MEPIKEZ MAPATOTOYS

Or <u>Alagophes</u> Estadores (AE) elvou estadores nou neperson pila agrupan avolornon pilas pera Bhitins kan napaguljous autils.

Οι Διαφορικές Εξισωστις με Μεφικές Ποιραγώγους (ΔΕΜΠ) είναι εξισωστίς που περιέχου μία σιγνωστη συαφτηση δύο ή περισσσέρω μεταβλητών και μερικές παραγώγους αυτής.

Eval qualed pelisoos nou esapranou kara covexn apona

Eva quario pejedos nou esapratrau zonal auverni apono and in perabines x, y, z, ... και το χρόνο t, συνήθως Sienerae από μία ΔΕΜΠ. Μία ΔΕΜΠ είναι η μαθηματική διατύπωση των νόμων, που περιγρακραν είνα γυσι 16

Gaivôpevo.

Tapas. N. S.O. or avapt. (a) $u=(x-y)^n$ kau (b) u=f(x-y), snow f awaipen owapt., Elvae Hotels this AEMT $\frac{3u}{3x} + \frac{3u}{3y} = 0$.

 $\frac{1}{2} \cdot (a) \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} = n(x-y)^{n-1} + \left[-n(x-y)^{n-1} \right] = 0.$

(B) $\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} = f(x-y) + (-1)f(x-y) = 0.$

 $\triangle .6.1.[2]$ H review mapper mas DEMM siva F(x, y, z, u, ux, uy, uz, UXXI Uyy, Uzz, Uxy, Uyz, Uxz, Uxxx1 (xxy1 (xxz) ---) = 0, onou u=u(x,q,z) drivous ourolptnon. Tash the SEMM (1) ovopudsetou n talish the

avidrepris prepliens mapazilla nou Epigari Serai o E

H JEMM (1) orqua Jerau Jeraphiral DEMM, ar n F Elvan Jeraphiras our Suarpis This agrinothis our apagular pre our apagular pre our teres a varpono tur y epical this mapagular pre our telesies a varpono tur x, y, z.

H SEMM (1) ovopadietau <u>murpappinal SEMM</u>, ou n F Eivau ppoppinois our braguis tur prepirade Mapazadeur Tro u, pre outeleotes tru dyrwoth ourdothon u kal ouraperloses tur x, y, z.

My. of naparotree SEMM

6) 4u-u=3y+x-yz

 $(6) u_{xx} + u_{yy} = xy^2$

(8) 2xy yy + zyy = 0

Eivan Magniner DEMM (n (a) 1" talsons kan or (B), (8)

27 rass Evw n DEMM

(8) y + 2uu + zuy = 0

Sivou ny mayure DEMM 2ns tolons.

VENTY hospity high Machining VERTY ON TO IND

H revised mapped mas padminims DEMN 2ns tol Ins sivan oux+ of uxy+ of ux+ quy+ or ux+ quz+ of ux+ of ux+ of u= f(x,y,z) once u=u(xig,z) Elvaun agreean awapthon Lou or Courelectes anger--, and wan of Elvan awapthoses Town X, y, z. Op. Eora n spayned SEMM (2). Av $f(x_1y_12) = 0$, Tôte n (2) Korkeitau Oproxerns. A f(x,q,z) ≠0, Tôte n (2) Kateltal pen-quojevns. Evol of SEMT (a) key (b) Elvou pur operevers evui n (7) Eivou operas. H (8) ser sivou vor pappural.

Aor. Na Spedel pla tuon This DEMIT

$$u_{x} = 3x^{2} + y$$
. (3)

An Otokhopievovas cus προς ×, αμφότερα τα μέλη, προκύπτει

$$u = x^3 + xy + f(y)$$
 (4)

onou f=fly) audaupern owapthon.

