

## ΠΑΡΑΔΕΙΓΜΑ:

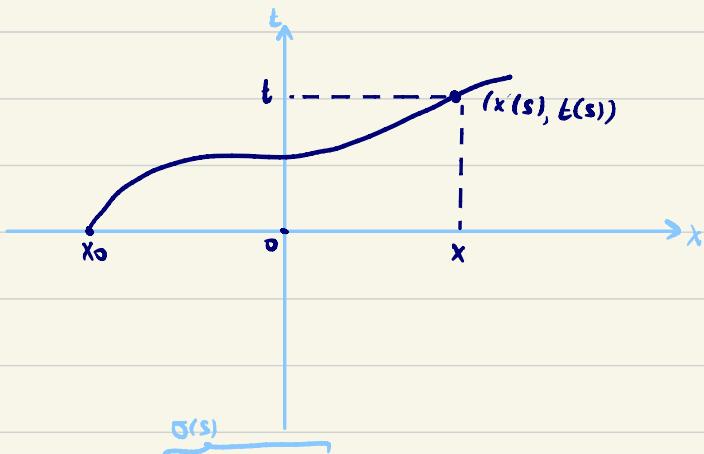
Να γνωρίσετε το ΠΑΤ (Cauchy):  $U_t(x, t) + x U_x(x, t) = U(x, t) \quad x \in \mathbb{R}, t > 0.$   
 $U(x, 0) = f(x) \quad x \in \mathbb{R}.$

όπου  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  διαδικτυα συνάρτηση οριζόμενη στο  $\mathbb{R}$ . Τέλος η συνάρτηση  $U$  θα είναι η συνάρτηση για τα υπόλογα μηδατική γένος.

Η γένος σηματίζεται ωρέως κατανομούσει:  $U: \mathbb{R} \times [0, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$U \in C^{1,1}(\mathbb{R} \times (0, +\infty)) \cap C(\mathbb{R} \times [0, +\infty))$$

Λύση:



Θέλουμε  $\frac{d}{ds} U(x(s), t(s)) = U_x(x(s), t(s)) x'(s) + U_t(x(s), t(s)) t'(s)$   
 να μας ωθεί το υπότιτο μηδατικό σηματίζει:  $x'(s) = x(s), x(0) = x_0$

$$t'(s) = 1, t(0) = 0$$

$$\sigma'(s) = U(x(s), t(s)) = \sigma(s), \sigma(0) = U(x(0), t(0)) \\ = U(x_0, 0) \\ = f(x_0)$$

$$x'(s) = x(s), \quad x(0) = x_0 \quad e^{-s} \cdot x'(s) \cdot e^{-s} \cdot x(s) = 0, \quad x(0) = x_0$$

$$t'(s) = 1, \quad t(s) = 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow t(s) = s$$

$$(e^{-s} x(s))' = 0 \Leftrightarrow e^{-s} x(s) = e^{-0} x(0)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow e^{-s} x(s) = x_0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x(s) = x_0 e^s$$

$$(x(s), t(s)) = (x_0 e^s, s), \quad s \geq 0$$

$$\sigma'(s) = \sigma(s), \quad \sigma(0) = f(x_0)$$

$$e^{-s} \sigma'(s) - e^{-s} \sigma(s) = 0 \Leftrightarrow (e^{-s} \sigma(s))' = 0$$

$$e^{-s} \sigma(s) = e^0 \sigma(0) = f(x_0) \Leftrightarrow \sigma(s) = f(x_0) e^s$$

$$u(x(s), t(s)) = f(x_0) e^s$$

$$u(x_0 e^s, s) = f(x_0) e^s$$

$$\text{Für } \bar{s} \quad (x(\bar{s}), t(\bar{s})) = (x, t) \Leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} x_0 e^{\bar{s}} = x \\ \bar{s} = t \end{bmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} x_0 = x e^{-t} \\ \bar{s} = t \end{bmatrix}$$

