

$$\text{Lösning: } u(x,t) = \Phi(x+ct) + \Psi(x-ct)$$

$$\text{Initialbetingelser: } u(x,0) = f(x), \quad u_t(x,0) = g(x)$$

$$u(x,0) = \Phi(x) + \Psi(x) = f(x) \quad (1)$$

$$u_t(x,0) = c\Phi'(x) + \Psi'(x)(-c) = g(x) \quad (2)$$

$$(1) \quad \Phi(x) + \Psi(x) = f(x) \quad (1)$$

$$\int_{x_0}^x \frac{(2)}{c} dx: \quad \Phi(x) - \Phi(x_0) - \Psi(x) + \Psi(x_0) = \int_{x_0}^x g(x) dx \quad (2')$$

$$(1) + (2'): \quad \Phi(x) = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ f(x) + \int_{x_0}^x g(x) dx + \Phi(x_0) - \Psi(x_0) \right\}$$

$$(1) - (2'): \quad \Psi(x) = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ f(x) - \int_{x_0}^x g(x) dx - \Phi(x_0) + \Psi(x_0) \right\}$$

$$u(x,t) = \Phi(x+ct) + \Psi(x-ct)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ f(x+ct) + f(x-ct) + \int_{x_0}^{x+ct} g(x) dx - \int_{x_0}^{x-ct} g(x) dx \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ f(x+ct) + f(x-ct) + \int_{x-ct}^{x+ct} g(x) dx \right\}$$