Grupa 344, Seminary BDDP, 11.01.2021

Problema Cauchy pt. ematic reliniare en deuvate partiale de ordinul intai

1) Se cer solutible urmatoaulor prob. Cauchy: +7,72 a) $(\partial_{1}u)^{2} + (\partial_{2}u)^{2} + (\partial_{1}u)(\partial_{2}u) - \chi_{1}(\partial_{2}u) - \chi_{2}(\partial_{1}u)^{2} - 2u = 0$ M(x1, x2) = == 7 Ju S = 1x6 R2 | x4=-14 V(b) (x12+2+2 (211)2+2624)-311=0. (1,2) = 12+4 , 5>0 (8) condinitialà cuplinde of parametri-41(x) $u(x_1,x_2) = x_1^2 + 4$ je $S = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^2 | x = 2\}$ OBS. Seei, formulares problèmei buchy poste fi: {F(\frac{1}{2},...,\frac{1 c) {(2,4)2-2(2,4)(224)+2(24)2-44=0 $(u(0,5) = \frac{5^2}{2}, 5>0$ d) (\$2624) - (314) (324) + \$1 = 2 - 4 = 0. (u(1,5)= s, ser. e) / *2 2, u + (2 \$1- *2) 22 u = 4 \$4 (\$1+ \$2) (ec. crantining) (4 (25,-5)= 12, A70 $\left(\frac{2}{4} + \frac{2}{4} + \frac{4}{2} \left(\frac{\partial_{1} u}{\partial_{1}}\right)^{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial_{2} u}{\partial_{2}}\right)^{2} - 3u = 0$ (1,2)= 32+4) 3>0 (713)=0(42(3)=2); $\varphi(3)=3^2+4$.

Notain P1 = 214; P2 = 224. Adduntain 8,182,

adica, valorile initiale pt pr of pz. Se regolver sistemul: $\begin{cases} F(\alpha_{1}(\alpha), \alpha_{2}(\alpha), \beta(\alpha), \beta_{1}, \gamma_{2}) = 0 \\ T_{1} \cdot \alpha_{1}'(\alpha) + \gamma_{2} \alpha_{2}'(\alpha) = \beta'(\alpha) \end{cases} \Rightarrow$ $=) \begin{cases} 3^{2} + 4 + \frac{1}{2} 5_{1}^{2} + \frac{1}{2} 5_{2}^{2} - 3 (3^{2} + 4) = 0 \\ 7_{1} \cdot 1 + 5_{2} \cdot 0 = 25 =) \end{cases} \xrightarrow{[N_{1} = 2.5]} =)$ => 1.902 + 202 - 2(12+4) = 0. 28 + 1 52 - 28 - 8 = 0 = 52 = 16 = 15= ±4 => Nom area z cagni: (I) $|\delta_1=2s$; (I) $|\delta_2=4$; (I) $|\delta_2=-4$ OBS: Daca in enunt avery cond: 3 u (0) 20, attuci trehie of 20 = sopul II mu este compatibil un Saien modernul caracteristic a Calculain demostele particle pention: F(x1, x2, u1 P1, P2) = x, + x2+ 2 p1 + 2 p2-3u ox = 2x1; of = 2x2; of = p1; of = p2; of = -3. Sixterul caracteristic este: (dx1 = P1) $\frac{p_1}{dt} = -2x_1 - p_1(-3)$ t = vant. ni dependentadp1 = -2*2-P2(-3) £1,42,4, p1, p2=vandle dependente att = 191 P1 + 121 P2 D'inclança descompinena oritemului de 5 ienatur 20 (0) = 1 ×2(0) = 2 in subsisteme de duis mon P1(0) = 23 mica (care conflin door a parte distre vonto dependente) A2(0) = 4 sau chiar ic independente M(0) = 32+4. (contin door o varial dependenti)

```
Pt. acest sixtem arem:

· subsixtem in (x_1, p_1): |X| = p_1
|p_1| = -2x_1 + 3p_1
                   · mbostem ni (72/p2): ) 2/2 = p2 (2)
                   · ec. in n: du = p1+p2 (can se integração dupar a am aflat p2).
(1) \begin{cases} b_1' = -2 + 1 + 3b \\ b_1' = b \end{cases}
                           21 revofreci so: 2, "= (trA) x1 - (det A) x4
                             九月=0+3=3
                             det A = |0 1 = 0 +2=2 = 2 = 3 = 3 = 3 = 3 = 1 -2 = 3
                                                         dovlea ou coef.
                              canantementra: 12=31-2 3
                                7 12-32+2=0
(2-1)(8-2) =0 = 12-1, mg=1
                                                                12=2, W2=1
            3) serveur eur nisteur feurdamentre de volutier po
                er in 24 : G_1(t) = e^{t_1 t} = e^{t} | G_1(t) = C_1 e^{t} + C_2 e^{t} | G_1(t) = C_1 e^{t} + C_2 e^{t} | G_1(t) = C_1 e^{t} + C_2 e^{t}
            Variab. Pr se determina din prima ec. din mobilene.

(adica, cea m care me
intervine p!) => p1 = 24' =>
             => (+) = c,e+c2.2e2+
           Court of of a se determina dui cond. intiale
                        | \pm_{1}(0) = 1 
| \pm_{1}(0) = 21 
| \pm_{1}(0) = 21
```

