Seria 34, Curs (1) EDDP, 22.12.2020

Ecuatii crossliniare ou deurate partiale de ordinal O ecuatie de forma: Este cransliniara ou deurate partiale de ordinal intri, unde $a_1,..., a_n, g: D \subset \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$.

function cel putin continue.

Statemul conoctoristic avociat ec. (1) este:

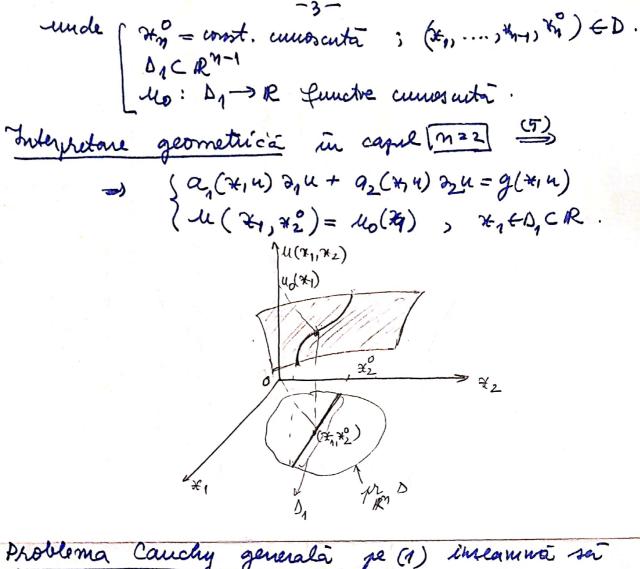
1 dx. $\begin{cases} \frac{d^2x_1}{dt} = a_1(x_1u) \\ \frac{d^2x_1}{dt} = a_1(x_1u) \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\text{can}} \frac{dx_1}{a_1(x_1u)} = \frac{$ \frac{du}{dt} = g(*,u) Integrala prima pt (3) ests v functie F: D -> R añ + (x, n) volubre a virtemmlui (3) aven ICER ai F(x(t), u(x)) = C(x, u), tteI (A,u). I -> R7xR adica: $\frac{dF}{dt}(x(t),u(t))=0$, $\forall t \in I$. Prop. 1: Daca P1, ..., Pn: D -> R mut n sintegrale prime midependente, attensi forma generalai implicità a volubrei et ec. (1) este: +((q,(x,u),..., (q,(x,u))=0. (4)

mude $f:G\subset\mathbb{R}^n\to\mathbb{R}$ este o functive care admite denvate pontible de ordinal intoi.

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Exemple: 1) Fix ec.:

\mathfrak{Z}_1 \partial_1 \mathfrak{u} + \mathfrak{Z}_2 \mathfrak{u} + \dots + \mathfrak{Z}_n \partial_n \mathfrak{u} = \mathfrak{u}.

\mathfrak{Z}_1 \partial_1 \mathfrak{u} + \mathfrak{Z}_2 \mathfrak{u} + \dots + \mathfrak{Z}_n \partial_n \mathfrak{u} = \mathfrak{u}.
                                               Se cere foura generalà a volubei.
                              ak(xin) = 2/2, k=1/2
                             g(244) = u
                     Soitemul consoluistic: \frac{dx_1}{x_1} = \frac{dx_2}{x_2} = \dots = \frac{dx_n}{x_n} = \frac{dx_n}{x_n}
                 =) ln | \frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\fin}}}}}}}{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\fin}}}}}}{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac
                                                                                                                                                       シガニこり
                                                                                                     =) ( (*, u) = *1)
             La fel: din dik = din 1 , k=2, M-1 =) (P, (7, M) = 22 Thomas )
              Luain dru z du = 2 2 (Pm(x14) = xn
          Solutra in forma implicità este.
                                                         f( x1 x2) x2)..., xn , xn )=0.
                                                    en f: G ⊂ R) → R, fane deuvate de ordonnel
            2) tema: Access servità pt ec:
                                                                              u du + 2 du = 21 42
                                                (m=2): \frac{dx_1}{u} = \frac{dx_2}{x_2} = \frac{du}{x_1} \left( = \frac{d(x_1 + x_2 + u)}{u + x_1 + x_2} \right)
     Problema Couchy restrainsa pt ec (1)
Rt. le.a) a da o problema Canchy restrainsa daca
    se are sa determinain o solution a ec. (1) come
  sã verifice  \begin{cases} \sum_{k=1}^{n} a_{k}(x_{1}u) a_{k}u = g(x_{1}u) \\ u(x_{1},...,x_{n-1}) = u_{0}(x_{1},...,x_{n-1}), \forall (x_{1},...,x_{n-1}) \in P_{1} \end{cases}
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Problema Cauchy generalà pe (1) inseamné sa determinant o volufie pt (1) care sa ventice:

