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Seria 34, aux 10) EDDP, 15.12.2020
   Ecuation Euler limiara neomogena de ordin n
                 t^{n} \chi^{(n)} = \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \chi_{k} \chi^{(k)} + g(\chi) \qquad (1)
          ende do, x1,..., dn-1 EIR
                    g:ICR+ >R
Prop. 1 Prui schimbarea de variable 1+1=es:
            (t,t)

*(t)=y(s(t)) liminai meo mogenai

Euler de de ordini n,
                                        de orderin,
                                      dar en wef constanti
              Ordin n
        re obtine o ematie au oseficienté constanti.
    Ogeneralizare a ec. (1) este senatra!
           (\alpha t+\beta)^n \star^{(n)} = \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \alpha_k (\alpha t+\beta)^k \star^{(k)} + g(t). (2)
      ende d, BER, 470
               do 1 de 1 ... , de 1 € R
                9:DCR-1-24-1R.
     Reducerea ec. (2) la 0 ecuatie afina cu coeficients constanti se face prin schimbere de variable.
                                  1 dt +/N = e s (= ) 1 = ln/x t+/s/
                                 1(t) = d
    Ec canoct: r^2 = a_0 + a_1 r^2 - a_1 r^2 - a_0 = 0
                                            M. de godul al 11-lea
         A = q + 4ao
        Am 3 caquici:
            1) A70 => 1, R2 ER, 2, $1, m1=m2=1 =>
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=)
$$\varphi_{1}(t) = e^{h_{1}t^{2}}, \quad \varphi_{2}(t) = e^{h_{2}t^{2}} = 9$$
 $\Rightarrow \varphi_{1}(t) = e^{h_{1}t^{2}}, \quad \varphi_{2}(t) = e^{h_{2}t^{2}} = 9$
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Aplicatic (xema):

Fie a 1, 92: ICR > R of ecuatia:

 $\chi^{(2)} = q(t) \chi^{(1)} + a_2(t) \chi$ (3)

Se da (9: I -> IR solution a ec. (3)

a) Arabati ca prin schimbaile de variab.

 $(t,z) \xrightarrow{(y=\frac{\pi}{A(t)})} (t,y) \xrightarrow{\frac{\pi}{A(y)}=y'(x)} (y,z)$

se apurge la o equatio limitara scalara.

6) Sa de defermine solution ec. (3) pl a solutio (2) a.i. {4, 42} soblem fundamental de solution pt (3)

[2] Ec on deurate partiale de ordiniz i 0< [4] \(\frac{3^2}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \tau = (0, ..., 0, 2, 0, ... 0) =) \(\frac{3^2u}{3^2u}, \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \)

a=(0,...,0,1,0,...,0,1,0...,0) =) (2 u) 1 & i < j & n 1 2 Cm devrate $\frac{n(n-1)}{2} = (n-1) + (n-2) + \dots + 1$ $= \frac{(n-1)(n-1)}{2}$ $F(\chi_{i}u_{j}) \partial_{i}u_{j} \partial_{i}u$ end F: DCR"XRXR"XR"XR"XR"XR = >R. Exemplu: r_{i} R^{2}) $x=(x_{i},x_{2})$, se comodua ec: Se une forma generalé a solutrei. 2 (2 n) =0 $\frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_2} \right) = 0$ $\frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_2} \right) = 0$ $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x_1} = 0 \implies v(x_1, x_2) = w(x_2)$ $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x_2} = 0 \implies v(x_1, x_2) = w(x_2)$ =) 3u = w(42) =) =) u(21, 22) = (22) dx2+ 2(261) -) forma generalis a solutrai este M(241, 22) = M1(261) + M2(162) ren my y re artitione, dan denvalile. Fin Re, ec. generalei cu denvale partiale este: $F(\mathcal{Z}, u) \partial_1 u, \partial_2 u, \partial_1^2 u, \partial_2^2 u, \partial_1 \partial_2 u) = 0. \quad (9)$ (24, x2)

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en este integrolar prima pt. sostemul conacteuistic (03)

2) Daca u: D-IR este integralà prima pentus (13), atuna u este solutre pt. (12).