Aor. Na Boedel Mila Loon The DEMIN

$$u_{xy} = y + z - \omega_{xy}(5)$$

An-Otokanperioras us nos y

προιώπτει
$$u_{x} = \frac{1}{2}y^{2} + yz + f(x,z).$$
 (6)

× 20gn 2w 2000 wgmssox0 morning x $u = \frac{1}{2}xy^2 + xyz + \iint_{s}(s,z)ds + \int_{s}(y,z)$ Décoras f(x,z)= /t, (s,z)ds, g(y,z)=f(y,z) $u = \frac{1}{2} \times y^2 + \times yz + f(x_1z) + g(y_1z)$ (6)

O1 (4) tou (6) ovopudSorran Jevilor John Tow SEMM (3) par (5) arriables. It arrivabloram the surbright wi ouagristen ous (4) vou (6) pre orprétappereus oualonnées mas Sher pila prepiral John Teur SEMT (3) kar (5). 11-x. n u= x3+ xy+4cosy Elvau preprior dum ons (3) Koun u= = xy+xyz+ex+3yz2 Elvau pepin 2000 Trus (4). H JEVILON JUAN MICH TO THE MICH STOPMENT TO FIRE MICH CONTINUOTION oudpoint Esapreguern and s yetablines, replay Balver in outaileste ovaprilous value pila ex tur onoiler esaptate and s-1 petablintes. Hapas. Etn Osupibi Etaotikotnias n ocualpinons The talons of to Aliny Eivau quoperils prophyruod $\Delta EM\Pi + 2.0 \times yy + 0$ juggy = 0. He ex $\lambda \delta yw \Delta EM\Pi$ Eivau quoperils prophyruod $\Delta EM\Pi + 2$ to $\Delta EM\Pi + 3$ to Aon. Av u=u(x,y), tôte va Bosalel n Jevilol Joan tur DEMIT

a)
$$u_{xx} = 0$$

B) $u_{yy} = \cos y + e^{x}$
b) $u_{xy} = \cos y + e^{y}$

 $\begin{array}{l}
\Delta T \cdot \omega \\
u_{xx} = 0 \implies \\
u_{x} = f(y) \implies \\
u = xf(y) + g(y).
\end{array}$

B)
$$u_{yy} = \cos y + e^{x} = >$$

 $u_{y} = \sin y + ye^{x} + f(x) = >$
 $u = -\cos y + \frac{y^{2}}{2}e^{x} + yf(x) + g(x)$.

7)
$$u_{xy} = \cos y + e^{y} = >$$
 $u_{xy} = \sin y + e^{y} + f(x) = >$
 $u_{xy} = \sin y + xe^{y} + f(x)ds + g(y) = >$
 $u_{xy} = \sin y + xe^{y} + f(x) + g(y).$

(c) = f(0,2) + q(y,2) =>

(1) =]4(5,2)65 + g(y,2) =>

Aox. Av u=u(x,y,z),
Tôte va Boedel n
Jevud Lon Tour AEM

a)
$$u_{yz} = x$$

b) $u_{xxy} = 0$
c) $u_{xxy} = 0$
d) $u_{zz} = y + 3x$
d) $u_{xyz} = 2$

An a) $u_{yz} = x$ => $u_{y} = xz + f_{1}(x_{1}y) = xyz + f_{1}(x_{1}x_{2}) = xyz + f_{1}(x_{1}x_{2}) = xyz + f_{2}(x_{1}x_{2}) = xyz + f_{3}(x_{1}x_{2}) + g_{3}(x_{1}x_{2}) = xyz + f_{3}(x_{1}x_{2}) = xyz + f_{3}$

B) $u_{xxy} = 0 \Rightarrow u_{xx} = f_1(x,z) = 0$ $u_{xx} = f_1(x,z) = 0$ $u_{xx} = f_1(x,z) = 0$ $u_{xx} = f_2(x,z) + g(y,z) = 0$ $u_{xx} = f_2(x,z) + g(y,z) = 0$ $u_{xx} = f_2(x,z) + g(y,z) + h(y,z) = 0$ $u_{xx} = f_2(x,z) + x \cdot g(y,z) + h(y,z) = 0$ $u_{xx} = f_2(x,z) + x \cdot g(y,z) + h(y,z) = 0$ $u_{xx} = f_2(x,z) + x \cdot g(y,z) + h(y,z) = 0$

y) $U_{zz} = y + 3x \implies U_{zz} = yz + 3xz + f(x_1y) = > U_{zz} = \frac{1}{2}yz^2 + \frac{3}{2}xz^2 + z \cdot f(x_1y) + g(x_1y) - \frac{1}{2}yz^2 + \frac{3}{2}xz^2 + z \cdot f(x_1y) + g(x_1y) - \frac{1}{2}yz^2 + \frac{3}{2}xz^2 + z \cdot f(x_1y) + \frac{1}{2}yz^2 + \frac{3}{2}xz^2 + \frac{$

