## Seria 34, aus (18), FDDP, 12.01.2021

Fix m & N", n > 2 , & = (x,,..., xn) & D C R".

Sa determinan u: D -> R care no renfice ecuation on dervate partiale de ordinal al dorlea:

$$F(x, \mu, \partial_{1}u, ..., \partial_{n}u, (\partial_{x}\partial_{j}u))_{i,j=1,n} = 0. (1)$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial x_{i}\partial y_{i}} = 1 \le i < j \le n$$

este o functie oanecare.

Ecuatia (1) este crantiniara daca deuratela de ordinul doi apar inti-o combinate liniara, adica:

$$\sum_{i,j=1}^{n} a_{ij}(x) \partial_{i}\partial_{j}u + f(x_{i}u_{i}, \partial_{i}u_{i}, ..., \partial_{n}u) = 0$$

unde f: G, CRNXRXRI -> R este functio someone.

Pentus clanficares ec.(2) se asociação ec.(4) o forma patratica  $g: b_1 \subset \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}$ , in fie care  $*\in D:$ 

$$g(t_1,...,t_n) = \sum_{i,j=1}^n a_{ij}(x_0) t_i t_j$$
 (3)

Se stie cai 7 o tronsforman de coordonate, de la (t1,..., tn) la (sy,..., sn), data prin:

sem 
$$\begin{pmatrix} t_1 \\ \vdots \\ t_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 & \cdots & b_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_{nn} & \cdots & b_{mn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} s_1 \\ \vdots \\ s_n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} t_1 \\ \vdots \\ s_n \end{pmatrix}$$

astfel most, in cooldonate (so,..., sn), forma patratica

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g oa fie in forma camonica, adica:  $g(x_1,...,x_n) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i - \sum_{j=m+1}^{n} y_j$ (5) Jude 0 smen posten. In function de cum mata forme comonica (5) prenter g, ec. (2) pot fi: (toti temeni (toti) (toti temeni (toti temeni into) an +) (I) de tip parabolic, desa [05rcn osman], adica  $\widetilde{g}(0) = \sum_{i \geq 0} J_i^2 - \sum_{j \geq m+1}^{k} J_j^2$ De tip hypotheric, daca 1=n , adica, in(5) sut of termeni portiri of negative. Caguri particulare:

[- pt se. de tip hysthelic, daça m=n-1, adica.  $\tilde{q}(0) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \Delta_{i}^{2} - \Delta_{n}^{2}$ atturci er este de tip hyperbolic monual - pl-ec. de tijo parabolic, daca r=n-1, atunci ec. este de tijo paralolic normal. Exemplu: Fie ec en deurate partiale de solimul al dorlea; 22 n - 2 2/32 n - 2 2/33 n + 232 n + 6 23 n = 0 Arem n=3. Stabiliti tipul ec. in rajort ou clanificanea (6). Se serie forma patritica associatà: g(t1,t2,t0)=t1-2t1+2-2t1+3+2+6+3 Sorrem forma commicé pt g folonid metodo Gomes: g(tn, t2, t0)= (1-2t1t2-2t, t3) +2t2+613

Completam in paranteze pane la un patrat perfect pentru un trinom: (atb+c)=a+b+c²+2ab+2ac+2bc rugulta: g(+1, +2, +3) = (+1, -2+1+2-2+1+3++2++3+2+2+3)--+2-+3-2+2+3+2+2+ 6+3=  $= (t_1 - t_2 - t_3)^2 + (t_2^2 - 2t_2t_3) + 5t_3^2 =$  $=(t_1-t_2-t_3)^2+(t_2^2-et_2t_3+t_3^2)+4t_3^2=$ ~ (t1-t2-t3)2+(t2-t3)2+(2t3)2 = =) consideration  $\int_{A_1} A_1 = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1$ Areu det B = = = = = truerea de la (t,,...tru) la (7, ..., sn) este tronsforman de coordonate. Se obtine:  $g(1) = 1_1^2 + 1_2^2 + 1_3^2 = e$ . este de top etylet n' se poate face o schiulan de vanitile où vanitale  $(x \rightarrow y)$   $(u(x) \rightarrow u(y)$ If we say fre de from a:  $\frac{3u}{ay_1^2} + \frac{3^2u}{ay_2^2} + \frac{3^2u}{ay_3^2} = 0$ Schribones de variab este  $y=B^Tx$ , unde B este matricea de aduan la fina canonice a lui g. Pt. a obline forma (5) trobuse calculate deuvatele lui

