

SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY



(An Autonomous Institution)
Coimbatore – 35

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS UNIT-III PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS

METHOR OF MULTIPLIERS:

Choose any three multipliers (1, m, n) which may be constants or functions of x, y, z such that, $\frac{dx}{p} = \frac{dy}{9} = \frac{dz}{R} = \frac{1dx + mdy + ndz}{1p + mQ + nR} = k$.

By clirect integration, ulary, 3) = C1 Similarly, choose another multiplier,

By direct integration $V(N, y, z) = C_2$. General soln. & $\phi(v, v) = 0$

$$P = \chi(y-3); \quad G = y(3-x); \quad R = 3(x-y)$$

General form: $\frac{d\eta}{\chi(y-3)} = \frac{dy}{y(3-x)} = \frac{d3}{3(\chi-y)}$

choose the first set of multiplies (J, m, n) = (1, 1, 1) $\frac{1 \cdot dn + 1 \cdot dy + 1 \cdot dz}{1(x(y-3)) + 1 \cdot y(z-x) + 1 \cdot z(n-y)} = tx$



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$$\frac{1.dx+1.dy+1.d3}{2xy-x3+y3-yx+3x-y3} = x$$

$$\Rightarrow xy-x3+y3-yx+3x-y3=0$$

$$\Rightarrow xy-x3+y3-yx+3x-y3=0$$

$$\Rightarrow xy-x3+y3-yx+3x-y3=0$$

$$\Rightarrow xy-x3+y3-yx+3x-y3=0$$

$$\Rightarrow xy-x3+y3-yx+3x-y3=0$$

$$\Rightarrow xy-x3+y3-yx+3x-y3=0$$

choose another set of multiplies (l',m',n')= (1/2,1/4,1/2)

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{dn + \frac{1}{y} dy + \frac{1}{3} d3}{\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2(y-3) + \frac{1}{3} \cdot 3(y-3)} = k .$$



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