

Find the PDE by eliminating arbitrary function

$$f(x+y+z, x^2+y^2+z^2) = 0$$

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Diff. Partially w.r.t. x & y resp. we get

$$f'(x+y+z, x^2+y^2+z^2) \cdot$$

Q: Find PDE by eliming arbitray funⁿ $f(x+y+z, x^2+y^2+z^2)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sol}^n \quad & f(x+y+z, x^2+y^2+z^2) = 0 \\ & f(u, v) = 0 \end{aligned} \quad \text{--- (i)}$$

$$\text{where } u = x+y+z, v = x^2+y^2+z^2 \quad \text{--- (ii)}$$

Diff. w.r.t. x , partially (i), we get -

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + p \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + p \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \right) = 0 \quad \text{--- (iii)}$$

$$\text{From (ii), we get: } \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 1, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 1, \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 2x,$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 2y, \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} = 2z, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 1$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 2y$$

Putting these values in eqⁿ (iii), we get

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial u} (1+p) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} (2x+2pz) = 0$$

$$\text{or } \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} (1+p) + 2 \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} (x+pz) = 0 \quad \text{--- (iv)}$$

$$\text{or } \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} (1+p) = -2 \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} (x+pz)$$

$$\text{or } \frac{(\partial f / \partial u)}{(\partial f / \partial v)} = \frac{-2(x+pz)}{(1+p)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[\frac{\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \right)}{\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \right)} = \frac{-2(x+pz)}{(1+p)} \right] \dots \textcircled{v}$$

Again Diff (i) w.r.t. 'y' partially, we get

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + q \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + q \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \right) = 0$$

Putting all the values of derivatives

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial u} (1+q) + 2 \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} (y+qz) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[\frac{\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \right)}{\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \right)} = \frac{-2(y+qz)}{(1+q)} \right] \dots \textcircled{vi}$$

From \textcircled{v} & \textcircled{vi} , we get (equating them)

$$\frac{-2(x+pz)}{(1+p)} = \frac{-2(y+qz)}{(1+q)}$$

$$\Rightarrow (1+q)(x+pz) = (1+p)(y+qz)$$

$$\Rightarrow x + pz + qx + qpz - y - qz - py - pzq$$

$$\Rightarrow (x-y) + (z-y)p + (x-z)q = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{(y-z)p + (z-x)q = (x-y)} \quad \underline{\underline{\text{Ans}}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[\frac{(\partial f / \partial u)}{(\partial f / \partial v)} = \frac{-2(x+pz)}{(1+p)} \right] \dots \textcircled{v}$$

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Putting all the values of derivatives

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial u} (1+q) + 2 \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} (y+zz) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[\frac{(\partial f / \partial u)}{(\partial f / \partial v)} = \frac{-2(y+zz)}{(1+q)} \right] \dots \textcircled{vi}$$

From (v) & (vi), we get (equating them)

$$\frac{-2(x+pz)}{(1+p)} = \frac{-2(y+zz)}{(1+q)}$$

$$\Rightarrow (1+q)(x+pz) = (1+p)(y+zz)$$

$$\Rightarrow x + pz + qx + pz - y - zz - py - pzq =$$

$$\Rightarrow (x-y) + (z-y)p + (x-z)q = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{(y-z)p + (z-x)q = (x-y)} \quad \underline{\underline{\text{Ans}}}$$