Wurzelsymbol:  $u(x_0 e^s, s) = f(x_0) e^s$ , wodurch gilt  $s = \bar{s}$

$$u(x_0 e^{\bar{s}}, \bar{s}) = f(x_0) e^{\bar{s}}$$

$$u(x, t) = f(x e^{-t}) e^t, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}, \quad t \geq 0$$

$$\text{Ar } n \quad f \in C^1 \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow u \in C^1 (\mathbb{R} \times [0, +\infty)) \cap C(\mathbb{R} \times [0, +\infty))$$

$$\text{Wurzelsymbol: } u_t(x, t) = f'(x e^{-t}) e^t + f'(x e^{-t}) \cdot (x e^{-t})_t e^t$$

$$= f'(x e^{-t}) e^t + f'(x e^{-t}) (-x e^{-t}) e^t$$

$$= f'(x e^{-t}) e^t - x f'(x e^{-t})$$

$$u_x(x, t) = f'(xe^{-t})(xe^{-t})_x e^t$$

$$= f'(xe^{-t}) e^{-t} e^t$$

$$= f'(xe^{-t})$$

$$\text{uor } u_t + x u_x = f(xe^{-t}) e^t - x f'(xe^{-t}) + x f'(xe^{-t})$$

$$= f(xe^{-t}) e^t$$

$$= u(x, t), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}, \quad t > 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} u(x, t) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} f(xe^{-t}) e^t = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} f(xe^{-t}) \cdot \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} e^t$$

$$= f\left(x \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} e^t\right) \perp$$

$$= f(x), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\alpha(x, t, u) u_t + \beta(x, t, u) u_x = f(x, t, u)$$

$$\frac{d}{ds} \underbrace{u(x(s), t(s))}_{\sigma(s)} = u_x x'(s) + u_t t'(s)$$

Ενηγέργεια στην καριόγην να μακρισθίσει:

$$x'(s) = \beta(x(s), t(s), \sigma(s))$$

$$t'(s) = \alpha(x(s), t(s), \sigma(s))$$

$$\sigma'(s) = f(x(s), t(s), \sigma(s))$$

$(x(0), t(0))$  ομοίσα αρχικών δεδομένων

$$\sigma(0) = g(x_0, t_0, f(x_0))$$

### ΠΑΡΑΔΕΙΓΜΑ:

Να γραψει το ΠΠΑΤ:  $u_t(x, t) + u_x(x, t) = u^2(x, t)$ ,  $x \in \mathbb{R}$   $t > 0$

$$u(x, 0) = f(x), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

όπου  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow (-\infty, 0]$  δυσέσβατα αριθμήσιμη συνάρτηση. Τι γιρίζεις εαν  $n$  φορητές και θετικές τιμές;

Πώς:

Ενηγέργεια στην καριόγην καριόγην  $(x(s), t(s))$  να είναι τέτοια

$$\text{ώστε } \frac{d}{ds} \underbrace{(x(s), t(s))}_{\sigma(s)} = u_x x' + u_t t'$$

$$x'(s) = 1, \quad X(0) = x_0 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad x(s) = x_0 + s, \quad s \geq 0$$

$$t'(s) = 1, \quad t(0) = 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad t(s) = s$$

$$\text{Kurz Tipp: } \sigma'(s) = u^2(x(s), t(s)) = \sigma^2(s)$$

$$\sigma(0) = u(x(0), t(0)) = u(x_0) = f(x_0)$$

$$\text{Für } f(x_0) = 0, \quad \sigma'(s) = \sigma^2(s), \quad \sigma(0) = 0 \Rightarrow \sigma(s) = 0$$

$$\sigma(0) = f(x_0) < 0 \Rightarrow 0 \leq s < s_1, \quad \sigma(s) < 0$$

$$\sigma'(s) = \sigma^2(s) \Leftrightarrow \frac{\sigma'(s)}{\sigma^2(s)} = 1$$

$$\left( -\frac{1}{\sigma(s)} \right)' = (s)' \Leftrightarrow -\frac{1}{\sigma(s)} \cdot s = -\frac{1}{\sigma(0)} \cdot 0, \quad s \geq 0$$

