

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = u \\ u(x,y) = x^2 \end{cases} \quad U = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2, y \geq 0, x \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

$$\Gamma = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2, y = 0, x \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

Parametriamo  $\Gamma$  con  $\varphi: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$

$\varphi(s) = (s, 0)$ . Pertanto il sistema delle caratteristiche è

$$\begin{cases} x' = P_2 \\ y' = P_1 \\ z' = P_1 P_2 + P_2 P_1 \\ P_1' = P_1 \\ P_2' = P_2 \\ x(0) = s \\ y(0) = 0 \\ z(0) = s^2 \\ P_1(0) = 2s \\ P_2(0) = \frac{s}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$P_{10} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(x, 0) = 2x$$

$$\text{quindi } P_{10} = 2s;$$

mentre

$$P_{10} P_{20} = u(\varphi)$$

$$2s P_{20} = s^2$$

$$P_{20} = \frac{s}{2}$$

$$P_1 = 2s e^t, \quad P_2 = \frac{s}{2} e^t,$$

$$\begin{cases} x' = \frac{s}{2} e^t \\ y' = 2s e^t \\ z' = 2s^2 e^{2t} \\ x(0) = s \\ y(0) = 0 \\ z(0) = s^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x(t) = \frac{s}{2} e^t + \frac{s}{2} \\ y(t) = 2s e^t - 2s \\ z(t) = s^2 e^{2t} \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{s}{2} (e^t + 1) \\ y = 2s (e^t - 1) \\ z = s^2 e^{2t} \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{x}{y} = \frac{e^t + 1}{4(e^t - 1)} \\ y = 2s (e^t - 1) \\ z = s^2 e^{2t} \end{cases}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4\frac{x}{y}(e^t - 1) = e^t + 1 \\ y = 2s(e^t - 1) \\ z = s^2 e^{2t} \end{array} \right. \longleftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} e^t \left( \frac{4x}{y} - 1 \right) = \frac{4x}{y} + 1 \\ y = 2s(e^t - 1) \\ z = s^2 e^{2t} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} e^t = \frac{y}{4x-y} \cdot \frac{4x+y}{y} \\ y = 2s(e^t - 1) \\ z = s^2 e^{2t} \end{array} \right. \longleftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} e^t = \frac{4x+y}{4x-y} \\ y = 2s(e^t - 1) \\ z = s^2 e^{2t} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} e^t = \frac{4x+y}{4x-y} \\ y = 2s \left( \frac{4x+y}{4x-y} - 1 \right) \\ z = s^2 e^{2t} \end{array} \right. \longleftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} e^t = \frac{4x+y}{4x-y} \\ y = 2s \left( \frac{4x+y - 4x+y}{4x-y} \right) \\ z = s^2 e^{2t} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} e^t = \frac{4x+y}{4x-y} \\ s = \frac{1}{4}(4x-y) \\ z = \frac{1}{16}(4x-y)^2 \cdot \frac{(4x+y)^2}{(4x-y)^2} \end{array} \right. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{---} \\ z = \frac{1}{16}(4x+y)^2 \end{array} \right.$$

Quindi  $u(x,y) = \frac{(4x+y)^2}{16}$ , Infatti

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{4x+y}{8}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{8}(4x+y)$$

$$\boxed{\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{(4x+y)^2}{16} = u}$$

$$\# \begin{cases} y' = \frac{x^4 + 6y^2}{x^4 + y^4 + 6} \\ y(x_0) = y_0 \end{cases}$$

$$f(x, y) = \frac{x^4 + 6y^2}{x^4 + y^4 + 6} \quad f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$f \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^2)$ , perché  $x^4 + y^4 + 6 > 0$   
e  $f$  è rapporto di due polinomi.

Per il Teorema di Peano-Picard risulta che  
esiste ed è unica la soluzione per ogni  $(x_0, y_0) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ .  
La soluzione inoltre è  $C^\infty$  perché  $f \in C^\infty$ .

Per quanto riguarda la globalità della soluzione,  
verifichiamo se  $f$  ha crescita al più lineare.

$$\begin{aligned} |f(x, y)| &= \frac{x^4 + 6y^2}{x^4 + y^4 + 6} \leq \frac{6(x^4 + y^2)}{x^4 + y^4 + 6} \leq \frac{6(x^4 + y^4 + 6) + 6y^2}{x^4 + y^4 + 6} \\ &= 6 + \frac{6y^2}{x^4 + y^4 + 6} \leq \begin{cases} 12 & \text{se } y^2 \geq 1 \\ 7 & \text{se } y^2 \leq 1 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

quindi:

$$|f(x, y)| \leq 12, \quad \text{cioè } f \text{ è limitata}$$

e pertanto la soluzione è globale.

$$\text{Se } x_0 = 0 \text{ e } y_0 = 1 \quad y'(0) = \frac{6}{7}$$

$$y''(x) = \frac{(4x^3 + 12yy') (x^4 + y^4 + 6) - (4x^3 + 4y^3y') (x^4 + 6y^2)}{(x^4 + y^4 + 6)^2}$$

$$y''(0) = \frac{\frac{72}{7} \cdot 7 - \frac{24}{7} \cdot 6}{49} = \frac{72 \cdot 7 - 24 \cdot 6}{49} = \frac{24(21 - 6)}{49}$$

$$= \frac{360}{7^3} \quad \text{Pertamb}$$

$$y = 1 + \frac{6}{7}x + \frac{180}{7^3}x^2 + o(x^2), \quad x \rightarrow 0$$

$$\# \quad \begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = 16 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} & (x,t) \in \mathbb{R} \times (0, +\infty) \\ u(x,0) = \cos(x) \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(x,0) = \chi_{[0,1]} \end{cases}$$

Dalla formula di D'Alembert segue  $x+4t$

$$u(x,t) = \frac{\cos(x+4t) + \cos(x-4t)}{2} + \frac{1}{8} \int_{x-4t}^{x+4t} \chi_{[0,1]} ds$$