S) $u_{xyz} = 2 \Rightarrow$ $u_{xy} = 2z + f_1(x_1y) \Rightarrow$ $u_x = 2yz + f_1(x_1s)ds + g_1(x_1z) \Rightarrow$ $u_x = 2yz + f_2(x_1y) + g_1(x_1z) \Rightarrow$ $u = 2xyz + f_2(s,y)ds + f_3(s,z)ds + h(y_1z) \Rightarrow$ $u = 2xyz + f(x_1y) + g(x_1z) + h(y_2z) =$ * François DEMN FCD, Dy): z = f(x,y) pe oradepois ouvereores.

H JEVIND MARGER MAS DEMM ME CHARDED COUVRELECTES

FCDx,Dy) Z = f(x,y)

onor F noturivopo tur Dx kar Dy kar of Soveloa ouvalomon.

(1)

Magas Na Boedein AEMM nou exel juon in avalorium $z = ax^2 + bxy + yy^2$, $a, B, y \in \mathbb{R}$.

An-MapayuyiJorras in auapanon z ws npos x kay ws npos y, npokuntouv: $\frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} = 2\alpha x + \beta y \quad \text{Kou} \quad \frac{\partial Z}{\partial y} = \beta x + 2 y y.$

Onote $x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2\alpha x^2 + \beta xy + \beta yx + 2yy^2 \Rightarrow x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2(\alpha x^2 + \beta xy + yy^2) \Rightarrow x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2z$

n onoible eivou n Jazocipuevn DEMN.

Magas Na Goedel n AEMN now exer from the avolption Z = f(x+3y) + g(x-3y).

ônou of the g audolipetes ourage tem x+3y tranx-3y, autioroixa.

An. Décornas X+3y=u vou x-3y=V, Beloroupe TIS prepires Maposalions

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial o}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = f'(u) + g'(v)$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 3 \cdot f'(u) - 3 \cdot g'(v)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial f'}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial g'}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = f'(u) + g''(v)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 3 \cdot \frac{\partial f'}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} - 3 \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 9 \cdot f''(u) + 9 \cdot g''(v)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 3 \cdot \frac{\partial f'}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} - 3 \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 9 \cdot f''(u) + 9 \cdot g''(v)$$

Elvou n Intolipeun JEMM, Sort. n DEMM nou éxel 2000 en ouvapr. Z = f(x+3y) + g(x-3y).

Δ.6.2_Ομογενείς_ΔΕΜΠ

Έστω η ΔΕΜΠ $F(D_x, D_y)z = 0$.

Αν η χαρακτηριστική εξίσωσή της $F(\omega,1)=0$, έχει ρίζες $\omega_1,\omega_2,...,\omega_n$, τότε $F(D_x,D_y)z=(D_x-\omega_1D_y)(D_x-\omega_2D_y)...(D_x-\omega_nD_y)z=0.$

- 1) Αν $ω_1 \neq ω_2 \neq ... \neq ω_n$, τότε η ΔΕΜΠ έχει λύση την $z = \varphi_1(y + ω_1x) + \varphi_2(y + ω_2x) + ... + \varphi_n(y + ω_nx).$
- 2) An $\omega_1 = \omega_2 = ... = \omega_k \neq \omega_{k+1} \neq ... \neq \omega_n$, tote η lúsh eínai $z = \varphi_1(y + \omega_1 x) + x \varphi_2(y + \omega_1 x) + ... + x^{k-1} \varphi_k(y + \omega_1 x) + \varphi_{k+1}(y + \omega_{k+1} x) + ... + \varphi_n(y + \omega_n x).$
- 3) An $\omega_1 = a + \beta i$, $\omega_2 = a \beta i$, tote η antistolan lússh eínal $\varphi_1 \left[y + (a + i\beta)x \right] + \varphi_1 \left[y + (a i\beta)x \right] + i \left\{ \varphi_2 \left[y + (a + i\beta)x \right] + \varphi_2 \left[y + (a i\beta)x \right] \right\}.$

Onou q. Eiva audaiperes repapearires auaparacis reu x may.

