

## Equazioni iperboliche: Metodo di Riemann

Consideriamo un'equazione iperbolica ridotta nella sua forma canonica

$$\mathcal{L}(u) = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + d(x,y) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + e(x,y) \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + f(x,y)u = g(x,y) \quad (1)$$

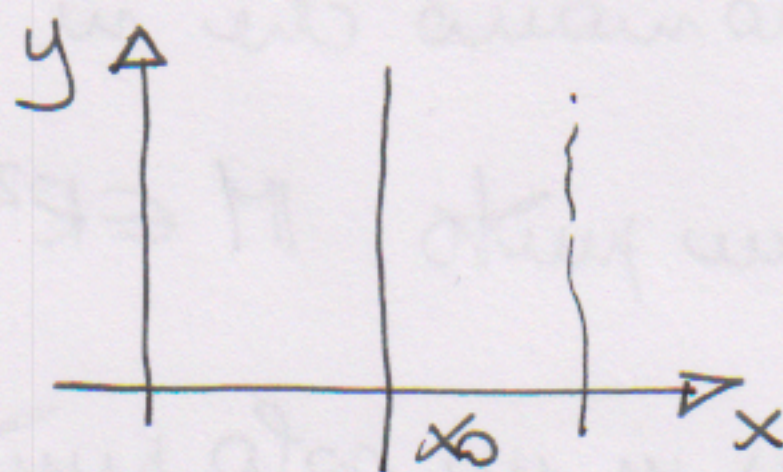
dove ho detto per il coefficiente  $a(x,y) \neq 0$

Le equaz. caratter. sono  $(a=c=0; b=\frac{1}{2})$

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

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = x_0 \\ y = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = x_0 \\ y = 5 + y_0 \end{cases}$$



il numero finito di caratteri può essere formato con  $\frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} = 0$

che corrisponde a rette orizzontali

Le caratteri sono quindi  $x = \text{cost}, y = \text{cost}$

ovvero  $\eta = y, \xi = x \Rightarrow$  trasform. involutoria; sono già in forma canonica.







$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \mathcal{L}(u) v \, dV = \underbrace{\langle \mathcal{L}(u), v \rangle}_{\text{prodotto scalare in } \mathbb{L}^2}$$

$$u, v \in \mathcal{L}^2(\mathbb{R}^2) \Rightarrow \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} u^2 \, dV < \infty$$

$$\text{Norma } \|u\|_{\mathcal{L}^2}^2 = \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} u^2 \, dV \quad \text{e prodotto di}$$

$$\text{Hilbert } \langle u, v \rangle_{\mathcal{L}^2} = \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} u v \, dV$$

$$\text{Operatore aggiunto } \mathcal{L}^*: \langle \mathcal{L}(u), v \rangle = \langle u, \mathcal{L}^*(v) \rangle$$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \mathcal{L}(u) v \, dV = \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} u \mathcal{L}^*(v) \, dV$$

Possiamo det.  $\mathcal{L}^*$  integrando per parti (no boundary)

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \left( v \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + d v \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + e v e \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + v f u \right) dx dy =$$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \left( u \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x \partial y} - u \frac{\partial (dv)}{\partial x} - u \frac{\partial (ve)}{\partial y} + u f v \right) dx dy$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{L}^* = \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{\partial (dv)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial (ve)}{\partial y} + f v$$



$$\nu \Delta(u) - u \Delta^*(\nu) = \nu \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} - u \frac{\partial^2 \nu}{\partial x \partial y} +$$

$$\nu \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \nu e \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + u \frac{\partial(\partial \nu)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(\nu e)}{\partial y} u =$$

$$= \nu \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} - u \frac{\partial^2 \nu}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\nu \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\nu e u)$$

$$\nu \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \nu \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) - \frac{\partial \nu}{\partial x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \nu \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) - \frac{\partial \nu}{\partial y} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$$

$$\nu \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \nu \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) - \frac{\partial \nu}{\partial x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \nu \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) - \frac{\partial \nu}{\partial y} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right]$$

$$u \frac{\partial^2 \nu}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( u \frac{\partial \nu}{\partial y} \right) - \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \nu}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( u \frac{\partial \nu}{\partial x} \right) - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \nu}{\partial x} \right]$$