$$\frac{1}{\sigma(s)} = \frac{1}{f(x_0)} - s \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{(x_0 + s, s)} = \frac{1}{f(x_0)} - s$$

$$\begin{array}{l|l} \text{Ar} \quad x_0 + \bar{s} = x & \Leftrightarrow x_0 = x - \bar{s} \\ \bar{s} = t & \bar{s} = t \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{u(x_0 + \bar{s}, \bar{s})} = \frac{1}{f(x_0)} - \bar{s} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{u(x, t)} = \frac{1}{f(x-t)} - t < 0$$

$$\text{or } f(x-t) < 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow u(x, t) = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{f(x-t)} - t}, \quad t > 0$$

$$= \frac{f(x-t)}{1 - t f(x-t)} \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}, t \geq 0$$

Trebuie să întoarce în jocul lor:  $\sigma'(s) = \sigma^2(s)$        $\exists \quad 0 \leq s < s_1 \quad \sigma(s) > 0$

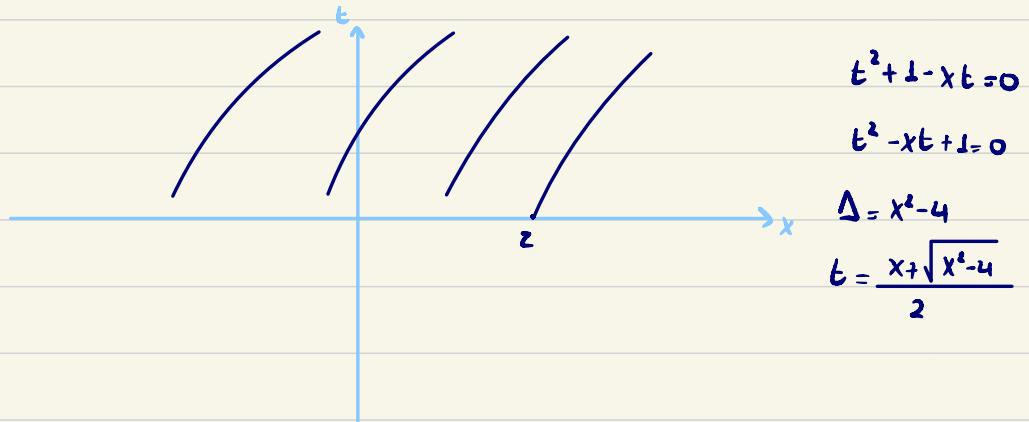
$$\sigma(0) = f(x_0) > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \left( -\frac{1}{\sigma(s)} - s \right)' = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{\sigma(s)} + s = \frac{1}{\sigma(0)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{U(x_0 + s, s)} = \frac{1}{f(x_0)} - s > 0$$

$$\frac{1}{f(x-t)} > t \Leftrightarrow f(x-t) < \frac{1}{t}, \quad t > 0$$

Hm soluția  $x-t < \frac{1}{t} \Leftrightarrow x < t + \frac{1}{t}$



Hm se arată că acestea reprezintă:  $(x(s), t(s))$  este punctul  $\frac{d}{ds} \underbrace{U(x(s), t(s))}_{\sigma} = U_x x' + U_t t'$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x'(s) = \theta(x(s), t(s), \sigma(s)) \\ t'(s) = \alpha(x(s), t(s), \sigma(s)) \\ \sigma'(s) = f(x(s), t(s), \sigma(s)) \end{array} \right\} \quad \theta(x, t, u) U_t + \theta(x, t, u) U_x = f(x, t, u)$$

