

Objectives

First-Order PDEs

MATH 467 *Partial Differential Equations*

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In this lesson we will learn:

- ▶ solutions to linear and quasilinear first-order partial differential equations,
- ▶ applications of first-order PDEs as mathematical models of traffic flow, structured populations, *etc.*

Transport Equations

Let c be a constant and consider

$$\begin{aligned}u_t + c u_x &= 0 \\ \langle u_x, u_t \rangle \cdot \langle c, 1 \rangle &= 0 \\ D_{\langle c, 1 \rangle} u(x, t) &= 0.\end{aligned}$$

where

- ▶ $\nabla \cdot f$ denotes the divergence of f , and
- ▶ ∇u denotes the gradient of u .

The general form of a first-order scalar PDE is

$$u_t + \nabla \cdot f(x, t, u, \nabla u) = g(x, t, u)$$

Remarks:

- ▶ This can be interpreted as stating the directional derivative of $u(x, t)$ in the direction of vector $\langle c, 1 \rangle$ is 0.
- ▶ Function $u(x, t)$ is constant along lines of the form $x - ct = k$.
- ▶ Function $u(x, t) \equiv f(k)$ where f is an arbitrary differentiable function.

Simple Case

Let $u(x, t) = f(x - ct)$ then

$$\begin{aligned} u_t &= -cf'(x - ct) \\ u_x &= f'(x - ct) \end{aligned}$$

and

$$u_t + cu_x = -cf'(x - ct) + cf'(x - ct) = 0.$$

Functions of the form $u(x, t) = f(x - ct)$ are referred to as the general solution to this simple PDE.

If the value of $u(x, t)$ along the line where $t = 0$ is specified, then an initial condition of the form $u(x, 0) = \phi(x)$ further specifies the solution.

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, t) &= f(x - ct) && \text{(general solution)} \\ u(x, 0) &= f(x) = \phi(x) && \text{(initial condition)} \\ u(x, t) &= \phi(x - ct) && \text{(solution to IVP)} \end{aligned}$$

General First-Order Linear PDE

The solution technique used previously can be extended to the **general first-order linear PDE** of the form

$$a(x, y)u_x + b(x, y)u_y + c(x, y)u = d(x, y),$$

for $(x, y) \in D \subset \mathbb{R}^2$.

Note: symbol y is used in place of t as in the previous example. This change of variable is made so that t can be used as a parameter in the solution procedure to be outlined next.

Vector Field (1 of 2)

Suppose $(x, y) \equiv (x(t), y(t))$ where t is a parameter, then

$$\frac{d}{dt}u(x, y) = u_x x'(t) + u_y y'(t)$$

and we can think of

$$\begin{aligned} a(x, y)u_x + b(x, y)u_y + c(x, y)u &= d(x, y) \quad \text{as} \\ u_x x'(t) + u_y y'(t) &= -c(x, y)u + d(x, y) \quad \text{where} \\ \frac{dx}{dt} &= a(x, y) \\ \frac{dy}{dt} &= b(x, y). \end{aligned}$$

Remark: the parametric curve $(x(t), y(t))$ is tangent to the vector field $\langle a(x, y), b(x, y) \rangle$ for all $(x, y) \in D$.

If $\frac{dx}{dt} = a(x, y)$ and $\frac{dy}{dt} = b(x, y)$ then

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/dt}{dx/dt} = \frac{b(x, y)}{a(x, y)}.$$

Suppose the implicit form of the solution of this ODE is $\phi(x, y) = k$ where k is an arbitrary constant.

Along the curves defined by $\phi(x, y) = k$ the general first-order linear PDE

$$a(x, y)u_x + b(x, y)u_y = -c(x, y)u + d(x, y)$$

becomes

$$\begin{aligned} u_x + u_y \frac{b(x, y)}{a(x, y)} &= \frac{-c(x, y)u + d(x, y)}{a(x, y)} \\ u_x + u_y \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{-c(x, y)u + d(x, y)}{a(x, y)} \\ \frac{du}{dx} &= \frac{-c(x, y)u + d(x, y)}{a(x, y)}. \end{aligned}$$

Characteristics

- ▶ The ordinary differential equations

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{b(x, y)}{a(x, y)} \\ \frac{du}{dx} &= \frac{-c(x, y)u + d(x, y)}{a(x, y)} \end{aligned}$$

are called the **characteristic equations**.