Mia availom empaon (onus onu repintuon (2))

junopel va Suazunudei, au ai julgasimes pises Eivau

noklantes (sintes, rointes k.tr.).

Télos of kapinules

 $y+\omega_1x=q$, $y+\omega_2x=c_2$, ..., $y+\omega_nx=c_n$

Jézorau rapaktholotikes kaynules ens DEMT.

AOK. Na LUSEI n DEMIT

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} - 6 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0.$$

An H xapaletripiotien $\varepsilon \overline{s}$ boun sival in $\omega^2 - \omega - 6 = 0$,

n ortold éxel pises $w_1 = -2$ kau $w_2 = 3$. Apa n jevlent soon the DEMT elvou n

$$Z = \varphi_1(y-2x) + \varphi_2(y+3x).$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + 2\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2 = 0.$$

An H DEMN podretai

$$(D_x - D_y) \cdot (D_x + 2D_y)^2 = 0.$$

H xapartnpiotim Ežiouon Elvau n

$$(\omega - 1)(\omega + 2)^2 = 0$$

n onoid éxel pises $w_1=1$ kou $w_2=w_3=-2$.

Apa n znocipiern Loon Elva

$$Z = \varphi(y + x) + \varphi(y - 2x) + x \cdot \varphi(y - 2x)$$

Aok. Na Xudel n DEMN
$$\frac{3^2}{3\sqrt{2}} - 2\frac{3^2z}{3\sqrt{2}} + 5\frac{3^2z}{3\sqrt{2}} = 0$$

An. H DEMN ppagetau

$$D_{x}^{2} - 2D_{x}P_{y} + 5D_{y}^{2} = 0.$$

H Kaparinplution Estauon Elvain

$$\omega^2 - 2\omega + 5 = 0$$

n oποία έχει ρίδες $ω_1 = 1-2i$, $ω_2 = 1+2i$.

Apa n Invoicern Livon Eivou

$$z = \varphi_1(y + x - 2ix) + \varphi_1(y + x + 2ix) + i \left[\varphi_2(y + x - 2ix) + \varphi_2(y + x + 2ix) \right].$$

AQK. No Level in AEMM

$$\frac{3^{4}z}{2\pi^{4}} - 4 \frac{3^{4}z}{2\pi^{2}} + 5 \frac{3^{4}z}{2\pi^{2}} - 4 \frac{3^{4}z}{2\pi^{2}} + 4 \frac{3^{4}z}{2\pi^{2}} = 0.$$
An Eivau $D_{x}^{4} - 4D_{x}^{3}D_{y} + 5D_{x}^{2}D_{y}^{2} - 4D_{x}D_{y}^{3} + 4D_{y}^{4} = D_{x}^{4} - 4D_{x}^{3}D_{y} + 4D_{x}^{2}D_{y}^{2} + D_{x}^{2}D_{y}^{2} - 4D_{x}D_{y}^{3} + 4D_{y}^{4} = D_{x}^{2}(D_{x} - 2D_{y})^{2} + (D_{x}D_{y} - 2D_{y}^{2})^{2} = D_{x}^{2}(D_{x} - 2D_{y})^{2} + D_{y}^{2}(D_{x} - 2D_{y})^{2} = (D_{x} - 2D_{y})^{2}(D_{x}^{2} + D_{y}^{2})$
Onote

$$(\omega - 2)^{2} \cdot (\omega^{2} + 1) = 0$$

Sof. Or pises the xaparenprotings ethorons elvou
$$W_{1,2}=2$$
, $W_{3,4}=\pm \hat{U}$. Apa $z=\varphi(y+2x)+\chi\varphi(y+2x)+\varphi_3(y+ix)+\varphi_3(y-ix)+i\left[\varphi_4(y+ix)+\varphi_4(y-ix)\right]$.

$$\frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x^3} + \frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x \partial y^2} - \frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial y^3} = 0.$$

An Exoure
$$(D_{x}^{3} + D_{y}^{2}D_{y} - Q_{y}D_{y}^{2} - D_{y}^{3})z = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$[D_{x}^{2}(D_{x}+D_{y}) - D_{y}^{2}(D_{x}+D_{y})]z = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$[(D_{x}+D_{y})(D_{x}^{2}-D_{y}^{2})]z = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$[(D_{x}+D_{y})(D_{x}+D_{y})(D_{x}-D_{y})]z = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$[(D_{x}+D_{y})^{2}(D_{x}-D_{y})]z = 0.$$

