

Method of complete integral

$$\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)^2 = 1 \quad \text{Cauchy data : } u(s^2, s) = s$$

$$u(x, y, \theta, \alpha) = x \cos \theta + y \sin \theta + \alpha$$

引入 Cauchy data, $u(s^2, s) = s$

$$s = s^2 \cos \theta + s \sin \theta + \alpha \quad (1)$$

(1)式對 s 微分得(2)式

$$1 = 2s \cos \theta + \sin \theta \quad (2)$$

由(2)式可得

$$s = \frac{1 - \sin \theta}{2 \cos \theta} \quad \text{令 } \cos \theta = p$$

$$\Rightarrow s = \frac{1 - \sqrt{1 - p^2}}{2p} \Rightarrow 2ps - 1 = -\sqrt{1 - p^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow p(4ps^2 - 4s + p) = 0$$

$\langle I \rangle P = 0$

$$\text{則 } \cos \theta = 0 \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ 代回(1)式}$$

$$u(x, y, \theta, \alpha) = y + \alpha \quad \text{代入 } u(s^2, s) = s$$

$$s = s + \alpha \Rightarrow \alpha = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow u(x, y, \theta, \alpha) = y$$

$$\langle II \rangle p = \frac{4s}{1 + 4s^2}, s \neq 0 \Rightarrow \theta = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{4s}{1 + 4s^2}\right) \text{ 代回(1)式}$$

$$s = s^2 \frac{4s}{1 + 4s^2} + s \frac{1 - 4s^2}{1 + 4s^2} + \alpha$$

$$\alpha(s) = \frac{4s^3}{1 + 4s^2}$$

$$u(x, y, \theta(s), \alpha(s)) = x \frac{4s}{1 + 4s^2} + y \frac{1 - 4s^2}{1 + 4s^2} + \frac{4s^3}{1 + 4s^2} \quad (3)$$

討論：

上式仍不是我們想要解析解，因為仍然含有 s，所以若繼續對 s 微分與上式聯立消去 s 應該就可以得到解析解，但是發現有點困難，而這所面對的困難就相當於在 general form 的參數表示式要整理為解析解時遇到的困難一般。

General form

$$\langle I \rangle u(x, y) = y$$

$$\langle II \rangle x = \frac{8s}{1+4s^2}t + s^2$$

$$y = \frac{2(1-4s^2)}{1+4s^2}t + s$$

$$u = 2t + s$$

將參數式代入(3)式中

$$\left(\frac{4s}{1+4s^2}t + s^2\right) \cdot \frac{4s}{1+4s^2} + \left(\frac{1-4s^2}{1+4s^2}t + s\right) \cdot \frac{1-4s^2}{1+4s^2} + \frac{4s^3}{1+4s^2} = 2t + s$$

得到兩個解是相同的。

如果我們暫時不引入 Cauchy data

並猜解為 $u(x, y, \theta, \alpha) = x \cos \theta + y \sin \theta + \alpha$

令 $\alpha = \beta \cos \theta$

$$u(x, y, \theta, \alpha(\theta)) = (x + \beta) \cos \theta + y \sin \theta \quad (4) \quad \text{對 } \theta \text{ 微分}$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = -(x + \beta) \sin \theta + y \cos \theta \quad (5)$$

(3),(4)兩式聯立消去 θ 則得

$$u^2(x, y) = (x + \beta)^2 + y^2 \quad (6) \quad \text{若再對 } \beta \text{ 微分}$$

$$0 = 2(x + \beta) \Rightarrow \beta = -x \quad \text{代回上式}$$

$$\Rightarrow u(x, y, \theta, \alpha) = y$$

$$\Rightarrow u(y) = y \quad (7)$$

討論：若不引入 Cauchy data 且不斷利用包絡的觀念(即將函數表示成單參數表示式，再對此參數微分，兩個式子聯立消去該參數，得到一個 Singular solution)則可得到一個 solution family 即(6)式再重複包絡的觀念得到 $u(y) = y$ 即(7)式。

這裡的(5)式 $\underline{u^2(x, y) = (x + \beta)^2 + y^2}$ 就是我們用 General form 得到

的 Monge Cone 而(6)式 $\underline{u(y) = y}$ 就是當 $s=0$ 時的 Singular Solution 也

就是 Monge Cone 在 $s=0$ 的位置，退化為一個斜平面。

我們試著把 Method of complete integral 這邊得到的解，從中挑出一個新的 Cauchy data 來以 General form 的方法試看看能不能得到相同的解。

$$u^2(x, y) = (x + \beta)^2 + y^2$$

$$\Rightarrow u(x, y) = \sqrt{(x + \beta)^2 + y^2} \quad \text{令 } \beta = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow u(x, y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \quad \text{從左式挑出一新的 Cauchy data : } u(\cos s, \sin s) = 1$$