- ▶ The solution curves $(x(t), y(t), u(x(t), y(t)))$ to the characteristic equations are called the **characteristic curves**.
- ▶ The curves in the xy -plane of the form $(x(t), y(t))$ are called **characteristics**.

Example

Consider the initial value problem:

$$\begin{aligned} 2u_x + 3u_y - 4u &= 0 \\ u(x, 0) &= \sin x. \end{aligned}$$

1. Find the general solution to the PDE using the method of characteristics.
2. Find the solution to the IVP.

$$\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{-c(x, y)u + d(x, y)}{a(x, y)}$$

is an ordinary differential equation for u as a function of variable x (since $y \equiv y(x)$) and arbitrary constant k .

Solving this ODE yields $u \equiv u(x, k) \equiv u(x, y)$ since $k = \phi(x, y)$.

Solution (1 of 2)

$$2u_x + 3u_y - 4u = 0$$

In this PDE we can let $a(x, y) = 2$ and $b(x, y) = 3$, thus

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{3}{2} \implies y = \frac{3}{2}x + \hat{k} \iff 2y - 3x = k.$$

Comment: the characteristics for this PDE are straight lines of the form $2y - 3x = k$.

Think of $u(x, y) = u(x, y(x))$ so that

$$\frac{du}{dx} = u_x + u_y \frac{dy}{dx} = u_x + \frac{3}{2}u_y = 2u$$

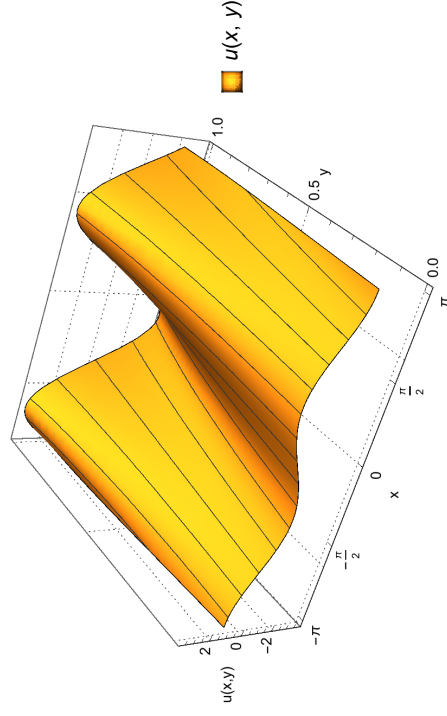
which implies

$$u(x, y) = f(k)e^{2x} = f(2y - 3x)e^{2x}$$

where f is an arbitrary differentiable function.

Illustration

$$u(x, y) = -e^{4y/3} \sin\left(y - \frac{3}{2}x\right)$$



Solution (2 of 2)

In order to satisfy the initial condition

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, 0) &= \sin x \\ f(-3x)e^{2x} &= \sin x \\ f(-3x) &= e^{-2x} \sin x \\ f(z) &= -e^{2z/3} \sin(z/3). \end{aligned}$$

Thus the solution to the IVP is

$$u(x, y) = -e^{2(2y-3x)/3} \sin((2y-3x)/2)e^{2x} = -e^{4y/3} \sin\left(y - \frac{3}{2}x\right).$$

Example

Find the general solution to the first-order linear PDE:

$$-y u_x + x u_y = 0.$$

Solve the initial value problem:

$$\begin{aligned} 2xy u_x + u_y - u &= 0 \\ u(x, 0) &= x, \end{aligned}$$

for $x > 0$ and $y > 0$.

