

EQUAZIONI DIFFERENZIALI

giovedì 6 marzo 2014 09:37

6.3.2014

1° ora: Generalità sul corso,
def di PDE, eq. del trasporto,
legge di conservazione scalare.

V. L.C. EVANS PDE Chpt. 2.

3. HAMILTON-JACOBI,

$$(HJ) \quad u_t + H(D_x u, x) = 0 \quad \text{in } \mathcal{T} \times]0, T[$$

$$\mathcal{T} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n \quad H : \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathcal{T} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

FULLY NONLINEAR.

Si presentano in:

- meccanica analitica e

Calcolo delle variazioni

P. es. $H(p, x) = \frac{|p|^2}{2} + V(x)$

N.B. $p \mapsto H(p, x)$ è CONVESSA

- CONTROLLO OTTI MO

$$\dot{x}(t) = f(x(t), q(t))$$

$$u_t + \sup_{\alpha \in A} \left\{ -D_x u \cdot f(x, \alpha) - l(x, \alpha) \right\} = 0$$

Eq. d'H-J-Bellman

$H(p, x)$ convessa in p .

- GIOCHI DIFFERENZIALI 2

2 persone a somma 0

$$\dot{x} = f(x, a, b)$$

$\overset{\text{1}^{\circ}}{\underset{\text{gioc.}}{\uparrow}}$ $\overset{\text{2}^{\circ}}{\underset{\text{gioc.}}{\uparrow}}$

$$u_t + H(D_x u, x) = 0$$

$$H(p, x) = \inf_{b \in B} \sup_{a \in A} \{-f(x, a, b) \cdot p - l(x, a, b)\}$$

N.B. NON E' CONVessa in p .

H. Eq. d. H-J stazionarie.

$$(SHJ) \quad H(Du, x) = 0$$

Eq. iconale dell'ottica geometrica

$$|Du| = n(x) \quad \begin{array}{l} = \text{indice} \\ \text{di rifrazione} \end{array}$$

————— \Rightarrow —————

METODI DI OGLIE CARATTERISTICHE

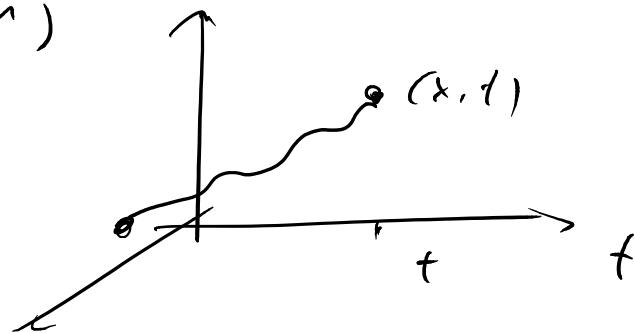
Motivazione: Eq. lineare del trasporto:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} u_t + b(x) \cdot D_x u = 0 \quad t > 0 \\ u(x, 0) = g(x) \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n \end{array} \right. \quad (C^P)$$

$$\mathcal{V} = \mathbb{R}^n \times [0, +\infty] \quad g \in C^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$$

$$b \in C^1(\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{R}^n)$$

$$u(x(t), t) = \text{cost}$$



$$\dot{x} = b(x)$$

Supp. globalmente
traiettorie $x(t)$.

$$u(x(0), 0) \stackrel{(\dagger)}{=} u(x(t), t)$$

" "
 $g(x(0))$

$$\text{Def. } \Phi_t(x_0) = x(t; x_0) \quad x(0, x_0) = x_0$$

Fluss. dell' ODE $\dot{x} = b(x)$.

$$\exists \Phi_t^{-1}(x) : (\dagger) \Leftrightarrow g(\Phi_t^{-1}(x)) = u(x, t)$$

FATTO sol. ODE $x \mapsto \Phi_t(x)$ è C^1
 $\Rightarrow \Phi_t^{-1} \in C^1$ è diffeom.

