## Seria 33, EDDP, Curs 11, 21.12.2020

Europii variliniare ou deuvate partiale de ordinal

Forma generale a une ecrapi crantiniare au denrate partiale de ordinal intài, este:

$$\sum_{j=1}^{m} a_{j}(x,u) \cdot \partial_{j}u = g(x,u)$$
 (1)

unde an,..., an, g: DCRNRR -> R

functi ul jutin continue. Sistemul caroct-assist er. (1) este:

$$\frac{dx_1}{dt} = a_1(x_1)$$

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$$\frac{dx_1}{a_1(x_1)} = \frac{dx_2}{a_1(x_1)} = \frac{dx_1}{a_1(x_1)} = \frac{du}{a_1(x_1)}$$

$$\frac{du}{dt} = q(x_1)$$

$$\frac{du}{dt} = q(x_1)$$
(3)

O uitegola pinia pt (3) inneamna a functie F: D C R<sup>n</sup> × R → R

cu prop. ca este constanta de a lungul oricarei soluții a sort (0), adica, F(974) = const ; unde (254) este soluție pt (3). Conform criteriului pentin untegrole prime regulta ca:

· Prop.1: Daca &, ..., &n: D > 12 integrale prime penteu (3), attenci tonna generala impliate a volubei penteu ec. (1) este:

Lunde f este o functre  $f: G \subset \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}$ , can admite de set pulsur ordinel intal.

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Problema Cauchy restraira pt es de time (1) Spermen ca se da' a prob. Cauchy restions pt ec. (1) de co « cere determinarea unei volução u: DCR" -> R

can sa neufice: 1 tia: { 2 aj(x, n) 2, k = g(x, n) (\*1,..., xn-1) \*n) = 40 (\*1,..., 8n+1)

\*n comoscut; no: D2 → R functie data geometrica ui

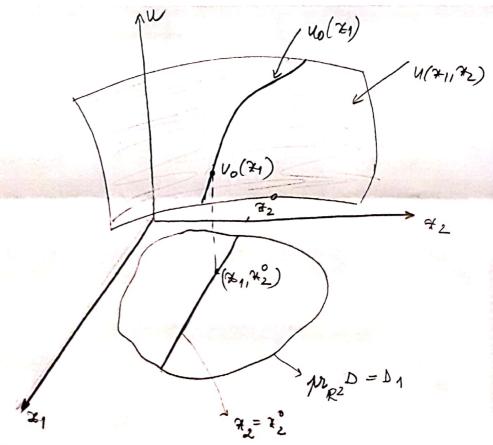
(6) si sour:

(7)  $\begin{cases} Q_{1}(x_{1}u) \ni_{1}u + Q_{2}(x_{1}u) \ni_{2}u = g(x_{1}u) \\ u(x_{1}, x_{2}^{\circ}) = u_{0}(x_{1}), x_{1} \in I \subset \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$ 

unde 70 compact

No: ICR+R function unosata.

a1, 92, g: DCR2XR-> R date.



Probleme Cauchy generalà pt(1)

Se dai o prob. Couchy generala pentiu u. (1) dara-se cer determinarea function u: 4 CR3 -> R. can sa

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(8) \begin{cases} \sum_{j=1}^{m} a_{j}(x,u) \partial_{j}u = g(x,u) \\ u(x) = u_{0}(x) \end{cases} \text{ for } S = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^{n} \middle| h(x) = 0 \right\}  and h: D_{3} \subset \mathbb{R}^{n} \to \mathbb{R}.
                    015: Pt. prob. Caushy restransa aven:
                                                                                                                                                                                                                     S= { t = R" | h(x) = 2n - xi = 0 }
          Pt. uitegrares plob. (8) tuluie renficate unmatoanele conditii:

( nyrefeței S \subset \mathbb{R}^n i x associasă o parametrizare X \in S : X = \alpha_1(\Lambda_1, ..., \Lambda_{n-1}) (9)