- ▶ Read Section 2.1
- ▶ Exercises: 1–5

Quasilinear and Semilinear PDEs

A first-order PDE is called **quasilinear** if it has the form

$$a(x, y, u)u_x + b(x, y, u)u_y - c(x, y, u) = 0$$

(assuming $u \equiv u(x, y)$ for $(x, y) \in D \subset \mathbb{R}^2$).

A first-order PDE is called **semilinear** if it has the form

$$a(x, y)u_x + b(x, y)u_y - c(x, y, u) = 0.$$

We will generalize the method of characteristics in order to solve quasilinear PDEs.

Method of Lagrange

Solutions of the quasilinear PDE

$$a(x, y, u)u_x + b(x, y, u)u_y - c(x, y, u) = 0$$

can be expressed implicitly as $\varphi(x, y, z) = 0$ when $\varphi(x, y, z)$ is a solution to the PDE

$$a(x, y, z)\varphi_x + b(x, y, z)\varphi_y + c(x, y, z)\varphi_z = 0.$$

Proof (1 of 3)

- ▶ Suppose $u \equiv u(x, y)$ is a solution to

$$a(x, y, u)u_x + b(x, y, u)u_y - c(x, y, u) = 0.$$

- ▶ Define $\varphi(x, y, z) = u(x, y) - z$, then

$$\varphi_x = u_x, \quad \varphi_y = u_y, \quad \varphi_z = -1.$$

- ▶ Substitute into the expression

$$\begin{aligned} a(x, y, z)\varphi_x + b(x, y, z)\varphi_y + c(x, y, z)\varphi_z \\ = a(x, y, u(x, y))u_x + b(x, y, u(x, y))u_y + c(x, y, u(x, y))(-1) \\ = 0, \end{aligned}$$

when $z = u(x, y)$ or equivalently when $\varphi(x, y, z) = 0$.

Proof (3 of 3)

- ▶ So far we have $\varphi(x, y, z) = 0$ when $z = u(x, y)$ where $\varphi(x, y, z)$ is a solution of

$$a(x, y, z)\varphi_x + b(x, y, z)\varphi_y + c(x, y, z)\varphi_z = 0$$

- ▶ We also know $\varphi_x = -\varphi_z u_x$ and $\varphi_y = -\varphi_z u_y$ where $\varphi_z \neq 0$.
- ▶ Substitute into the PDE above.

$$\begin{aligned} -a(x, y, u)\varphi_z u_x - b(x, y, u)\varphi_z u_y + c(x, y, z)\varphi_z &= 0 \\ a(x, y, u)u_x + b(x, y, u)u_y - c(x, y, u) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

So $u(x, y)$ solves the quasilinear PDE.

Proof (2 of 3)

- ▶ Suppose $\varphi(x, y, z)$ is a solution of

$$a(x, y, z)\varphi_x + b(x, y, z)\varphi_y + c(x, y, z)\varphi_z = 0$$

and let (x_0, y_0, z_0) be a point on the surface $\varphi(x, y, z) = 0$ for which $\varphi_z(x_0, y_0, z_0) \neq 0$.

- ▶ Near point (x_0, y_0, z_0) the surface $\varphi(x, y, z) = 0$ is the graph of some function, call it $u(x, y)$.

$$\varphi(x, y, u(x, y)) = 0$$

- ▶ Differentiate the equation above.

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_x + \varphi_z u_x &= 0 \iff \varphi_x = -\varphi_z u_x \\ \varphi_y + \varphi_z u_y &= 0 \iff \varphi_y = -\varphi_z u_y \end{aligned}$$

Integral Surface

Suppose $u(x, y)$ solves the quasilinear PDE:

$$a(x, y, u)u_x + b(x, y, u)u_y - c(x, y, u) = 0$$

for $(x, y) \in D$, then the surface

$$S = \{(x, y, u(x, y)) : (x, y) \in D\}$$

is called an **integral surface**. The vector $\langle u_x, u_y, -1 \rangle$ is normal to the integral surface for all $(x, y) \in D$.