Onôte

$$(\omega + 1)^{2}(\omega - 1) = 0.$$

Of piles the naporalul xapakthetorisms efforces silver $w_{1,2} = -1$, $w_3 = 1$. Apa $Z = \varphi_1(y-x) + \chi \varphi_2(y-x) + \varphi_3(y+x).$

B'Tropos H xapaktny out of Estawan the DEMN silvour $\omega^3 + \omega^2 - \omega - 1 = 0$.

Darpaotird, exexagre ou zon we I kan Sianwarrie su Erran pila

Orôte Exoupe $\omega^3 + \omega^2 - \omega - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow$

$$(\omega - 1)(\omega^2 + 2\omega + 1) = 0 = >$$

 $(\omega - 1)(\omega + 1) = 0 = >$

w,=-1 w3=1

TTOOTOE H raparapionim Esideun proper evaktarind va naparonomiel us Esis

 $\omega^{3} + \omega^{2} - \omega - 1 = \omega^{3} - \omega^{2} + 2\omega^{2} - \omega - 1 = \omega^{2}(\omega - 1) + 2\omega^{2} - \omega - 1 = \omega^{2}(\omega - 1) + 2\omega^{2} - \omega - 1 = \omega^{2}(\omega - 1) + 2\omega(\omega - 1) + 2\omega(\omega - 1) + 2\omega(\omega - 1) = (\omega - 1)(\omega^{2} + 2\omega + 1) = (\omega - 1)(\omega + 1)^{2} = 0 = \omega^{2}(\omega - 1) + 2\omega(\omega - 1) + 2\omega(\omega - 1) = 0$

Α1) ΑΝΑΛΥΣΙΜΕΣ ΔΕΜΠ

Έστω η αναλύσιμη ΔΕΜΠ

$$F(D_x, D_y)z = (a_1D_x + \beta_1D_y + \gamma_1)(a_2D_x + \beta_2D_y + \gamma_2)...(a_nD_x + \beta_nD_y + \gamma_n)z = 0$$

όπου όλοι οι παράγοντες είναι διάφοροι μεταξύ τους.

Τότε σε κάθε παράγοντα $(a_i D_x + \beta_i D_y + \gamma_i)$ αντιστοιχεί η λύση

$$z = e^{-\frac{\gamma_i}{a_i}x} \varphi(a_i y - \beta_i x), \text{ av } a_i \neq 0 \quad \acute{\eta} \quad z = e^{-\frac{\gamma_i}{\beta_i}y} \varphi(a_i y - \beta_i x), \text{ av } \beta_i \neq 0.$$

και η γενική λύση θα είναι το άθροισμα όλων αυτών των παραστάσεων.

Αν υπάρχουν επαναλαμβανόμενοι παράγοντες, π.χ. ο $(a_1D_x + \beta_1D_y + \gamma_1)^k$, τότε το αντίστοιχο μέρος της λύσης θα είναι το

$$e^{-\frac{\gamma_1}{a_1}x} \Big[\varphi_1(a_1y - \beta_1x) + x\varphi_2(a_1y - \beta_1x) + \dots + x^{k-1}\varphi_k(a_1y - \beta_1x) \Big].$$

Α2) ΜΗ ΑΝΑΛΥΣΙΜΕΣ ΔΕΜΠ

Έστω η μη αναλύσιμη ΔΕΜΠ $F(D_x,D_y)z=0$. Τότε η λύση της δίνεται από τη σχέση

$$z = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} c_i e^{a_i x + \beta_i y}$$

όπου $F(a_i, \beta_i) = 0$, αρκεί η σειρά να συγκλίνει.

* Avalibilies DEMN 6.22

I lapas. No luce n SEMT $\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x} + 2\frac{\partial^2}{\partial y} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x} + 2\frac{\partial^2}{\partial y} = 0.$

An H DEMN Opalyeran $(D_x + 2D_y)(D_x + 2D_y + 1)(D_x + 2D_y + 2$

For opegent napolypna Q+2Dy autianixel in John Q(y-2x).