Scanned with CamScar

 $\int_{P_{n}}^{\infty} (t, s) = s e^{2t}$ $\int_{P_{n}}^{\infty} (t, s) = 2s e^{2t}$ Al dotte onbristen: $|t_2| = p^2$ $(2) |p_2| = -2q_2 + 3p_2$ $\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ p_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_2 \\ p_2 \end{pmatrix}$ are accept matrice co primul mbaistem 3 =) | *\a(t) = C3 et + Cye

(p2(t) = C3 et + 2(get , C3, C4ER. cond. initiale constantele (3, Cy din 3 + (9) = 2 $\{p_2(0) = 4 = 1\}$ (3 + Cy = 2 $\{p_2(0) = 4 = 1\}$ (3 + 2Cy = 4 C4=4-2=2 C4=2=3 (G=0) = $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \mathcal{Z}_{2}(t_{1}s) = 2e^{2t} \\ \mathcal{P}_{2}(t_{1}s) = 4e^{2t} \end{cases}$ Tutegrou ec. pt u: du = 102+ p2 du = 482 e4t + 16 e4t de = 4(s2+4) e + , les de top =) =) u(+) = 4(32+4) (e4th = 162+4) =4th + C5 = $dan \ m(0) = 3^2 t$ > 12+4 + C5 = 12+4 3 (5=0) > = (1/1) = (1244) e4t solutra parametrica a problemei este

Dri primele 2 ec. din volutia presentica. detomination soft of le inlocum in le (a Ja se din 1 = 1 = 2x) m. penau). et= 2 =) t= 2 h(空) =) $\mathcal{U}(x_1, x_2) = \frac{4x_1^2 + 4}{x_1^2 + 4} \cdot e^{\frac{1}{2} \ln(\frac{x_2}{2})}$ = 4(x1+x2). em (= 1(x1+x2). 22) => [u(x1, +2)=x12+ +22] 000, doca salulam direct 2/2+42= 524t + 424t= = (2+4) e4+=1 a) ((2,4)2+(2,4)+(2,4)(2,4)-21-0 (4,, *2) = (2) pe S= | 7 = R2 | 2=-14 No(7,72) F(71,72)4,214,224) S={*+ (x)=04 £,=-1=) &,+1=0 -h(x1, x2) = x,+1 din h(x) = 0 expriman una dintre componente in functie de celebalte: -)/(d/(s) =-1 $\mathfrak{X}_1 = -1$ (02 (1) = 1, SER) OBS:/ Lara S = { * F R2 | h(x,1, x2) = 2x1-x2+1=0} 27,- 12+1=0=)(7=1+271)= => \\ \frac{1}{2} = \alpha_1(1) = \delta \\ \rangle \quad \q · ((の)= 40(の(の), かんの)=きな(の=生

