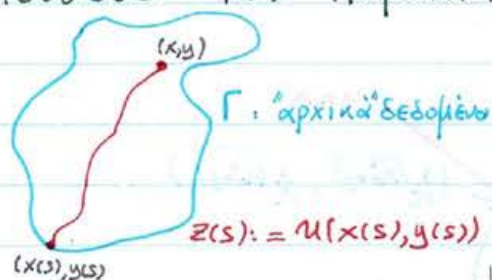


$a, b, c, d \in C', |a|^2 + |b|^2 \neq 0$
 $a(x,y)u_x + b(x,y)u_y + c(x,y)u = d(x,y)$

Μέθοδος των χαρακτηριστικών



$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{ds} = a(x(s), y(s)) \\ \frac{dy}{ds} = b(x(s), y(s)) \end{cases}$$

"κλειστό" (δηλαδή ανεξάρτητο του z)

$$\frac{dz}{ds} = \frac{d u(x(s), y(s))}{ds} = u_x \frac{dx}{ds} + u_y \frac{dy}{ds} = a u_x + b u_y = d(x(s), y(s)) - c(x(s), y(s)) z(s)$$

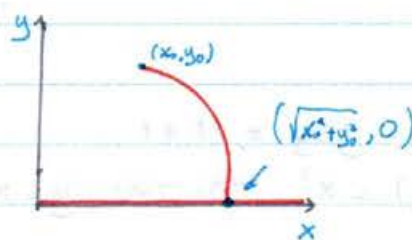
$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = a(x, y) \\ \dot{y} = b(x, y) \\ \dot{z} = d(x, y) - c(x, y)z \end{cases}$$

Δεδομένο $(x_0, y_0) \in U$
 Αρχικές τιμές: $x(0) = x_0, y(0) = y_0$

Τέμνει για κάποιος η
 λύση $(x(s), y(s))$ τη Γ ,

Παράδειγμα:

$$\begin{cases} x \cdot y u_x - x^2 u_y - y u = x \cdot y, & x > 0, y > 0 \\ u(x, 0) = f(x), & x > 0 \end{cases}$$



Γράφω το χαρακτηριστικό σύστημα

$$\begin{cases} dx/ds = xy, & x(0) = x_0 \\ dy/ds = -x^2, & y(0) = y_0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{ds} \frac{ds}{dx} = -x^2 \frac{1}{xy} = -\frac{x}{y}, \quad y(x_0) = y_0$$

$$dz/ds = y(x+z), \quad z(0) = u(x_0, y_0) \Rightarrow \frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{dz}{ds} \frac{ds}{dx} = y(x+z) \frac{1}{xy} = 1 + \frac{z}{x}, \quad z(x_0) = u(x_0, y_0)$$

$$\Rightarrow y dy = -x dx \Rightarrow \frac{y^2}{2} = -\frac{x^2}{2} + k, \quad y(x_0) = y_0 \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = x_0^2 + y_0^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dz}{dx} - \frac{1}{x} z = 1 : z(x) = x \ln(x) + x \ln C \quad (C > 0: \text{σταθερά})$$

$$\Xi \text{ έρω ότι } u(x_0, y_0) = z(x_0) = x_0 \ln x_0 + x_0 \ln C \Rightarrow \ln C = \frac{1}{x_0} (u(x_0, y_0) - x_0 \ln x_0)$$

$$\Rightarrow z(x) = x \ln(x) + x \frac{u(x_0, y_0) - x_0 \ln(x_0)}{x_0} \quad (*)$$

$$z(x) = u(x, y(x)) \Rightarrow$$

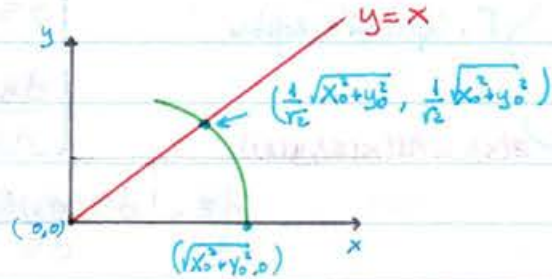
$$z(\sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2}) = u(\sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2}, 0) = f(\sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2}) \stackrel{(*)}{\Rightarrow} f(\sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2}) = \sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2} \cdot \ln(\sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2}) + \sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2} \cdot \frac{u(x_0, y_0) - x_0 \ln x_0}{x_0}$$