Definisco $u(x, t) := g(\Phi_t^{-1}(x))$

$u \in C^1$ è cost. su $(x(t), t)$

\Rightarrow risolve (\mathcal{P})

E.s. $b(x) = b \quad \Phi_t(x_0) = x + t b$

$\Phi_t^{-1}(x) = x - tb \quad u(x, t) = g(x - tb)$

————— o —————

Il metodo delle caratteristiche
nel caso generale

(1) $F(Du, u, x) = 0 \quad \text{in } \mathcal{V} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^N$
 $u = g \quad \text{su } \Gamma \subseteq \partial \mathcal{V}$

Supp. $\exists u \in C^2$ sol.

Cerco curve $\underline{x}(s)$ che curvilinee

$$u(\underline{x}(s)) =: z(s)$$

$$Du(\underline{x}(s)) =: p(s)$$

Cerco sistema di ODE costituita

$$\text{da } (p(s), z(s), \underline{x}(s))$$

$$\dot{p}^i(s) = \sum_{j=1}^n u_{x_i x_j}(\underline{x}(s)) \dot{\underline{x}}^j(s)$$

Derivo (1) risp. a x_i

$$\sum_{j=1}^n F_{P_j} u_{x_i x_j} + F_z u_{x_i} + F_{x_i} = 0 \quad (2)$$

Supp. (~~(*)~~) $\dot{X}^i(s) = F_{P_j}(P(s), z(s), \dot{X}(s))$

Cioè $\dot{X} = F_p(P, z, \dot{X})$

Valuto (2) su $\dot{X}(s)$ e uso (~~(*)~~)

$$\dot{p}^i = -F_z(P, z, \dot{X}) p^i - F_{x_i}(P, z, \dot{X})$$

$$\dot{z}(s) = Du(\dot{X}(s)) \cdot \dot{X}(s) = p(s) \cdot F_p(P, z, \dot{X})$$

SISTEMA delle ODE CARATTERISTICHE

$$(R) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \dot{P} = -F_z(P, z, \dot{X}) P - F_x(P, z, \dot{X}) \quad N \text{ eq.} \\ \dot{z} = F_p(P, z, \dot{X}) \cdot P \quad 1 \text{ eq.} \\ \dot{X} = F_p(P, z, \dot{X}) \quad N \text{ eq.} \end{array} \right.$$

Sol. di (a) (b) (c) si ottengono curve

Caratteristiche, le $\underline{X}(\cdot)$ sono le
CARAT. PROIETTATE
che provano

Tern. $F \in C^1$, $u \in C^2$ sol. di (1),

se $\underline{X}(\cdot)$ risolve il sist. (C) allora

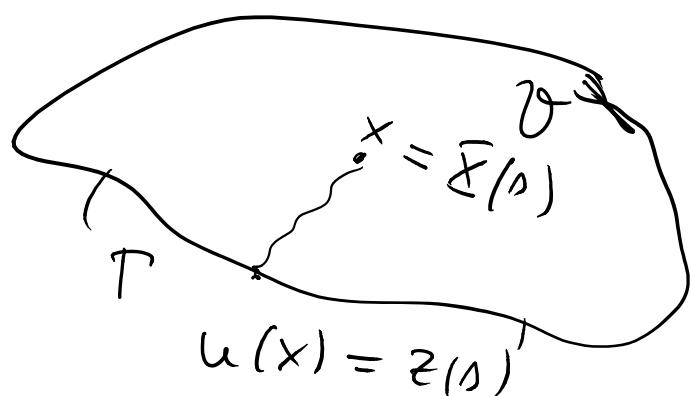
$$\exists \eta \text{ s.t. } u(\underline{X}(\eta)) \in \rho(\eta) = Du(\underline{X}(\eta)) \Rightarrow$$

$\underline{X}(\cdot)$ risolve (a) e $\underline{z}(\cdot)$ risolve (b).

$$\forall \eta : \underline{X}(\eta) \in \mathcal{V}$$

Lezione 6.3.14 (1 ore)