Since

$$\begin{aligned} a(x, y, u)u_x + b(x, y, u)u_y - c(x, y, u) &= 0 \\ \langle u_x, u_y, -1 \rangle \cdot \langle a(x, y, u), b(x, y, u), c(x, y, u) \rangle &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

then vector $\langle a(x, y, u), b(x, y, u), c(x, y, u) \rangle$ is perpendicular to the normal to the integral surface, i.e., tangent to the integral surface.

Characteristic System

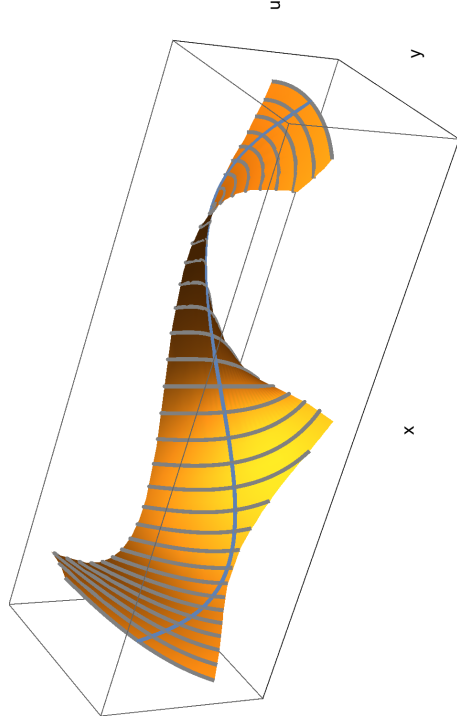
The vector $\langle a(x, y, u), b(x, y, u), c(x, y, u) \rangle$ defines a vector field in xyu -space. The integral curves $(x(t), y(t), u(t))$ defined by the **characteristic system** of ODEs

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dx}{dt} &= a(x, y, u) \\ \frac{dy}{dt} &= b(x, y, u) \\ \frac{du}{dt} &= c(x, y, u)\end{aligned}$$

are called the **characteristic curves**. The projections of the characteristic curves in the xy -plane will be called **characteristics**.

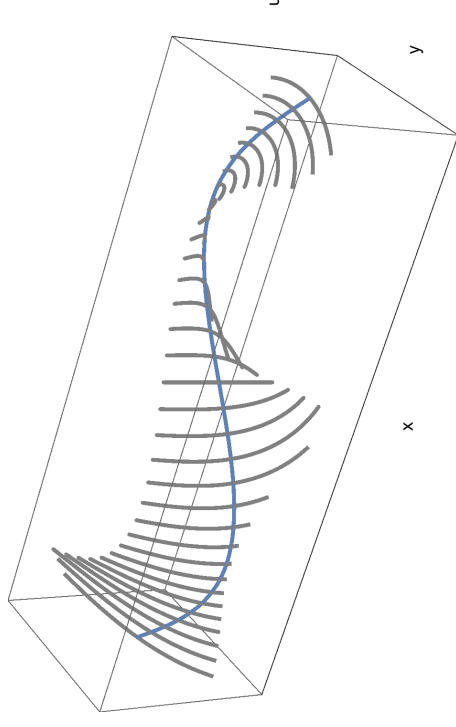
Solution Surface

The union of all the characteristic curves through points on Γ is an solution (integral) surface to the quasilinear PDE.



Constructing a Solution

Suppose Γ is a *non-characteristic* curve in xyu -space and we construct a family of characteristic curves through points of Γ .



Example

Find the solution of

$$y u_x - x u_y - e^u = 0$$

that passes through the curve

$$\Gamma = \{(x, y, u) = (s, \sin s, 0) : s \in \mathbb{R}\}.$$

Remarks:

- ▶ Γ is parameterized by s for clarity, this parameter will not be used for any other purpose.
- ▶ The solution u must satisfy the condition

$$u(x, \sin x) = 0$$

for all x .

