

# Corrige -type : Équations de la physique mathématique

## Exercice 01

$$yu \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + xu \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -xy, \quad \{x^2 + y^2 = 4; \quad u = 1\}.$$

**Système Caractéristique :**

$$\frac{dx}{yu} = \frac{dy}{xu} = -\frac{du}{xy}. \quad \boxed{1}$$

**Intégrales Premières :**

$$\frac{dx}{yu} = \frac{dy}{xu} \Rightarrow xdx = ydy \Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{2}y^2 + c = \frac{1}{2}x^2 \Rightarrow \varphi_1(x, y) = y^2 - x^2 = c_1. \quad \boxed{1}$$

$$\frac{dx}{yu} = -\frac{du}{xy} \Rightarrow xdx = -udu \Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{2}x^2 = c - \frac{1}{2}u^2 \Rightarrow \varphi_2(x, y) = u^2 + x^2 = c_2. \quad \boxed{1}$$

D'autre part, on a  $\varphi_1$  et  $\varphi_2$  sont indépendante, par conséquent, **la solution général** s'écrit

$$c_2 = G(c_1) \Rightarrow u^2 = -x^2 + G(y^2 - x^2). \quad \boxed{0,5}$$

On cherche **la surface intégrale**

On a

$$c_1 = y^2 - x^2 \quad (1)$$

$$c_2 = u^2 + x^2 \quad (2)$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 4 \quad (3)$$

$$u = 1 \quad (4)$$

$$(1) + (2): c_1 + c_2 = u^2 + x^2 + y^2 - x^2 \quad (5)$$

$$(3) + (4) + (5): c_1 + c_2 = 1 + 4 - x^2 \Rightarrow c_2 = -c_1 + 5 - x^2$$

$$\Rightarrow G(c_1) = -c_1 + 5 - x^2.$$

Ce qui définit la fonction G comme suit  $G(\alpha) = -\alpha - x^2 + 5. \quad \boxed{1}$

Par conséquent,

$$u^2 = -x^2 + G(y^2 - x^2) = -x^2 - (y^2 - x^2) - x^2 + 5 = -x^2 - y^2 + 5.$$

D'où,

$$u^2 + x^2 + y^2 = 5. \quad \boxed{1}$$

### Exercice 03

1.

➤ Les courbes caractéristiques

$$X_1 = x + \sqrt{3}t, \quad X_2 = x - \sqrt{3}t. \quad \boxed{1}$$

➤ La forme standard

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial X_1 \partial X_2} = 0. \quad \boxed{0,5}$$

➤ La solution générale

$$u(x, t) := F(X_1) + G(X_2) = F(x + \sqrt{3}t) + G(x - \sqrt{3}t).$$

2.

➤ La solution générale

$$u(x, t) := \frac{1}{2}[f(x + \sqrt{3}t) + f(x - \sqrt{3}t)] + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \int_{x-\sqrt{3}t}^{x+\sqrt{3}t} g(s)ds. \quad \boxed{1}$$

3.

$$\begin{aligned} u(1, \sqrt{3}) &= \frac{1}{2}[f(4) + f(-2)] + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \int_{-2}^4 g(s)ds \\ &= \frac{1}{2}[2\sqrt{3} + 0] + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \int_{-2}^0 g(s)ds + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \int_0^1 g(s)ds + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \int_1^4 g(s)ds \\ &= \sqrt{3} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \int_{-2}^0 ds + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \int_0^1 2sds + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \int_1^4 2ds \\ &= \sqrt{3} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} + \frac{3}{\sqrt{3}} = 2\sqrt{3} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{2}. \quad \boxed{1,5} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} u(x, t) &= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} [f(x + \sqrt{3}t) + f(x - \sqrt{3}t)] + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_{x-\sqrt{3}t}^{x+\sqrt{3}t} g(s)ds \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \underbrace{f(\infty)}_{\infty} + \underbrace{f(-\infty)}_0 \right] + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(s)ds \\ &= \infty + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \underbrace{\int_{-\infty}^0 g(s)ds}_{+\infty} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \underbrace{\int_0^1 g(s)ds}_{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}}} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \underbrace{\int_1^{\infty} g(s)ds}_{+\infty} = +\infty. \quad \boxed{1,5} \end{aligned}$$