ΓΡΑΜΜΙΚΕΣ ΜΔΕ 2<sup>ης</sup> ΤΑΞΗΣ:

$$\alpha(x, y) u_{xx}(x, y) + 2\beta(x, y) u_{xy}(x, y) + \gamma(x, y) u_{yy}(x, y) + \delta(x, y) u_x(x, y) + \varepsilon(x, y) u_y(x, y) \\ + f(x, y) u(x, y) = g(x, y)$$

Tι είδους είναι:

Υποθέτουμε:

$$u(x, y) = V_j f_x + V_n n_x$$

$$u_x(x, y) = V_j f_{xx} + V_n n_{xx}$$

$$u_y(x, y) = V_j f_{yy} + V_n n_y$$

$$u_{xx} = (V_j f_{xx} + V_n n_{xx}) f_x \\ + V_j f_{xx} + (V_n f_{xx} + V_n n_{xx}) n_x + V_n n_{xx}$$

$$\Delta(x, y) = 4\beta^2(x, y) - 4\alpha(x, y) f(x, y) \\ = 4(\beta^2(x, y) - \alpha(x, y) f(x, y))$$

$$\alpha x^2 + 2\beta xy + \gamma y^2 + \delta x + \varepsilon y = n$$

$$\Delta = 4(\beta^2 - \alpha\gamma) > 0 : \text{Υωρόβολη}$$

$$\Delta = 0 : \text{Παραβολή}$$

$$\Delta < 0 : \text{Εξεγένη}$$

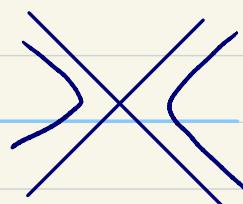
Kύρακτην εφίων:  $u_{tt}(x, t) = e^t u_{xx}$

Eφίων δερμάτων:  $u_t = k u_{xx}$

Eφίων Poisson:  $u_{xx}(x, y) + u_{yy}(x, y) = f(x, y)$

(εξειδωτικό τύπον)

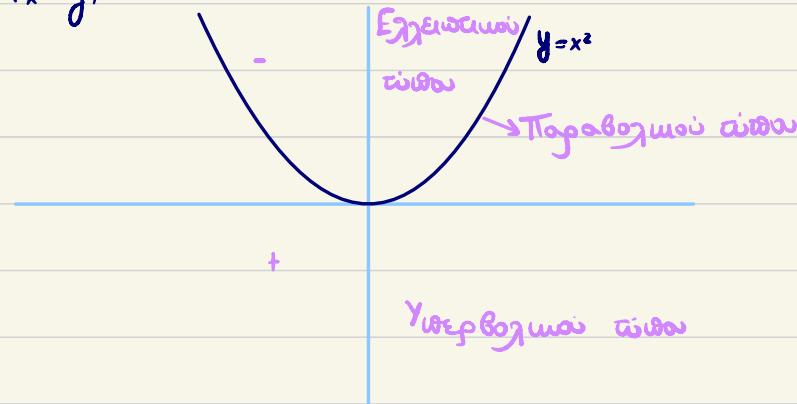
$u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0$  Αρμόδιες συρρικτικές



Δίγετοι ή Δ.Ε.  $U_{xx}(x,y) + \alpha x U_{xy} + \gamma U_{yy}(x,y) = 0$ . Βρείσε τα σημεία των ενθέδων  $(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$  έτσι ώστε η Δ.Ε. είναι εγγειωτικά πάθων, μαραβούμενών πάθων και υπερβολικών πάθων.

