

Es.

○ Condensons l'eq.

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - 2 \sin(x) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x \partial y} - \cos^2(x) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} - \cos(x) \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0$$

$$a = 1 \quad b = -\sin x \quad c = -\cos^2 x$$

$$b^2 - ac = \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1 \Rightarrow \text{elliptique}$$

$$\xi \Rightarrow a \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} + (b - \sqrt{b^2 - ac}) \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial y} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} - (1 + \sin x) \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial y} = 0$$

$$F = p_x - (1 + \sin x) p_y = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = 1 \\ \dot{y} = -(1 + \sin x) \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -1 - \sin x \end{cases}$$

$$y = \cos(x) - x + c \quad -c \equiv \xi$$

$$\xi = -y + x + \cos(x)$$

analogamente $\eta = -y - x + \cos(x)$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial \xi} (1 - \sin x) + \frac{\partial w}{\partial \eta} (-1 - \sin x)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial w}{\partial \xi} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial \eta}$$

Svolgendo i calcoli otteniamo $\frac{\partial N}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} = 0$

Equazioni Paraboliche

$$b^2 - ac = 0 \Rightarrow c \frac{\partial^2 N}{\partial \xi^2} + F(N, \partial N, \xi, \eta) = 0$$

Procediamo come nel caso precedente, richiedendo che
 \exists annulli il coeff. A (ma $a \neq 0$)

$$A = 0 \Rightarrow E_q(1) = E_q(2) = a \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} + b \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial y} = 0$$

$$F = a p_x + b p_y = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = a \\ \dot{y} = b \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{b}{a}$$

Determiniamo ξ assegnando un valore ad ogni
caratteristica che diventa la curva di livello di ξ

Nel cambio di variabili $A(\xi, \eta) = 0$

$$\text{Poich\u00e9 } \Delta = B^2 - AC = 0 \Rightarrow \text{anche } B = 0 \Rightarrow$$

sono una sola famiglia di variabili per cui gi\u00e0
di ridurre l'equaz. in forma normale

Le equaz. Paraboliche hanno 1 sola famiglia di caratt.

per determinare η ~~tra~~ curve caratt. che siano molip.

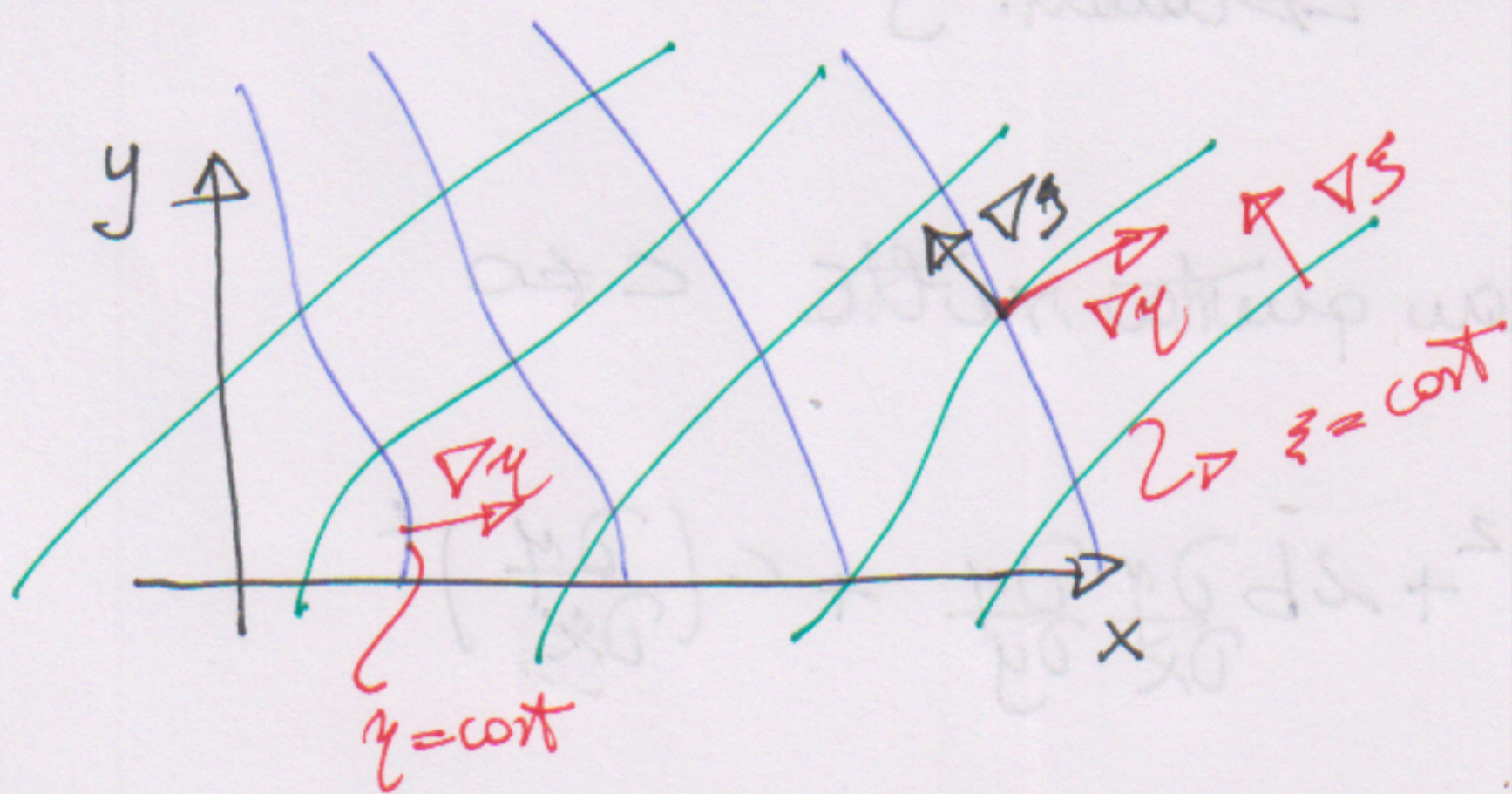
da quelle di ξ , imponendo per esempio $|\mathcal{J}| \neq 0$