用 general form 的方法：

(一)

$$u_0'(s) = p_0(s)x_0'(s) + q_0(s)y_0'(s)$$

$$0 = p_0(-\sin s) + q_0(\cos s) \quad (1)$$

$$p_0^2(s) + q_0^2(s) = 1 \quad (2)$$

(1)(2)兩式聯立

$$q_0(s) = \tan s(p_0(s))$$

$$p_0^2(s) + \tan^2 s(p_0^2(s)) = 1$$

$$p_0^2(s) = \frac{1}{1 + \tan^2 s} \Rightarrow p_0 = \cos s, q_0 = \sin s$$

$$(二) \begin{vmatrix} F_p & F_q \\ x_0'(s) & y_0'(s) \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2p & 2q \\ -\sin s & \cos s \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2\cos s & 2\sin s \\ -\sin s & \cos s \end{vmatrix} = 2 \neq 0 \quad (OK!!)$$

(三)

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = F_p = 2p(t, s) \quad x(0, s) = \cos s$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = F_q = 2q(t, s) \quad y(0, s) = \sin s$$

$$\frac{du}{dt} = pF_p + qF_q = 2p^2 + 2q^2 = 2(p^2 + q^2) = 2 \quad u(0, s) = 1$$

$$\frac{dp}{dt} = -F_x - pF_u = 0 \quad p(0, s) = \cos s$$

$$\frac{dq}{dt} = -F_y - qF_u = 0 \quad q(0, s) = \sin s$$

$$x = 2t \cos s + \cos s$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 2t \sin s + \sin s \Rightarrow u(x, y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

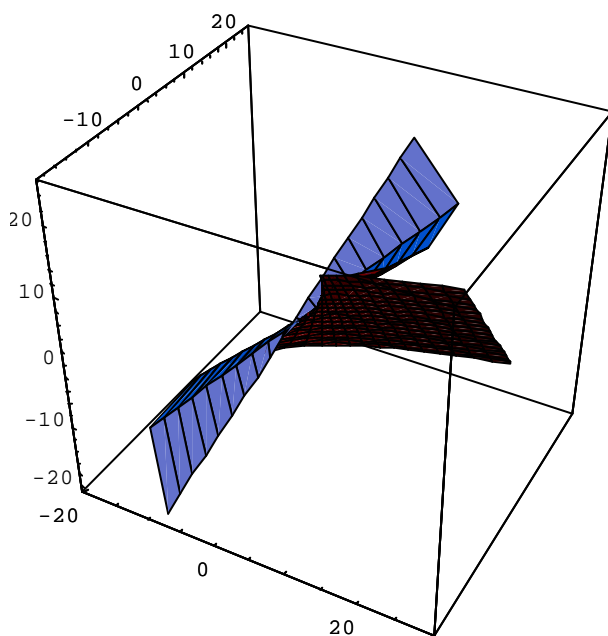
$$u = 2t + 1$$

由上式可以知道得到的解和用 Method of Complete integral 得到的解一樣。用 Method of Complete integral 可以得到 PDE 的 Singular solution 而由奇異解選出的 Cauchy data 用 General form 的解法可以得到相同的解。