отсюда

$$\nu \Delta(u) - u \Delta^*(\nu) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \underbrace{\nu \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - u \frac{\partial \nu}{\partial y} + 2 \nu \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}}_{x_x} \right)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \underbrace{\nu \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - u \frac{\partial \nu}{\partial x} + 2 e \nu u}_{x_y} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \nabla \cdot \vec{x} = \frac{1}{2} (\partial_x x_x + \partial_y x_y)$$

$$\vec{x} = x_x \vec{e}_x + x_y \vec{e}_y$$



prendiamo un punto  $M = (x_0, y_0)$  e integriamo  
 $\nabla \cdot (\nu \mathbf{x}) - \Delta^*(\nu)u$  nel dominio definito da  $M$  e la  
 cond. aus. evat.  $\Omega$

$$\int_{\Omega} (\nabla \cdot (\nu \mathbf{x}) - \Delta^*(\nu)u) dV = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{x} dV =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_{\partial \Omega} \mathbf{x} \cdot \hat{n} d\ell$$

$$\partial \Omega = \overline{MP} \cup \overline{MQ} \cup \widehat{PQ}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_{QM} \mathbf{x} \cdot \hat{n} d\ell = \frac{1}{2} \int_{QM} x_y d\ell = \frac{1}{2} \int_Q^M (-) \left( \nu \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - u \frac{\partial \nu}{\partial x} + 2\nu u \right) dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \int_Q^M \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\nu u) + 2\nu u \left( e^{\nu} - \frac{\partial \nu}{\partial x} \right) \right] dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[ (\nu u) \Big|_Q - (\nu u) \Big|_M \right] - \int_Q^M \nu u \left( e^{\nu} - \frac{\partial \nu}{\partial x} \right) dx$$

Analogamente

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_{MP} \mathbf{x} \cdot \hat{n} d\ell = \frac{1}{2} \int_{MP} x_x d\ell = \frac{1}{2} \left[ (\nu u) \Big|_P - (\nu u) \Big|_M \right] + \int_M^P \nu u \left( d\nu - \frac{\partial \nu}{\partial y} \right) dy$$



Insomma quanto trovato nell'espressione generale

otteniamo

$$(uv)_M = \frac{(uv)|_P + (uv)|_Q}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \int_{PQ} \vec{x} \cdot \hat{n} \, d\ell$$

$$- \int_Q^M u \left( ev - \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) dx + \int_M^P u \left( dv - \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) dy -$$

$$- \int_{\Omega} (v L(u) - u L^*(v)) \, dx \, dy$$

se  $u$  è soluzione di  $L(u) = g$

e  $v$  è scelta con  $L^*(v) = 0$

$$- \int_{\Omega} (v L(u) - u L^*(v)) \, dx \, dy = - \int_{\Omega} v g \, dx \, dy$$

Riassumendo proponiamo di imporre a  $v$  delle c.c. che annullano gli integrali lungo le caratt.

$$v: L^*(v) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (dv) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (ev) + fv = 0$$

$$1) \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - ev = 0 \quad \text{in } \overline{QM}$$

$$2) \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} - dv = 0 \quad \text{in } \overline{PM}$$

