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## Solution elliptique de l'équation de Vlasov

### Introduction

#### Equation de Vlasov

L'équation de Vlasov générale s'écrit :

$$\frac{Df}{Dt} + \bar{\mathbf{V}} \cdot \frac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{r}} + \left( \bar{\mathbf{F}} - \frac{D\mathbf{c}_0}{Dt} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{V}} - \left[ \left[ \frac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{V}} \mathbf{V} \right] : \left[ \frac{\partial \mathbf{c}_0}{\partial \mathbf{r}} \right] \right] = 0$$

avec la notation  $\frac{D}{Dt} \equiv \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \bar{\mathbf{c}}_0 \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{r}}$

L'équation de Vlasov exprimée en fonction de la vitesse d'agitation  $\mathbf{C}$  et de la vitesse moyenne  $\mathbf{c}_0$  (et non pas de la vitesse absolue  $\mathbf{V} = \mathbf{c}_0 + \mathbf{C}$ ), s'écrit :

$$\frac{\partial \log f}{\partial t} + \bar{\mathbf{C}} \cdot \frac{\partial \log f}{\partial \mathbf{r}} + \bar{\mathbf{c}}_0 \cdot \frac{\partial \log f}{\partial \mathbf{r}} + \left( \bar{\mathbf{F}} - \frac{D\mathbf{c}_0}{Dt} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial \log f}{\partial \mathbf{C}} - \left[ \left[ \frac{\partial \log f}{\partial \mathbf{C}} \mathbf{C} \right] : \left[ \frac{\partial \mathbf{c}_0}{\partial \mathbf{r}} \right] \right] = 0$$

#### Principe pour la recherche des solutions

Le principe est le suivant :

- (1) on prend une distribution  $f$  fonction des vitesses et du temps,
- (2) on la substitue dans l'équation de Vlassov,
- (3) on regroupe les termes en fonction des monômes des composantes de la vitesse ce qui donne autant d'équations individuelles

## Recherche d'une solution

### Objectif : distribution elliptique

On choisit une distribution où les vitesses forment un ellipsoïde :

$$\text{Log } f = \text{Log } B + a_R C_R^2 + a_q C_q^2 + a_p C_p^2$$

Où  $C_R$  est la composante sur la direction  $\mathbf{r}$ ,  $C_p$ , la projection sur une direction perpendiculaire à  $\mathbf{r}$  et à l'axe  $\mathbf{z}$  (on prend cet axe car on va travailler sur des galaxies qui tournent autour de  $\mathbf{z}$ ).

Expression que l'on réécrit sous la forme suivante :

$$\text{Log } f = \text{Log } B - \frac{m}{2kH} C^2 + a (\bar{\mathbf{C}} \cdot \mathbf{r})^2 + \alpha [\bar{\mathbf{C}} \cdot (\mathbf{k} \times \mathbf{r})]^2$$

Où  $\mathbf{k}$  est le vecteur unitaire selon  $\mathbf{z}$ ,  $B$ ,  $H$ ,  $a$  et  $\alpha$  peuvent dépendre à priori du temps et de l'espace.

### Hypothèses

On va pour la suite faire les hypothèses suivantes :

- (1) on se place en stationnaire : il n'y a pas de dépendance implicite en fonction du temps
- (2) on va considérer une solution symétrique autour de l'axe  $\mathbf{z}$ , rotation autour de l'axe  $\mathbf{z}$  avec une vitesse moyenne qui est tangentielle

avec ces hypothèses, on a :

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = 0$$

$$\frac{D\mathbf{c}_0}{Dt} \equiv \frac{\partial \mathbf{c}_0}{\partial t} + \mathbf{c}_0 \cdot \left[ \frac{\partial \mathbf{c}_0}{\partial \mathbf{r}} \right] = \mathbf{c}_0 \cdot \left[ \frac{\partial \mathbf{c}_0}{\partial \mathbf{r}} \right]$$

$$\mathbf{c}_0 \cdot \frac{\partial \log f}{\partial \mathbf{r}} = 0$$

$$\mathbf{c}_0 = \omega (\mathbf{k} \wedge \mathbf{r}) = \omega \begin{pmatrix} -y \\ x \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