## Exercice 02

1. On pose  $u(x, t) = X(x)T(t)$ , on trouve

$$\frac{T''(t)}{\sqrt{2}T(t)} = \frac{X''(x)}{X(x)} = -\lambda. \quad \boxed{1}$$

D'autre part, on a

$$u_x(0, t) = 0 \Rightarrow X'(0)T(t) = 0 \Rightarrow X'(0) = 0. \quad u_x(1, t) = 0 \Rightarrow X'(1)T(t) = 0 \Rightarrow X'(1) = 0.$$

Par conséquent,

$$\begin{cases} X''(x) + \lambda X(x) = 0, & \lambda \in \mathbb{R}, \quad x \in ]0, 1[, \\ X'(0) = X'(1) = 0. \end{cases} \quad \boxed{1}$$

2. Résoudre

$$\begin{cases} X''(x) + \lambda X(x) = 0, \\ X'(0) = X'(1) = 0. \end{cases}$$

On a

Si  $\lambda = 0$ :  $X(x) = a + bx. \quad X'(x) = b.$

$$X'(0) = X'(1) = 0 \Rightarrow b = 0. \text{ Donc, } X = a. \quad \boxed{0,5}$$

Si  $\lambda < 0$ :  $X(x) = ae^{-\sqrt{-\lambda}x} + be^{\sqrt{-\lambda}x}. \quad X'(x) = -a\sqrt{-\lambda}e^{-\sqrt{-\lambda}x} + b\sqrt{-\lambda}e^{\sqrt{-\lambda}x}$

$$X'(0) = 0 \Rightarrow a = -b \quad \text{et} \quad X'(1) = 0 \Rightarrow b = 0. \text{ Donc, } X \equiv 0. \quad \boxed{0,5}$$

Si  $\lambda > 0$ :  $X(x) = a \cos \sqrt{\lambda}x + b \sin \sqrt{\lambda}x. \quad X'(x) = -a\sqrt{\lambda} \sin \sqrt{\lambda}x + b\sqrt{\lambda} \cos \sqrt{\lambda}x$

$$X'(0) = 0 \Rightarrow b = 0.$$

$$X'(1) = 0 \Rightarrow -\underset{\neq 0}{\cancel{a}} \sqrt{\lambda} \sin \sqrt{\lambda} = 0 \Rightarrow \sin \sqrt{\lambda} = 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{\lambda} = n\pi, \quad n \geq 1.$$

$$\text{Donc, } X_n(x) = a \cos(n\pi x), \quad \sqrt{\lambda_n} = n, \quad n \geq 1. \quad \boxed{0,5}$$

$$\text{D'où, } X_n(x) = \cos(n\pi x), \quad \sqrt{\lambda_n} = n\pi, \quad n \geq 0. \quad \boxed{1}$$

3. Résoudre

$$\{T'(t) + \sqrt{3}\lambda T(t) = 0 \quad \text{pour } \lambda := \lambda_n = (n\pi)^2, \quad n \geq 0.$$

L'équation en  $T(t)$  est une EDO linéaire du 1<sup>er</sup> ordre, alors les solutions sont donc de la forme

$$T(t) = K e^{-\sqrt{3}\lambda t} \Rightarrow T_n(t) = K_n e^{-\sqrt{2}\lambda_n t} = K_n e^{-\sqrt{2}(n\pi)^2 t}, \quad n \geq 0. \quad \boxed{1}$$

4. On déduit que la solution générale de l'**équation de la chaleur** sous la forme

$$u(x, t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} u_n(x, t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \cos(n\pi x) K_n e^{-\sqrt{2}(n\pi)^2 t}. \quad \boxed{1}$$

On utilise la condition initiale

$$u(x, 0) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \cos(n\pi x) k_n = \sqrt{2} + \cos(\pi x) + \cos(3\pi(x+1)) = \sqrt{2} + \cos(\pi x) - \cos(3\pi x).$$

Par comparaison, on trouve

$$k_0 = \sqrt{2}, \quad k_1 = 1, \quad k_3 = -1, \quad k_n = 0, \quad n \in \mathbb{N} - \{0, 1, 3\}. \quad \boxed{1,5}$$

Par conséquent,

$$u(x, t) = \sqrt{2} + \cos(\pi x)e^{-\sqrt{2}\pi^2 t} - \cos(3\pi x)e^{-\sqrt{2}9\pi^2 t}. \quad \boxed{1}$$