$$3) v = 1 \quad \text{in } M$$



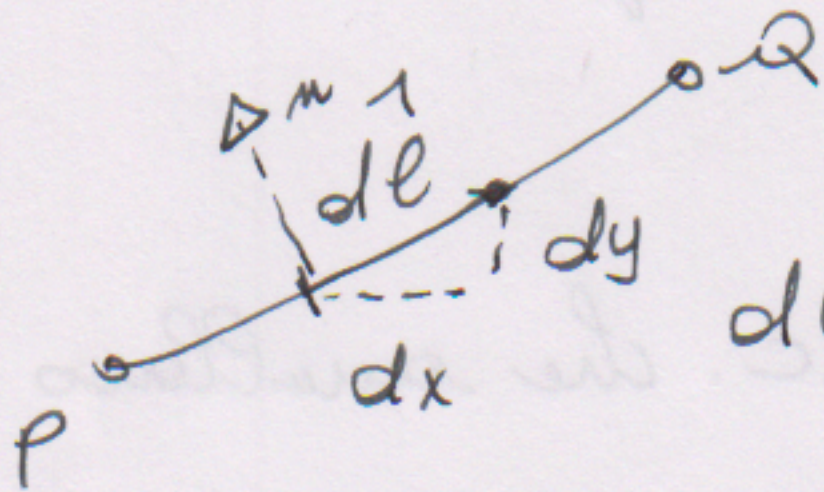
$v$  è detta Funzione di Riemann

Nota: dall'eq. vediamo che  $v$  non dipende dalle c.c. di  $w$  e della curva  $AB$ , ma solo dall'eq. diff. inziali

L'eq. si semplifica

$$w|_M = \frac{(ru)(P) + (ru)(Q)}{2} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \int_{QP} \vec{x} \cdot \hat{n} \, d\ell}_{\text{w è noto lungo } QP} - \int_{-2} v g \, dx dy$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_{QP} (\vec{x} \cdot \hat{n}) \, d\ell = \frac{1}{2} \int_Q^P x_y \, dx - \frac{1}{2} \int_Q^P x_x \, dy$$



$$d\vec{\ell} = dx \vec{e}_x + dy \vec{e}_y \Rightarrow \hat{t} = \frac{dx \vec{e}_x + dy \vec{e}_y}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dx}{dy}\right)^2}}$$
$$d\ell = \sqrt{dx^2 + dy^2}$$

$$\hat{n} = \frac{dx \vec{e}_y - dy \vec{e}_x}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dx}{dy}\right)^2}} \Rightarrow \hat{n} \, d\ell = -dy \vec{e}_x + dx \vec{e}_y$$

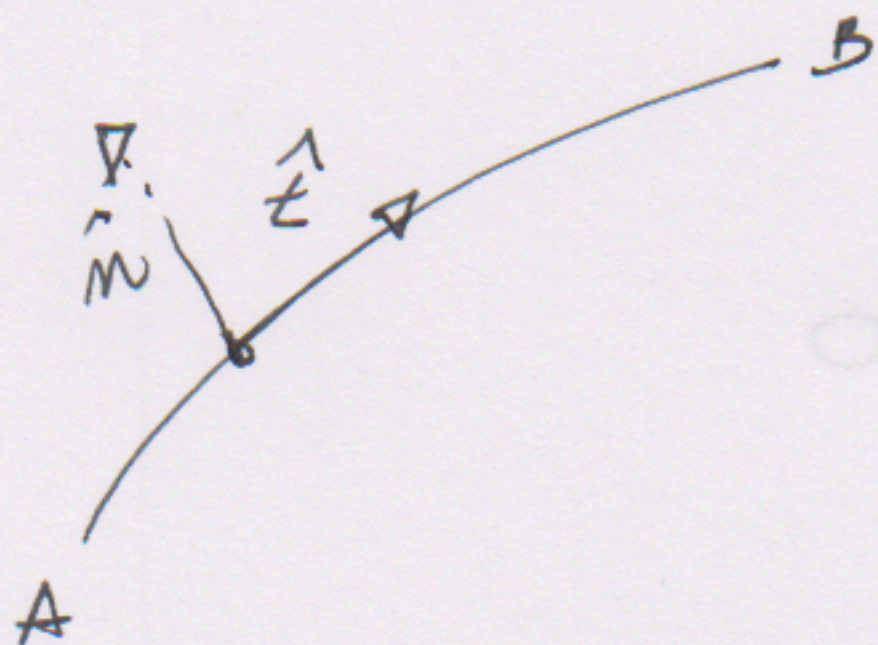


$$\int_{QP} (\vec{x} \cdot \hat{n}) d\ell = \frac{1}{2} \int_Q^P \left( v \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - u \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + 2v u \right) dx - \frac{1}{2} \int_Q^P \left( v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + 2v u \right) dy$$

il valore di  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$  e  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$  lungo la curva PQ possono

essere det. dalle c.c.

