

# An algorithm for symbolic solving of partial differential equations.

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**Abstract.** There is produced an algorithm for symbolic solving of partial differential equations with constant coefficients of any order by means of multivariate Laplace-Carson transform. The algorithm is suitable whether for a single equation or for a system of equations. Second order equations of various types may be solved. Boundary conditions are considered according to compatibility conditions.

Consider the space  $S$  of functions  $f(x), x = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbf{R}_+^n, \mathbf{R}_+^n = \{x : x_i \geq 0, i = 1, \dots, n\}$ , for which  $M, a = (a_1, \dots, a_n) \in \mathbf{R}^n, a_i > 0, i = 1, \dots, n$ , exist such that for all  $X \in \mathbf{R}_+^n$  the following is true:  $|f(x)| \leq Me^{ax}, ax = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i x_i$ .

On the space  $S$  the Laplace-Carson transform ( $LC$ ) is defined as follows:

$$LC : f(x) \mapsto F(p) = p^1 \int_0^\infty e^{-px} f(x) dx,$$

$$p = (p_1, \dots, p_n), p^1 = p_1 \dots p_n, px = \sum_{i=1}^n p_i x_i, dx = dx_1 \dots dx_n.$$

Consider a system

$$\sum_{k=1}^K \sum_{m=0}^M \sum_{m_i=0, (m_1+\dots+m_n=m)}^m a_{mk}^j \frac{\partial^m}{\partial^{m_1} x_1 \dots \partial^{m_n} x_n} u_k(x) = f_j(x), \quad j = 1, \dots, K, \quad (1)$$

where  $u_k(x), k = 1, \dots, K$ , – are unknown functions of  $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbf{R}_+^n, f_j \in S, a_{mk}^j$  – numbers.

## Example

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} = x, \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} = y, \end{cases}$$

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This work was completed with the support of the Sci. Program "Devel. Sci. Potent. High. School", RNP 2.1.1/1853.

$$f = f(x, y); \quad g = g(x, y).$$

Initial conditions:

$$f(0, y) = a(y); \quad f(x, 0) = b(x); \quad g(0, y) = c(y); \quad g(x, 0) = d(x).$$

$$LC : f(x, y) \mapsto u(p, q), \quad g(x, y) \mapsto v(p, q),$$

$$a(y) \mapsto \alpha(q), \quad b(x) \mapsto \beta(p),$$

$$c(y) \mapsto \delta(q), \quad d(x) \mapsto \gamma(p).$$

$$\begin{aligned} pu - p\alpha(q) + qv - q\gamma(p) &= 1/p, \\ qu - q\beta(p) + pv - p\delta(q) &= 1/q. \end{aligned}$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} u &= -\frac{-\alpha p^2 + \beta q^2 + (\delta - \gamma)pq}{p^2 - q^2} \\ v &= -\frac{-p^2 + q^2 + (\alpha - \beta)p^2 q^2 - (\delta p^2 - \gamma q^2)pq}{pq(p^2 - q^2)}. \end{aligned}$$

The denominator  $D$ :

$$D(p, q) = pq(p^2 - q^2):$$

The set of zeros of  $D$  with infinite limit points at the right half-plane is

$$q = p.$$

Substituting  $q = p$  into the nominators of  $u$  and  $v$  we obtain the compatibility condition:

$$\alpha - \beta + \gamma - \delta = 0.$$

For example we may take

$$\beta = 0; \quad \gamma = \frac{2}{p}; \quad \delta = \frac{2}{q}; \quad \alpha = 0.$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} u &= -\frac{2}{p+q}, \\ v &= -\frac{p+2p^2+q+2q^2+2pq}{pq(p+q)}. \end{aligned}$$

$LC^{-1}$  :

$$f = -\begin{cases} 2y & , \quad y < x, \\ 2x & , \quad y \geq x, \end{cases}$$

$$g = \begin{cases} (2+y)x & , \quad y < x, \\ y(2+x) & , \quad y \geq x. \end{cases}$$

We solve a problem with boundary conditions for each variable. Compatibility conditions may be established by means of Laplace-Carson transform for various types of equations. Some difficulties occur when solving elliptic equations under Dirichlet or Neumann boundary conditions.

## References

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