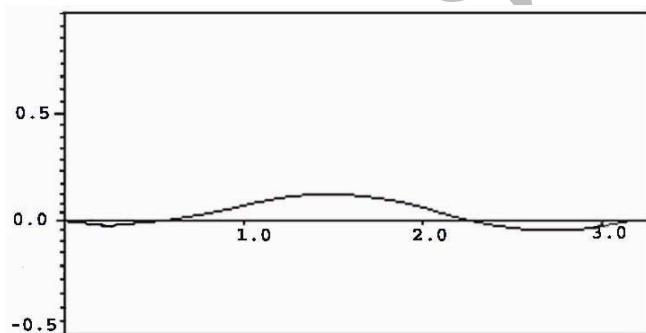
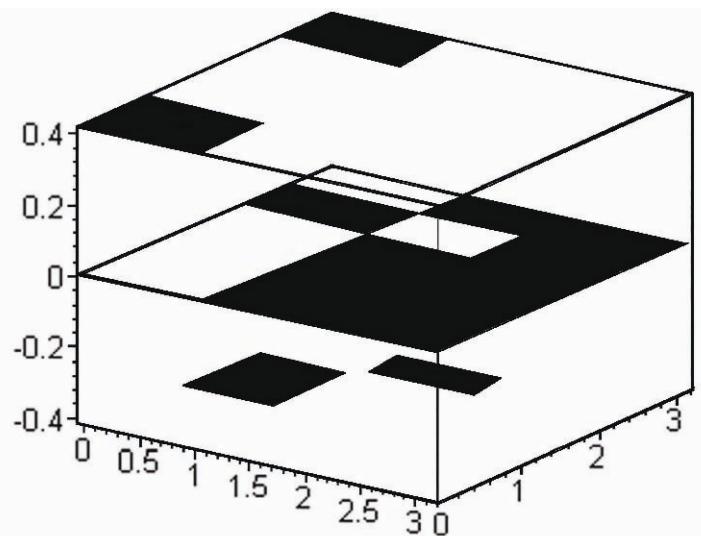
$$[0, S] \quad [0, T]$$

$$\{\alpha_1^*, \alpha_2^*, \dots, \alpha_N^*\}$$

( )

$$[ ]$$

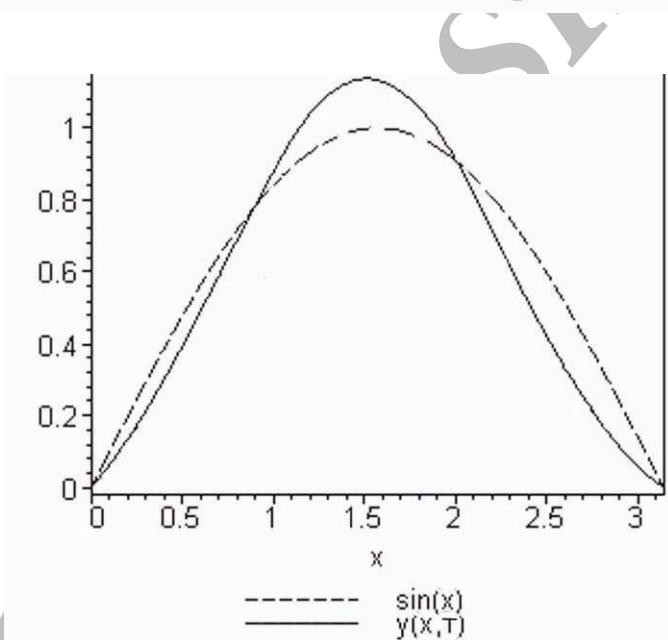
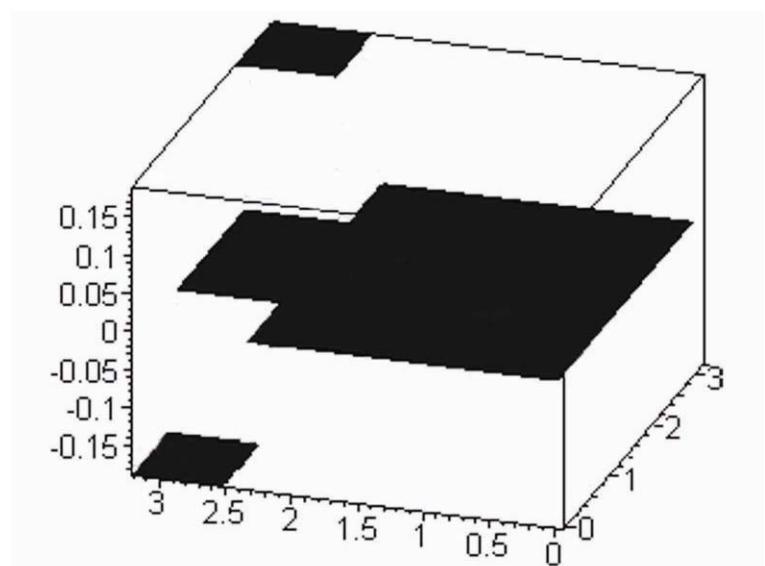
$$M = m - m = M =$$



