

Exemple: (E) : $3u(x) - 2u'(x) + u''(x) = 3x$ Déterminer s'il s'agit d'une EP
EDO

$$(E) \Leftrightarrow F(x, u(x), u'(x), u''(x)) = 0$$

$$\text{avec } F(x, y_0, y_1, y_2) = 3y_0 - 2y_1 + y_2 - 3x = 0$$

\Rightarrow (E) est une EDO d'ordre 2.

Mini Projet: - Eq. mathématique (modélisation d'une expérience)

- Résolution de l'eq

- Solution de l'eq

Q: mq d'l'eq est linéaire, homogène et à coeff cte

↓
si la fct nulle
est une solution

$$ay + by'' = 0$$

Application Partielle

Déf: $f: \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

Soit $(x_0, y_0) \in \mathbb{R}^2$, $f_{b_2}: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 $x \mapsto f_{b_2}(x) = f(x, y_0)$

$$\text{on a: } \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) = f'_{b_2}(x_0)$$

$f_{b_2}: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 $x \mapsto f_{b_2}(y) = f(x_0, y)$

$$\text{on a } \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) = f'_{b_2}(y)$$

Etude de fct: 1/ Domaine de définition

Exmpl p. 13

Exercice 1.2.3 (p. 13)

$$f(x, y) = x^2 + y^3, \quad D_f = \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\text{Soit } (x_0, y_0) \in \mathbb{R}^2.$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) = ? \quad \text{on pose } f_1: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$
$$x \mapsto f_1(x) = f(x, y_0)$$

$$f_1'(x) = 2x, \text{ on a } \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) = f_1'(x_0) = 2x_0$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) = ? \quad \text{on pose } f_2: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$
$$y \mapsto f_2(y) = f(x_0, y)$$

$$f_2'(y) = 3y^2, \text{ on a } \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) = f_2'(y_0) = 3y_0^2.$$

Exercice 1.2.4

$$f(x, y) = x^2 + y^3, \quad D_f = \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\text{Soit } (x_0, y_0) \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} f(x, y) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} f(x, y) \right) = f_1''(x_0), \text{ on a } f_1' = 2x_0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} f(x_0, y_0) = 2$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} f(x, y) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y} f(x, y) \right) = f_2''(y_0), \text{ on a } f_2' = 3y_0^2 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} f(x_0, y_0) = 6y_0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial y} f(x_0, y_0) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y} f(x_0, y_0) \right)$$

$$\text{Soit } f_3: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$
$$x \mapsto f_3(x) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y_0) = 3y_0^2 \rightarrow f_3'(x) = 0$$

$$\text{on a: } \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial y} f(x_0, y_0) = f_3'(x_0) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial y \partial x} f(x_0, y_0) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) \right)$$

$$\text{Soit } f_4: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$
$$y \mapsto f_4(y) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y) = 2x_0 \rightarrow f_4'(y) = 0$$

$$\text{on a: } \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y \partial x} f(x_0, y_0) = f_4'(y_0) = 0$$

$$\text{On remarque que } \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial y} f(x_0, y_0) = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y \partial x} f(x_0, y_0) \text{ car } f \text{ est de classe } \mathcal{C}^2$$

Les dérivées partielles existent et sont continues.

$$\frac{\partial^3}{\partial x y x} f(x, y) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y x} (x, y) \right)$$

$$\text{Soit } f_s : \mathbb{R} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$x \longmapsto f_s(x) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y x} (x, y_0)$$

$$\Rightarrow f'_s(x) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^3}{\partial x y x} f(x_0, y_0) = f'_s(x_0) = 0$$

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* Eq de transport: $(E_1) : \partial_t u(t, x) + c \partial_x u(t, x) = 0$

on pose $P_1 : u \longmapsto \partial_t u + c \partial_x u$

Soit $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$, u, v deux ~~vecteurs~~ solut^s de (E_1)

$$P_1(\alpha u + \beta v) = \partial_t(\alpha u + \beta v) + c \partial_x(\alpha u + \beta v)$$

$$= \alpha \partial_t u + \beta \partial_t v + \alpha c \partial_x u + \beta c \partial_x v$$

$$= \alpha P_1(u) + \beta P_1(v) \Rightarrow P_1 \text{ est linéaire} \Rightarrow (E_1) \text{ est linéaire}$$

* Eq d'onde de choc: $(E_2) : \partial_t u(t, x) + u(t, x) \partial_x u(t, x) = 0$

on pose $P_2 : u \longmapsto \partial_t u + u \partial_x u$

Soient $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$, u, v deux solut^s de (E_2)

$$P_2(\alpha u + \beta v) = \partial_t(\alpha u + \beta v) + (\alpha u + \beta v) \partial_x(\alpha u + \beta v)$$

$$= \alpha \partial_t u + \beta \partial_t v + \alpha^2 u \partial_x u + \alpha \beta \partial_x v + \beta v \alpha \partial_x u + \beta^2 v \partial_x v$$

$$\neq \alpha P_2(u) + \beta P_2(v)$$

$$\Rightarrow P_2 \text{ n'est pas linéaire} \Rightarrow (E_2) \text{ n'est pas linéaire}$$