$$\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial \hat{n}} \right|_{AB} = \varphi \quad w|_{AB} = \varphi$$



$$\hat{z} = t_x \vec{e}_x + t_y \vec{e}_y$$

$$\hat{n} = n_x \vec{e}_x + n_y \vec{e}_y$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \hat{z}} = \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial s} \right|_{AB} = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial s}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \hat{z}} = \hat{z} \cdot \nabla_x u = t_x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + t_y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial s}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \hat{n}} = \hat{n} \cdot \nabla_x u = n_x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + n_y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \varphi(s)$$

intendendo per  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$  e  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$  in ogni punto della curva



Risumando la formula finale di Riemann

$$\begin{aligned}
 u(M) &= \frac{(uv)(P) + (uv)(Q)}{2} + \\
 &+ \frac{1}{2} \int_Q^P \left( v \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + 2dvm \right) dx \\
 &- \frac{1}{2} \int_Q^P \left( v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - u \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + 2evm \right) dy - \int_{\Omega} v f \, dx dy
 \end{aligned}$$

Il problema si ripete alle estremità della  $f$ . di

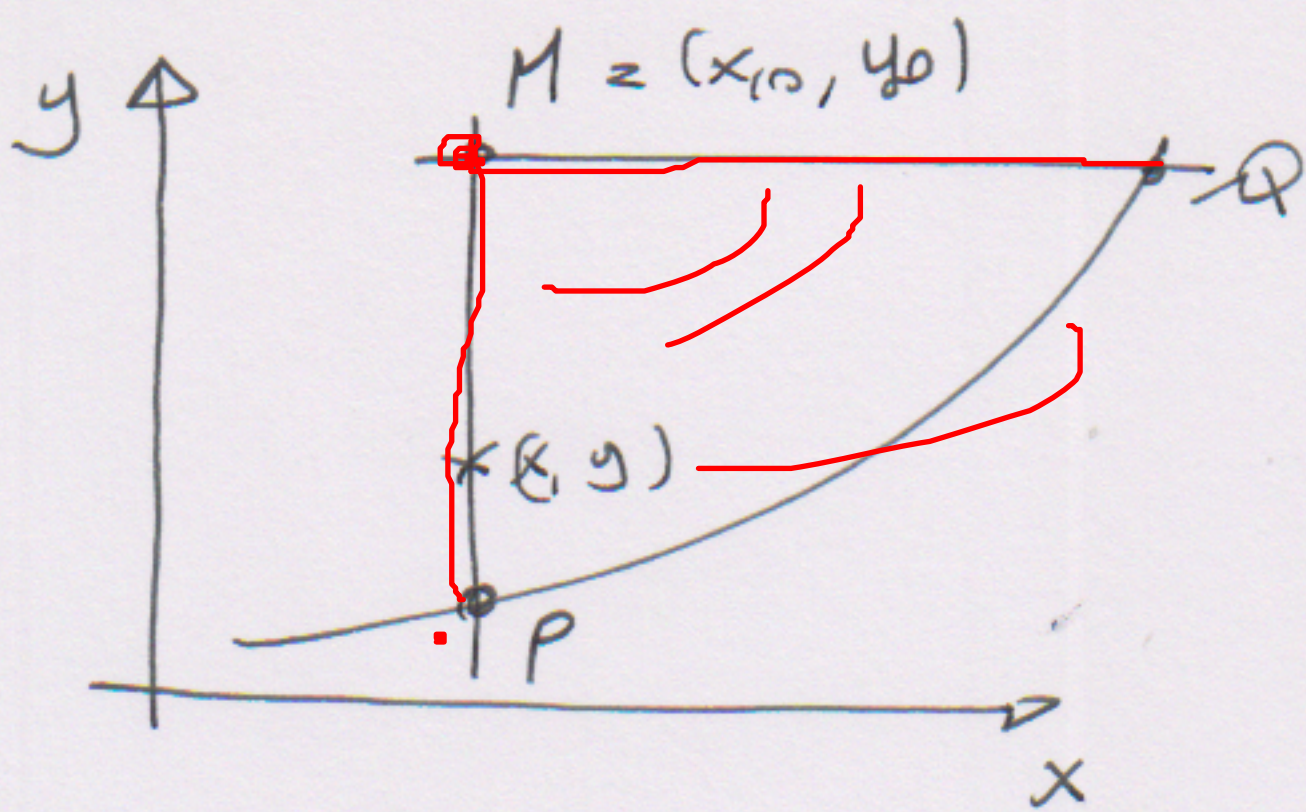
Riemann  $v$ .