Fortran $\alpha_l^*$ $(Y(x \pi))$	IMSL $\alpha_l^*$ $( )$	$\begin{aligned} &\text{Minimize : } \sum_{l=1}^{N+1} u_l^T \alpha_l \\ &\text{Subject to : } \sum_{l=1}^{N+1} \left(\frac{1}{\pi}\right) \sin x_l (\sin t_l + \cos t_l) u_l \alpha_l = 1; \\ &\quad \sum_{l=1}^{N+1} \left(\frac{1}{\pi}\right) \sin \gamma x_l (\sin \gamma t_l + \cos \gamma t_l) u_l \alpha_l = 0; \\ &\quad \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \dots + \alpha_{N+1} = \frac{\pi}{18}; \\ &\quad \alpha_{N+1} + \alpha_{N+2} + \dots + \alpha_{2N+1} = \frac{\pi}{18}; \\ &\quad \vdots \\ &\quad \alpha_{N+N+1} + \alpha_{N+N+2} + \dots + \alpha_{2N+N+1} = \frac{\pi}{18}; \\ &\quad \alpha_l \geq 0, \quad l = 1, 2, \dots, N+1. \end{aligned}$
---	-------------------------------	--

([ ])

DLPRS



A

$\pi$

$/$

( )

(

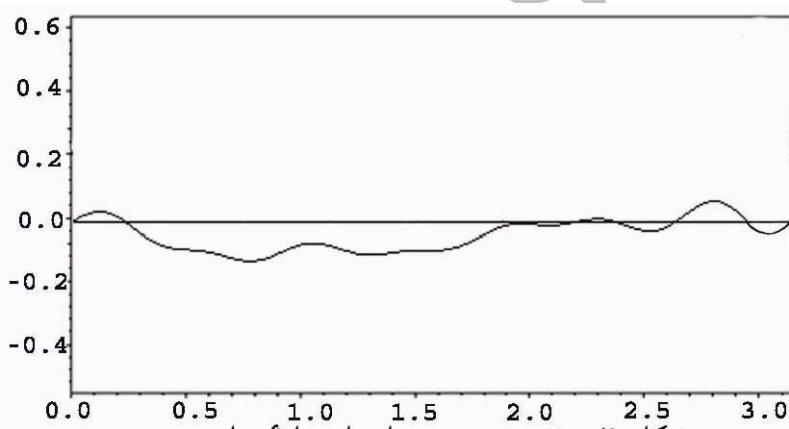
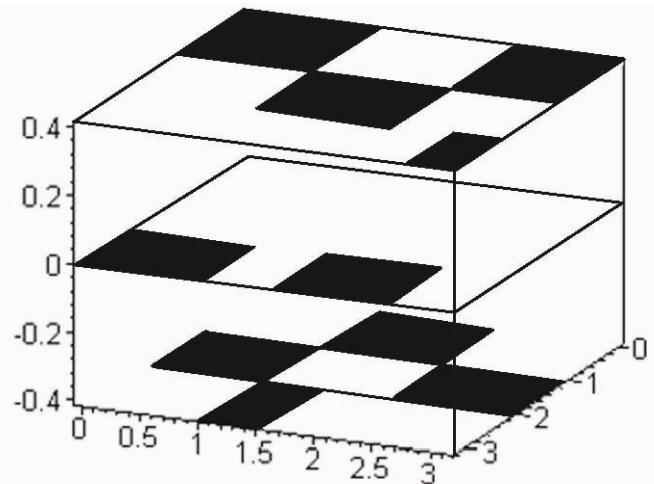
)  $\pi$

$$Y_t(x,0) = h(x) = \sin(x), Y(x,0) = f(x) = 0$$

( ) ( )

$$Y(0,t) = Y(\pi,t) = 0$$

( )



$$h(x) = \cos(2x), f(x) = 1 - 2 \cos(3x)$$

$$Y(0,t) = Y(\pi,t) = 0 \quad ( )$$

$$\pi \quad ( )$$

/

( )

( )

( )

[ ]

7. A. V., Kamyad, J. E. Rubio, and D. A., Wilson, Optimal control of the Multidi- mentional diffusion equation. *JOTA* , 70, (1991).
8. E. K., Keryszing, Advanced Engineering Mathematics. John Wiley & Sons (4<sup>th</sup> ed.), (1979).
9. J. E. Lagnese, and G., Leugering, A posterior error estimates in time-domain decomposition of final value optimal control of the acostic wave equation. *SIAM Journal*, (2002).
10. L., Miller, Escape function conditions for the observation, control and stabilization of the wave equation. *SIAM Journal*, (2003).
11. M. M., Miranda, M. Z. Gary, and M. A., Rincon, An approximation of exact control for the wave equation. *SIAM Journal*, (2003).
12. J. E., Rubio, Control and Optimization: the linear treatment of nonlinear problems. Manchester University Press, Manchester, (1986).
13. W., Rudin, Real and Complex Analysis. McGraw-Hill series in higher mathematics (3ed edition), (1987).
1. S. A., Alavi, A. V. Kamyad, and M. H., Farahi, The Optimal control for an inhomogeneous wave problem with internal control and their numerical. *Bulletin of the Iranian Math. Soc.*, vol 23, No 2, (1997).
2. S. A., Alavi, A. V. Kamyad, and M. H., Farahi, Optimal control of an inhomogeneous heat problem by using measure theory. *Iranian J. Science*, pp 57-78, (2000).
3. J., A., Fakharzadeh, Finding the optimal domain of a nonlinear wave optimal control system by measure. *J. Applied Math. Comput.*, 13, (2003).
4. M. H., Farahi, The Boundary Control of the Wave Equation. PhD thesis, Dept. of Applied Mathematical Studies, Leeds University, (1996).
5. M. H., Farahi, J. E. Rubio, and D. A., Wilson, The optimal control of the linear wave equation. *INT. Journal of Control*, vol 63, (1996).
6. R. Heberman, Elementary Applied Partial Differential Equation. Prentice-Hall, Inc, (1983).