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EXTRACT FROM A LETTER TO MR. C. W. MERRIFIELD.

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THE general integral of the equations

$$\frac{\alpha}{\beta} = \frac{\beta}{\gamma} = \frac{\gamma}{\delta},$$

[where $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta = \frac{d^2z}{dx^2}, \frac{d^2z}{dx^2 dy}, \frac{d^2z}{dx dy^2}, \frac{d^2z}{dy^2}$], can, I think, be found, viz. $\frac{\alpha}{\beta} = \frac{\beta}{\gamma}$ gives $r = \text{function } s$, and $\frac{\beta}{\gamma} = \frac{\gamma}{\delta}$ gives $s = \text{function } t$. But $r = \text{function } s$, is integrated as the equation of a developable surface (p instead of z), viz. we have

$$\left. \begin{aligned} p &= ax + hy + g \\ 0 &= a'x + y + g' \end{aligned} \right\},$$

a and g functions of h , and

$$\left(a' = \frac{da}{dh}, \quad g' = \frac{dg}{dh} \right);$$

similarly, $s = \text{function } t$, gives

$$q = hx + by + f,$$

$$0 = x + b'y + f', \quad \left(b' = \frac{db}{dh}, \quad f' = \frac{df}{dh} \right).$$

Observe that the constants have been so taken, that $\frac{dp}{dy} = h, \frac{dq}{dx} = h$; but in order that h may, in the two pairs of equations, mean the same function of (x, y) , we must have

$$a' = \frac{1}{b'} = \frac{g'}{f'},$$

that is,

$$b = \int \frac{dh}{a'}, \quad f = \int \frac{g'dh}{a'}$$

or, writing $a = \phi h$, $g = \chi h$, we have

$$p = x\phi h + yh + \chi h,$$

$$q = hx + y \int \frac{dh}{\phi'h} + \int \frac{\chi'h \cdot dh}{\phi'h},$$

where

$$x\phi'h + y + \chi'h = 0.$$

The last equation gives h as a function of (x, y) , and the values of p, q are then such that $dz = pdx + qdy$ is a complete differential, so that we obtain z by the integration of that equation.

A simple example is

$$p = \frac{1}{2}h^2x - hq, \quad q = -hx + y \log h, \quad hx - y = 0,$$

that is,

$$p = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{y^2}{x}, \quad q = -y + y \log \frac{y}{x},$$

whence

$$z = \frac{1}{2}y^2 \log \frac{y}{x} - \frac{3}{4}y^2,$$

we have

$$r = \frac{1}{2} \frac{y^2}{x^2}, \quad s = -\frac{y}{x}, \quad t = \log \frac{y}{x},$$

$$\alpha = -\frac{y^2}{x^3}, \quad \beta = \frac{y}{x^3}, \quad \gamma = -\frac{1}{x}, \quad \delta = \frac{1}{y},$$

or

$$\frac{\alpha}{\beta} = \frac{\beta}{\gamma} = \frac{\gamma}{\delta} \left(= -\frac{y}{x} \right),$$

as it should be.

Cambridge, 28 July, 1871.