Επομένως η λύση είναι γενικά

$$u(x, y_0) = x_0 [\ln x_0 - \ln(\sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2})] + \frac{x_0}{\sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2}} f(\sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2})$$

Παράδειγμα:

$$\begin{cases} xy \cdot u_x - x^2 u_y - yu = xy, & y > x > 0 \\ u(x, x) = x, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$



$$z(x) = x \ln x + \frac{x}{x_0} (z(x_0) - x_0 \ln x_0) \quad ; \quad x = x_0$$

$$\Rightarrow z\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2}\right) = u\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2}$$

Άσκησης

① $xu_x + yu_y = u + 1$
 $u(x, y) = x^2$ επί της $y = x^2$

② $xu_x - yu_y + u = x, \quad y > x^2$
 $u(x, x^2) = x$

③ $(x+2)u_x + 2yu_y = 2u, \quad x > -1, y > 0$
 $u(-1, y) = \sqrt{y}$

Παράδειγμα:

$$xu_x + 2x^2 u_y - u = x^2 e^x$$

Αρχικά δεδομένα ανά περίπτωση

① $u(x, y) = \cos x, \quad$ επί της $\Gamma: y = x^2 + 4x$

② $u(x, y) = xe^x - x, \quad$ επί της $\tilde{\Gamma}: y = x^2 + 4$

③ $u(x, y) = \sin x, \quad$ επί της $\tilde{\Gamma}: y = x^2 + 4$

Ε2. Μέθοδοι Εφαρμοσμένων Μαθηματικών II (ΣΤΡΑΤΗΣ) 15/10/2019

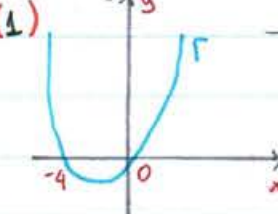
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2x^2}{x} = 2x \quad (\text{χαρακτηριστική εξίσωση})$$

$\Rightarrow y = x^2 + k$, k : σταθερά (χαρακτηριστικές καμπύλες) οικογένεια παραβολών
 $\begin{matrix} \mathcal{I} = x \\ \mathcal{I} = y - x^2 \end{matrix} \left. \begin{matrix} \text{NCS} \\ \text{μεταβλητές} \end{matrix} \right\}$

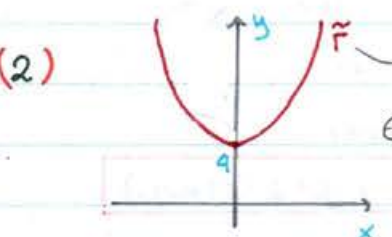
$$\Rightarrow \tilde{u}_{\mathcal{I}} - \frac{1}{\mathcal{I}} \tilde{u} = \mathcal{I} e^{\mathcal{I}} \quad \tilde{u}(\mathcal{I}, \eta) = \mathcal{I} e^{\mathcal{I}} + \mathcal{I} g(\eta), \quad g \text{ αυθαίρετη } C^1 \text{ συνάρτηση}$$

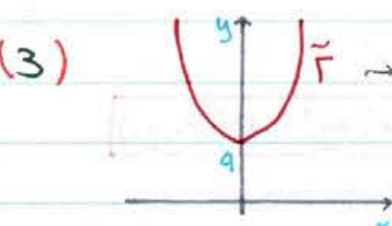
$$\hookrightarrow u(x, y) = x e^x + x g(y - x^2), \quad g \text{ αυθαίρετη } C^1$$

Τώρα για τα αρχικά μας δεδομένα

(1)  \rightarrow Δεν είναι χαρακτηριστική καμπύλη \Rightarrow Μοναδική λύση
 Επί της Γ : $u(x, y) = u(x, x^2 + 4x) = x e^x + x g(4x) = \cos x$
 $g(4x) = \frac{\cos x - x e^x}{x}, \quad x \neq 0 \Rightarrow g(x) = \frac{4}{x} \left(\cos \frac{x}{4} - \frac{x}{4} e^{x/4} \right)$

Άρα η λύση είναι $u(x, y) = x e^x + \frac{4x}{y - x^2} \left[\cos \frac{y - x^2}{4} - \frac{1}{4} (y - x^2) e^{\frac{y - x^2}{4}} \right]$

(2)  \rightarrow χαρακτηριστική καμπύλη
 Επί της $\tilde{\Gamma}$: $u(x, y) = u(x, x^2 + 4) = x e^x + x g(4) = x e^x - x$
 $\Rightarrow g(4) = -1, \quad g \in C^1 \exists$ άπειρες τέτοιες g
 \Rightarrow το πρόβλημα έχει άπειρες λύσεις.