### Calculs et expressions utiles pour la suite

$$\frac{\partial \log f}{\partial \mathbf{r}} = \frac{\partial \log B}{\partial \mathbf{r}} - \frac{m}{2k} \mathbf{C}^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{r}} \left( \frac{1}{H} \right) + 2a(\bar{\mathbf{C}} \cdot \mathbf{r}) \mathbf{C} + 2\alpha [\bar{\mathbf{C}} \cdot (\mathbf{k} \times \mathbf{r})] (\mathbf{C} \times \mathbf{k})$$

$$+ \frac{\partial a}{\partial \mathbf{r}} (\bar{\mathbf{C}} \cdot \mathbf{r})^2 + \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial \mathbf{r}} [\bar{\mathbf{C}} \cdot (\mathbf{k} \times \mathbf{r})]^2$$

$$\frac{\partial \log f}{\partial \mathbf{C}} = -\frac{m}{kH} \mathbf{C} + 2a(\bar{\mathbf{C}} \cdot \mathbf{r}) \mathbf{r} + 2\alpha [\bar{\mathbf{C}} \cdot (\mathbf{k} \times \mathbf{r})] (\mathbf{k} \times \mathbf{r})$$

$$(\mathbf{k} \times \mathbf{r}) = \begin{pmatrix} -y \\ x \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \bar{\mathbf{C}} \cdot (\mathbf{k} \times \mathbf{r}) = -y C_x + x C_y$$

$$[\bar{\mathbf{C}} \cdot (\mathbf{k} \times \mathbf{r})] (\mathbf{k} \times \mathbf{r}) = \begin{pmatrix} y^2 C_x - xy C_y \\ -xy C_x + x^2 C_y \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

### Equation de Vlasov à utiliser

L'équation utile se réduit à :

$$\bar{\mathbf{C}} \cdot \frac{\partial \log f}{\partial \mathbf{r}} + \left( \bar{\mathbf{F}} - \mathbf{c}_0 \left[ \frac{\partial \mathbf{c}_0}{\partial \mathbf{r}} \right] \right) \cdot \frac{\partial \log f}{\partial \mathbf{C}} - \left[ \frac{\partial \log f}{\partial \mathbf{C}} \mathbf{C} \right] : \left[ \frac{\partial \mathbf{c}_0}{\partial \mathbf{r}} \right] = 0$$

Elle comporte 3 termes :

(T1) :  $\bar{\mathbf{C}} \cdot \frac{\partial \log f}{\partial \mathbf{r}}$  va donner des termes en vitesse d'ordre 1 et d'ordre 3

(T2) :  $\left( \bar{\mathbf{F}} - \mathbf{c}_0 \left[ \frac{\partial \mathbf{c}_0}{\partial \mathbf{r}} \right] \right) \cdot \frac{\partial \log f}{\partial \mathbf{C}}$  va donner des termes en vitesse d'ordre 1

(T3) :  $-\left[ \frac{\partial \log f}{\partial \mathbf{C}} \mathbf{C} \right] : \left[ \frac{\partial \mathbf{c}_0}{\partial \mathbf{r}} \right]$  va donner des termes en vitesse d'ordre 2

### Termes en vitesse d'ordre 3

Il faut exprimer  $\bar{\mathbf{C}} \cdot \frac{\partial \log f}{\partial \mathbf{r}}$  et ne garder que les termes d'ordre 3 :

$$-\frac{m}{2k} \mathbf{C}^2 \bar{\mathbf{C}} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{r}} \left( \frac{1}{H} \right) + 2a(\bar{\mathbf{C}} \cdot \mathbf{r}) \bar{\mathbf{C}} \cdot \mathbf{C} + 2\alpha [\bar{\mathbf{C}} \cdot (\mathbf{k} \times \mathbf{r})] \bar{\mathbf{C}} \cdot (\mathbf{C} \times \mathbf{k}) \\ + \bar{\mathbf{C}} \cdot \frac{\partial a}{\partial \mathbf{r}} (\bar{\mathbf{C}} \cdot \mathbf{r})^2 + \bar{\mathbf{C}} \cdot \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial \mathbf{r}} [\bar{\mathbf{C}} \cdot (\mathbf{k} \times \mathbf{r})]^2 = 0$$

