

Ex 2 $n=2, m=2$ $L_2(x, D_x)u = f(x)$ $S = \{dx_1 + \beta x_2 + \gamma = 0\}$ $\nabla \Phi(x) = (\alpha, \beta)^T$ $\gamma = \pm \frac{\nabla \Phi(x)}{|\nabla \Phi(x)|}$
 $L_2(x, D_x)u = f(x)$
 $u|_S = u^0(x), x \in S$ $\frac{1}{\sqrt{d^2 + \beta^2}} (du_{x_1} + \beta du_{x_2})|_S = u'(x), x \in S$

Введём x -кое ур-е для (1). Но сначала:

Гл. часть — $L_n^0(x, D_x) = \sum_{|k|=n} a_k(x) D_x^k$. В этих терминах введем х.у.

Опр $L_m(x, \xi) = \sum_{|\alpha|=m} a_\alpha(x) \xi^\alpha$, $x \in G$, $\xi \in \mathbb{R}^n$ — x -теристич. многочлен для $L_m(x, D_x)$ для (1)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x, \xi) = 0 \quad - \text{x-тер. yp-e}$$

Теорема:

S -к- C^m - рез. нок-тв, прох. $\forall x^0 \in G \Rightarrow \exists$ окр. $B(x^0, \varepsilon)$ \exists непрерыв. преобр. $y = F(x)$

3. В первом уравнении K эквив. с K :

$$L_m(x, \nabla \Phi(x))|_{x=y} D_y^m \tilde{u} + \sum_{\substack{|\beta| \leq m \\ \beta \neq m}} \tilde{a}_\beta(y) D_y^\beta \tilde{u} = \nabla(F^{-1}(y))$$

$$\tilde{u}|_{y=0} = v^0(y')$$

$$D_{y_1} \tilde{u}|_{y=0} = v^1(y')$$

$$\vdots$$

$$D_{y_1}^{m-1} \tilde{u}|_{y=0} = v^{m-1}(y')$$

$$y = (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_m)$$

$$D_y = D_{y_1}$$

$$y = (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_m)$$

1-Bo: $\nabla \Phi(x^0) \neq 0$ $D_{x_1} \Phi(x^0) \neq 0$ $D_{x_1} \Phi(x) \neq 0 \quad x \approx x^0$

Замена: $\begin{cases} y_1 = \Phi(x) \\ y_j = x_j, j \geq 2 \end{cases}$ квыпрже. преобр-е $y = F(x)$

$$x' = (x_2, \dots, x_n)$$

$$u(x) \in C^m \quad u(F^{-1}(y)) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \tilde{u}(y) \Rightarrow u(x) \equiv \tilde{u}(F(x)) \equiv \tilde{u}(\Phi(x), x') \leftarrow \text{продолжение}$$

$$D_{x_1} u(x) \equiv D_{y_1} \tilde{u}|_{y=F(x)} \Phi_{x_1}(x)$$

$$D_{x_j} u(x) \equiv D_{y_j} \tilde{u}|_{y=F(x)} \Phi_{x_j}(x) + D_{y_j} \tilde{u}|_{y=F(x)} \quad j \geq 2$$

при $m=2$ теперь:

$$u(x) = u^0(x), \quad \begin{matrix} x \in S \\ x^0 \in S \end{matrix} \sim \hat{u}|_{y=0} = v^0(y') \quad \swarrow \text{gripierend}$$

$$\Phi(x) = 0 \quad \Phi(x_1) \neq 0 \quad \sim x_1 = \varphi(x')$$

$$x \in S \quad u^\circ(x) = u^\circ(\varphi(x'), x') = u^\circ(0, y') \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} v^\circ(y') \Rightarrow D_{y'}^l u^\circ(0, y') = D_{y'}^l v(y')$$