(3)  \rightarrow χαρακτηριστική καμπύλη
 Επί της $\tilde{\Gamma}$: $u(x, y) = u(x, x^2 + 4) = x e^x + x g(4) = \sin x$
 $\Rightarrow \nexists$ λύση

Σχεδόν Γραμμικές

$$a(x, y, u) u_x + b(x, y, u) u_y = c(x, y, u) \quad U \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2 \quad z(s) := u(x(s), y(s))$$

χαρακτηριστικές εξισώσεις

$$\frac{dx}{ds} = a(x(s), y(s), z(s))$$

$$\frac{dy}{ds} = b(x(s), y(s), z(s))$$

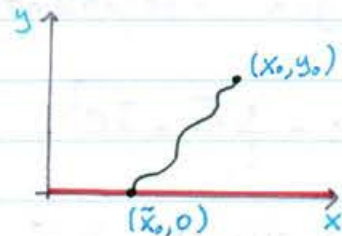
Δεν είναι "ήλεκτρο" βύσμημα

$$\frac{dz}{ds} = \frac{d u(x(s), y(s))}{ds} = u_x \frac{dx}{ds} + u_y \frac{dy}{ds} = \alpha u_x + b u_y = c$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dz}{ds} = c(x(s), y(s), z(s))$$

Παράδειγμα:

$$\begin{cases} (y+2xz)u_x - (x+2yz)u_y = \frac{1}{2}(x^2-y^2), & x \in \mathbb{R}, y > 0 \\ u(x,0) = x, & x \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$$



$$(1) \frac{dx}{ds} = y + 2xz, \quad x(0) = x_0$$

$$(2) \frac{dy}{ds} = -(x + 2yz), \quad y(0) = y_0$$

$$(3) \frac{dz}{ds} = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 - y^2), \quad z(0) = u(x_0, y_0)$$

Παίρνω τις (1) και την πολλαπλασιάζω με y και την (2) με x

$$\Rightarrow y \cdot x' + x y' = y^2 - x^2$$

$$x(s)y(s) = -2z(s) + c_1$$

$$(xy)'' = y^2 - x^2 \stackrel{(2)}{=} -2z'$$

$$x_0 y_0 = -2u(x_0, y_0) + c_1$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{x(s)y(s) + 2z(s) = x_0 y_0 + 2u(x_0, y_0)}$$

Παίρνω τώρα τις (1) επί x και (2) επί y

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)\right)' = x x' + y y' = 2z(x^2 - y^2) \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 4z^2 + c_2$$

$$\stackrel{(3)}{\perp} 4z z' = (2z^2)'$$

$$x_0^2 + y_0^2 = 4u(x_0, y_0) + c_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{x^2(s) + y^2(s) = 4z^2(s) + x_0^2 + y_0^2 - 4u^2(x_0, y_0)}$$

$$y=0: \tilde{x}^2 = 4\tilde{x}^2 + x_0^2 + y_0^2 - 4u^2(x_0, y_0) \Rightarrow 3\tilde{x} + x_0^2 + y_0^2 - 4u^2(x_0, y_0) = 0$$

$$y=0: 2\tilde{x} = 2u(x_0, y_0) + x_0 y_0$$

Ετσι

$$u^2(x_0, y_0) - 3x_0 y_0 u(x_0, y_0) - (x_0^2 + y_0^2 + \frac{3}{4} x_0^2 y_0^2) = 0 \quad \forall (x, y): x \in \mathbb{R}, y > 0$$

$$u_{\pm}(x_0, y_0) = \frac{3}{2} x_0 y_0 \pm \sqrt{3x_0^2 y_0^2 + x_0^2 + y_0^2}$$

$$\cdot u(x, 0) = x$$

$$u(x, y) = \begin{cases} u_+(x, y), & x \geq 0, y > 0 \\ u_-(x, y), & x < 0, y > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$u(0^+, y) = y^2 - y = u(0^-, y) \text{ όχι συνεχής για } y > 0$$