4) u sol. pt (12) = a (x) a,u(x) + ...+ an(x) anu(x) =0

Aratam ca u este integrala prima pt (15), adica) conform oritarialei pt-integrale prome, tratur sa

ovatain $c\bar{c}$: $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i}$. $a_i(x) = 0$; can este advanatai $pt = a_i(x)$ mu Al. aec. (12)

2) u mitegralai prima pt (13) 2) u renfrai Z ou ai(1) o - u colubre a cc. (12)

Prop. 4: Daca- penteu modernal caracteristic (13) se curosc (m-1) integrale prime midependente, (1, -, en-1 (adicai: di(1+ ... + dnin -1= 0 &) = ...= = 0) aturci forma generală a voluției sc. (22) este: (4) (4),..., xn) = f((9,(x,,..,xn),...,(9n+(x1,...,xn))) ende f. D1 C1RM-1 -> R este à functive ailiteara care au deuvoite partrale de ordinel entoi. Exemplu: 1 Fire ecuation en dewate partrale in R2: Se core forma generale a volutici. a(x)= x, ; x = (71 x2) a2(+)2-x1 Soisternul caracteristic este: $\begin{cases} \frac{dx_1}{dt} = x_2 \Rightarrow \frac{dx_1}{x_2} = \frac{dx_2}{-x_1} = 0 \end{cases}$ d+2 =- *4 =) -21dx1= 42dx2 $-\frac{x_1^2}{2} = \frac{x_2^2}{2} - \frac{1^2}{2}$ re poste integra pt ca variablele => (2) + x2 = 2C const and reponente ! P1(X11 X2) integrala prima pt Conform plap 4 => forma openerala a sol. pt. ec en olemente gartiale de ordinal mitai Z2214- 3702420 modernel masteristic. est u(x11 x2) = f(x2+ x2). unde f est a function deuralité. 2) For equation: $\frac{\partial_{1}u + \chi_{1}\partial_{2}u + \chi_{1}\chi_{2}\partial_{3}u + \dots + \chi_{1}\chi_{2}\dots \chi_{n}\partial_{n}u = 0}{\partial_{1}u + \chi_{1}\partial_{2}u + \chi_{1}\partial_{2}u + \dots + \chi_{n}\partial_{n}u = 0}$

in RM. Se cere determinance a n-1 integrale prime ui dependente pt moternul conacteristic of forme gen. a vol. oc.