(E) : homogène linéaire \rightarrow principe de superposition

(E) : linéaire non homogène $\left. \begin{array}{l} u \text{ est solut}^s \text{ de } (E) \\ v \text{ est solut}^s \text{ de } (E_H) \end{array} \right\} u+v \text{ solution de } (E)$

Exemple 1 (p. 15)

$$(E_2): \partial_{xx}^2 u(x,y) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \partial_x (\partial_x u(x,y)) = 0$$

$$(\text{on pose } v(x,y) = \partial_x u(x,y))$$

$$(E_2): \partial_x v(x,y) = 0 \xrightarrow{\text{primitive}} v(x,y) = C(y), \text{ avec } C \text{ est une fct.}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \partial_x u(x,y) = C(y) \xrightarrow{\text{primitive}} u(x,y) = C(y) + D(y), \text{ avec } D \text{ est une fct.}$$

on ne peut pas montrer l'unicité de la solutⁿ que si on a l'expression des fct $C(y)$ et $D(y)$
contrairement aux EDO où on peut le savoir avec des conditions initiales

Exemple 2 (p. 15)

$$(E_2): \partial_{xx}^2 u(x,y) + u(x,y) = 0$$

$$\text{on pose : } v(x) = u(x,y)$$

$$((E_2): v'' + v = 0$$

Exemple 3 (p. 16)

$$(E): \partial_{xy} u(x,y) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \partial_y u(x,y) = C(y) \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \int dx \\ C \text{ une fct qui} \end{array} \right\}$$

Problème de Cauchy: il s'agit d'une EDO homogène linéaire à coeff cte avec conditions initiales \rightarrow Tout problème de Cauchy admet une unique solution.

1.5.1 Equations Différentielles

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$$2/ (E): u'(x) - u^2(x) = 0, \text{ on a } u(x) = 0, \forall x \text{ est une solution de (E)}$$

on suppose que $u(x) \neq 0, \forall x$

$$(E) \Leftrightarrow u'(x) = u^2(x) \Leftrightarrow \frac{u'(x)}{u^2(x)} = 1 \Leftrightarrow \int \frac{u'(x)}{u^2(x)} dx = \int 1 dx + C$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -\frac{1}{u(x)} = x + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow u(x) = \frac{-1}{x+C}, \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-C\}$$

Non, toute solution de (E) est définie sur $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{-C\}, C \in \mathbb{R}$.

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1.5.2 Dérivées Partielles

Soit $(x_0, y_0) \in \mathbb{R}^2$. On suppose que u est de classe \mathcal{C}^2 .

$$u(x, y) = x^3 y + e^{xy^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) = ?$$

on pose $f_1: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$x \mapsto f_1(x) = u(x, y_0) = x^3 y_0 + e^{x y_0^2}$$

$$f_1'(x) = 3x^2 y_0 + y_0^2 e^{x y_0^2}, \text{ on a } \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) = f_1'(x_0) = 3x_0^2 y_0 + y_0^2 e^{x_0 y_0^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) = ?$$

on pose $f_2: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$y \mapsto f_2(y) = u(x_0, y) = x_0^3 y + 2x_0 y e^{x_0 y^2}$$

$$f_2'(y) = x_0^3 + 2x_0 y e^{x_0 y^2}, \text{ on a : } \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) = f_2'(y_0) = x_0^3 y_0 + 2x_0 y_0 e^{x_0 y_0^2} \quad ($$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}(x_0, y_0) = ?$$

$$\text{on a : } \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}(x_0, y_0) = f_1''(x_0), \text{ on a : } f_1''(x) = 6xy_0 + y_0^4 e^{x y_0^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}(x_0, y_0) = 6x_0 y_0 + y_0^4 e^{x_0 y_0^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}(x_0, y_0) = ?$$

$$\text{on a : } \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}(x_0, y_0) = f_2''(y_0), \text{ on a : } f_2''(y) = 2x_0 e^{x_0 y^2} + 4x_0^2 y^2 e^{x_0 y^2} \\ = 2x_0 (1 + 2x_0 y^2) e^{x_0 y^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}(x_0, y_0) = 2x_0 (1 + 2x_0 y_0^2) e^{x_0 y_0^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y}(x_0, y_0) = ? = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y} u(x_0, y_0) \right)$$

on pose $f_3: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$x \mapsto f_3(x) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} u(x, y_0) = x^3 + 2xy_0 e^{x y_0^2}$$

$$\text{on a } \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y}(x_0, y_0) = f_3'(x_0), \quad f_3'(x) = 3x^2 + 2y_0 e^{x y_0^2} + 2x y_0^3 e^{x y_0^2} \\ = 3x^2 + 2y_0 (1 + x y_0^2) e^{x y_0^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y}(x_0, y_0) = 3x_0^2 + 2y_0 (1 + x_0 y_0^2) e^{x_0 y_0^2}$$

