Exercice 1

On charche les courbes covatéristiques: x(s)= (t(s), x(s))

ower +'(s) = 1

x'(s) = - u -

constante car on est sur une courbe caracténistique.

De comp on part chairs

t(5)=5

x(s) = - u (o, x(o)) s + x(o) = (1-x(o)) s + x(o)

Mantenant, as patex) est donné, p est sur la mourh caracténstique

8(5) = (5, (1-x0)5+x0)

as et senlement en \ \((1-x) \) \(\x \) = \\

 $= \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} \begin{cases} t = s \\ x_0 = \frac{x-t}{4-t} \end{cases}$ (tzi)

u(t)x1= u(0, x-t)= -x+t+1-t = 1-x

u(t)x1= u(0, x-t)= -x+t+1-t = 1-x

1-t

· On durche les courses caractéristiques:

8(57= (t(5), x(5)) cover) t'(5)=1 (x)(x) = 1-4

On part improser

t(5)= 5 x(8)=(1-n(qx(1))5+ x6) = (1-2×(0))5 +×(0).

Sol
$$(t,x)$$
 est donné, on trouve
 $(t,x) = \chi(s) = (s,(1-2xo)s + xo)$
 $= \int_{x=(1-2xo)s+xo}^{t=s}$
 $= \int_{x=xo}^{t=s} \frac{x-t}{1-2t}$

R / / /

Exercia 2
$$\times_1 Qh + \times_2 Qh = u$$

A) SN
$$u(x_1, x_1) = \sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2}$$
,

$$Qu = \frac{x_1}{\sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2}}$$

$$Q_{x_1} u_7 = \frac{x_2}{\sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2}}$$

du comp
$$x_1 \Theta_{x_1} u + x_2 \Theta_{x_2} u = \frac{x_1^2 + x_2^2}{\sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2}}$$

$$= \sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2} = u \qquad q_{i} u d_{i}$$

27 Pour tronver les courties cavactéristiques, 1
font résondre:
$$\int x_1'(t) = x_1(t)$$

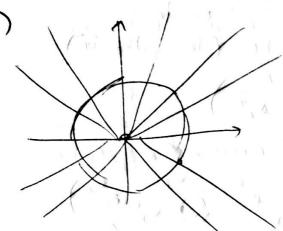
 $\int x_1'(t) = x_1(t)$

and a solution
$$x_1(t) = e_1 e^t$$

(1) = - (1) = (1)

Sa réprésente des demi-droites qui convergent vers l'origine, en fait on a c2 ×a(t) - ca ×2(t) = 0 (pour t -> -0) et lim (×a(t) ×2(t)) = (0,0) t->-00

(l'est montenent indust que tout courbse



(lest mountement indust)
que tout courbe

X(t) = (c, et, c, e t)
intercect le cevole unitaire
dans un unique point.

Formalement, $g(t) \in \mathbb{S}^1 \implies x_n(t)^2 = x_2(t)^2 = 1$ $e_n^2 e^{2t} + c_2^2 e^{2t} = 1$ $e_n^2 e^{2t} = \frac{1}{e_1^2 o c_1^2} \implies t = -\frac{1}{2} log(c_n^2 e c_1^2)$ where t is solution est unique.

4) Maintenant on cont que (les constantes carci)

u' (8/t) = u (8/t) \Rightarrow uo\ (t) = cet

Pour atternment en on cont que pour $t=-\frac{1}{2}\log(c_{1}^{2}zc_{1}^{2})$ on a $\chi(t_{0})=\left(\frac{c_{1}}{\sqrt{c_{1}^{2}zc_{1}^{2}}}, \frac{c_{2}}{\sqrt{c_{1}^{2}zc_{1}^{2}}}, \frac{c_{2}}{\sqrt{c_{1}^{2}zc_{1}^{2}}}\right)=$ = $g\left(\frac{c_{1}}{\sqrt{c_{1}^{2}zc_{1}^{2}}}, \frac{c_{2}}{\sqrt{c_{1}^{2}zc_{1}^{2}}}, \frac{c_{2}}{\sqrt{c_{1}^{2}zc_{1}^{2}}}\right)$ = $g\left(\frac{c_{1}}{\sqrt{c_{1}^{2}zc_{1}^{2}}}, \frac{c_{2}}{\sqrt{c_{1}^{2}zc_{1}^{2}}}, \frac{c_{2}}{\sqrt{c_{1}^{2}zc_{1}^{2}}}\right)$

Alors la solution est:

u. y (t) = Ven2-(2) g (Ven2+(2) , Ven2+(2)) et.

