

Exo1) Uxx + 6 Uxy - 16 Uyy = 0. (a) $\delta = 9 + 16 = 25 > 0 & g. hyperboligne$ (b) $A = a\xi_{x} + 2b\xi_{x}\xi_{y} + c\xi_{y}^{2} = 0$ C = A = 0E) (& x - 2 & y) (& x + 3 & y) = 0 (2) 7x + 8 7 y = 0 (=) dy = 8 (=) y - 8x = de. Donc: (& (x, y) = 2x + y. 2m(x,y)=-8x+y J = 2 x 1 − 1 x (-8) ≠ 0 donc on a bien une transformation non-dégénèreé. ux = 2ug - 8 um Uxx = 4 U & & - 32 Um & + 64 Umn Uy = Ue + Um Ugy = Ug + 2 Ugm + Unm Uxy = 24gg - 64mg - 84nn Forme standart: $u_{\eta \xi} = 0$ De sol: $u(\xi, \eta) = D(\xi) + E(\eta) =$

chaleur avec dissipation): $u(t,x) = e^{-bt^3} v(t,x)$ $=-bt^{2}e^{-bt^{3}}$ $+e^{-bt^{3}}$ $U_{XX} = e^{-b\frac{t^3}{3}} \times_{XX}$ ut - Kuxx + bt 2 u = = -bte-bt3 v + e-bt3 v $-ke^{-b\frac{\xi^3}{3}}v_{xx} + bt^2$ VE-KVXX= u(x,0) = ~(x,0) = $\alpha(x,t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi x t}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4x^2}}$ 1 +00 u(x, E)= e (y) dy Suite)