Solve conset: $\frac{d\chi_1}{1} = \frac{d\chi_2}{\chi_1 + \chi_2} = \frac{d\chi_3}{\chi_1 + \chi_2}$ $\frac{d\chi_1}{1} = \frac{d\chi_2}{\chi_1 + \chi_2} = \frac{d\chi_1 + d\chi_2}{1 + \chi_1 + \chi_2}$ $\frac{d\chi_1}{1} = \frac{d\chi_2}{\chi_1 + \chi_2} = \frac{d\chi_1 + d\chi_2}{1 + \chi_1 + \chi_2}$ $\frac{d\chi_1}{1} = \frac{d\chi_2}{\chi_1 + \chi_2} = \frac{d\chi_1}{1 + \chi_1 + \chi_2}$ $\frac{d\chi_1}{1} = \frac{d\chi_2}{\chi_1 + \chi_2} = \frac{d\chi_2}{\chi_1 + \chi_2} = \frac{d\chi_3}{\chi_1 + \chi_2}$ $\frac{d\chi_1}{1} = \frac{d\chi_2}{\chi_1 + \chi_2} = \frac{d\chi_2}{\chi_1 + \chi_2} = \frac{d\chi_3}{\chi_1 + \chi_2}$ $\frac{d\chi_1}{1} = \frac{d\chi_2}{\chi_1 + \chi_2} = \frac{d\chi_2}{\chi_1 + \chi_2} = \frac{d\chi_3}{\chi_1 + \chi_2}$ $\frac{d\chi_1}{1} = \frac{d\chi_2}{\chi_1 + \chi_2} = \frac{d\chi_3}{\chi_1 + \chi_2} = \frac{d\chi_3}{\chi_1 + \chi_2}$ $\frac{d\chi_1}{1} = \frac{d\chi_2}{\chi_1 + \chi_2} = \frac{d\chi_3}{\chi_1 + \chi_2} = \frac{d\chi_3}{\chi_1 + \chi_2}$ $\frac{d\chi_1}{1} = \frac{d\chi_2}{\chi_1 + \chi_2} = \frac{d\chi_3}{\chi_1 + \chi_2} = \frac{d\chi_3}{\chi_1 + \chi_2}$ $\frac{d\chi_1}{1} = \frac{d\chi_2}{\chi_1 + \chi_2} = \frac{d\chi_3}{\chi_1 + \chi_2} = \frac{d\chi_3}{\chi_1 + \chi_2}$ $\frac{d\chi_1}{1} = \frac{d\chi_2}{\chi_1 + \chi_2} = \frac{d\chi_3}{\chi_1 + \chi_2} = \frac{d\chi_3}{\chi_1 + \chi_2}$ $\frac{d\chi_1}{1} = \frac{d\chi_2}{\chi_1 + \chi_2} = \frac{d\chi_3}{\chi_1 + \chi_2} = \frac{d\chi_3}{\chi_1 + \chi_2}$ $\frac{d\chi_1}{1} = \frac{d\chi_2}{\chi_1 + \chi_2} = \frac{d\chi_3}{\chi_1 + \chi_2} = \frac{d\chi_3}{\chi_1 + \chi_2}$ $\frac{d\chi_1}{1} = \frac{d\chi_2}{\chi_1 + \chi_2} = \frac{d\chi_3}{\chi_1 + \chi_2} = \frac{d\chi_3}{\chi_1 + \chi_2}$ $\frac{d\chi_1}{1} = \frac{d\chi_2}{\chi_1 + \chi_2} = \frac{d\chi_3}{\chi_1 + \chi_2}$ $\frac{d\chi_1}{1} = \frac{d\chi_2}{\chi_1 + \chi_2} = \frac{d\chi_3}{\chi_1 + \chi_2}$ $\frac{d\chi_1}{1 + \chi_1 + \chi_2} = \frac{d\chi_3}{\chi_1 + \chi_2} = \frac{d\chi_3}{\chi_1 + \chi_2}$ $\frac{d\chi_1}{1 + \chi_1 + \chi_2} = \frac{d\chi_3}{\chi_1 + \chi_2} = \frac{d\chi_3}{\chi_1 + \chi_2}$ $\frac{d\chi_1}{1 + \chi_1 + \chi_2} = \frac{\chi_1}{\chi_1 + \chi_2} = \frac{\chi_1}{\chi_1 + \chi_2}$ $\frac{d\chi_1}{\chi_1 + \chi_2} = \frac{\chi_1}{\chi_1 + \chi_2} = \frac{\chi_1}{\chi_1 + \chi_2}$ $\frac{\chi_1}{\chi_1 + \chi_2} = \frac{\chi_1}{\chi_1 + \chi_2} = \frac{\chi_1}{\chi_1 + \chi_2} = \frac{\chi_1}{\chi_1 + \chi_2}$ $\frac{\chi_1}{\chi_1 + \chi_2} = \frac{\chi_1}{\chi_1 + \chi_2} = \frac{\chi_1}{\chi_1 + \chi_2} = \frac{\chi_1}{\chi_1 + \chi_2} = \frac{\chi_1}{\chi_1 + \chi_2}$ $\frac{\chi_1}{\chi_1 + \chi_2} = \frac{\chi_1}{\chi_1 + \chi_2}$

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$$\frac{dx_{1}}{1} = \frac{dz}{1+z} = \frac$$

 $\operatorname{dem}: \mathcal{C}_{1}(x) = \frac{e^{x_{1}}}{1+x_{1}+x_{2}} \quad 3 \quad \mathcal{C}_{2}(x) = \frac{e^{x_{1}}}{2+2x_{1}+x_{2}+x_{3}}$ $\operatorname{dec}(x) = g\left(\frac{e^{x_{1}}}{1+x_{1}+x_{2}}\right) \quad \frac{e^{x_{1}}}{2+2x_{1}+x_{2}+x_{3}}.$

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