$$\mathcal{J} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \vec{\nabla}_{x,y} \xi \\ \vec{\nabla}_{x,y} \eta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det(\mathcal{J}) = \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x}$$

$\det(\mathcal{J}) = 0 \Rightarrow$ righe l. dip.

$\det(\mathcal{J}) \neq 0 \Rightarrow \vec{\nabla} \xi$ e $\vec{\nabla} \eta$ lin. indip.



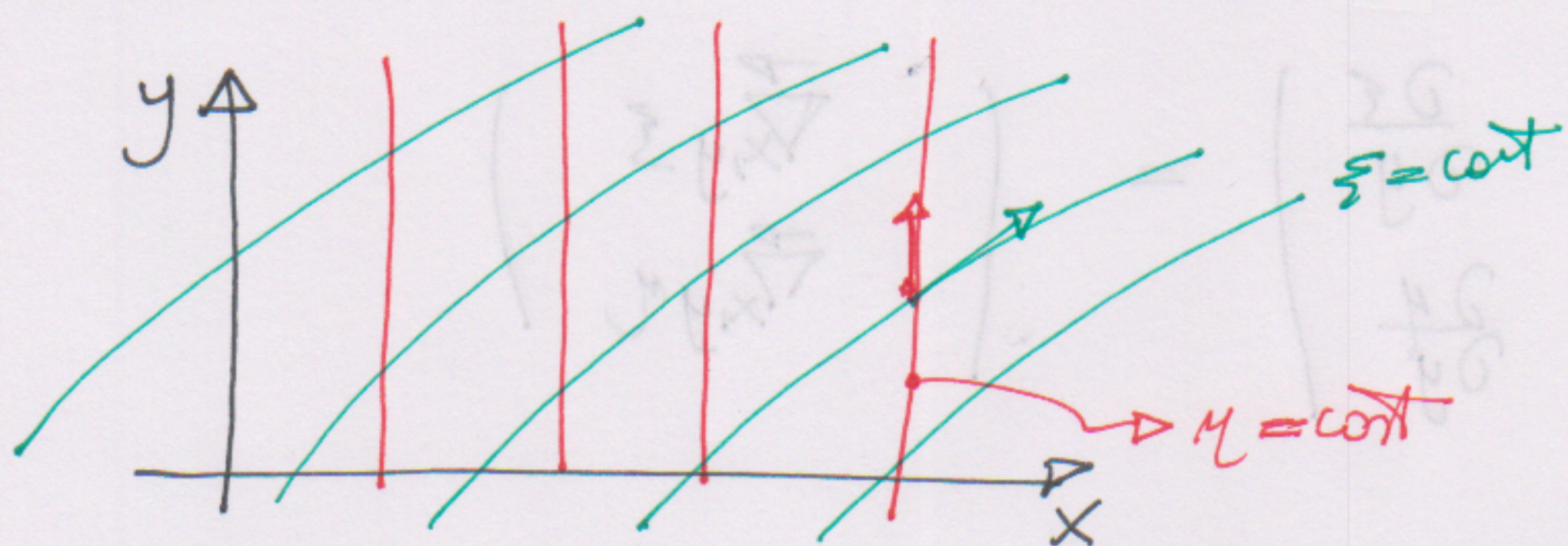
se $\vec{\nabla} \xi$ e $\vec{\nabla} \eta$ non sono molip. \Rightarrow perché $\vec{\nabla} \xi$ è \perp alle

