2) Partial Differential Equation: independent variable > 1 المعادلة التفاضلية الجزئية

Partial Differential Equation (PDE): is an equation containing more than one independent variable.

For Example:

$$z = x^2 + y^2$$

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = 2x$$
 or $\dot{z} = 2x$ \rightarrow $z = f(x, y)$

$$\frac{dz}{dy} = 2y$$
 or $\dot{z} = 2y$ \rightarrow $z = f(x, y)$

where:

z: is dependent variable

x & *y*: is independent variable

1.2 Order of differential equation: رتبة المعادلة التفاضلية

The number of highest derivative in a differential equation. A differential equation of order 1 is called <u>First order</u>, order 2 is called <u>Second order</u> etc.

For Example:

$$\dot{y} + y = x$$
 First order

$$\dot{y} + 2\dot{y} - y = \sin x$$
 Second order

1.3 Degree of the differential equation: درجة المعادلة التفاضلية

The highest power which is raised to the highest-order derivative existed in differential equation.

For Example:

1)
$$\dot{\hat{y}} + 2\dot{y} - y = 0$$
 the degree is 1

2)
$$\dot{\tilde{y}} + 3\dot{\tilde{y}} + \ln x = 5$$
 the degree is 1

$$3) \left(\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\right)^3 + \frac{dy}{dx} + \tan x = 0 \quad the degree is 3$$

4)
$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + x\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 - 2\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$
 the degree is 1

Note: if highest-order derivative found inside the root or any form of fraction, the degree of this differential equation cannot be determined (undefined degree).

اذا كانت اعلى مشتقة موجودة داخل أي دالة مثل الجذر
$$\sqrt{\hat{y}}$$
 او أي دالة مثلثية $\sin(\hat{y})$ او ضرب $\sin(\hat{y})$ فلا نستطيع تحديد درجة المعادلة التفاضلية.

For example:

$$\sqrt{\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + \frac{dy}{dx}} = x \quad \text{(undefined degree)}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + \cos\left(\frac{d^3y}{dx^3}\right) = 5x \quad \text{(undefined degree)}$$

1.4 Types of Differential Equation

There are two types of differential equation according to degree it:

- a) Linear Differential Equation: is a differential equation without nonlinear term and all of its terms are of first degree.
- b) Non-Linear Differential Equation: is a differential equation that contain nonlinear terms such as: $\sin y$, e^y , \sqrt{y} , y^2 , $y\acute{y}$ or $\ln y$.

كي تصبح المعادلة خطية (linear) يجب ان يكون كل حد من حدود المعادلة الذي يحتوي على المتغير المعتمد
$$\sqrt{y}$$
, e^y , $\sin y$: شكل مثلا: (y) ومشتقاته من الدرجة الأولى، أي يجب ان لا يظهر أحد حدود المعادلة على شكل مثلا: (y) , (y) ,

For example:

1)
$$\dot{y} + y\dot{y} = x$$
 (Non – Linear because $y\dot{y}$)

2)
$$\left(\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\right)^3 + x \frac{dy}{dx} = \sin x$$
 (Non – Linear because $\left(\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\right)^3$)

3)
$$\dot{y} + 4x\dot{y} + 2y = \cos x$$
 (Linear Equation) x کا تعتمد علی x

4)
$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + \frac{dy}{dx} + \ln y = 0$$
 (Non – Linear because $\ln y$)

5)
$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + x\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 + \tan y = 4$$
 (Non – Linear because $\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2$ & $\tan y$)

1.5 Solution of the differential equation: حل المعادلة التفاضلية

There is multi-solution for the differential equation:

1. General Solution: it is a solution that contain one or more essential constant.

For Example:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x) \quad \to \quad \int dy = \int f(x) \cdot dx + c$$

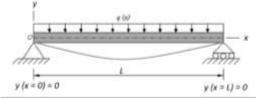
where *c*: is essential constant

دائما عدد الثوابت الاختيارية تساوي او اقل من رتبة المعادلة التفاضلية.

2. Particular Solution: it is a solution obtained from general solution by finding the values of essential constants. it depended on:

الحل الخاص: هو ذلك الحل الذي نحصل عليه من الحل العام بإيجاد قيم الثوابت الاختيارية. وعادة يحتوي على شروط لإيجاد الثوابت الاختيارية:

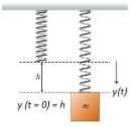
a- Boundary conditions for static problems



5

b- Initial conditions for dynamic problems

For Example: Initial conditions at (t=0)



3. Singular Solution: solution cannot be found from general solution.

4. Complete Solution: it is a solution that by which can get all the solutions of the differential equation.

Example (1): Prove that $y = a e^{-x} + b e^{2x}$ is a general solution for the differential equation $\hat{y} - \hat{y} - 2y = 0$?

Solve:

$$\dot{\hat{y}} - \dot{y} - 2y = 0$$

$$y = a e^{-x} + b e^{2x}$$

$$\dot{y} = -a e^{-x} + 2b e^{2x}$$

$$\acute{y} = a e^{-x} + 4b e^{2x}$$

sub y, \acute{y} , and \acute{y} in above D. E:

$$\therefore a e^{-x} + 4b e^{2x} + a e^{-x} - 2b e^{2x} - 2a e^{-x} - 2b e^{2x} = 0$$

$$0 = 0$$
 $\therefore ok$

Problems:

H.W: Prove that each of the following differential equation has the given general solution for all values of the constant a and b:

1)
$$\dot{y} - 6\dot{y} + 9y = 0$$
, $y = a e^{3x} + b x e^{3x}$

2)
$$\dot{\hat{y}} + (\dot{y})^2 + 1 = 0$$
, $y = \ln|\cos(x + a)| + b$