$x \in S$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{y}} u(\mathbf{x}) &= \sum_{j=1}^n \partial_j D_{\mathbf{y}_j} u(\mathbf{x}) = (\partial_1 \Phi_{\mathbf{x}_1} + \partial_2 \Phi_{\mathbf{x}_2} + \dots + \partial_n \Phi_{\mathbf{x}_n}) [D_{\mathbf{y}_j} \tilde{u} |_{\mathbf{y}=\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{x})}] + \sum_{k=2}^n \partial_k D_{\mathbf{y}_k} \tilde{u} |_{\mathbf{y}=\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{x})} = \\ &= \langle \partial, \mathbf{v} \rangle \Phi(\mathbf{x}) D_{\mathbf{y}_1} \tilde{u} |_{\mathbf{y}=\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{x})} + \sum_{k=2}^n \partial_k D_{\mathbf{y}_k} \tilde{u} |_{\mathbf{y}=\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{x})} \end{aligned}$$

при $x \in S$ должно выполняться: $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} u(x) = u'(x) = u'(\varphi(x'), x')$

$\Phi(x) = 0 \quad x_1 = \varphi(x')$ вспомним, что $y = F(x): \Rightarrow$
 $\Rightarrow \nabla \Phi(F^{-1}(y)) = D_y \tilde{u}|_{y=y_0} + \sum_{k \geq 2} D_k D_y \tilde{u}|_{y=y_0} = u'(\varphi(y'), y')$

$0 \neq \Rightarrow$ можно поделить

$$\Rightarrow D_{y'} \tilde{u}|_{y'=0} = v'(y')$$

Остальные данные считаются аналогично

$$D_{x_1}^2 u(x) = [D_{y_1}^2 \tilde{u}|_{y=F(x)}] (\Phi_{x_1}(x))^2 + D_{y_1} \tilde{u}|_{y=F(x)} \Phi_{x_1}(x)$$

$k \geq 2$

$$D_{x_1 x_k}^2 u(x) \equiv [D_{y_1 y_k}^2 \tilde{u}|_{y=F(x)}] \Phi_{x_1}(x) \Phi_{x_k}(x) + D_{y_1 y_k}^2 \tilde{u}|_{y=F(x)} \Phi_{x_1}(x) + D_{y_1} \tilde{u}|_{y=F(x)} \Phi_{x_1 x_k}(x)$$

$$D_{x_1 x_k}^2 u(x) \equiv [D_{y_1 y_k}^2 \tilde{u}|_{y=F(x)}] \Phi_{x_1}(x) \Phi_{x_k}(x) + \dots \quad \text{нам вообще только старые важны}$$

$$\sum_{|\alpha| \leq 2} a_\alpha(x) D_x^\alpha u(x) \equiv \left[\sum_{|\alpha| \leq 2} a_\alpha(x) (\nabla \Phi(x))^\alpha \right] [D_{y_1}^2 \tilde{u}|_{y=F(x)}] + \sum_{\substack{|\alpha| \leq 2 \\ 0 \in \beta, |\beta| \leq 1}} b_\beta(x) D_y^\beta \tilde{u}|_{y=F(x)} = \tilde{f}(x)$$

$$\left[[L_m^\circ(x, \nabla \Phi(x))] |_{x=F^{-1}(y)} \right] D_{y_1}^2 \tilde{u} + \sum_{\substack{|\alpha| \leq 2 \\ 0 \in \beta, |\beta| \leq 1}} b_\beta(F^{-1}(y)) D_y^\beta \tilde{u} = \tilde{f}(F^{-1}(y))$$

Памне сами...

$$(2) \sim (3) \quad \left[[L_m^\circ(x, \nabla \Phi(x)) |_{x=F^{-1}(y)}] D_{y_1}^m \tilde{u} + \dots = \tilde{f}(F^{-1}(y)) \right] \\ \left[D_{y_1}^k \tilde{u}|_{y=0} = v^k(y) \right] \quad k=0, \dots, m-1$$

1189

Опр $S = \{\Phi(x) = 0\}$ наз. характеристикой или х-тер. пов-тью, если $L_m^\circ(x, \nabla \Phi(x)) \equiv 0$ при $x \in S$

Теорема 2:

Если S - х-тер. пов-ть (1) (или $L_m(x, D_x) = 0$) не явл. одн-но разреш. $\forall \tilde{f}, u^0, \dots, u^{m-1}$ даже если они из C^∞