. It avakurpo It D_x+2D_y+1 It It $e^{-x}\varphi(y-2x)$.

-It available of $(D_x+2D_y+2)^2$ -It -IT $(y-2x)+x\varphi(y-2x)$.

Apa n znocipiern rion eivau

 $z = \varphi(y-2x) + e^{-x}(y-2x) + e^{-2x}[\varphi(y-2x) + x\varphi(y-2x)].$

Apr. Na Rule n ABMT
$$\left(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + 2\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - 2\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} - z\right) = 0.$$

AT. H SEMM progeton

$$(D_{x}P_{y} + 2D_{y}^{2})(D_{x} - 2D_{y} - 1)z = 0 =>$$

$$D_{y}(D_{x} + 2D_{y})(D_{x} - 2D_{y} - 1)z = 0.$$

Itovavaluotipo napajona
$$D_y$$
 autivioixel n luon $(q_1(-x))$ -it apajevin -it D_x+2D_y -it -it -it $(q_2(y-2x))$ -it avaluotipo -it D_x-2D_y-1 -it -it -it $e^x(y+2x)$

Apa n Snrayeern Juan Eivan

$$Z = \varphi(-x) + \varphi(y-2x) + e^{x} \varphi(y+2x)$$
.

* Mh avadiages SEMTI

Magas. Na Subsi n DEMM $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^3} - 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^3} - \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^3} - \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^3} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^4} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^3} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 0.$

AT H DEMM avalueron ws ESMS:

$$F(D_{x},D_{y}) = D_{x}^{3} - 2D_{y}^{2} - D_{x}^{2}D_{y}^{2} + D_{y}^{4} + D_{y}^{3} + D_{x}^{2} - D_{y}^{2}D_{y}^{2} + D_{y}^{3} - D_{x}D_{y}^{2} = D_{x}^{2}D_{y}^{2} + D_{y}^{3} - D_{x}D_{y}^{2} = D_{x}^{2}D_{y}^{2} + D_{y}^{2}D_{y}^{2} + D_{y}^{2}D_{y}^{2}$$

Itov oposem naposova
$$D_x-D_y$$
 avavorse n him $\varphi_1(y+x)$
-It avaking th D_x+D_y+1 th the $e^-\varphi_2(y-x)$
-It for avahing th $D_x-D_y^2$ th the $\varphi_1(y+x)$

one
$$F(a_i; \beta_i) = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha_i - \beta_i^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha_i = \beta_i^2$$

Apa n Throupen Juan Elvan

$$z = \varphi(y+x) + e^{-x}\varphi(y-x) + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} c_i e^{b_i x + b_i y},$$

Β) ΜΗ ΟΜΟΓΕΝΕΙΣ ΔΕΜΠ

Θεωρούμε τη μη ομογενή ΔΕΜΠ

$$F(D_x, D_y)z = f(x, y).$$

Τότε η γενική λύση αυτής θα είναι το άθροισμα της γενικής λύσης της αντίστοιχης ομογενούς ΔΕΜΠ $F(D_x,D_y)z=0$ συν μιας μερικής λύσης της μη ομογενούς ΔΕΜΠ.

Για την εύρεση μιας μερικής λύσης της μη ομογενούς ΔΕΜΠ

$$F(D_x, D_y)z = (D_x - \omega_1 D_y)...(D_x - \omega_n D_y)z = f(x, y)$$

λύνουμε διαδοχικά την αλυσίδα των ΔΕΜΠ

$$(D_x - \omega_n D_y) u_1 = f(x, y)$$

$$(D_x - \omega_{n-1}D_y)u_2 = u_1$$

• • • •

$$(D_x - \omega_1 D_y)z = u_{n-1}$$

ξεκινώντας από την πρώτη και καταλήγοντας στην τελευταία, από την οποία βρίσκουμε την άγνωστη συνάρτηση z.

Πρόταση Έστω η μη ομογενής γραμμική ΔΕΜΠ

$$(D_x - \omega D_y)u = f(x, y).$$

Τότε μία μερική λύση της, είναι η:

$$u = \int f(x, a - \omega x) dx$$

στην οποία, μετά την ολοκλήρωση, αντικαθιστούμε το α με $y+\omega x$.