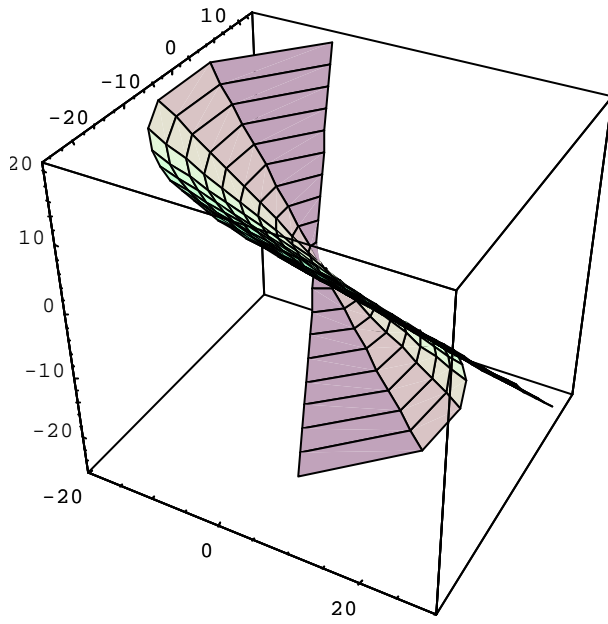
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x@t_, s_D := 8 s t + s2
y@t_, s_D := 2 - 8 s2 t + s
u@t_, s_D := 2 t + s
q1 = ParametricPlot3D@8x@t, sD, y@t, sD, u@t, sD<, 8t, -10, 10<, 8s, 0.1, 5<D
q2 = ParametricPlot3D@8x@t, sD, y@t, sD, u@t, sD<, 8t, -10, 10<, 8s, -5, -0.1<D
v@x_, y_D := y
q3 = Plot3D@v@x, yD, 8x, -30, 30<, 8y, -30, 30<D
q4 = ParametricPlot3D@8x@0, sD, y@0, sD, u@0, sD, RGBColor@0, 1, 0D<, 8s, 0.1, 5<D
q5 = ParametricPlot3D@8x@0, sD, y@0, sD, u@0, sD, RGBColor@1, 0, 0D<, 8s, -5, -0.1<D
w0 = Show@q1, q2D
w1 = Show@q3, q4, q5D
w2 = Show@q1, q2, q3, q4, q5D
Show@w1, ViewPoint@ 830.5, 0, 0<D
Show@w2, ViewPoint@ 830.5, 0, 0<D

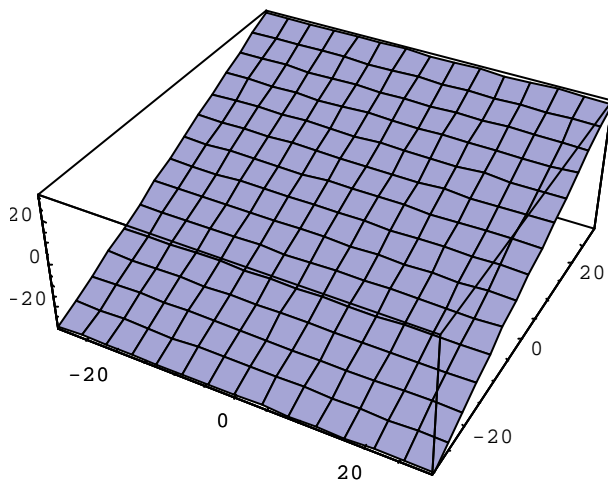
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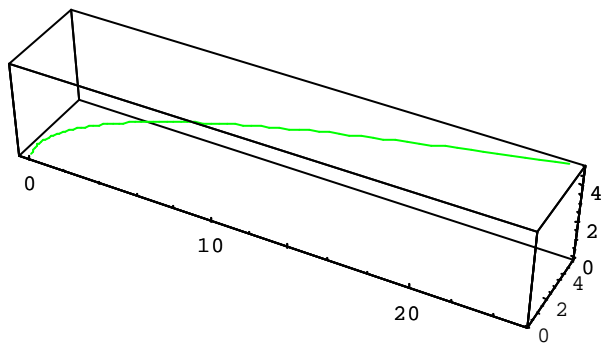
... Graphics3D ...



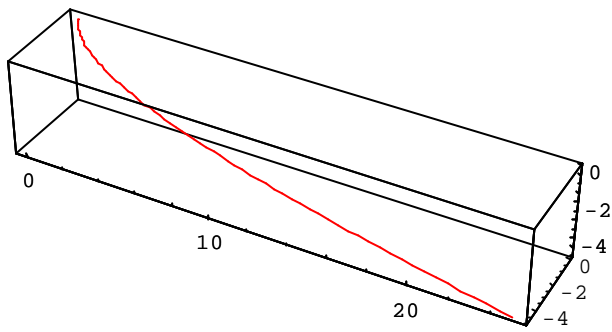
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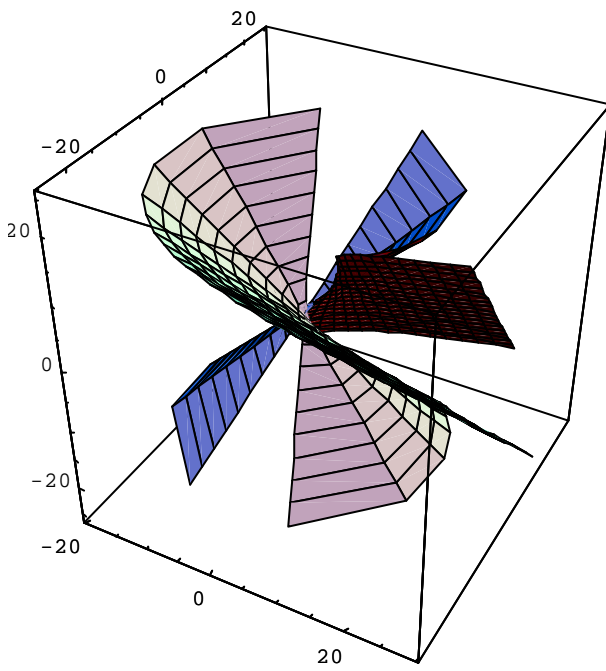
... SurfaceGraphics ...