X = (X_1, ..., X_n) X_n = \alpha_n(\Lambda_1, ..., \Lambda_{n-1}) (9)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    mole 1 = (1, ..., 1, ...) ERM-1
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    ceste parametrul supr. S
can recifical:

1) rang \left(\frac{\partial x_{i}}{\partial x_{j}}, (s)\right) = n-1, \forall (\alpha_{1}(s), \dots, m),

1) \forall \alpha_{1}(s), \dots, \alpha_{n}(s), \forall \alpha_{n}(s), \dots, \alpha_{n}(s), \forall \alpha_{n}(s),
                                                                                      unde A(x_1u) = \begin{pmatrix} a_1(x_1u) \\ \vdots \\ a_m(x_1u) \end{pmatrix}
in pareursi usmatorii jasi :
                   · scriem (9(s) = uo (4(s),..., 4n(s))
                 · rezolvain sixtenel caracteristic:
                                                                                     (11) \begin{cases} \frac{dx_{j}}{dt} = q_{j}(x_{j}u), & x_{j}(0) = q_{j}(x_{j}) \\ \frac{du}{dt} = q(x_{j}u), & u(0) = q(x_{j}) \end{cases}
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a carni solutie este:
                                 (12)  |\mathcal{X}_j| = \tilde{\mathcal{X}}_j(t, s), j = \overline{J}_j u 
 |\mathcal{U}_j| = \tilde{\mathcal{U}}(t, s) 
           ple cà in report cu t se integressa, in s
           apare din cond initiale ale virtemului (11).
       · It a sure solution explicit, dui ec in (7,5):
                            みーダー(カム), 1=1を
           sa explinain | t = t(21, ..., m)
                                   13 = 3p(x,..., xn), k=1,n-1
            of apad so le intomin in a:
                u(*1,..., x1) = u(*(x1,..., xn), 4(x1,..., x1),...
                                                    ・こうりろか(みノーツか)
OBS: In capal prob. Cauchy restrause aroun: h(x_1,...,x_n) = x_n - x_n^2 \Rightarrow
           o parametrizone: (2)=d,(1,...,5,7)=5,
                                           75m-1= 4n-1(01) --- , 2n-1) = 1n-1
                                            *n = dn(01) ---, 4n-1) = 4".
                           of one roughl n-1
      A(\mathfrak{X}, u) = \begin{pmatrix} a_{1}(\mathfrak{X}, u) \\ \vdots \\ a_{n}(\mathfrak{X}, u) \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A(a_{1}(s), ..., a_{n}(s)) u_{0}(a_{1}(s), ..., a_{n}(s)) = A((s_{1}, ..., s_{n-1}, s_{n}) + a_{1}(s_{1}, ..., s_{n-1}, s_{n})) 
        det (A(((3,2),46(3,2)), M) = an((14) (-1))17.
                                                 ye S: 12=0; m= 15
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Cazul n=2: problema Cauchy generala:
                              (2)=40(2) pe S= (+12) (+11+2)=0}
             S: S = 04(5)
                                                        , S=(S_1) , convenin car S_1=S.
                   (3) x2=42(3)
                                  SEJCR
  · renficam
                                           rang \left(\frac{\partial x_1}{\partial x_2}\right) = \Lambda, \forall (\alpha_1(\lambda), \alpha_2(\lambda)) \in S.
                                  2) |a_{1}((\alpha_{1}(a), \alpha_{2}(s)), u_{1}(\alpha_{1}(s), \alpha_{2}(s))) \xrightarrow{\partial \alpha_{1}} (s)|

|a_{2}((\alpha_{1}(a), \alpha_{2}(s)), u_{2}(\alpha_{1}(a), \alpha_{2}(s)) \xrightarrow{\partial \alpha_{2}} (s)|

|a_{3}((\alpha_{1}(a), \alpha_{2}(s)), u_{2}(\alpha_{1}(a), \alpha_{2}(s)) \xrightarrow{\partial \alpha_{2}} (s)|

