

CHARACTERISTICS AND THE CONVERSION TO CANONICAL FORM

Consider the second order PDE

$$a(x,y)z_{xx} + 2b(x,y)z_{xy} + c(x,y)z_{yy} + F(z_x, z_y, z, x, y) = 0$$

and introduce the characteristic variables $\eta(x,y)$ and $\xi(x,y)$. In terms of these variables the first partial derivatives become

$$z_x = \eta_x z_\eta + \xi_x z_\xi, \quad z_y = \eta_y z_\eta + \xi_y z_\xi$$

A further application of the chain rule then leads to the second derivative terms

$$z_{xx} = \eta_x^2 z_{\eta\eta} + 2\eta_x \xi_x z_{\eta\xi} + \xi_x^2 z_{\xi\xi} + \eta_{xx} z_\eta + \xi_{xx} z_\xi$$

$$z_{xy} = \eta_x \eta_y z_{\eta\eta} + (\eta_x \xi_y + \eta_y \xi_x) z_{\eta\xi} + \xi_x \xi_y z_{\xi\xi} + \eta_{xy} z_\eta + \xi_{xy} z_\xi$$

$$z_{yy} = \eta_y^2 z_{\eta\eta} + 2\eta_y \xi_y z_{\eta\xi} + \xi_y^2 z_{\xi\xi} + \eta_{yy} z_\eta + \xi_{yy} z_\xi$$

Substituting these into the above PDE yields a new equation with only a single second derivative term left after setting the coefficient multiplying the non-mixed second partial derivatives to zero. The resultant, so called, **canonical form** of our second order PDE is

$$B(\eta, \xi) z_{\eta\xi} = G(\eta, \xi, z_\eta, z_\xi) + F(\eta, \xi, z_\eta, z_\xi, z)$$

where

$$B(\eta, \xi) = 2a\eta_x \xi_x + 2b(\eta_x \xi_y + \eta_y \xi_x) + 2c\eta_y \xi_y$$

and

$$G(\eta, \xi, z_\eta, z_\xi) = a(\eta_{xx}z_\eta + \xi_{xx}z_\xi) + 2b(\eta_{xy}z_\eta + \xi_{xy}z_\xi) + c(\eta_{yy}z_\eta + \xi_{yy}z_\xi)$$

Here a, b, c, and F are the terms appearing in the original PDE. Note that the condition for making the other two second partial derivative terms vanish is that the characteristic curves $\eta(x,y)=\text{constant}$ and $\xi(x,y) = \text{constant}$ have the x and y dependent slope

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - ac}}{a}$$

Since the functions a, b and c are assumed to be real, we can categorize the original equation by the sign of the radical. Thus the equation is termed **Hyperbolic** when $b^2 - ac > 0$. It is **Elliptic** when $b^2 - ac < 0$ and **Parabolic** when $b^2 - ac = 0$. Note that hyperbolic equations have two families of real characteristics while elliptic equations have no real characteristics.