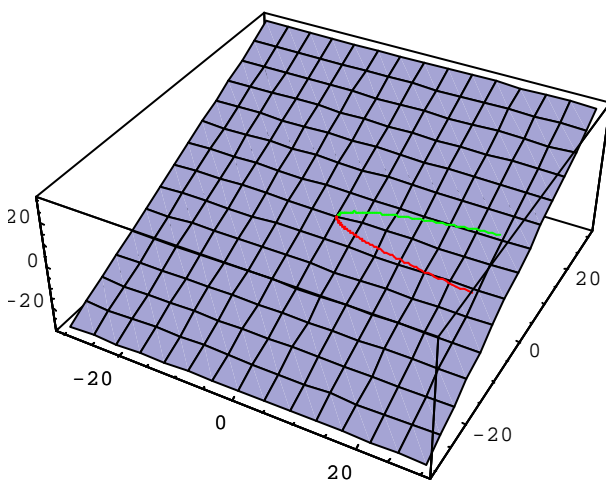
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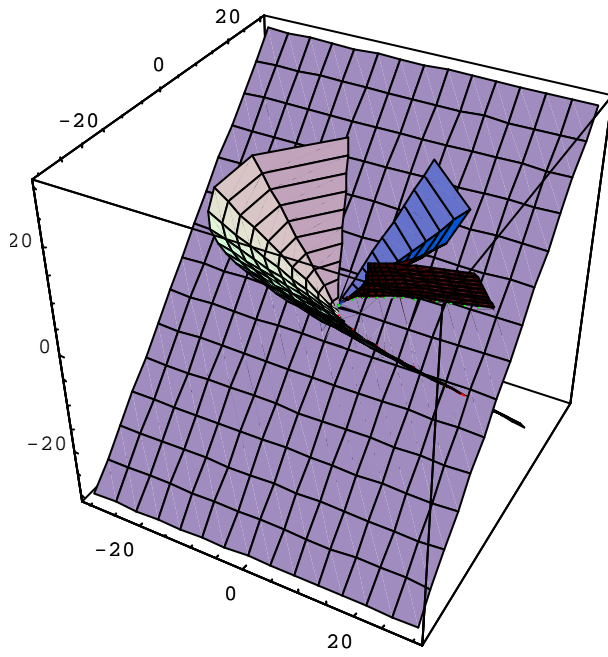
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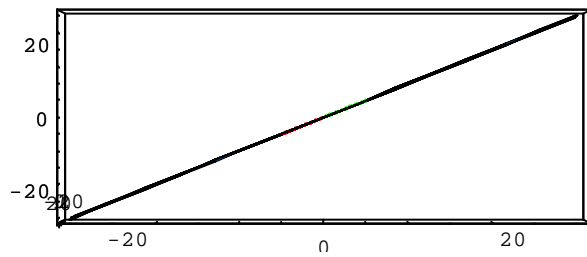
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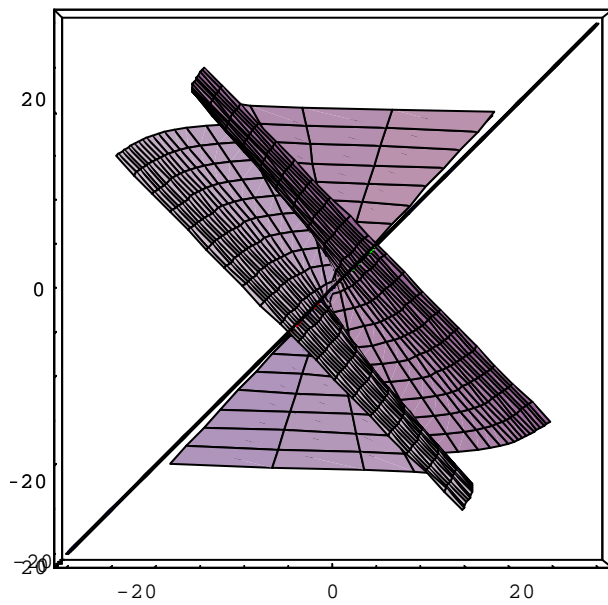
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