* Mn quoyever DEMI

Magas. Na Justin pun quajerns DEMM

 $\frac{32}{30} + 3\frac{32}{30} = \cos(9x+y)$.

An.

H avriowim: oployeuns AFM

 $\left(0_{x} + 3D_{9}\right) z = 0$

Exel saparanpluation ε flowon $\omega + 3 = 0 \Rightarrow \omega = -3$, kan him $\varphi(y - 3x)$.

The verified period and the properties ΔEMT $D_x + 3D_y$ z = cos(2x+y)

$$Z = \int \cos(2x + \alpha + 3x) dx$$

$$= \int \cos(5x + \alpha) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \sin(5x + \alpha)$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \sin(5x + y - 3x)$$

Oriote Bonkague on pepied don $\frac{1}{5}$ SM(2x+y).

Apa n Incapiern Luon sivai

$$Z = \varphi(y-3x) + \frac{1}{5}Sln(2x+y).$$
Of Several SE properous SE properous SE

$$Z = \varphi(y - 3x) + \frac{1}{5}S(x)(2x + y)$$

Apa n Sneathern hoon siva,

Outer approache in prepind Soon

Agr. Na Swell in pin-quoyeums DEMIT $\frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} - 2 \frac{\partial Z}{\partial y} = (y-1)e^{3x}$

An H yeurn han this artiotoxims openious ΔEMD $(D_x - 2D_y)z = 0$

Sivae

4(y+2x)

That is a Brayer file hered then the first of the construction of the property $\Delta EM\Pi$ (Dx - 2Dy)z = (y-1)e^{3x}

Zivoya to SE

$$Z = \int f(x_1 \alpha - \omega x) dx = \int (\alpha - 2x - 1)e^{3x} dx$$

$$= \int (\alpha - 2x - 1)e^{3x} dx = \frac{\alpha - 1}{3}e^{3x} - \frac{2}{3}(xe^{3x} - 1)e^{3x} dx)$$

$$= \frac{\alpha - 1}{3}e^{3x} - \frac{2}{3}xe^{3x} + \frac{2}{9}e^{3x} = \frac{2}{3}e^{3x} - \frac{2}{3}e^{3x} - \frac{2}{3}e^{3x}$$

$$= \frac{3y + 6x - 3 + 2}{9}e^{3x} - \frac{2}{3}xe^{3x} = \frac{3y + 6x - 3 + 2 - 6x}{9}e^{3x} - \frac{3y - 1}{9}e^{3x}$$

Apa n Irrayiem Juan Elvau

$$Z = \varphi(y+2x) + \frac{3y-1}{9}e^{3x} \Rightarrow z = \varphi(y+2x) + \frac{y}{3}e^{3x} - \frac{1}{9}e^{3x}$$

Aok. Na kusel n $\Delta EM\Pi$ $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} - 6\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = x + y.$

And the tapaktholothal estiman the artiotolisms of perevols ΔEMI $(D_x^2 - D_xD_y - 6D_y)z = 0$ $\omega^2 - \omega - 6 = 0$

Belowayer tis pises $W_1=-2$ kan $W_2=3$. The very player pla period when this DEMIT Wrape the advorted two DE

$$(D_x + 2D_y) u_1 = x+y$$

$$(D_x - 3D_y) z = u_1$$

(i)

(ti)

(i)
$$r = \int (x + \alpha + 2x) dx = \int (3x + \alpha) dx = \frac{3x^2}{2} + \alpha x = \frac{3x^2}{2} + (y - 2x) x = \frac{3x^2}{2} + xy - 2x^2 = xy - \frac{1}{2}x^2$$

(ii)
$$= Z = \int \left[x(\alpha - 3x) - \frac{1}{2}x^2 \right] dx = \int (\alpha x - \frac{7}{2}x^2) dx = \alpha \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{7}{2}\frac{x^3}{3} = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^3$$

Apa n Jeund John The autionology oppends ΔEMT $(D_x^2 - D_y)_z = 0$ Eivan $(Q_y(y-2x) + Q_2(y+3x))$ kan Enquêres n Interpret John Eivan

$$Z = \varphi_1(y-2x) + \varphi_2(y+3x) + \frac{1}{2}x^2y + \frac{1}{3}x^3.$$