

TEMA IV . - Una muy breve
introducción a las ecuaciones
diferenciales en Derivadas Parciales.

$$\mathcal{P}(D^n)u(x) = 0 \quad n = \text{orden}$$

$$\mathcal{P}(D^n)u(x,t) = 0 \quad \nearrow$$

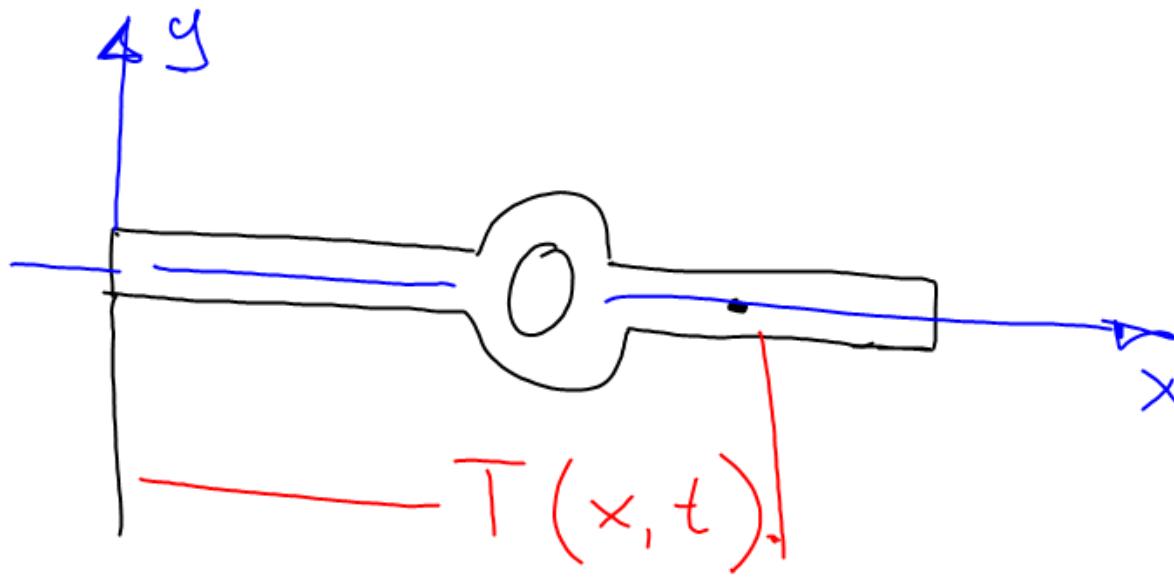
$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 5\frac{dy}{dx} = 8e^{2x} \quad n=2 \\ \text{orden}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2y}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2y}{\partial x \partial t} - 7\frac{\partial^2y}{\partial t^2} = y(x,t) \quad n=2$$

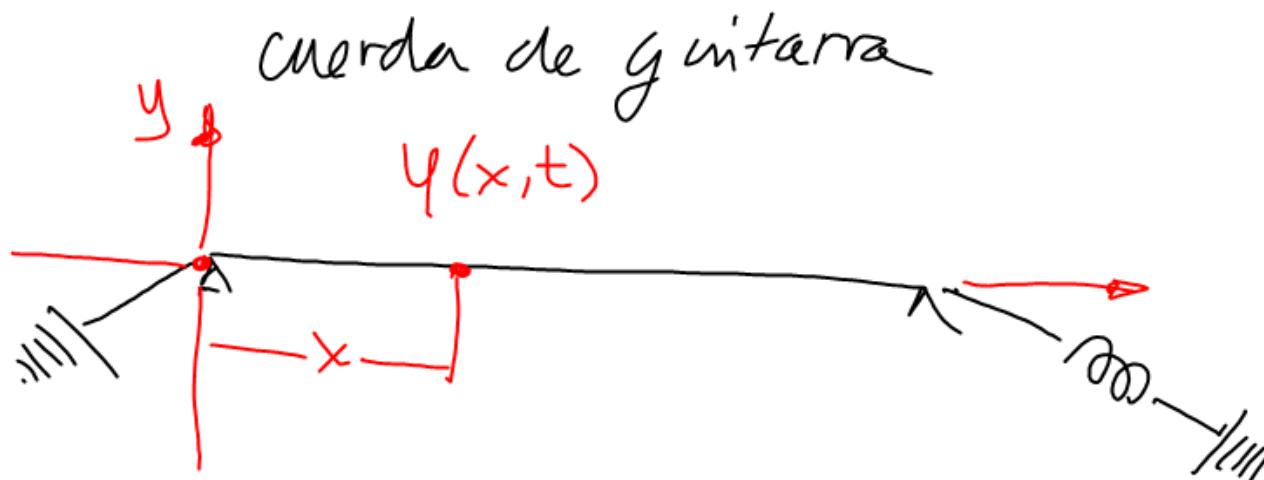
$$y_g = C_1 y_1 + C_2 y_2 + F(x)$$

$$y_g(x,t) = f_1(x,t) + f_2(x,t)$$

	Prog.R.	VIDA REAL
EDO	85%	20%
EDen.DP	15%	80%



$$\frac{\partial^2 T(x, t)}{\partial x^2} - k_1 \frac{\partial^2 T(x, t)}{\partial t^2} = 0$$



