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# First-order linear partial differential equations using the GeoGebra and GeoGebra 3D graphing calculator

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Abstract. In this paper we will show, through various examples of how are the animated solutions of certain linear partial differential equations of the first order with constant homogeneous coefficients through GeoGebra applets designed for a first course of Partial Differential Equations for the engineering careers of the University of Antofagasta-Chile

#### 1. Introduction

Several Authors have already used GeoGebra applets as a teaching element for learning physical sciences and mathematics [1], [2] and [4]. Also some important and key reasons why we use GeoGebra are given by Gabriel Sosa Felipe in [5] which tells us that The use of presentations with GeoGebra applets can improve the methods of exposure by the teacher and allows us to teach using the computer as a motivating element in the classroom along with the activities we can perform.

With these arguments, we set out to build GeoGebra applets as didactic support for teaching and motivating the teaching of first-order linear partial differential equations with constant homogeneous coefficients for engineering students at the University of Antofagasta

This work is the continuation of the teaching and work project "Interactive animations and creations in linear differential equations of the first order: the case of GeoGebra [3].

#### 2. GeoGebra Applets of first-order linear partial differential equations

Below we will show some examples of apples from GeoGebra of first-order linear partial differential equations and its solutions available in https://www.geogebra.org/m/kgbaypwt

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Example 1 Be

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + b \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0, \ u(x,0) = bx + c$$

Whose solutions is u(x,y) = bx - y + c, and is given in Figure 1, with b and c between -5 and 5

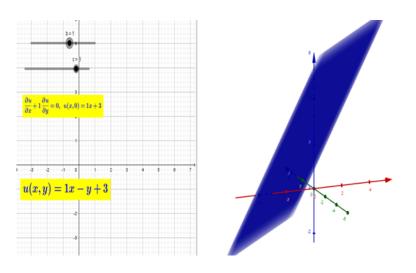
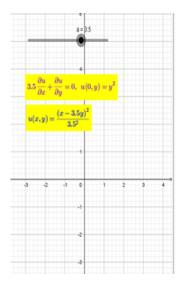


Figure 1.

#### Example 2 Be

$$a\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0, u(0, y) = y^2$$

Whose solutions is  $u(x,y) = \frac{(x-ay)^2}{a^2}$ , and is given in Figure 2, with a between 0.5 and 5.



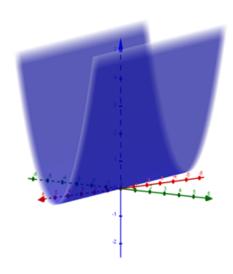


Figure 2.

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Example 3 Be

$$a\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + b\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0, \ u(x,0) = \cos x$$

Whose solution is  $u(x,y) = \cos\left(\frac{bx-ay}{b}\right)$ , and is given in Figure 3 whit a and b between 0.5 and 5.

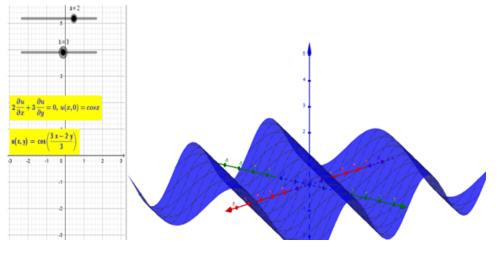


Figure 3.

Example 4 Be

$$a\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + b\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0, \ u(0,y) = e^y$$

Whose solution is  $u(x,y) = e^{\left(\frac{ay-bx}{a}\right)}$ , and is given in Figure 4 whit a and b between 0.2 and 5.

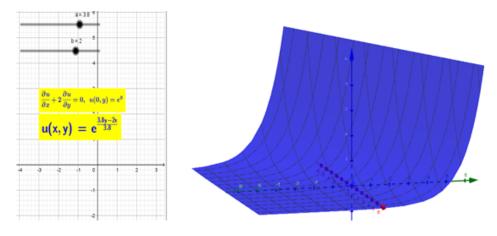


Figure 4.

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Example 5 Be

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + b \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0, \ u(x,0) = \sin x$$

Whose solution is  $u(x,y) = \sin\left(\frac{bx-y}{b}\right)$ , and is given in Figure 5 whit b between 0.5 and 5.

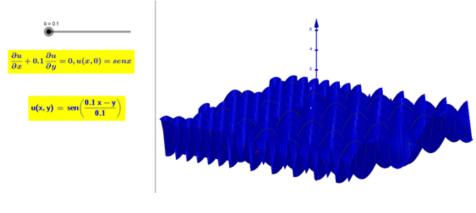


Figure 5.

#### 3. Conclusion

The objective of this work has been to share and show various GeoGebra applets of first-order partial linear differential equations designed as support material for the mathematics courses of engineering careers in the teaching and learning processes

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