Mathematische Grundlagen IV (CES) | Selbstrechenübung | 1

Adventionsol: 
$$\partial_{\varepsilon} u + \partial_{\varepsilon} f(u) = 0$$
 | Chainrule

 $\zeta = \lambda \partial_{\varepsilon} u + f'(u) \partial_{\varepsilon} u = 0$  | General:  $\partial_{\varepsilon} u + \alpha \partial_{\varepsilon} z = 0$ 
 $u = \lambda \partial_{\varepsilon} u + \lambda \partial_{\varepsilon} f(u) = 0$  | General:  $\partial_{\varepsilon} u + \alpha \partial_{\varepsilon} z = 0$ 
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· IC.: =: Uo( &(s))

· hinreiters Y(s): |R = |R<sup>2</sup> S > (81 (s))

Parameter
"Shiebenegles" Korve

→ Auf dieser sind die IC/30 bekannt.

$$\rightarrow$$
 28, be; ons:  $8(s) = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \times \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$  wenn  $\begin{pmatrix} \times_1 \\ \times_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \times \\ \epsilon \end{pmatrix}$ 

· Beshimming von ubes Taylor

u(x0+h, y0+k) = u(x0, y0) + hux(x0, y0) + kux (x0, y0) + 2h2 0xx(xo, yo) + 2k2 vyy (xo, yo) > Exable Beshimming von + h.k. vxy (xo, Yo) + = h3 vxxx (xo+/6)

U möglich sofern alle Ableitungen es mittelbas : NICE) +(...)

· Ermittelung von Ux, Ux: I) PDE liefert 1 Gleicheng Für Ux, uy

Abes: Wir branchen zusätzliche Gol. P

-> Behadte Ableitung entlang des horve &(s) wo wir Weste vorgeben. Denn Wenn wir Weste vorgeben, Können wir von diesen auch die Ableitungen berechnen.

 $\frac{\partial u_{0}(s)}{\partial s} = \frac{\partial u_{0}(s)}{\partial s} \frac{\partial u_{0}(s)}{\partial s} \frac{\partial u_{0}}{\partial s} \frac$ 81 0x 82 0y vargegeben

Ableting dates and behannt! Mathematische Grundlagen IV (CES) | Selbstrechenübung | 1

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Formell

=> 
$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc} 8n'(s) & 82'(s) \\ f'(u) & 1 \end{array}\right) \left(\begin{array}{c} ux \\ vy \\ \end{array}\right) = \left(\begin{array}{cccc} uo'(s) \\ uo'(s) \\ \end{array}\right)$$

beliannt, uo beliannt.

beliannt.

\*\*RAGE > Non Können wir ux, uy ernitteln und in den Taylor einsetzen • Können die Verbleiben den Ableitung uxx, uxx, uxx, uyy, ... auch beshimmt werden? -> JA

## · Ermittlung höherer Ableitungen:

$$Uy = f_2(x,y,u)$$

• Behachke 
$$uyy = \frac{\partial uy}{\partial y}\Big|_{x=const} = \frac{df_{\lambda}(x,y,u)}{\partial y}$$

behaunt

-> D.h: byy & uxx können berechnet weiden

• 
$$u_{xy} = \frac{\partial f_{\lambda}}{\partial y}\Big|_{x=const} = \frac{\partial f_{\lambda}}{\partial y}\Big|_{y=const} = \frac{\partial f_{\lambda}}{\partial x}\Big|_{y=const}$$

$$= \frac{\partial f_{\lambda}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f_{\lambda}}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f_{\lambda}}{\partial y}\Big|_{y=const} + \frac{\partial f_{\lambda}}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f_{\lambda}}{\partial y}\Big|_{y=const}$$

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$$= \frac{\partial f_{\lambda}}{\partial y} + \frac$$

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- · Wir haben run also Ux & Uy ....
- Ermittlung der restlichen: Uxxx, Uyyy, Uxxx, Uyyx, Uxxx, Uyyx, .... Ableitungen: analog aus me drigearen Ableitungen.
- Bestimmung der. -> Wir hönnen also mit dem Taylor an beliebigen Stellen (xoth, yoth) die Tunktion u bestimmenaussgehend von den IC. /BC. auf 8(s) = (xo) weil wir alle Ableitungen hennen (exakt heire Approx.)
- ABER: > Es gibt ein Problem bei der ux, ux Bestimmung

  > Reminder: Gleichungs system: (81(s) 2/2(s)). (ux) (40(s))

  Fl(u) 1
- -> Wann hat das Gl. system überhaupt eine Lösung?
- -> Gibt es womöglich Einschränkungen am die kurve d(s), am der Wir IC. 18C. vorgeben?
- · Gl. system keine Lösung falls: det (81(s) 82(s))=0

 $\langle = \rangle \ 8_{\lambda}'(s) - f'(u) \ 8_{\lambda}'(s) = 0$ 

Die Kurve Schou (s) cen door die Determ. Null wird (wir also dort heire IC/3C vorgeben können om u exact überall zu bestimmen)  $X'(s) = (\delta_1(s)) = (f'(u))$ 

nennen Wir Charakteristik (weil sie unser System (=PDE)
(harakterisiert)

2/