$$\frac{\partial^2 y(x,t)}{\partial x^2} + 5 \frac{\partial^2 y(x,t)}{\partial x \partial t} + 6 \frac{\partial^2 y(x,t)}{\partial t^2} = 0$$

$$H \rightarrow y = f(t+mx) \quad \leftarrow$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = mf'(t+mx) \quad \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} = f'(t+mx)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2} = m^2 f''(t+mx) \quad \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial t^2} = f''(t+mx)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x \partial t} = mf''(t+mx).$$

$$m^2 f''(t+mx) + 5mf''(t+mx) + 6f''(t+mx) = 0$$

$$(m^2 + 5m + 6)f''(t+mx) = 0$$

$$m^2 + 5m + 6 = 0 \quad f''(t+mx) = 0$$

$$(m+3)(m+2) = 0 \quad f'(t+mx) = C_1$$

$$\begin{aligned} m_1 &= -3 \\ m_2 &= -2 \end{aligned}$$

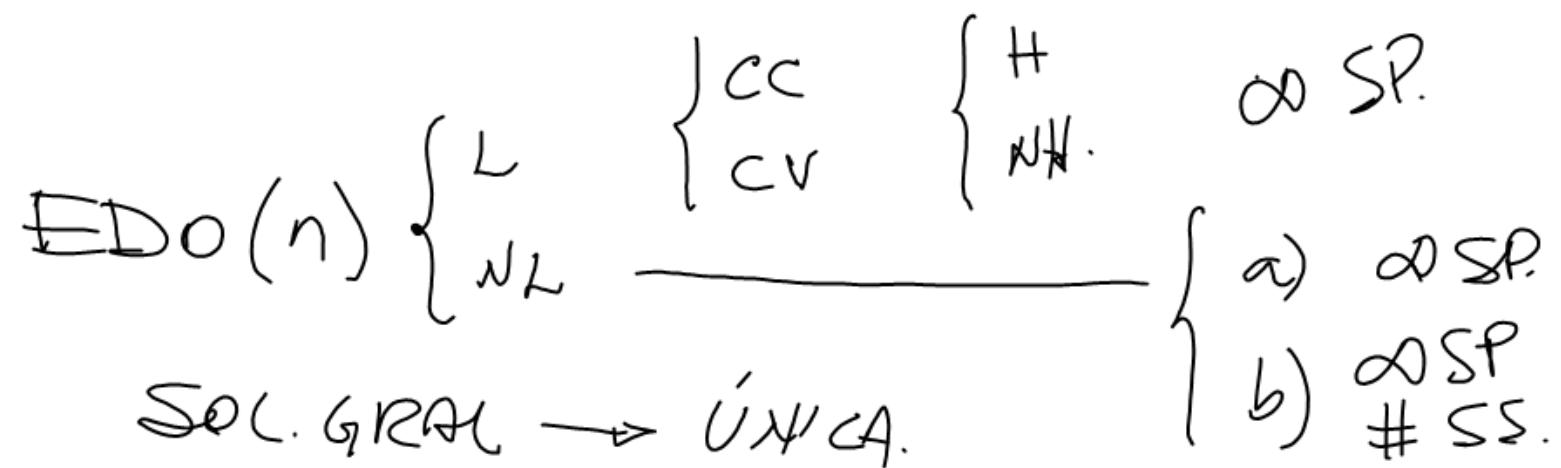
$$f(t+mx) = C_1(t+mx) + C_2$$

$$y = f_1(t-3x) + f_2(t-2x) \quad \text{trivial.}$$

$$y_p = (t-3x)^3 + 4(t-2x)^2$$

$$y_p = \cos(t-3x) + \sin(t-2x)$$

$$y_p = e^{(t-2x)} \cos(t-2x) + e^{(t-3x)}$$



\leftarrow ED en DP \rightarrow

SOL GRAL \rightarrow NO SON ÚNICAS.

$$\frac{\partial^2 z(x,y)}{\partial x^2} - 4 \frac{\partial^2 z(x,y)}{\partial x \partial y} + 4 \frac{\partial^2 z(x,y)}{\partial y^2} = 0$$

$$z(x,y) = f(y+mx)$$

$$m^2 - 4m + 4 = 0$$

$$(m-2)^2 = 0 \quad m_1 = 2 \quad m_2 = 2$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} z(x,y) = f_1(y+2x) + f_2(y+2x) \cdot x \\ z(x,y) = f_1(y+2x) + f_2(y+2x) \cdot y \end{array} \right.$$