travettorie caratteristiche di ξ e $\vec{\nabla} \eta$ è \perp alle

caratt. di $\eta \Rightarrow \vec{\nabla} \eta$ e $\vec{\nabla} \xi$ lin. ind \Leftrightarrow

Tangente alle curve non parallele

Una possibile scelta per la variabile η in un'equazione
 per risolvere il semplicemente $\eta = x$



Le tangenti non sono mai parallele $\Rightarrow \text{tg } \xi$ non

sono mai verticali : $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{b}{a} \neq \infty$

\hookrightarrow caratter. ξ

Vero fuchsiano che con questa scelta $c \neq 0$

$$C(\xi, \eta) = a \left(\frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} \right)^2 + 2b \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial y} + c \left(\frac{\partial \eta}{\partial y} \right)^2$$

$$= a \neq 0$$

Esempio

$$x^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - 2xy \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + y^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0$$

$$a = x^2 \quad 2b = -2xy \quad c = y^2$$

$$b^2 - ac = x^2 y^2 - x^2 y^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \text{parabolica}$$

$$\text{Eq. 3} \Rightarrow a \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} + b \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial y} = 0$$

$$x^2 \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} - xy \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial y} = 0 \Rightarrow x \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} - y \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial y} = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = x \\ \dot{y} = -y \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{y}{x} \Rightarrow xy = \text{cost}$$

$$\ln|y| = -\ln|x| + C$$

$$\xi = xy \quad \eta = x$$

$$\partial_x u = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} y + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta}$$

$$\partial_y u = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} x$$

$$\partial_{xx}^2 u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} y^2 + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} y + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta \partial \xi} y + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2}$$

$$\partial_{yy}^2 u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} x^2$$

$$\partial_{xy}^2 u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} xy + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} x + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi}$$

Sostituendo, otteniamo

$$x^2 \left(y^2 \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial \xi^2} + 2y \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial \eta^2} \right) - 2xy \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial \xi} + xy \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial \xi^2} \right) + x \frac{\partial v}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + yx^2 \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial \xi^2} + xy \frac{\partial v}{\partial \xi} + x \frac{\partial v}{\partial \eta} + xy \frac{\partial v}{\partial \xi} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial v}{\partial \eta^2} x^2 + x \frac{\partial v}{\partial \eta} = \underbrace{y^2 \frac{\partial v}{\partial \eta^2} + y \frac{\partial v}{\partial \eta}} = 0$$

Forma canonica

L'eq. può essere risolta ponendo

$$w = \frac{\partial v}{\partial \eta} \Rightarrow \eta \frac{\partial w}{\partial \eta} + w = 0$$

Separazione delle variabili $\int \frac{dw}{w} = - \int \frac{d\eta}{\eta}$

$$\Rightarrow \ln(w) = -\ln(\eta) + f(\xi)$$

$$w = \frac{g(\xi)}{\eta}$$

$$v = \int w(\eta) d\eta = g(\xi) \int \frac{1}{\eta} = g(\xi) \ln|\eta| + h(\xi)$$

quindi $w(x, y) = v(\xi(x, y), \eta(x, y)) =$

$$= v(\xi = xy, \eta = x) = g(xy) \ln|x| + h(x, y)$$

Classificazione quasiconforme: caso ellittico

$$b^2 - ac < 0 \Rightarrow \text{Forma canonica } A=C \quad B=0$$

Riprendiamo l'espressione di A, B, C .

