

$$xu_x = 2yu_y \quad I.C : (1) \ u(1, y) = 2y + 1 \quad (2) \ u(1, 1) = 4$$

[Riley] 的解法

I. First we seek a solution of form $u(x, y) = f(p)$

$$\text{由特徵曲線: } \frac{dx}{x} = \frac{dy}{-2y} \Rightarrow x = cy^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

整理為: $c^2 = x^2 y$, 令 $c^2 = p \Rightarrow p = x^2 y$

$$u(x, y) = f(p) = f(x^2 y)$$

代入 I.C $x=1$ 時, $u=2y+1$

$$u(x, y) = u(1, y) = f(y) = 2y + 1$$

$$\underline{\text{所以 } u(x, y) = f(x^2 y) = 2x^2 y + 1}$$

II. 令 I.C 為 $x=1, y=1, u=4$.

$$\text{代入 } u(x, y) = f(x^2 y)$$

$$u(1, 1) = f(1) = 4$$

因是點初始條件, 故可展出無線多個 surface 都通過該點 $(x, y, u) = (1, 1, 4)$

所以 We Let

$$\underline{u(x, y) = 4 + G(x^2 y)}$$

其中必須符合初始條件 $G(1)=0$ 如 $G(p) = G(x^2 y)$

例如: $G(p) = 0 \rightarrow u(x, y) = 4$

$$G(p) = 4p - 4 \rightarrow u(x, y) = 4x^2 y$$

$$G(p) = p - 1 \rightarrow u(x, y) = x^2 y + 3$$

....有無限多組解

[J.T.Chen]

I

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dx}{dt} &= x \quad , \quad x = x_0 e^t & x_0 &= 1 \\ \frac{dy}{dt} &= -2y \quad , \quad y = y_0 e^{-2t} & \text{代入 } t=0 \text{ 時之 I.C. } u(1, s) = 2s + 1 \rightarrow y_0 = s \\ \frac{du}{dt} &= 0 \quad , \quad u = u_0 & u_0 &= 2s + 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= e^t \\ \rightarrow y &= se^{-2t} \quad \rightarrow u(x, y) = 2x^2 y + 1 \\ u &= 2s + 1 \end{aligned}$$

II.

在上式代入 IC 時改為 $u(1,1) = 4$ 因為只要通過點 $(x, y, u) = (1, 1, 4)$ 的線都符合初始條件因此”點”初始條件可以擴展為”線”初始條件

$$\begin{aligned} x(s) &= 1 + a(s) & x(0, s) &= x_0 = 1 + a(s) \\ y(s) &= 1 + b(s) \quad \text{at } t=0 \text{ 時} \rightarrow y(0, s) = y_0 = 1 + b(s) \\ u(s) &= 4 + c(s) & u(0, s) &= u_0 = 4 + c(s) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x(t, s) &= (1 + a(s))e^t \\ \rightarrow y(t, s) &= (1 + b(s))e^{-2t} \rightarrow x^2 y = (1 + a(s))^2 (1 + b(s)) = F(s) \\ u(t, s) &= 4 + c(s) \end{aligned}$$

取一個反函數 $\rightarrow F^{-1}(x^2 y) = g(x^2 y) = s$ 代入上式之 $u(t, s) = 4 + c(s)$
 $u(t, s) = 4 + c(g(x^2 y))$ 令 $c(g(x^2 y)) = G(x^2 y)$

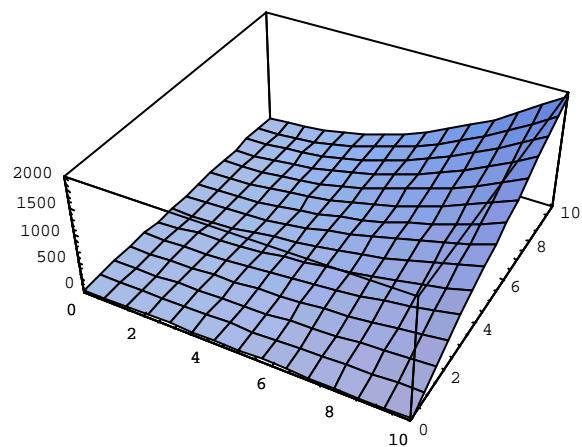
$$u(x, y) = 4 + G(x^2 y) \quad \text{且 } G(1) = 0$$

只要滿足 $G(1) = 0$ 因此可找到許多 $G(x^2 y)$ 如同 Riley 的解法上所述的例子。

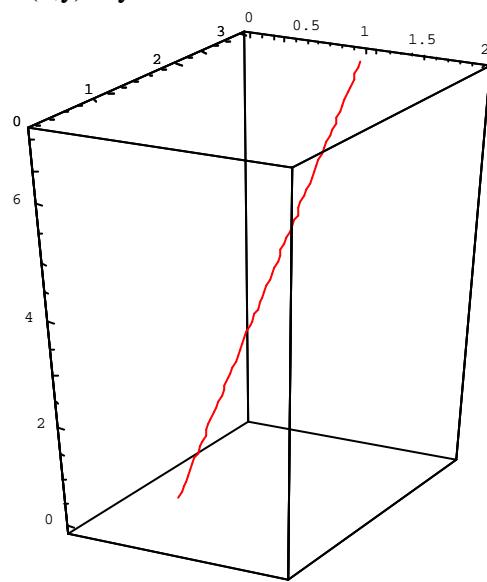
討論：1. 從這一題可知兩解法所的的解都相同

2. 若是初始條件給的是一個點，那由特徵曲線所控制又通過該點的曲面將有無限多個。因此可以從所給的點初始條件延伸為某一條通過該點的曲線來和特徵曲線交織出一的曲面來。而可以找出無限多個曲面。

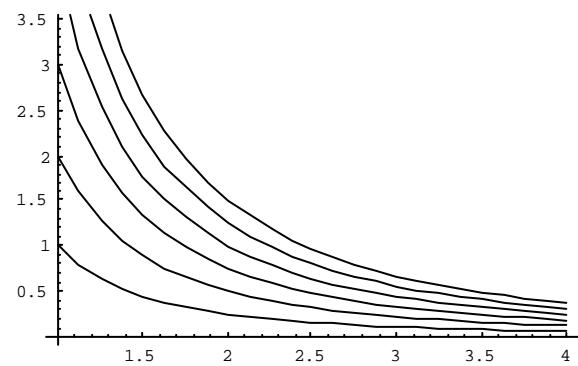
$$U(x,y)=2x^2y+1$$



$$u(1,y)=2y+1$$



特徵曲線的分布情形



$$u(x,y) = 4 + g(x^2y), \text{且 } g(x^2y) = x - 1$$