(4)
$$\begin{cases} \sum_{k=0}^{n} \alpha_k(R_k u) \partial_k u = g(x, u) \\ \alpha(x) = u_0(x) & \text{for } S = \frac{1}{2} x \in \mathbb{R}^n \middle| h(x) = 0 \end{cases}$$

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065: pt prob restraisa: $h(x) = x_n - x_n^2 \neq S = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid S$

Pt. regolvarea problèmei (6) tretuie rentronte conditière Wmotoous:

where the solution is a parametrizare:

$$\mathcal{Z} \in S$$
: $\left\{ \mathcal{Z}_{1} = \alpha_{1}(\Lambda) \right\}$, $\Lambda = (\Lambda_{1}, \dots, \Lambda_{m-1})$
 $\left\{ \mathcal{X}_{n} = \alpha_{n}(\Lambda) \right\}$

Care treluic Λ_{1} : \mathcal{Z}_{1} : \mathcal{Z}_{2} : \mathcal{Z}_{3} : \mathcal{Z}_{4} : \mathcal{Z}_{5} : \mathcal{Z}_{6} : \mathcal{Z}_{7} : \mathcal{Z}_{1} : \mathcal{Z}_{1} : \mathcal{Z}_{2} : \mathcal{Z}_{3} : \mathcal{Z}_{4} : \mathcal{Z}_{5} : \mathcal{Z}_{6} : \mathcal{Z}_{7} : \mathcal{Z}_{1} : \mathcal{Z}_{1} : \mathcal{Z}_{2} : \mathcal{Z}_{3} : \mathcal{Z}_{4} : \mathcal{Z}_{5} : \mathcal{Z}_{5} : \mathcal{Z}_{6} : \mathcal{Z}_{7} : \mathcal{Z}_{1} : \mathcal

care trebuie sa venifice conditiile:

1) rang
$$\left(\frac{\partial \alpha(i)}{\partial \lambda_{i}}\right)_{i=1,n=1}^{\infty} = m-1$$
, $\forall \lambda \in J_{2}$
 $\forall (\alpha_{1}(\lambda),...,\alpha_{n}(n)) \in S$

(7) 2) dot (A((\alpha(15),...,\alpha(15)), \alpha(\alpha(15)),...,\alpha(15))), (\frac{\fr 40ED2 and $A(x, y) = \begin{pmatrix} a_y(x, y) \\ \vdots \\ a_n(x, y) \end{pmatrix}$ (+ (α(0),..., dn(0)) ∈ S).

085: Pt prob. restrânsai aren: S: xn=m =)

=> 0 parametizane: (26,=(5,=4(5))

1) rong $(\frac{\partial x_{i}}{\partial y_{i}}(0)) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & --- & 0 \end{pmatrix} = m-1$

2) dot (\$1,..., \$n-1, \(\frac{2}{n}\), \(\lambda(3_1,..., \Sn-1)\) \\ \(\frac{1}{n}\). an-((s1,-, sn-1, xn), ud(s1,-,sn+)) 0 0 - . 1 an ((s1,-,sn-1,xn), uo(s1,-,sn-1)) 0 0 0

= an((131,..., 344, 20), 40(31,..., 344))(-1) 1-1

o, adica, coeficiental lui on a sai fre neuel pe S.

Algoritmul de rejohrane pt a problema Cauchy generalais)

· combain a parametrique pt S: \xe = Ke(s) , k=1/m コー(カノーノ カカイ)

· renficaire cond 1) of 2) din (7).

· mobain (p(s) = 10 (x1(s), ..., xn(s)).

· se serie vistemme canocheristic en condiții inițiale: $\frac{dx_1}{dt} = a_1(x, n)$ du = g(*, ") $\mathcal{K}^{4}(0) = \alpha^{4}(1)$:) = \(\alpha_{\eta}(\sigma) = \(\alpha_{\eta}(\sigma) \) (4(0) = 9/s) · regolvain vistemel canacteristic: (xk= xk (±15); k=1/4 lu = ~ (*,5) · pt. a obtine solution u = u(x), se determina din { * = = = = (to s) , k= 1 in =) { t = x (241, - 141) 13; = 3; (7+11 -- , 750) 13=118-1 ル(*)= ~(~(*), x(*)), unde 3= (2, (x),..., 2,-1(x)). Algoritmul in agril M=2: · aven problema : ja,(*,n) 8,n+ 92(*,n) 2,n= g(*,n) (x) = ub(x), x = DnS S = 1 x = 127/h(x)=04 X= (x11x2) • param pts: $S = \alpha_1(A)$, $A = (A_1)$ $S = (A_1) = (A_1)$ • $(615) = 10(\alpha_{1}(5), \alpha_{2}(5))$ ((3) = 1) $\forall (\alpha_{1}(5), \alpha_{2}(5)) \in S$. 2) $|a_1((\alpha_1(a), \alpha_2(a)), (\alpha(a))) | \alpha_1'(0) \neq 0$. $|a_2((\alpha_1(a), \alpha_2(a)), (\alpha(a))) | \alpha_2'(a) \neq 0$. 4 (a(1), azus) ES.

