#### Introduzione ai modolli fisico-matematri formulati modiante PDE

PDE = Partial Différential Equation(5) Equatione/i alle derivate parziali

Q = R<sup>n+1</sup> aporto dominio della PDE

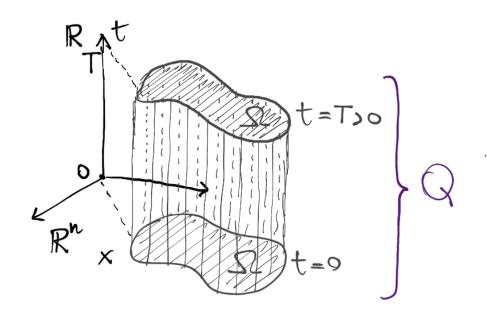
 $\Box = \Box \times (o, +\infty) / \Box \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$  dominio spasiale

(0,+00) CIR domino tour pora

X ∈ Il ⊆ R° variable sposiale

$$X = (X_1, ..., X_n), X_i \in \mathbb{R} \ \forall i = 1, ..., n$$

te(0,+00) CR variabile temporale



Sia  $u: Q \to \mathbb{R}$ , u = u(x,t) con  $x \in \Omega$ ,  $t \in (0,+\infty)$ .

Def. Una PDE definite in Q nell'incopnita u é una nelazione tre u e cente sue derivate della forma

$$F(\{D^{\alpha}_{ij}\}_{\alpha}, u, x, t) = 0$$
 per  $(x, t) \in \mathbb{Q}$ .

Notazione Con il simbolo D'u intendiamo la seguente derivata parsale di u:

- $\alpha = (\alpha_1, ..., \alpha_{n+1}) \in \mathbb{N}^{n+1}$ ,  $\alpha_i \in \mathbb{N} \quad \forall i = 1, ..., n+1$
- $|\alpha| = \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} \alpha_i$  lunghezta del multi-indice

$$\mathcal{D}^{\alpha}u = \frac{\partial^{|\alpha|}u}{\partial x_{1}^{\alpha_{2}} \partial x_{2}^{\alpha_{2}} \partial x_{n}^{\alpha_{n}} \partial t^{\alpha_{n+2}}}$$

Escupio n = 1,  $Q \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$ ,  $Q = SL \times (0, +\infty)$  con  $SL \subseteq \mathbb{R}$   $U = U(x,t) \text{ con } x \in SL \subseteq \mathbb{R}, t \in (0, +\infty) \subset \mathbb{R}$   $U = (1,2) \rightarrow D^{u} = \frac{\partial^{2} U}{\partial x \partial t^{2}}$ 

$$\alpha = (0,2) \longrightarrow \mathcal{D}^{\alpha}u = \frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial t^{2}}$$

$$\alpha = (1,1) \longrightarrow \mathcal{D}^{\alpha}u = \frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial x\partial t}$$

# Escupi di PDE

1) Equatione di Laplace

$$\Delta u = 0$$
 (\*)

Per comenzione, si interde che le crentrali derivite temperali (di qualurque ordine) present nelle PDE siano indicate esplicitamente. Di consequente, tutti pli operatori di flereriali diversi de  $\frac{\partial^k}{\partial t^k}$  (k=1,2,...) si interdano apenti solo sulle veriabile spesiole x.

Quiudi l'epussione (\*) si interde come:

$$\Delta u = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial x_{i}^{2}} = 0 \quad \text{per } x \in \Omega \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{n}$$

e u può essere intesa come una funzone che dipende solo da x, cire  $u = u(x): \Sigma \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$ .

$$\Delta u = -\frac{1}{\epsilon} p(x)$$
 in  $\Omega \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ .

Possiamo scriurre:

$$\int u + \frac{1}{\epsilon} g(x) = 0 \qquad xe \Omega$$

$$F(1D^{\alpha}u_{1\alpha}, u, x) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x^{2}}, \dots, \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}} \end{cases} \longrightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}}, \dots, \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}} \end{cases} \longrightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}}, \dots, \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}} \end{cases} \longrightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}}, \dots, \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}} \end{cases} \longrightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}}, \dots, \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}} \end{cases} \longrightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}}, \dots, \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}} \end{cases} \longrightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}}, \dots, \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}} \end{cases} \longrightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}}, \dots, \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}} \end{cases} 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\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial$$

3) Equatione del calore

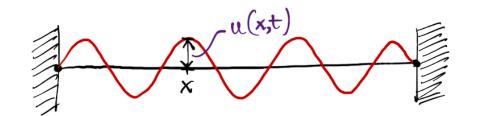
Of 
$$u - D\Delta u = f(x,t)$$
 in  $Q = \Omega \times (0,+\infty)$ 

de diffusione assegnate

(costante)

## 4) Equatione delle onde

$$Q_t^2 u - D\Delta u = f(x_i t)$$
 in  $Q = D \times (0, +\infty)$ 



## 5) Equazione del trasporto

Of 
$$u + a(x_it) \cdot \nabla u = 0$$
 in  $Q = \Omega \times (3+\infty)$ 

dove  $a = (a_1, ..., a_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n$  é un veltore assegnats

$$\partial_{t}u + \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{i}(x_{i}t) \partial_{x_{i}}u = 0.$$

Def. Si chiane ordine di une PDE

$$F(\{D^{\alpha}u\}_{\alpha},u,x,t)=0$$

la massima lunghezza dei multi-molici a che figurame ni questo relazione.

# Esempi

- 1) Du=0 secondo ordine
- 2)  $\Delta u = -\frac{1}{2} g(x)$  secondo ordine
- 3) Qu-DDu=f secondo ordine?
- primo ordine in tempo de l'esperante de l'esperante

secondo ágino

in spendo

in tou po

5) Othe + a. Vie = 0 primo ordine / primo ordine in spesso in tempo