1.5.3 EDP

2) $u(t, x) = f(t) + g(x)$, f et g sont deux fcts de classe \mathcal{C}^2

mq u est une solution de (E) : $\partial_t \partial_x u(t, x) = 0$ dans \mathbb{R}^2

on a : $\partial_x u(t, x) = g'(x)$ et $\partial_t g'(x) = 0$

$\Rightarrow u$ est une solution de (E)

3) (E) : $\partial_y^2 u(x, y) = 1$

~~on pose $v(x, y) = \partial_y u(x, y)$, on doit vérifier que~~

on pose $v(x, y) = \partial_y u(x, y)$

(E) $\Leftrightarrow \partial_y v(x, y) = 1 \Leftrightarrow v(x, y) = y + C(x)$, C fct quelconque

$\Leftrightarrow \partial_y u(x, y) = y + C(x) \Leftrightarrow u(x, y) = \frac{y^2}{2} + C(x)y + D(x)$, D fct quelconque

Pour avoir un problème bien posé, il suffit d'ajouter des conditions physiques pour l'EDP

Par exemple, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{cond. régularité} \\ \text{cond. du comportement à l'infini} \end{array} \right.$

4) $u(x, y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$, $\forall (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0, 0)\}$

(E) : $\partial_{xx}^2 u(x, y) + \partial_{yy}^2 u(x, y) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$

mq : u est une solut^o de (E)

on a : $\partial_x u(x, y) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$ $\forall (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0, 0)\}$

~~$\partial_{xx}^2 u(x, y) =$~~

$\partial_{xx}^2 u(x, y) = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{x^2 + y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{3/2}}$

on a : $\partial_y u(x, y) = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$

$\partial_{yy}^2 u(x, y) = \frac{x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{3/2}}$, /br/

on a : $\partial_{xx}^2 u(x, y) + \partial_{yy}^2 u(x, y) = \frac{y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{3/2}} + \frac{x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$

$\Rightarrow u$ est une solution de (E)

$$(E): y'(x) - y(x) = (x+1)e^x$$

$$y_H(x) = \lambda e^{-\int \frac{1}{x} dx}$$

$$\rightarrow (E_H): y'(x) - y(x) = 0, \text{ on a: } y_H(x) = \lambda e^x, \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$$

y_p : ? \rightarrow variation de la constante:

$$y_p(x) = \lambda(x) e^x \text{ une solution de } (E)$$

$$y'_p(x) = \lambda'(x) e^x + \lambda(x) e^x$$

$$(E) \Leftrightarrow y'_p - y_p = (x+1)e^x \Leftrightarrow \lambda'(x)e^x + \lambda(x)e^x - \lambda(x)e^x = (x+1)e^x$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda'(x) = x+1 \leadsto \lambda(x) = \frac{x^2}{2} + x + C \Rightarrow y_p(x) = \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + x\right)e^x$$

$$\text{on a: } y_G(x) = y_H(x) + y_p(x) = \lambda e^x + \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + x\right)e^x, \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\boxed{y_G(x) = \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + x + \lambda\right)e^x, \lambda \in \mathbb{R}, x \in \mathbb{R}}$$

$$6/ 4y'' + 4y' + 5y = e^{-3/2} \sin(x)$$

$$(E): y'' - 3y' + 2y = 4xe^x$$

$$(E_H): y''(x) - 3y'(x) + 2y(x) = 0$$

$$(E_c): x^2 - 3x + 2 = 0 \leadsto \Delta = 9 - 8 = 1 \quad \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{3+1}{2} = 2 \\ x_2 = \frac{3-1}{2} = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow y_H(x) = Ae^{2x} + Be^x, A, B \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$y_p = ? \quad (\text{voir Tab EDO 2})$$

$$\text{on pose } y_p(x) = (ax^2 + bx + c)e^x \text{ est une solution de } (E)$$

$$y'_p(x) = (2ax + b)e^x + (ax^2 + bx + c)e^x = (ax^2 + (2a+b)x + b+c)e^x$$

$$y''_p(x) = (2a + (2a+b))e^x + (ax^2 + (2a+b)x + b+c)e^x \\ = (ax^2 + (4a+b)x + (2a+2b+c))e^x$$

$$(E): (ax^2 + (4a+b)x + (2a+2b+c))e^x - 3(ax^2 + (2a+b)x + b+c)e^x + 2(ax^2 + bx + c)e^x = 4xe^x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow ax^2 - 3ax^2 + 2ax^2 + (4a+b-6a-3b+2b)x + 2a+2b+c-3b-3c+b$$

$$-2ax + 2a - b = 4x$$

$$\text{par identification: } \begin{cases} -2a = 4 \\ 2a - b = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -2 \\ b = 2a = -4 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow y_p(x) = -2(x^2 + 2x)e^{-x}, \text{ on a } y_h(x) = y_h(x) + y_p(x) = Ae^{-x} - 2\left(x^2 + 2x - \frac{1}{2}\right)e^{-x}$$