On va exprimer les composantes et regrouper ensuite les monomes

$$-\frac{m}{2k} (C_x^2 + C_y^2 + C_z^2) \left( C_x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{1}{H} \right) + C_y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{1}{H} \right) + C_z \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \frac{1}{H} \right) \right) \\ + 2a (C_x^2 + C_y^2 + C_z^2) (x C_x + y C_y + z C_z) \\ + \left( C_x \frac{\partial a}{\partial x} + C_y \frac{\partial a}{\partial y} + C_z \frac{\partial a}{\partial z} \right) (x C_x + y C_y + z C_z)^2 \\ + \left( C_x \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x} + C_y \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial y} + C_z \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial z} \right) (-y C_x + x C_y)^2 = 0$$

$$-\frac{m}{2k} (C_x^2 + C_y^2 + C_z^2) \left( C_x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{1}{H} \right) + C_y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{1}{H} \right) + C_z \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \frac{1}{H} \right) \right) \\ + 2a (C_x^2 + C_y^2 + C_z^2) (x C_x + y C_y + z C_z) \\ + \left( C_x \frac{\partial a}{\partial x} + C_y \frac{\partial a}{\partial y} + C_z \frac{\partial a}{\partial z} \right) (x^2 C_x^2 + y^2 C_y^2 + z^2 C_z^2 + 2xy C_x C_y + 2xz C_x C_z + 2yz C_y C_z) \\ + \left( C_x \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x} + C_y \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial y} + C_z \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial z} \right) (y^2 C_x^2 + x^2 C_y^2 - 2xy C_x C_y) = 0$$

Soit 45 termes que l'on regroupe par monome :

$$C_x^3: -\frac{m}{2k} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{1}{H} \right) + 2ax + x^2 \frac{\partial a}{\partial x} + y^2 \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$C_y^3: -\frac{m}{2k} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{1}{H} \right) + 2ay + y^2 \frac{\partial a}{\partial y} + x^2 \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial y} = 0$$

$$C_z^3: -\frac{m}{2k} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \frac{1}{H} \right) + 2az + z^2 \frac{\partial a}{\partial z} = 0$$

$$C_x^2 C_y: -\frac{m}{2k} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{1}{H} \right) + 2ay + x^2 \frac{\partial a}{\partial y} + 2xy \frac{\partial a}{\partial x} + y^2 \frac{\partial a}{\partial y} - 2xy \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$C_y^2 C_x: -\frac{m}{2k} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{1}{H} \right) + 2ax + y^2 \frac{\partial a}{\partial x} + 2xy \frac{\partial a}{\partial y} + x^2 \frac{\partial a}{\partial x} - 2xy \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial y} = 0$$

$$C_x^2 C_z: -\frac{m}{2k} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \frac{1}{H} \right) + 2az + x^2 \frac{\partial a}{\partial z} + 2xz \frac{\partial a}{\partial x} + y^2 \frac{\partial a}{\partial z} = 0$$

$$C_y^2 C_z: -\frac{m}{2k} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \frac{1}{H} \right) + 2az + y^2 \frac{\partial a}{\partial z} + 2yz \frac{\partial a}{\partial y} + x^2 \frac{\partial a}{\partial z} = 0$$

$$C_z^2 C_x : -\frac{m}{2k} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{1}{H} \right) + 2ax + z^2 \frac{\partial a}{\partial x} + 2xz \frac{\partial a}{\partial z} = 0$$

$$C_z^2 C_y : -\frac{m}{2k} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{1}{H} \right) + 2ay + z^2 \frac{\partial a}{\partial y} + 2yz \frac{\partial a}{\partial z} = 0$$

$$C_x C_y C_z : 2yz \frac{\partial a}{\partial x} + 2xz \frac{\partial a}{\partial y} + 2xy \frac{\partial a}{\partial z} - 2xy \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial z} = 0$$

On ne retombe pas sur les 10 équations de la thèse de JPP (les équations en  $U^2V$  et  $UV^2$ , on se convainc rapidement que les termes ne s'annulent pas 2 à 2 car il les différences de signes sont peu nombreuses, il y a sans doute eu une annulation malencontreuse entre les termes en  $a$  et  $\alpha$ ), sauf si l'on fait tout de suite l'hypothèse que  $a$  et  $\alpha$  ne dépendent pas de  $\mathbf{r}$ .