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u in funcție de denvatele lui ii ze intocuite in se. Rexample, ascent:  $\begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} y_1 = x_1 \\ y_2 - x_1 + x_2 \\ y_3 = x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \end{pmatrix}$ =) u(+1, +2, +0) = ~ (7,(x), y2(x), y3(x))= =)  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} \left( v_{\lambda}(\lambda^{1}(x)) \lambda^{1}(x) \right) =$  $=\frac{\partial u}{\partial y_1}\cdot\frac{\partial y_1}{\partial x_1}+\frac{\partial u}{\partial y_2}\cdot\frac{\partial y_2}{\partial x_1}+\frac{\partial u}{\partial y_3}\cdot\frac{\partial y_3}{\partial x_1}=>$  $=) \frac{\partial u}{\partial +} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_1 \partial x_3} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_5} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial y_1} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y_2} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y_3} \right)$ Function of y1/y2/y3  $=\frac{\partial}{\partial y_1}\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y_1}+\frac{\partial u}{\partial y_2}+\frac{\partial u}{\partial y_3}\right)\cdot\frac{\partial y_1}{\partial x_3}+\frac{\partial}{\partial y_2}\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y_1}+\frac{\partial u}{\partial y_2}+\frac{\partial u}{\partial y_3}\right)\frac{\partial y_2}{\partial x_3}+$  $+\frac{\partial}{\partial y_{0}}\left(\frac{\partial y_{1}}{\partial y_{1}}+\frac{\partial y_{2}}{\partial y_{0}}\right)\cdot\frac{\partial y_{3}}{\partial y_{1}}=>\sqrt{\frac{\partial}{\partial y_{0}}\frac{\partial y_{1}}{\partial y_{0}}}$ Calculand 324, 324, 334, 234 mi a. din exemple of intocin a , se objete forma (5) que. Capul pontional [M=2] Ec. crantiniara cu duvate particle de ordin 2 in dimensime 2 este: (6) a(21, 22) 32 u + 2 b(4, x2) 202 u + c(x1, x2) 22 u+ + f(x1, x-, 4, 214, 54) =0 unde a, b, c: DCR2 -> R 0BS: lin frua generalà aven: 91/(4) = 91/4): 0/2(4)=921(4)= b(4)

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7 A(x) = C(x) Pt. a statili tipul ec (6) of a aduce la forma camonica ec (6) se foloreste umatorul algoritm: OBS: [ cag. eliptic = 3/2 + 3/2 + 7 (44, 2, 4) =0 (7) | cap hypertolic =) = 2 1 - 2 1 + f(x, 4, 2, 1, 2, 1) =0 (cas paralolic =) == + [(x,4,2,4,324)=0 · calculation d(x1, x2) = b(x1, x2) - a(x1, x2). c(x1, x2) Aven conquile: I. dacat d(41,42) >0, attenci ec. este de tip · daca d(+1,72) =0, atunci ec. este de tup
parabolic M. dacai d(4, 12) (0, attenci se este de sip eleptic. Pt. frecare caz, se aplica o modalitate de aducere La forma comonica (din obs. (7)) a ematici. I) d(\*11 =2) >0 • calculate  $\int \eta_1(x_1, x_2) = \frac{b(x_1, x_2) - \sqrt{d(x_1, x_2)}}{a(x_1, x_2)}$ 12(41142) = 6(41,42) + 6(4,42) a(41,42) · se considerà transformares de coordonate Jy = (41, 42) 172=92 (\*1, 42) unde 41, 42 muit ontegrale prime ale en: dx2 = 201(41,42)) respective of the = ne(x1, x2). · se calculaza denvatele pt u(x) = û(y(x)) & se viloc. in ecuație.

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 $\lambda_1(x_1, x_2) = \frac{b(x_1, x_2)}{a(x_1, x_2)}$ · valeulau

re considera transformance de coordonate  $\int y_1 = \varphi_1(x_1, x_2)$ 172= 62 (x1 x2)

unde le este integrola prima pentin ec. dx2 = 21(x11x2)) ian 62 este a function antiel incert

360 360 70. 362 362 374 362 370 70.

· colculain denvatele lui u(x) = ū/y(x)) of le

11) d(2/1/2) <0

· calculation  $\lambda_1(Y_1, Y_2) = \frac{b(Y_1, Y_2) + i \sqrt{-d(Y_1) + 2}}{a(Y_1) + 2}$ 72 (41, #2) = For (24, 162)

transformans de novelonate re considera

ende 9(x1 x3) Re (4(x1, x2)) (2(+1, 1/2) = Jm ( ((+1, +2))

en 4 integrala prima pt ec:

· re cale derivatele peuter u(4) = ir (y(4)) of se who we ec.

Foemble: sà se aduca la forma canonica ec:

1) 22-621224+10224+214-3024=0.

2) 42124 - 421224 +224 +224 =0

3) 2/4+20102W-302W +014+024=0.

Tema: 1 7/2

Pt. examin: [- modalitate afisate pe MOODLE - consultati pe 02.02.2021, pe Teams, amust email: pminlia @fmi. unibuc. ro.