$A, B \in \mathbb{R}.$

37) f de classe C^1 : $u(t, x) = f\left(\frac{x}{t}\right); \forall t > 0$

(E) ~~1~~ δ_f

$$(E): t \cdot \partial_t u(t, x) + x \partial_x u(t, x) = 0$$

$$\text{on a: } \begin{cases} \partial_t u(t, x) = -\frac{x}{t^2} f'\left(\frac{x}{t}\right) \\ \partial_x u(t, x) = \frac{1}{t} f'\left(\frac{x}{t}\right) \end{cases} \Rightarrow t \partial_t u(t, x) + x \partial_x u(t, x) = t \left(-\frac{x}{t^2}\right) f'\left(\frac{x}{t}\right) + \left(\frac{x}{t}\right) f'\left(\frac{x}{t}\right) = 0$$

$\Rightarrow u$ est une solution de (E).

$$(37) \begin{cases} y'(x) + y(x) = 2 \sin(x) \\ y(0) = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$(E_h): y'(x) + y(x) = 0, \text{ on a: } y_h(x) = \lambda \cdot e^{-x}, \lambda \in \mathbb{R}, x \in \mathbb{R}$$

méthode de la variation de constante:

$$\text{Soit } y_p(x) = \lambda(x) e^{-x}, x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$(E): y_p'(x) + y_p(x) = 2 \sin(x) \Leftrightarrow \lambda'(x) e^{-x} - \lambda(x) e^{-x} + \lambda(x) e^{-x} = 2 \sin x$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda'(x) = 2 \cdot e^x \sin(x) \Rightarrow \lambda(x) = 2 \int \sin x e^x dx$$

$$\text{on pose } I = \int \sin x e^x dx$$

$$\begin{cases} U(x) = \sin(x) \rightarrow U'(x) = \cos x \\ V'(x) = e^x \rightarrow V(x) = e^x \end{cases} \Rightarrow I = \left[\sin x e^x \right] - \int \cos x e^x dx$$

$$\text{on pose } \begin{cases} U(x) = \cos x \rightarrow U'(x) = -\sin x \\ V'(x) = e^x \rightarrow V(x) = e^x \end{cases} \Rightarrow I = \sin x e^x - \left(\cos x e^x \right) + \int \sin x e^x dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = (\sin x - \cos x) e^x - I \Rightarrow 2I = (\sin x - \cos x) e^x$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{1}{2} (\sin x - \cos x) e^x \Rightarrow \lambda(x) = (\sin x - \cos x) e^x$$

$$\text{d'où } y_p(x) = \sin x - \cos x$$

$$y_f(x) = y_h(x) + y_p(x) = \lambda e^{-x} + \sin x - \cos x; \lambda \in \mathbb{R}, x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{comme } y(0) = 1 \rightarrow \lambda + \sin(0) - \cos(0) = 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{\lambda = 2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{y(x) = 2e^{-x} + \sin x - \cos x}, x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$(E): 4y'' + 4y' + 5y = e^{-x/2} \sin x \quad \begin{cases} k = \frac{1}{2} \\ w = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$(E_h): 4y''(x) + 4y'(x) + 5y(x) = 0$$

$$(E_c): 4r^2 + 4r + 5 = 0, \quad \Delta = 16 - 80 = -64 = (8i)^2 \quad \begin{cases} r_2 = \frac{-4 + 8i}{8} = -\frac{1}{2} + i \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \\ r_2 = -\frac{1}{2} - i \Rightarrow \beta = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$y_h(x) = \lambda e^{-\frac{1}{2}x} (A \cos x + B \sin x), \quad A, B \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$y_p = ? \rightarrow \text{on a: } \underbrace{-\frac{1}{2}}_k + \underbrace{i}_w \text{ est une solution de } (E_c) \text{ (formule tableau 2)}$$

$$\rightarrow y_p(x) = x e^{-\frac{1}{2}x} (a \cos x + b \sin x), \quad a, b \in \mathbb{R} \text{ est une solution de } (E)$$

$$\vdots$$

par identification: $a = \dots$
 $b = \dots$

$$\Rightarrow y(x) = e^{-x/2} \left(A \cos x + \left(B + \frac{1}{2}x \right) \sin x \right)$$