On obtient alors :

$$C_x^3 \equiv C_z^2 C_x \equiv C_y^2 C_x : -\frac{m}{2k} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{1}{H} \right) + 2ax = 0$$

$$C_y^3 \equiv C_x^2 C_y \equiv C_z^2 C_y : -\frac{m}{2k} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{1}{H} \right) + 2ay = 0$$

$$C_z^3 \equiv C_x^2 C_z \equiv C_y^2 C_z : -\frac{m}{2k} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \frac{1}{H} \right) + 2az = 0$$

$$C_x C_y C_z : 0 = 0$$

Faisons apparaître  $\rho^2$

$$C_x^3 \equiv C_z^2 C_x \equiv C_y^2 C_x : -\cancel{2x} \frac{m}{2k} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho^2} \left( \frac{1}{H} \right) + \cancel{2x} a = 0$$

$$C_y^3 \equiv C_x^2 C_y \equiv C_z^2 C_y : -\cancel{2y} \frac{m}{2k} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho^2} \left( \frac{1}{H} \right) + \cancel{2y} a = 0$$

$$C_z^3 \equiv C_x^2 C_z \equiv C_y^2 C_z : -\cancel{2z} \frac{m}{2k} \frac{\partial}{\partial z^2} \left( \frac{1}{H} \right) + \cancel{2z} a = 0$$

Ce qui donne

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \rho^2} \left( \frac{1}{H} \right) = \frac{2k}{m} a \Rightarrow \frac{1}{H} = \frac{2k}{m} a \rho^2 + cte(z^2)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z^2} \left( \frac{1}{H} \right) = \frac{2k}{m} a \Rightarrow \frac{1}{H} = \frac{2k}{m} a z^2 + cte(\rho^2)$$

La solution cohérente avec l'ensemble des 2 équations, s'écrit sous la forme :

$$\frac{1}{H} = \frac{1}{T_0} \left( 1 + \frac{2kaT_0}{m} r^2 \right) \quad \text{et} \quad \frac{m}{kH} = \frac{m}{kT_0} + 2ar^2$$

En posant :

$$r_0^2 = \frac{m}{2akT_0} \quad \rightarrow \quad H = \frac{T_0}{1 + \frac{r^2}{r_0^2}}$$

Si l'on revient à  $f$  :

$$\text{Log } f = \text{Log } B + a_R C_R^2 + a_P C_P^2 + a_Q C_Q^2 \equiv \text{Log } B - \frac{m}{2kH} C^2 + a (\bar{\mathbf{C}} \cdot \mathbf{r})^2 + \alpha [\bar{\mathbf{C}} \cdot (\mathbf{k} \times \mathbf{r})]^2$$

En tenant compte du fait que :

$$\|(\mathbf{k} \times \mathbf{r})\|^2 = (\mathbf{k} \times \mathbf{r}) \cdot (\mathbf{k} \times \mathbf{r}) = (\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{k})(\mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{r}) - (\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r})(\mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{k}) = r^2 - z^2 = \rho^2$$

On obtient :

$$a_R = -\frac{m}{2kH} + ar^2 \qquad a_P = -\frac{m}{2kH} + \alpha \rho^2 \qquad a_Q = -\frac{m}{2kH}$$

En posant :  $\rho_0^2 = \frac{m}{2\alpha k T_0}$

$$a_R = -\frac{m}{2kT_0} \qquad a_P = -\frac{m}{2kT_0} \left( 1 + \frac{r^2}{r_0^2} - \frac{\rho^2}{\rho_0^2} \right) \qquad a_Q = -\frac{m}{2kT_0} \left( 1 + \frac{r^2}{r_0^2} \right)$$

$$f = f_0 \exp \left( -\frac{m}{2kT_0} \left[ C_R^2 + C_P^2 \left( 1 + \frac{r^2}{r_0^2} - \frac{\rho^2}{\rho_0^2} \right) + C_Q^2 \left( 1 + \frac{r^2}{r_0^2} \right) \right] \right)$$

