

EXO 1

Résoudre l'EDP suivante:

$$-y \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + x \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + (1+z^2) \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 34z \dots (*)$$

Solution

Le système caractéristique de (\*) est donné par

$$\frac{dx}{-y} = \frac{dy}{x} = \frac{dz}{1+z^2} = \frac{du}{34z}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{dz}{1+z^2} = \frac{du}{34z} \\ \frac{dx}{-y} = \frac{dy}{x} \\ \frac{dx}{-y} = \frac{dz}{1+z^2} \end{cases}$$

1/ on a  $\frac{dz}{1+z^2} = \frac{du}{34z} \Leftrightarrow \frac{3z dz}{1+z^2} = \frac{du}{4}$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{3}{2} \ln(1+z^2) = \ln u + c, \quad c \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ln \left( \frac{u}{(1+z^2)^{3/2}} \right) = c$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{u}{(1+z^2)^{3/2}} = C_1 = \psi_1(x, y, z, u).$$

2/ on a aussi  $\frac{dx}{-y} = \frac{dy}{x} \Leftrightarrow x dx = -y dy$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 + y^2 = C_2 = \psi_2(x, y, z, u).$$

3/  $\frac{dx}{-y} = \frac{dz}{1+z^2} \Leftrightarrow -\frac{x}{y} = \arctan(z) + C_3'$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{x}{y} + \arctan(z) = C_3 = \psi_3(x, y, z, u)$$

alors l'équation  $V(x, y, z, u) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \phi(\psi_1, \psi_2, \psi_3) = 0$

$$\Leftrightarrow \phi\left(\frac{4}{(1+z^2)^{3/2}}, x^2+y^2, \frac{x}{y} + \arctan(z)\right) = 0$$

$$\text{ou } \frac{4}{(1+z^2)^{3/2}} = H\left(x^2+y^2, \frac{x}{y} + \arctan(z)\right)$$

$$\text{donc } u(x, y, z) = (1+z^2)^{3/2} \cdot H\left(x^2+y^2, \frac{x}{y} + \arctan(z)\right)$$

EX02 Soient  $a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$  et l'EDP :

$$a \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + b \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + c \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0$$

On introduit les nouvelles variables  $\begin{cases} \varphi(x, y) = \alpha x + y \\ \psi(x, y) = \beta x + y \end{cases}$

$$\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$$

- 1) Comment s'écrit l'EDP avec ces nouvelles variables
- 2) Donner la condition pour que l'EDP soit hyperbolique, parabolique et elliptique.

Solution

$$\text{soit l'équation : } a \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + b \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + c \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0 \dots (*)'$$

$$\text{et } \begin{cases} \varphi(x, y) = \alpha x + y \\ \psi(x, y) = \beta x + y \end{cases} \quad (\alpha, \beta) \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\text{On a : } 1) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \alpha \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} + \beta \frac{\partial u}{\partial \psi}$$

$$2) \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \psi}$$

$$3) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \alpha^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \varphi^2} + 2\alpha\beta \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \varphi \partial \psi} + \beta^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \psi^2}$$

$$4) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \varphi^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \varphi \partial \psi} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \psi^2}$$

$$5) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = a \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \varphi^2} + (\alpha + \beta) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \varphi \partial \psi} + \beta \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \psi^2}$$

$$\text{donc } (*) \Leftrightarrow (a\alpha^2 + b\alpha + c) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \varphi^2} + (2\alpha\beta + b(\alpha + \beta) + 2c) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \varphi \partial \psi} + (a\beta^2 + b\beta + c) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \psi^2} = 0.$$

\* Les conditions:

i) L'équation (\*) est hyperbolique si

$$b^2 - 4ac > 0$$

ii) L'équation (\*) est parabolique si

$$b^2 - 4ac = 0$$

iii) L'équation (\*) est elliptique si

$$b^2 - 4ac < 0.$$