Idee del metodo delle caratteristiche:



risolvo a) b) c) con
opportune condizioni
iniziali, poi ricostruisco
 $u(x) = z(1)$ se $\underline{X}(1) = x$

Per semplicità e brevità mi

restrictions &

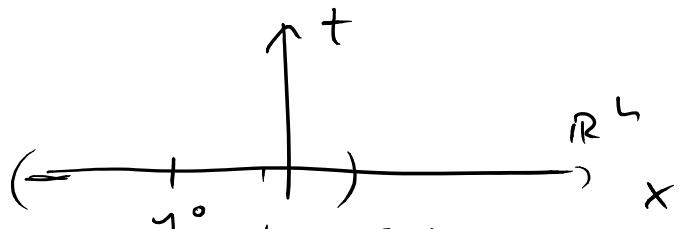
$$\mathcal{V} = \mathbb{R}^h \times]0, +\infty[\quad , \quad \mathcal{D} = \mathbb{R}^h \times]0, \bar{T}[$$

$$\Gamma = \mathbb{R}^h \times \{0\} \quad \wedge_{(x,t)} \quad P = (\bar{P}, P_{n+1})$$

$$F(P, u, x, t) = P_{n+1} + G(\bar{P}, u, x, t)$$

$$\begin{cases} u_t + G(D_x u, u, x, t) = 0 & \text{in } \mathcal{V} \\ u(x, 0) = g(x) & x \in \mathbb{R}^h \end{cases}$$

Fissate y^*



Condizioni iniziali: $y \in B(y^*, R) \subseteq \mathbb{R}^h$

$$(c) \quad \sum_i z_i^{(0)} = y \quad i = 1, \dots, h$$

$$\sum_{n+1} z^{(0)} = 0$$

$$(b) \quad z^{(0)} = g(y)$$

$$\text{Cond. init. per (a)} \quad p_i^{(0)} = g_{x_i}(y) \quad i = 1, \dots, h$$

$$\bar{p}^{(0)} = \nabla g(y) \quad \left. \right\} \stackrel{=}{=} \dot{g}(y)$$

... $\quad \cdots \quad \cdots$

$$P_{n+1}(0) = -G(Dg(y), g(y), y, 0)$$

$$\begin{cases} \dots \\ y = g(y) \end{cases}$$

Consider. il P.d. (analy) per ODE

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} Q) b) c) \\ P(0) = g(y) \\ Z(0) = g'(y) \\ \bar{X}(0) = (y, 0) \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{supp. } G \in C^3 \\ g \in C^3 \\ \Rightarrow q \in C^2 \end{array}$$

T. $\exists \gamma_0 \in \text{P.d. } \times \text{ODE} \Rightarrow \exists ! \text{ sol.}$

$$\text{loc. } (P(y, \gamma), Z(y, \gamma), \bar{X}(y, \gamma))$$

def. $J \times B(y^0, r) \quad , \quad J = (c, d) \rightarrow \circ$

$$\epsilon \quad P(\cdot, \cdot), Z(\cdot, \cdot), \bar{X}(\cdot, \cdot) \in C^2$$

xTer. ol. dip. diff. le sol. parametr.

x ODE.

$$\text{oss. } F_{P_{n+1}} = 1 \quad \bar{X}_{n+1}(\gamma) = 1 \quad , \quad \bar{X}_{n+1}^{GF} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{X}_{n+1}^{(y, \gamma)} &= \gamma & \forall y \\ &= f(y, \gamma) \end{aligned}$$

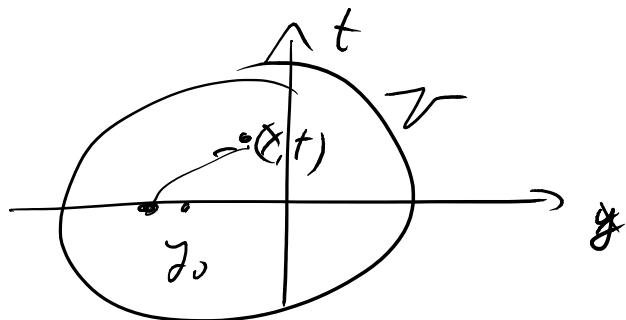
Lemma $\exists I =]a, b[\ni 0, T \in A \text{ s.t. } (y^0, 0)$

