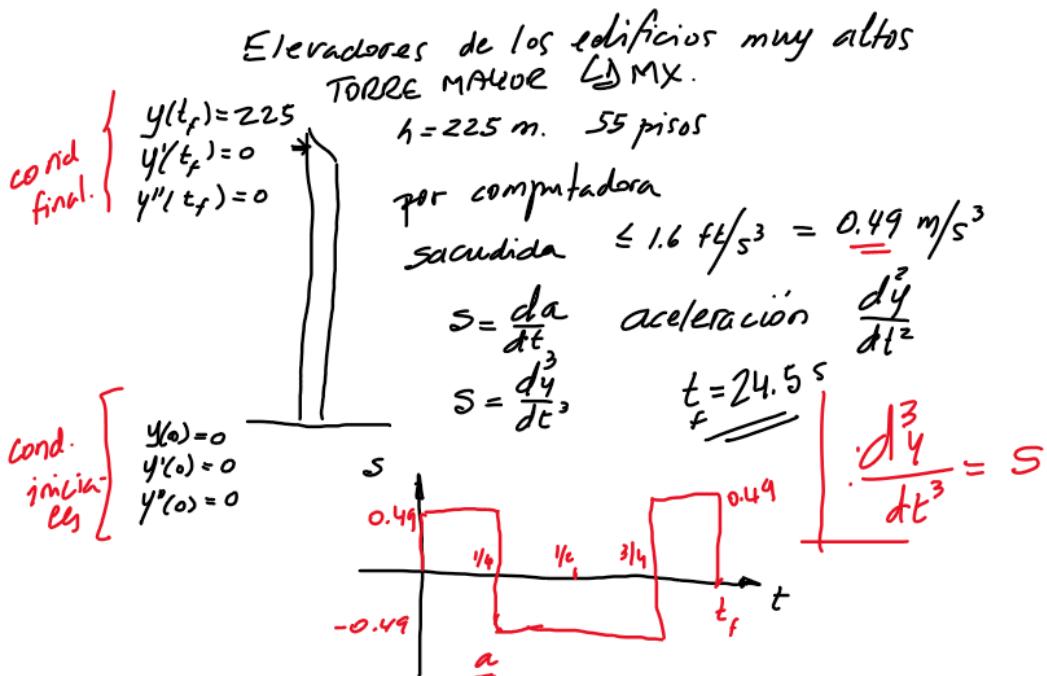


Clase 23 de noviembre de 2021



TEMA 4.-

$$\text{EdenDP}(z) \longrightarrow \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + 3 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + z \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$$

En este caso
el orden de
cada término
es igual a 2

$$z = F(y + mx)$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = mF' \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = F'$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = m^2 F'' \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = F'' \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = mF''$$

$$m^2 F'' + 3mF'' + 2F'' = 0$$

$$(m^2 + 3m + 2)F'' = 0$$

$$\text{Ecuac. Coract. } m^2 + 3m + 2 = 0$$

Solución
Trivial

$$\begin{aligned} F'' &= 0 \\ F' &= C_1 \\ F &= C_1(y + mx) + C_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$m = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{9 - 4(1)r_2}}{2r_1}$$

$$m = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{1}}{2} \Rightarrow m_1 = -2 \\ m_2 = -1$$

$z(x,y) = f_1(y-x) + f_2(y-2x)$

$z_p(x,y) = \cos(y-x) + 5 \sin(y-2x)$

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

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = -\cos(y-x) + 20 \sin(y-2x)$$

$$+ 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = -2 \cos(y-x) + 10 \sin(y-2x)$$

$$3 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 3 \cos(y-x) - 30 \sin(y-2x)$$

$$0 = (2) \cos(y-x) + (0) \sin(y-2x)$$

$$0 \equiv 0$$