

**BA'ZI IKKINCHI TARTIBLI XUSUSIY HOSILALI DIFFERENSIAL
TENGLAMALARNI TURI SAQLANADIGAN SOHADA KANONIK
KO'RINISHGA KELTIRISH HAQIDA**

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Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqolada ba'zi ikkinchi tartibli xususiy hosilali differensial tenglamalarni turi saqlanadigan sohada kanonik ko'rinishga keltirish bayon qilingan.

Tayanch iboralar

Funksiya, ko'p o'zgaruvchili funksiya, hosila, xususiy xosila, differensial tenglama,

Ta'rif: E^2 fazoda ikkinchi tartibli xususiy hosilalari mavjud qandaydir $u(x, y)$ funksiya berilgan bo'lsin ($u_{xy} = u_{yx}$). U holda

$$F(x, y, u, u_x, u_y, u_{xx}, u_{xy}, u_{yy}) = 0 \quad (1)$$

tenglama umumiy holda berilgan xususiy hosilali differensial tenglama deyiladi.

Bu yerda F - qandaydir funksiya.

Xuddi shunga o'xshash ko'p erkli o'zgaruvchili ikkinchi tartibli xususiy hosilali differensial tenglama quyidagi ko'rinishda ifodalanadi:

$$F(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, u, u_{x_1}, u_{x_2}, \dots, u_{x_n}, \dots, u_{x_i x_j}, \dots) = 0. \quad (2)$$

Ta'rif: Ikkinci tartibli xususiy hosilali differensial tenglama yuqori tartibli hosilalarga nisbatan chiziqli deyiladi, agarda u yuqori tartibli hosilalarga nisbatan ushu ko'rinishga ega bo'lsa:

$$a_{11}(x, y) \cdot u_{xx} + 2a_{12}(x, y) \cdot u_{xy} + a_{22}(x, y) \cdot u_{yy} + F(x, y, u, u_x, u_y) = 0. \quad (3)$$

Ta'rif:

$$a_{11}dy^2 - 2a_{12}dxdy + a_{22}dx^2 = 0 \quad (4)$$

tenglama (3) tenglamaning xarakteristik tenglamasi deyiladi.

Ta’rif: Agar qandaydir D sohada $a_{12}^2 - a_{11} \cdot a_{22} > 0$ bo’lsa, (3) tenglama giperbolik turga qarashli, agar D sohada $a_{12}^2 - a_{11} \cdot a_{22} < 0$ bo’lsa, berilgan (3) tenglama elliptik turga qarashli, agar D sohada $a_{12}^2 - a_{11} \cdot a_{22} = 0$ bo’lsa, parabolik turga qarashli deyiladi. Shunday qilib, $a_{12}^2 - a_{11} \cdot a_{22}$ ifodaning ishorasiga qarab (3) tenglamani quyidagi kanonik ko’rinishlarga keltirilishi mumkin ekan.

$a_{12}^2 - a_{11} \cdot a_{22} > 0$ (giperbolik turda), $u_{xx} - u_{yy} = \Phi$ yoki $u_{xy} = \Phi$.

$a_{12}^2 - a_{11} \cdot a_{22} < 0$ (elliptik turda), $u_{xx} + u_{yy} = \Phi$.

$a_{12}^2 - a_{11} \cdot a_{22} = 0$ (parabolik turda) $u_{xx} = \Phi$.

Bu yerda Φ soddalashtirish natijasida hosil bo’lgan funksiya.

1- Misol. Quyidagi tenglamani kanonik ko’rinishga keltiraylik:

$$u_{xx} - 2u_{xy} - 3u_{yy} + u_y = 0.$$

$a_{12} = -1$, $a_{11} = 1$, $a_{22} = -3$ - tenglama koeffisiyentlari. $\Delta = a_{12}^2 - a_{11} \cdot a_{22}$ ifodaning kiymatini hisoblaymiz. $\Delta = 4 > 0$, demak tenglama giperbolik turga tegishli. (4) xarakteristik tenglamani yechamiz.

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-1+2}{1} = 1 \Rightarrow x - y = C, \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-1-2}{1} = -3 \Rightarrow 3x + y = C$$

Umumiy integrallardan birini ξ va ikkinchisini η bilan belgilab, formulalardan foydalanib hisoblashlarning natijalarini berilgan tenglamaga keltirib qo’yib, soddalashtirishlardan so’ng tenglamaning quyidagi kanonik ko’rinishini hosil qilamiz:

$$u_{\xi\eta} - \frac{1}{16}(u_\xi - u_\eta) = 0.$$

2-Misol. Quyidagi tenglama berilgan bo’lsin:

$$u_{xx} + 2u_{xy} + 2u_{yy} + 4u_{yz} + 5u_{zz} = 0.$$

Ushbu tenglamaga mos xarakteristik kvadratik forma $Q = \lambda_1^2 + 2\lambda_1\lambda_2 + 2\lambda_2^2 + 4\lambda_2\lambda_3 + 5\lambda_3^2$ ko’rinishda bo’ladi. Bu kvadratik formani, masalan, Lagranj usulidan foydalanib kanonik ko’rinishga keltiramiz: $Q = (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)^2 + (\lambda_2 + 2\lambda_3)^2 + \lambda_3^2$. Quyidagi belgilashlar kiritamiz:

$$\mu_1 = \lambda_1 + \lambda_2; \quad \mu_2 = \lambda_2 + 2\lambda_3; \quad \mu_3 = \lambda_3 \quad (5)$$

va natijada Q formani kanonik ko’rinishga keltiramiz: $Q = \mu_1^2 + \mu_2^2 + \mu_3^2$.

(5) tengliklardan λ larni topib olamiz. Shunday qilib, $M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ matrisali

quyidagi xosmas affin almashtirishlari: $\lambda_1 = \mu_1 - \mu_2 + 2\mu_3$, $\lambda_2 = \mu_2 - 2\mu_3$, $\lambda_3 = \mu_3$ Q formani kanonik ko'inishga keltiradi: $Q = \mu_1^2 + \mu_2^2 + \mu_3^2$.

Berilgan differensial tenglamani kanonik ko'inishga keltiradigan xosmas affin almashtirishining matrisasi M matrisaga simmetrik bo'lgan matrisa bo'ladi:

$$M^* = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ bu almashtirish quidagi ko'inishga ega:}$$

$$\xi = x; \eta = -x + y; \zeta = 2x - 2y + z.$$

Shulardan va $u(x, y, z) = v(\xi, \eta)$ belgilashdan foydalanib, quyidagilarni topamiz:

$$u_{xx} = v_{\xi\xi} + v_{\eta\eta} + 4v_{\zeta\zeta} - 2v_{\xi\eta} + 4v_{\xi\zeta} - 4v_{\eta\zeta};$$

$$u_{yy} = v_{\eta\eta} + 4v_{\zeta\zeta} - 4v_{\eta\zeta}; \quad u_{zz} = v_{\zeta\zeta};$$

$$u_{xy} = -v_{\eta\eta} - 4v_{\zeta\zeta} + v_{\xi\eta} - 2v_{\xi\zeta} + 4v_{\eta\zeta}; \quad u_{yz} = -2v_{\zeta\zeta} + v_{\eta\zeta}.$$

Topilgan ifodalarni tenglamaga etib qo'yib, soddalashtirishlar bajargandan so'ng, berilgan tenglamaning kanonik ko'inishini olamiz:

$$v_{\xi\xi} + v_{\eta\eta} + v_{\zeta\zeta} = 0.$$

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