La normalisation  $f_0$  s'obtient par la somme sur tout l'ensemble des vitesses.

$$f_0 = n \left( \frac{m}{2\pi k T_0} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \left( 1 + \frac{r^2}{r_0^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left( 1 + \frac{r^2}{r_0^2} - \frac{\rho^2}{\rho_0^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

## Termes en vitesse d'ordre 2

Il faut expliciter :  $\left\| \frac{\partial \log f}{\partial \mathbf{C}} \mathbf{C} \right\| : \left\| \frac{\partial \mathbf{c}_0}{\partial \mathbf{r}} \right\|$

Le double produit de 2 dyadiques est égal à la trace du produit des matrices correspondantes aux dyadique.

$$\left\| \frac{\partial \log f}{\partial \mathbf{C}} \mathbf{C} \right\| : \left\| \frac{\partial \mathbf{c}_0}{\partial \mathbf{r}} \right\| = \text{Tr}(AB)$$

Avec

$$A = \left\| \frac{\partial \log f}{\partial \mathbf{C}} \mathbf{C} \right\| \quad \text{et} \quad B = \left\| \frac{\partial \mathbf{c}_0}{\partial \mathbf{r}} \right\|$$

$$\mathbf{c}_0 = \omega \begin{pmatrix} -y \\ x \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad B = \left\| \frac{\partial \mathbf{c}_0}{\partial \mathbf{r}} \right\| = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial \mathbf{c}_{0x}}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial \mathbf{c}_{0y}}{\partial x} & 0 \\ \frac{\partial \mathbf{c}_{0x}}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial \mathbf{c}_{0y}}{\partial y} & 0 \\ \frac{\partial \mathbf{c}_{0x}}{\partial z} & \frac{\partial \mathbf{c}_{0y}}{\partial z} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -y \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial x} & x \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial x} + \omega & 0 \\ -y \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial y} - \omega & x \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial y} & 0 \\ -y \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial z} & x \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial z} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Calculons A :

$$A = \left\| \frac{\partial \log f}{\partial \mathbf{C}} \mathbf{C} \right\|$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \log f}{\partial \mathbf{C}} \bar{\mathbf{C}} &= -\frac{m}{kH} \mathbf{C} \bar{\mathbf{C}} + 2a(\bar{\mathbf{C}} \cdot \mathbf{r}) \mathbf{r} \bar{\mathbf{C}} + 2\alpha[\bar{\mathbf{C}} \cdot (\mathbf{k} \times \mathbf{r})](\mathbf{k} \times \mathbf{r}) \bar{\mathbf{C}} \\ &\equiv A = A1 + A2 + A3 \end{aligned}$$

$$A1 = -\frac{m}{kH} \begin{pmatrix} C_x^2 & C_x C_y & C_x C_z \\ C_y C_x & C_y^2 & C_y C_z \\ C_z C_x & C_z C_y & C_z^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A2 = 2a \begin{pmatrix} x C_x & x C_y & x C_z \\ y C_x & y C_y & y C_z \\ z C_x & z C_y & z C_z \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A3 = 2 \alpha \begin{pmatrix} y^2 C_x - xy C_y \\ -xy C_x + x^2 C_y \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} (C_x, C_y, C_z)$$

$$= 2 \alpha \begin{pmatrix} y^2 C_x C_x - xy C_y C_x & y^2 C_x C_y - xy C_y C_y & y^2 C_x C_z - xy C_y C_z \\ -xy C_x C_x + x^2 C_y C_x & -xy C_x C_y + x^2 C_y C_y & -xy C_x C_z + x^2 C_y C_z \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} A_{xx} & A_{xy} & A_{xz} \\ A_{yx} & A_{yy} & A_{yz} \\ A_{zx} & A_{zy} & A_{zz} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{et} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} B_{xx} & B_{xy} & B_{xz} \\ B_{yx} & B_{yy} & B_{yz} \\ B_{zx} & B_{zy} & B_{zz} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} A_{xx}B_{xx} + A_{xy}B_{yx} + A_{xz}B_{zx} & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & A_{yx}B_{xy} + A_{yy}B_{yy} + A_{yz}B_{yz} & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Il faut calculer :