Monintenant, si (x_1, x_2) ort donné, indement (x_1, x_1) est sur la nême courbe (demi-droiter) covactéristique de $(\frac{x_1}{|x_1|^2+x_2}, \frac{x_2}{|\sqrt{x_1}^2+x_2})$.

En fourt

(x1, x2) = (x1e°, x2e°) = (\frac{\times_1^2 = \times_1}{\times_{\times_1}^2 = \times_1} e^{\tilde{t}_0} \frac{\times_2}{\times_{\times_1}^2 = \times_1} e^{\tilde{t}_0}).

En utilisant, la formite ci-dessus, to= log Vx12 ex2

par example pour cazxa cz=xzt=0,

u (x, x2) = \(\frac{\times_1^2 \epsilon \times_2^2}{\sqrt{\times_1^2 \epsilon \times_2^2}} \) \(\frac{\times_1^2 \epsilon \times_2^2}{\sqrt{\times_1^2 \epsilon \times_1^2}} \) \(\frac{\times_1^2 \epsilon \times_1^2}{\sqrt{\times_1^2 \epsilon \times_1^2}} \) \(\frac{\times_1^2 \epsilon \times_1^2}{\

Rug: le choix de (en on, t) n'est pas unique.

En choisissant

choisissant $c_1 = \frac{\times 1}{\sqrt{\times_1^2 + \times_2^2}} \quad c_2 = \frac{\times 2}{\sqrt{\times_1^2 + \times_2^2}} \quad t = \log \sqrt{\times_1^2 + \times_2^2}$

() No contract of

on thouvera le même régultant.

5) On soit que

$$x_1 = r \cos \theta$$
 $x_2 = r \sin \theta$
 $\theta = \operatorname{outtor}(x)$
 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1} = \frac{\partial r}{\partial x_1} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x_1} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta}$
 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1} = \frac{\partial r}{\partial x_1} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta}$
 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_2} = \sin \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{\cos \theta}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta}$
 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_2} = \sin \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{\cos \theta}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta}$

Alors

 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_2} = u$
 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_2} = u$
 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_2} = u$
 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_2} = u$
 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_2} = u$
 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_2} = u$
 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_2} = u$
 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_2} = u$
 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_2} = u$
 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_2} = u$
 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_2} = u$
 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_2} = u$
 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_2} = u$
 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_2} = u$
 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_2} = u$
 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_2} = u$
 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_2} = u$
 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_2} = u$
 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_2} = u$
 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_2} = u$
 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_2} = u$
 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_2} = u$
 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_2} = u$
 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_2} = u$
 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_2} = u$
 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_2} = u$
 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_2} = u$
 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_2} = u$
 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_2} = u$
 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_2} = u$
 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_2} = u$
 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_2} = u$
 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_2} = u$
 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_2} = u$
 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_2} = u$
 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_2} = u$
 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_2} = u$
 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_2} = u$
 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_2} = u$
 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_2} = u$
 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_2} = u$
 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_2} = u$
 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_2} = u$
 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_2} = u$
 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_2} = u$
 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_2} = u$
 $\frac{\partial u}$

Exercise 3
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x^2}$$

uz sont solutions, alove hun edous

$$\frac{\partial^{2}(\lambda_{1}u_{1}+\lambda_{2}u_{2})}{\partial t^{2}} = \lambda_{1} \frac{\partial^{2}u_{1}}{\partial t^{2}} + \lambda_{2} \frac{\partial^{2}u_{2}}{\partial t^{2}} = \lambda_{1} \frac{\partial^{2}u_{1}}{\partial x^{2}} + \lambda_{2} \alpha^{2} \frac{\partial^{2}u_{1}}{\partial x^{2}} = \alpha^{2} \frac{\partial^{2}(\lambda_{1}u_{1}+\lambda_{2}u_{2})}{\partial x^{2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial u_{\lambda}}{\partial t} = + w A_{\lambda} \sin(kx-wt)$$
 $\frac{\partial^{2} u_{\lambda}}{\partial t^{2}} = -w^{2} A_{\lambda} \cos(kx-wt)$

$$\frac{\partial^{2} u_{2}(x,t)}{\partial t^{2}} = -\frac{\partial^{2} u_{1}}{\partial t^{2}} = -\frac{\partial^{2} u_{2}}{\partial t^{2}} = -\frac{\partial^{2} u_{2}}$$