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· orsbund caracteristic. | dit = a(x,u)
                                               \frac{dx_2}{dt} = a_2(x,u)
                                                du = g(x,u)
                                                1 xg(0)= 4(s)
                                                 #2(0)= ~(1)
                                                 u(0) = (15)
       • du vist. careat =) x_1 = x_1(t, s) =) x_2 = x_2(t, s) =) x_3 = x_2(t, s) => x_4 = x_2(t, s) => x_4 = x_2(t, s) => x_4 = x_2(t, s)
                          =) u(x1, x2) - ~ ~ (£(x), ~(x)).
Tema: Sovieti alg in cagal [m=3]
Exemple: For problems Cauchy:

)(24+8x2) 214+(2-2) 224=4+42

)4(241+2) = 24+42 pre S=(2+6R2)

24=2*2
        a,(=14)= 71+372
        a2 (*14) = 24-+2
        g(*14) = U+*1+*2
          9119219: R2XR -> R
    S: £1=2+2 -) (x1-2+2=0)
                                   h(xu x2)
          Mo(x1) +2) = x1++2, Mo: R2→R
• Operam. yet S: \begin{cases} \alpha_1(s) = 2s, & s \in \mathbb{R} \\ \alpha_2(s) = s \end{cases}
 · (115) = uo (a,(3), a215)) = uo (25, 5) = 25+ 5= 35.
 · cond (4): 1) rang \left(\frac{\alpha_1'(s)}{\alpha_2'(s)}\right) = rang \left(\frac{2}{1}\right) = 1
               2) \begin{vmatrix} \alpha_1(s) + 3 & \alpha_2(s) \\ \alpha_1(s) - \alpha_2(s) \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 5 - 2s = 35 \neq 0
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· moderne caract: { dry = 21+322 } oristematiman in (+1122) dt= 21-42 de = u+ 3/+42 74(0)=2A み2(の)ころ 4(0)= 30 $X_{1}^{2} = X_{1} - X_{5}$ -) 21 = x1 + 3x2 3 2 = 3 2 - 322 7 = (1 3) H x1 = x1 + x2 (+) $n^2 = 4$ => $R_{1/2} = \pm 2$ => $(P_2(x) = e^{2x})$ => $(P_2(x) = e^{2x})$ =1 1 (t) = C1 e2t + C2 e2t , C1 (C2 E R dui pluia ec => x2= = (x1 - x1) = = 3 (Get 2 + Cze : (-2) -- C, e2t - C2e-2t) = = 13 (C1 e2t - 3 C2 e 2t) =) > 17+2(+) = 3 C1 et - C2 e aflam G, C2 die cond initiale C2= 25-4 =25-94 => Q=-4 -) $\begin{cases} \mathcal{Z}_{1}(\pm_{1}) = \frac{1}{4} \left(9e^{2t} - e^{-2t} \right) \\ \mathcal{Z}_{2}(\pm_{1}) = \frac{1}{4} \left(3e^{2t} + e^{-2t} \right) \end{cases}$ (3) Pt u -> du= u+ & (12 e2t) => du= u+ 3se2t

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pt u aver ec. afria, pt care obs ca poste avea o Al postivilari. $(p_0(t)) = 0.8^{2t} \Rightarrow 0.00$ Wenficai ec: $(p_0'(t)) = (p_0(t)) + 3.5^{2t} \Rightarrow 0.00$ Nenficai ec: $(p_0'(t)) = (p_0(t)) + 3.5^{2t} \Rightarrow 0.00$ $(p_0(t)) = 0.00$

 $\frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{1} = \frac{1}{1} \left(9e^{2t} - e^{-2t} \right)$ $\frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{1} = \frac{1}{1} \left(3e^{2t} + e^{-2t} \right)$ $\frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{1} = \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}$

Tema: Si se rejoive prob. Cauchy:

a) $\begin{cases} (\Re_2 + \mu) \partial_1 \mu + (\Re_1 + \mu) \partial_2 \mu = \Re_1 + \Re_2 \\ (\Re_1, \Re_2) = \Re_1 + \Re_2 \\ (\Re_2 + 2) = \Re_1 + \Re_2 \end{cases}$

(2) (x13/4 - x23/4 = 0) (x(x1, x2) = x2 / x S = (x ∈ R2 | x1 = x2) x1>0)