$$Tr(AB) = A_{xx}B_{xx} + A_{xy}B_{yx} + A_{xz}B_{zx} + A_{yx}B_{xy} + A_{yy}B_{yy} + A_{yz}B_{zy} + 0$$

$$A_{xx} = -\frac{m}{kH} C_x^2 + 2a (x x C_x^2 + y x C_x C_y + z x C_x C_z) + 2\alpha (y^2 C_x^2 - xy C_y C_x)$$

$$= C_x^2 \left( -\frac{m}{kH} + 2a x^2 + 2\alpha y^2 \right) + C_x C_y 2(a - \alpha) x y + C_x C_z 2a x z$$

$$A_{yy} = -\frac{m}{kH} C_y^2 + 2a (x C_x y C_y + y C_y y C_y + z C_z y C_y) + 2\alpha (-xy C_x C_y + x^2 C_y C_y)$$

$$= C_y^2 \left( -\frac{m}{kH} + 2a y^2 + 2\alpha x^2 \right) + C_x C_y 2(a - \alpha) x y + C_y C_z 2a y z$$

$$A_{xy} = -\frac{m}{kH} C_x C_y + 2a (x C_x x C_y + y C_y x C_y + z C_z x C_y) + 2\alpha (y^2 C_x C_y - xy C_y C_y)$$

$$= C_x C_y \left( -\frac{m}{kH} + 2a x^2 + 2\alpha y^2 \right) + C_y^2 2(a - \alpha) x y + C_y C_z 2a x z$$

$$A_{yx} = -\frac{m}{kH} C_y C_x + 2a (x C_x y C_x + y C_y y C_x + z C_z y C_x) + 2\alpha (-xy C_x C_x + x^2 C_y C_x)$$

$$= C_x^2 2(a - \alpha) x y + C_x C_y \left( -\frac{m}{kH} + 2a y^2 + 2\alpha x^2 \right) + C_x C_z 2a y z$$

$$A_{xz} = -\frac{m}{kH} C_x C_z + 2a (x C_x x C_z + y C_y x C_z + z C_z x C_z) + 2\alpha (y^2 C_x C_z - xy C_y C_z)$$

$$= C_z^2 2a x z + C_x C_z \left( -\frac{m}{kH} + 2a x^2 + 2\alpha y^2 \right) + C_y C_z 2(a - \alpha) x y$$



$$\begin{aligned}
A_{yz} &= -\frac{m}{kH} C_y C_z + 2a (x C_x y C_z + y C_y y C_z + z C_z y C_z) + 2\alpha (-xy C_x C_z + x^2 C_y C_z) \\
&= C_z^2 2a y z + C_x C_z 2(a - \alpha) x y + C_y C_z \left( -\frac{m}{kH} + 2a y^2 + 2\alpha x^2 \right)
\end{aligned}$$

Terme en  $C_x^2$ . Ils proviennent de  $A_{xx} B_{xx}$  et  $A_{yx} B_{xy}$

$$\left( -\frac{m}{kH} + 2a x^2 + 2\alpha y^2 \right) \left( -y \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial x} \right) + 2(a - \alpha) x y \left( x \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial x} + \omega \right) = 0$$

Terme en  $C_y^2$ . Ils proviennent de  $A_{xy} B_{yx}$  et  $A_{yy} B_{yy}$

$$\left( -\frac{m}{kH} + 2a y^2 + 2\alpha x^2 \right) \left( x \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial y} \right) + 2(a - \alpha) x y \left( -y \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial y} - \omega \right) = 0$$

Terme en  $C_z^2$ . Ils proviennent de  $A_{xz} B_{zx}$  et  $A_{yz} B_{zy}$

$$2a x z \left( -y \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial z} \right) + 2a y z \left( x \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial z} \right) = 0$$