$$A = a \left(\frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} \right)^2 + 2b \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial y} + c \left(\frac{\partial \xi}{\partial y} \right)^2 =$$

$$C = a \left(\frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} \right)^2 + 2b \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial y} + c \left(\frac{\partial \eta}{\partial y} \right)^2$$

$$B = a \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} + b \left(\frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} \right) + c \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial y} = 0$$

$$A=C \Rightarrow a \left[\left(\frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} \right)^2 \right] + 2b \left[\frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial y} \right] +$$

$$c \left[\left(\frac{\partial \xi}{\partial y} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{\partial \eta}{\partial y} \right)^2 \right] = 0$$

Notiamo che se definiamo $\varphi = \xi + i\eta$, la funzione φ soddisfa l'equazione

$$a \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \right)^2 + 2b \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} + c \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} \right)^2 = 0$$

$$\text{Re} = 0 \Rightarrow A=C$$

$$\text{Im} = 0 \Rightarrow B=0$$

→ La stessa equazione per il caso iperbolico
usa solo φ e $\bar{\varphi}$

Per determinare la soluzione procediamo come nel caso delle eq. iperboliche. Otteniamo le 2 equazioni

$$a \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} + (b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - ac}) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} = 0$$

$$b^2 - ac < 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{b^2 - ac} = i \sqrt{ac - b^2}$$

$$a \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} + (b \pm i \sqrt{ac - b^2}) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} = 0$$

La soluzione può essere determinata estendendo formalmente il metodo alle caratteristiche al campo complesso.

Otteniamo le caratteristiche "complesse"

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = a \\ \dot{y} = b \pm i \sqrt{ac - b^2} \end{cases}$$

Abbiamo 2 famiglie di caratteristiche complesse indipendenti:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{b + i \sqrt{ac - b^2}}{a} \quad e \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{b - i \sqrt{ac - b^2}}{a}$$

risolvendo integrando i 2 set di equazioni identici fissando la costante di integrazione con la funzione φ^\pm che cerchiamo. Determiniamo le trasformazioni che portano alla forma canonica tramite $\xi = \text{Re}(\varphi)$; $\eta = \text{Im}(\varphi)$

Es. Equazione di Tricomi

$$\partial_{xx}^2 u + x \partial_{yy}^2 u = 0 \quad x > 0$$

$$b^2 - ac = -x < 0 \text{ ellittica}$$

Ripetiamo i calcoli del caso $x < 0$ ottenendo

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \pm \sqrt{-x} = \pm i \sqrt{x}$$

la soluzione $\frac{3}{2}y \pm ix^{3/2} = \text{cost} = \varphi^\pm(x, y)$

$$\xi = \text{Re}(\varphi^\pm) = \frac{3}{2}y$$

$$\eta = \text{Im}(\varphi^\pm) = \pm x^{3/2} \rightarrow \text{preludio}$$

$$\eta = -x^{3/2}$$

$$\frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} = 0 \quad \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial y} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} = -\frac{3}{2}x^{1/2} \quad \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial y} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial \eta} \left(-\frac{3}{2}\right) x^{1/2}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial \xi} \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial \eta^2} \frac{9}{4} x - \frac{3}{2} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \eta} \frac{1}{2} x^{-1/2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial \xi^2} \frac{9}{4}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial \eta^2} \frac{9}{4} x - \frac{3}{4} x^{-1/2} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \eta} + x \frac{9}{4} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial \xi^2} = 0$$

$$x^3 \left(\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial \xi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial \eta^2} \right) - \frac{3}{4} x^{-1/2} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \eta} = 0$$

$$x^{3/2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial \xi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial \eta^2} \right) - 3 \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \eta} = 0$$

$$x^{3/2} = -\frac{1}{\eta}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial \xi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial \eta^2} + 3\eta \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \eta} = 0$$