

1. Consider the linear second order PDE with parameter α

$$u_{xx} + \alpha u_{xy} + 7u_{yy} = 0. \quad (1)$$

- (a) Depending on the value of α , determine the type of the PDE (hyperbolic, parabolic, or elliptic).
 (b) For $\alpha = -8$,
 i. state the characteristic equations of (1),
 ii. solve these for the characteristic curves, and sketch some of the characteristics,
 iii. apply a change of variables and transform the PDE (1) to its canonical form,
 iv. find a general solution of the transformed equation that includes two free functions,
 v. transform the solution back to the original variables x, y , and
 vi. verify that the general solution you've found in this way satisfies the original equation (1).
 (c) Follow the procedure of part 1b for equation Eq. (1) with $\alpha = \sqrt{28}$.
 (d) For $\alpha = \sqrt{3}$, devise a change of variables that transforms (1) to its canonical form.

2. An alternative canonical form for hyperbolic equations:

- (a) Find a change of variables $\{x, y; u(x, y)\} \longrightarrow \{\xi, \eta; w(\xi, \eta)\}$ that transforms the hyperbolic equation in standard form

$$u_{xy} + \Phi(u, u_x, u_y, x, y) = 0 \quad (2)$$

into a PDE of the form

$$w_{\xi\xi} - w_{\eta\eta} + \Psi(w, w_\xi, w_\eta, \xi, \eta) = 0. \quad (3)$$

Hint: Try linear superpositions with constant coefficients of the original coordinates for the transformation rules $\{x, y\} \longrightarrow \{\xi, \eta\}$.

- (b) Transform the equation

$$v_{rr} - 8v_{rs} + 7v_{ss} = 0 \quad (4)$$

to the alternative canonical form (3).

3. Consider a linear hyperbolic equation with constant coefficients in alternative canonical form, i.e. an equation

$$u_{xx} - u_{yy} + a u_x + b u_y + c u = 0, \quad (5)$$

where a, b , and c are constants. Determine constants α, β , and h such that the function

$$v(x, y) = e^{\alpha x + \beta y} u(x, y) \quad (6)$$

satisfies the following PDE without first order derivatives:

$$v_{xx} - v_{yy} + h v = 0. \quad (7)$$

Good luck !