Terme en  $C_x C_y$ . Ils proviennent de  $A_{xy} B_{yx}$ ,  $A_{xx} B_{xx}$ ,  $A_{yx} B_{xy}$  et  $A_{yy} B_{yy}$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\left( -\frac{m}{kH} + 2a x^2 + 2\alpha y^2 \right) \left( -y \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial y} - \omega \right) + 2(a - \alpha) x y \left( -y \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial x} \right) \\
&+ \left( -\frac{m}{kH} + 2a y^2 + 2\alpha x^2 \right) \left( x \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial x} + \omega \right) + 2(a - \alpha) x y \left( x \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial y} \right) = 0
\end{aligned}$$

Terme en  $C_x C_z$ . Ils proviennent de  $A_{xx} B_{xx}$ ,  $A_{xz} B_{zx}$ ,  $A_{yx} B_{xy}$  et  $A_{yz} B_{zy}$

$$\begin{aligned}
&(2a x z) \left( -y \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial x} \right) + \left( -\frac{m}{kH} + 2a x^2 + 2\alpha y^2 \right) \left( -y \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial z} \right) \\
&+ (2a x y) \left( x \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial x} + \omega \right) + 2(a - \alpha) x y \left( x \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial z} \right) = 0
\end{aligned}$$

Terme en  $C_y C_z$ . Ils proviennent de  $A_{xy} B_{yx}$ ,  $A_{xz} B_{zx}$ ,  $A_{yy} B_{yy}$  et  $A_{yz} B_{zy}$

$$\begin{aligned}
&(2a x z) \left( -y \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial y} - \omega \right) + 2(a - \alpha) x y \left( -y \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial z} \right) \\
&+ (2a y z) \left( x \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial y} \right) + \left( -\frac{m}{kH} + 2a y^2 + 2\alpha x^2 \right) \left( x \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial z} \right) = 0
\end{aligned}$$

On va utiliser le fait que ne dépend que de  $\rho^2$  et  $z^2$  et donc :

$$\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial \rho^2} \frac{\partial \rho^2}{\partial x} = 2x \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial \rho^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial \rho^2} \frac{\partial \rho^2}{\partial y} = 2y \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial \rho^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial z^2} \frac{\partial z^2}{\partial z} = 2z \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial z^2}$$

L'équation en  $C_x^2$  devient :

$$\left( -\frac{m}{kH} + 2ax^2 + 2\alpha y^2 \right) \cancel{2xy} \left( -\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial \rho^2} \right) + \cancel{2xy} (a-\alpha) \left( 2x^2 \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial \rho^2} + \omega \right) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial \rho^2} \left( \frac{m}{kH} - \cancel{2\alpha x^2} - 2\alpha y^2 + \cancel{2\alpha x^2} - 2\alpha x^2 \right) + (a-\alpha)\omega = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \text{Log} \omega}{\partial \rho^2} = -\frac{(a-\alpha)}{\left( \frac{m}{kH} - 2\alpha \rho^2 \right)}$$

En se plaçant dans e cadre de la solution particulière (a et a constant dans l'espace) :

$$\frac{m}{kH} = \frac{m}{kT_0} + 2ar^2$$

L'équation devient :

$$\frac{\partial \text{Log} \omega}{\partial \rho^2} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{2(a-\alpha)}{\left( \frac{m}{kT_0} + 2(a-\alpha)\rho^2 + 2az^2 \right)} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial \text{Log} \left( \frac{m}{kT_0} + 2(a-\alpha)\rho^2 + 2az^2 \right)}{\partial \rho^2}$$

La solution s'écrit sous la forme :

D'où 
$$\omega = \frac{\omega_0}{\sqrt{\frac{m}{kT_0} + 2(a-\alpha)\rho^2 + 2az^2}}$$

Vérifions si les autres équations sont compatibles.