Άσω:

$$\Delta(x,y) = (2x^2) - 4 \cdot 1y \\ = 4(x^2 - y)$$



$$\alpha U_{xx}(x,y) + 2\beta U_{xy}(x,y) + \gamma U_{yy}(x,y) + \delta U_x + \varepsilon U_y + f = 0$$

$$\begin{matrix} f = kx + \gamma y \\ h = px + ry \end{matrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} f \\ h \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} k & \gamma \\ p & r \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$kr - \gamma p \neq 0$$

Ειδος:  $\Delta = 4\beta^2 - 4\gamma\delta = 4(\beta^2 - \gamma\delta)$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} > 0, \text{ υπερβολικούς πάθων} \\ = 0, \text{ μαραβούμενούς πάθων} \\ < 0, \text{ εγγειωτικούς πάθων} \end{array} \right.$

$$u(x, y) = \omega(j, n)$$

Τόσα είναι η παρούσα ράρρη:

(A) Υπερβολικούς τύπου:  $\omega_{jn}(j, n) + \text{χαρηγόςερη τάξη μορφολογίας} > 0$

(B) Εγγειωτικούς τύπου:  $\omega_{jj} + \omega_{nn} + \text{χαρηγόςερη τάξη μορφολογίας} \leq 0$

(C) Παραβολικούς τύπου:  $\omega_{jn} - \omega_{jj} + \text{χαρηγόςερη τάξη μορφολογίας} = 0$

(εγιδών δερμάτων)

$$f = kx + \lambda y$$

$$n = \mu x + \nu y$$

$$kv - \lambda \mu \neq 0$$

$$u(x, y) = \omega(j, n)$$

$$u_x = \omega_j f_x + \omega_n n_x$$

$$= k\omega_j + \nu \omega_n$$

$$u_{xx} = k(\omega_{jj} f_x + \omega_{jn} n_x) + \nu(\omega_{nj} f_x + \omega_{nn} n_x)$$

$$= k(k\omega_{jj} + \nu \omega_{jn}) + \nu(k\omega_{nj} + \nu \omega_{nn})$$

$$= k^2 \omega_{jj} + 2k\nu \omega_{jn} + \nu^2 \omega_{nn}$$

$$u_{xy} = (k\omega_j + \nu \omega_n)y$$

$$= k(\omega_{jj} f_y + \omega_{jn} n_y) + \nu(\omega_{nj} f_y + \omega_{nn} n_y)$$

$$= k(\lambda \omega_{jj} + \nu \omega_{jn}) + \nu(\lambda \omega_{nj} + \nu \omega_{nn})$$

$$= k\lambda \omega_{jj} + (kv + \nu \lambda) \omega_{nj} + \nu \nu \omega_{nn}$$

$$U_y = w_{jj} \ddot{y} + w_{nn} \dot{y}$$

$$= j w_{jj} + r w_{nn}$$

$$U_{yy} = j(w_{jj} \ddot{y} + w_{jn} \dot{y}) + r(w_{nj} \ddot{y} + w_{nn} \dot{y})$$

$$= j(j w_{jj} + r w_{jn}) + r(j w_{nj} + r w_{nn})$$

$$= j^2 w_{jj} + 2jr w_{jn} + r^2 w_{nn}$$

μω n Δ E γiretan:

$$\alpha(k^2 w_{jj} + 2\kappa\mu w_{jn} + \mu^2 w_{nn}) + 2\beta(\kappa\lambda w_{jj} + (\kappa r + \mu\gamma) w_{nj} + \mu r w_{nn})$$

$$+ \gamma(j^2 w_{jj} + 2jr w_{jn} + r^2 w_{nn}) + \omega_p w_{nn} = 0$$

$$(\alpha k^2 + 2\beta\kappa\lambda + \gamma j^2) w_{jj} + (2\alpha\kappa\mu + 2\beta(\kappa r + \mu\gamma) + 2\gamma jr) w_{jn} + (\alpha\mu^2 + 2\beta\mu r + \gamma r^2) w_{nn} + \dots = 0$$

(A) Υωρθογικων τιθων.  $\Delta = 4(\beta^2 - \gamma j^2) > 0$

$$\alpha k^2 + 2\beta\kappa\lambda + \gamma j^2 = 0$$

$$\alpha\mu^2 + 2\mu\beta r + \gamma r^2 = 0$$

$$2\alpha\kappa\mu + 2\beta(\kappa r + \mu\gamma) + 2\gamma jr = 0$$