$$\begin{cases}
 \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (dv) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (ev) + f v = 0 \\
 \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = ev \quad \text{in } \overline{QM} \\
 \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = dv \quad \text{in } \overline{PM} \\
 v(M) = 1
 \end{cases}$$

Si dimostra l'esist. e unicità della  $f$  di Riemann.

È facile trovare la soluzione lungo  $\overline{QM}$  e  $\overline{PM}$





$$M = (x_0, y_0)$$

$(x, y)$  qualsiasi punto su MP e MQ

$$v = v(x, y; x_0, y_0) \quad v(x_0, y_0, x_0, y_0) = 1$$

lungo PM  $\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = d(x, y) v$

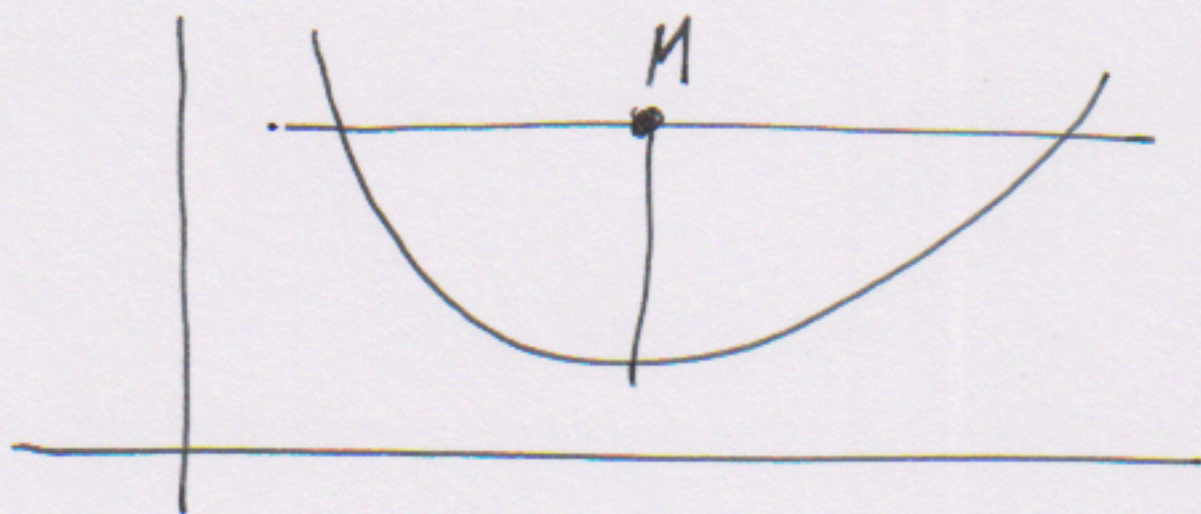
$$\Rightarrow v(x, y, x_0, y_0) = e^{\int_{y_0}^y b(x, y) dy}$$

lungo MQ  $v(x, y, x_0, y_0) = e^{\int_{x_0}^x a(x, y) dx}$

Nota: una maniera nulla a quanto visto per il

metodo caratteristico, il metodo di Bernoulli dimostra la cattiva posizione (non esistente di per sé. Lanchi)

nel caso



2 interez. di caratter.  
ovvero con la curva che  
contiene i dati al bordo