$\exists W = B(y^0, r) \subset \mathbb{R}^n : \forall (x, t) \in V$

$\exists ! s \in I, y \in W : (x, t) = \bar{\Sigma}(y, s)$

i.e. $\bar{\Sigma}$ è loc. invertibile,

l'inverse $(x, t) \mapsto (y, s) \in C^2$.



Pf. Teor. f. inversa.: basta verificare

che $D \bar{\Sigma}(y^0, 0)$ tra det $\neq 0$

Jacobiano

$$\bar{\Sigma}(y, 0) = (y, 0) \Rightarrow D_y \bar{\Sigma}(y^0, 0) = \begin{pmatrix} I_{n \times n} \\ 0 \dots 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial \bar{\Sigma}}{\partial s}(y^0, 0) = F_p(p(0), z(0), y^0, 0)$$

$$F_{p_{n+1}} = 1 \quad D \bar{\Sigma}(y^0, 0) = \left(\begin{array}{c|c} I_n & \begin{matrix} F_{p_1} \\ \vdots \\ F_{p_n} \end{matrix} \\ \hline 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \quad 1$$

$n+1$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det D\bar{\Sigma}(y^0, 0) = 1$$

■

Def. Chiamiamo (Y, S) l'inverso loc.

$$\text{di } \bar{\Sigma} \quad (x, t) = \bar{\Sigma}(y, s) \Leftrightarrow y = \underline{\Sigma}(x, t) \\ s = S(x, t) (= t)$$

e def.:

$$u(x, t) := z(\underline{\Sigma}(x, t), S(x, t)) \\ (D) \quad = z(\underline{\Sigma}(x, t), t)$$

N.B. $u \in C^2$ perché $\underline{\Sigma}$, $\underline{\Gamma}$ lo sono.

Teor. La fun. u def. in (D)

risolve

$$\begin{cases} u_t + G(D_x u, u, x, t) = 0 & \text{in } \mathcal{V} \\ u(x, 0) = g(x) & \forall x \in \{t=0\} \end{cases}$$

Dim: v. e.g. Evans p. 107 - 110.

FARO' 3 casi particolari:

-

$$\text{Es. 1} \quad u_t + b \cdot \nabla u + cu = l$$

dove c ed l dip. de x, t , b costante.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \dot{\sum}_i^* = b_i, \quad i = 1, \dots, n \\ \dot{\sum}_{n+1}^* = 1 \end{array} \right\} \quad \begin{array}{l} \sum_i(0) = y \\ \sum_{n+1}(0) = 0 \end{array}$$

$$\sum(y, 1) = (y + sb, 1) = (x, t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum(x, t) &= x - sb = x - tb \\ s &= t \quad \text{uso l'eq: } (b, 1) \cdot (\nabla u, u_t) = \\ &\qquad\qquad\qquad l - cu \end{aligned}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} z = (l - cz)(y + sb, 1) \\ z(0) = g(y) \end{array} \right\}$$

è ODE seolare, lineare 2° ordine

$$z(y, 1) = g(y) + \int_0^1 l(y + b\tau, \tau) e^{-\int_\tau^1 c(y + b\tau, \tau) d\tau} d\tau$$

$$u(x, t) = z(x - bt, t) =$$

$$= g(x - bt) + \int_0^t l(x + b(\tau - t), \tau) e^{-\int_\tau^t c(y + b(\tau - t), \tau) d\tau} d\tau$$

N.B. Sol. \exists nel solo loc. uno

$\forall t$: si ha def. lec

Ex controllore che u risolve
l'equazione.