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|a_{2}((\alpha_{1}(a), \alpha_{2}(s)), u_{2}(\alpha_{1}(a), \alpha_{2}(s)) \xrightarrow{\partial \alpha_{2}} (s)|

|a_{3}((\alpha_{1}(a), \alpha_{2}(s)), \alpha_{2}(a), \alpha_{2}(s)) \xrightarrow{\partial \alpha_{2}} (s)|
   · (9(s) = 40 (a(s), a, es))
   • sixtual consolvatio: \int \frac{dx_1}{dt} = a_1(x, u)
                                                                      dt = az(*, w)
                                                                      oln = g (76 u)
                                                                        34(0)=4/3)
                                                                       72(0)=06/1)
    · rezolvanca notemble inseamna:
                                                                                               ) ※1 = ※1(たり) =) t=を(*)

※2 = ※2 (ねる) =) な=ろ(*)

ル= ~ (たる)
                                      → u(2)=~(x(x), x(+))
Tema: Scrieti problème Canchy generalà en alg. de
repolvare un capul 1=3.
  Exemplu: Fire problema Cauchy:
                                     (x2+u) 21 + (x1+u) 22 u = x1+x2
                                       M(*11 1/2) = 36,+ 1/2 pe S= {(27, 12) ER
               Se cere determinarea volutiei acestei problème Concluy.
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Arem:  $\begin{cases} \alpha_1(x_1,x_2,u) = x_2+u \\ \alpha_2(x_1,x_2,u) = x_1+u \end{cases}$ ;  $u_0(x_1,x_2) = x_1+x_2$ ,  $g(x_1,x_2,u) = x_1+x_2$ 1 2 (1) = 4/1) = 1 2 (1) = 4/1) = 0 1370. h(4)= == 0; (P/S)=40(x1(S))=5+0=5. cond: rang  $\left(\frac{\partial \alpha_{1}}{\partial s}(s)\right) = s_{ang}\left(\frac{1}{s}\right) = 1$ . 2.31 413.) 1 = (3+1) 01 = 21 ≠0 (pt cn 1>0). mrst. souart: det = 2+4 diferential)

det = 42+4 diferential)

det = 41+4 diferential

original diferential

original du = 4++2 74(0)=15 742(0)=0 M(0)=3  $\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ w \end{pmatrix}$ U+C2+C3  $det (A-\lambda I_8) = \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -\lambda & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (2-\lambda) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -\lambda & 1 \end{vmatrix} =$ =(2-7) | 1 1 1 | 0 | => → det (A-> T3)=(2-x)(2+1)2=(-1)3(2-2)(2+1)2-) >> \ \A=2 , M1=1 \ \ \ \tau metoda stintai pt valori praprii')

$$A = \frac{1}{1} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} +$$

3 = (x,-x2) 3 2xy+x2 Sol. prob. Cauchy: u(\*11 \*2) = 1 (3 ln(24+42))(27-42)/27+2 Rt 4 (14, 42), moi nuple, este sà inlocuir set po 21e2t in û (t,s) =  $= \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{x_1 + z_2}{3} \right) = \frac{2x_1 + x_2}{3} - \frac{x_1 - x_2}{3} + \frac{2(4x_1 - x_2)}{3} =$  $= \frac{24+42-4+42+24-242}{3} = \frac{841}{3} = 84.$  Ferral: Regolvoisi prob. Cauchy in  $\mathbb{R}^3$ :  $\int d^{2}(x) d^{2}(x) + \chi^{2}(x) = \chi^{2}(x) + \chi^{2}(x) + \chi^{2}(x) + \chi^{2}(x) + \chi^{2}(x) = \chi^{2}(x) + \chi^{2}(x)$  $S: \int \mathcal{X}_1 = \alpha_1 (\Delta_1, \Delta_2) = \Delta_1$   $2 = \alpha_2 (\Delta_1, \Delta_2) = \Delta_2$   $2 = \alpha_2 (\Delta_1, \Delta_2) = \Delta_2$   $2 = \alpha_3 = \alpha_5 (\Delta_1, \Delta_2) = \Delta_1$ h(x)= 23-1

1= (31,52) , 3,70,3270.

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