Solution (1 of 5)

The characteristic system for this example is

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = y, \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = -x, \quad \frac{du}{dt} = e^u.$$

From the last equation, $-e^{-u} = t - C$ where C is a constant.

From the second equation,

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = -x = \frac{d}{dt} \left[\frac{dx}{dt} \right] = \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} \iff x''(t) + x = 0.$$

Thus $x(t) = A \cos t + B \sin t$ and consequently $y(t) = x'(t) = -A \sin t + B \cos t$ where A and B are constants.

Solution (3 of 5)

When $t = 0$,

$$\begin{aligned} x(0) &= s = A \\ y(0) &= \sin s = B \\ u(0) &= 0 = -\ln C \iff C = 1 \end{aligned}$$

The characteristic curve intersecting Γ at $t = 0$ can be parameterized as

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &= s \cos t + \sin s \sin t \\ y(t) &= \sin s \cos t - s \sin t \\ u(t) &= -\ln(1 - t). \end{aligned}$$

These equations also produce the integral surface for the solution of the quasilinear PDE.

Solution (2 of 5)

The characteristic curves of the solution can be parameterized as

$$\begin{aligned} x &= A \cos t + B \sin t \\ y &= B \cos t - A \sin t \\ u &= -\ln(C - t). \end{aligned}$$

The non-characteristic curve Γ is parameterized as

$$\begin{aligned} x &= s \\ y &= \sin s \\ u &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

For each point on Γ we want to find a characteristic curve which passes through the point when $t = 0$ (arbitrary choice).

Solution (4 of 5)

$$\begin{aligned} x &= s \cos t + \sin s \sin t \\ y &= \sin s \cos t - s \sin t \\ u &= -\ln(1 - t). \end{aligned}$$

We can eliminate s and t from the equations. Multiply the first equation by $\cos t$ and the second equation by $-\sin t$ and add them together.

$$\begin{aligned} x \cos t - y \sin t &= s \cos^2 t + \sin s \cos t \sin t - \sin s \cos t \sin t + s \sin^2 t \\ &= s \end{aligned}$$

Multiply the first equation by $\sin t$ and the second equation by $\cos t$ and add them together.

$$\begin{aligned} x \sin t + y \cos t &= s \cos t \sin t + \sin s \sin^2 t + \sin s \cos^2 t - s \cos t \sin t \\ &= \sin s \end{aligned}$$

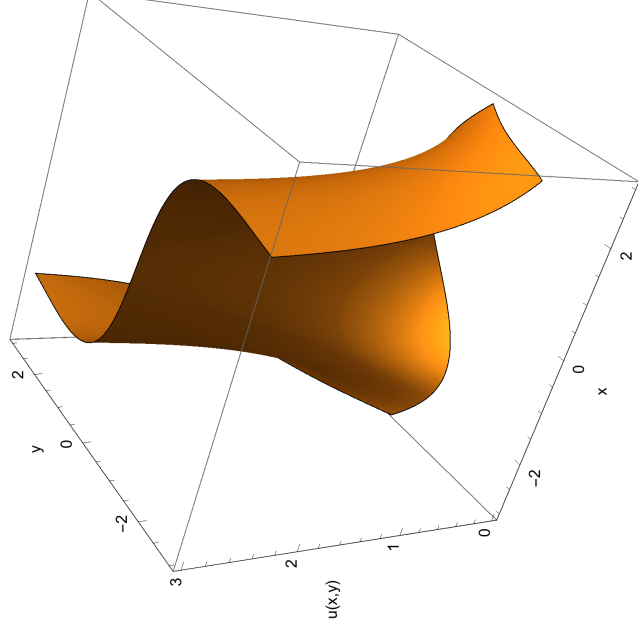
Combining the results produces:

$$\sin(x \cos t - y \sin t) = x \sin t + y \cos t.$$

We managed to eliminate parameter s . Using $u = -\ln(1-t) \iff t = 1 - e^{-u}$ we can eliminate parameter t as well.