Scanned with CamScar

· P1= 314; P2= 32 K 1, T2 valori initiale pt p1, P2, con re determinai din: |F(04(1), 1/2(1), 1/2(1), 1/2)=0 =) =) \\ \(\gamma_1^2 + \gamma_2^2 + \gamma_1 \gamma_2 - (1) \gamma_2 - \Delta \gamma_1 - 2 \gamma_2 = 0 \\
 \[\gamma_1 \cdot \gamma_2 + \gamma_2 \gamma_2 - (1) \gamma_2 - \Delta \gamma_1 - 2 \gamma_2 = 0 \\
 \] \[\gamma_1 \cdot \gamma_2 + \gamma_2 \gamma_2 - (1) \gamma_2 - \Delta \gamma_1 - 2 \gamma_2 = 0 \\
 \] \[\gamma_1 \cdot \gamma_2 + \gamma_2 \gamma_2 + \gamma_1 \gamma_2 - (1) \gamma_2 - \Delta \gamma_1 - 2 \gamma_2 = 0 \\
 \] \[\gamma_1 \cdot \gamma_2 + \gamma_2 \gamma_2 + \gamma_1 \gamma_2 - \Delta \gamma_1 - 2 \gamma_2 \gamma_2 = 0 \\
 \gamma_1 \cdot \gamma_2 + \gamma_1 \gamma_2 \gamma_2 - (1) \gamma_2 - \Delta \gamma_1 - 2 \gamma_2 \gamma_2 = 0 \\
 \gamma_1 \cdot \gamma_1 - \gamma_1 \gamma_2 - \gamma_2 \gamma_2 - \gamma_1 \gamma_2 - \gamma_2 \gamma_2 - \gamma_1 \gamma_2 - \gamma_2 - \gamma_2 \gamma_2 - $\left| \gamma_{1}^{2} + \gamma_{2}^{2} + \gamma_{1} \gamma_{2} + \gamma_{2} - 1 \gamma_{1}^{-1} - 1^{2} = 0 \right| \Rightarrow$ = 12+12+ 15x+1-15x-1=0 = 7=0= 3/8/=0 Mem $F(\chi_{11}\chi_{2}, u_1 p_{11} p_2) = p_1^2 + p_2^2 + p_1 p_2 - \chi_1 p_2 - \chi_2 p_1 + \chi_1 \chi_2 - 2n$ = OF = -P2 + +2; OF = -P1+ + ; OF = 2P1+P2-+2 0/2 = 2/2+P1- ×1) 2F=-2 Soist- canaet: / dit = 2p,+p2-72 deferential sixtem tonian de d+2 = 2p2+p1-74 4 ec. eu 4 mec: olp1 = 12- ×2 - p1 (-2) \$1,72, P11P2. ols (a: 7)=P/=) Olt = P1-24-P2(-2) => (x1=P1+C1) 72 = P2 =) (72=P2+ C2 th = p1 (2p1+p2-x2) +p2 (2p2+p1-24)

 $\frac{1}{4} = p_1 - x_1 - p_2(-2)$ $\frac{1}{4} = p_1(2p_1 + p_2 - x_2) + p_2(2p_2 + p_1 - x_1)$ $\frac{1}{4}(0) = -1$ $\frac{1}{4}(0) = 0$ $\frac{1}{2} = p_1 + C_1$ $\frac{1}{2} = p_2 + p_1 - x_1$ $\frac{1}{2} = p_2 + p_1 - x_1$ $\frac{1}{2} = p_2 + p_2 + p_2 + p_2$ $\frac{1}{2} = p_2 +$

canned with CamScanner