The solution to the quasilinear PDE can be expressed in implicit form as

$$\begin{aligned} & \sin(x \cos[1 - e^{-u}] - y \sin[1 - e^{-u}]) \\ &= x \sin[1 - e^{-u}] + y \cos[1 - e^{-u}]. \end{aligned}$$



Example

Example

Consider the quasilinear first-order PDE

$$x u_x + y u_y - \sec u = 0.$$

Find the solution passing through the parametric curve Γ given by $\Gamma = \{(x, y, u) = (s^2, \sin s, 0) : s \in \mathbb{R}\}$.

Find the solution to the first-order, quasi linear PDE with side condition.

$$\begin{aligned} u_x + u u_y &= 6x \\ u(0, y) &= 3y \end{aligned}$$

Remark: since no non-characteristic curve Γ is mentioned we are free to create one. A natural one to use would be $\Gamma = \{(x, y, u) = (0, s, 3s) : s \in \mathbb{R}\}$.

Solution (1 of 3)

Re-write the PDE as

$$u_x + u u_y - 6x = 0$$

which has the characteristic system:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dx}{dt} &= 1 \implies x = t + A \\ \frac{dy}{dt} &= u = 3t^2 + 6At + B \implies y = t^3 + 3At^2 + Bt + C \\ \frac{du}{dt} &= 6x = 6t + 6A \implies u = 3t^2 + 6At + B. \end{aligned}$$

Solution (3 of 3)

Now eliminate s and t so as to write the solution in implicit form. Taking the parametric equations for x and u we can solve for s and t to obtain

$$\begin{aligned} s &= \frac{u}{3} - x^2 \\ t &= x. \end{aligned}$$

Substituting into the equation for y we get

$$y = \frac{u}{3} + x u - x^2 - 3x^3$$

which can be solved explicitly for

$$u(x, y) = \frac{3(2x^3 + x^2 + y)}{3x + 1}.$$

Solution (2 of 3)

For each point on Γ find the characteristic curve which passes through the point when $t = 0$ (arbitrary choice).

$$x(0) = 0 = A$$

$$y(0) = s = C$$

$$u(0) = 3s = B$$

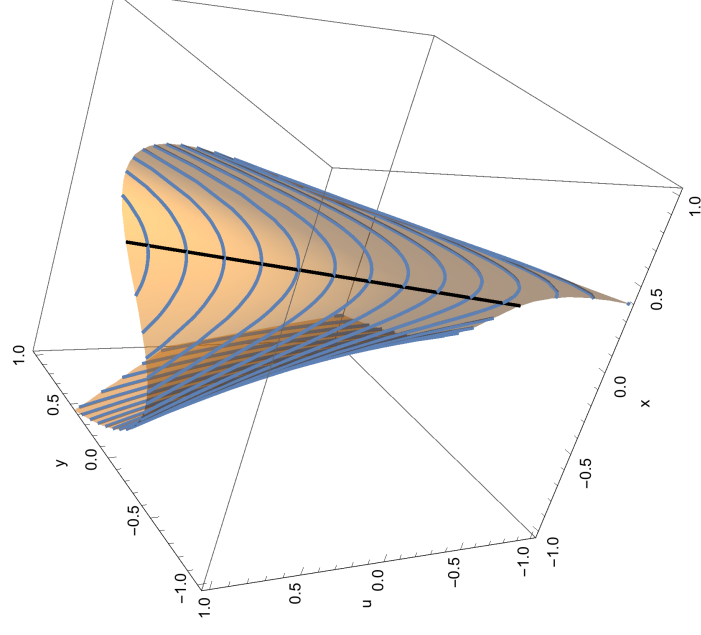
Consequently the characteristic curves are in parametric form:

$$x(t) = t$$

$$y(t) = t^3 + s(3t + 1)$$

$$u(t) = 3t^2 + 3s.$$

Illustration



Homework

- ▶ Read Section 2.2
- ▶ Exercises: 6–8