L'équation en  $C_y^2$  devient :

$$\left( -\frac{m}{kH} + 2ay^2 + 2\alpha x^2 \right) \left( \cancel{2xy} \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial \rho^2} \right) + \cancel{2xy} (a-\alpha) \left( -2y^2 \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial \rho^2} - \omega \right) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial \rho^2} \left( -\frac{m}{kH} + \cancel{2\alpha y^2} + 2\alpha x^2 - \cancel{2\alpha y^2} + 2\alpha y^2 \right) - (a-\alpha)\omega = 0 \text{ c'est la même}$$

L'équation en  $C_z^2$  ne donne rien ( $X-X=0$ ).

L'équation en  $C_x C_y$  devient :

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left( -\frac{m}{kH} + 2ax^2 + 2\alpha y^2 \right) \left( -y2y \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial \rho^2} - \omega \right) + \cancel{2(a-\alpha)xy \left( -y2x \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial \rho^2} \right)} \\
 & + \left( -\frac{m}{kH} + 2ay^2 + 2\alpha x^2 \right) \left( x2x \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial \rho^2} + \omega \right) + \cancel{2(a-\alpha)xy \left( x2y \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial \rho^2} \right)} = 0 \\
 & \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial \rho^2} \left( -\cancel{y^2} \left( -\frac{m}{kH} + 2ax^2 + 2\alpha y^2 \right) + \cancel{x^2} \left( -\frac{m}{kH} + 2ay^2 + 2\alpha x^2 \right) \right) \\
 & = -\omega \left( -\cancel{\frac{m}{kH}} + \cancel{2}ay^2 + \cancel{2}\alpha x^2 + \cancel{\frac{m}{kH}} - \cancel{2}ax^2 - \cancel{2}\alpha y^2 \right) \\
 & \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial \rho^2} \left( -\frac{m}{kH} (x^2 - y^2) - \cancel{2ax^2 y^2} - 2\alpha y^2 y^2 + \cancel{2ax^2 y^2} + 2\alpha x^2 x^2 \right) \\
 & = \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial \rho^2} \cancel{(x^2 - y^2)} \left( -\frac{m}{kH} + 2\alpha(x^2 + y^2) \right) = +\omega \left( \cancel{a(x^2 - y^2)} - \alpha \cancel{(x^2 - y^2)} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

On retombe sur la même équation.

L'équation en  $C_x C_z$  devient :

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (2axz) \left( -y2x \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial \rho^2} \right) + \left( -\frac{m}{kH} + 2ax^2 + 2\alpha y^2 \right) \left( -y2z \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial z^2} \right) \\
 & + (2ayz) \left( x2x \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial \rho^2} + \omega \right) + 2(a-\alpha)xy \left( x2z \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial z^2} \right) = 0 \\
 & \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial \rho^2} \left( -y\cancel{2}x2ax\cancel{z} + x2x(\cancel{2}a\cancel{z}\cancel{y}) \right) \\
 & + \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial z^2} \left( -y\cancel{2}\cancel{z} \left( -\frac{m}{kH} + 2ax^2 + 2\alpha y^2 \right) + x2\cancel{z}\cancel{z}(a-\alpha)x\cancel{y} \right) \\
 & + \omega(\cancel{2}a\cancel{z}\cancel{y}) = 0 \\
 & \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial \rho^2} \left( -\cancel{2ax^2} + \cancel{2x^2}a \right) + \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial z^2} \left( \frac{m}{kH} - \cancel{2ax^2} - 2\alpha y^2 + \cancel{2ax^2} - 2\alpha x^2 \right) + a\omega = 0 \\
 & \frac{\partial \text{Log} \omega}{\partial z^2} = -\frac{a}{\left( \frac{m}{kH} - 2\alpha \rho^2 \right)}
 \end{aligned}$$

En se plaçant dans e cadre de la solution particulière (a et a constant dans l'espace) :

$$\frac{m}{kH} = \frac{m}{kT_0} + 2ar^2$$

$$\frac{\partial \text{Log} \omega}{\partial z^2} = -\frac{a}{\left(\frac{m}{kT_0} + 2(a-\alpha)\rho^2 + 2az^2\right)} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{2a}{\left(\frac{m}{kT_0} + 2(a-\alpha)\rho^2 + 2az^2\right)}$$

$$\frac{\partial \text{Log} \omega}{\partial z^2} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial \text{Log} \left(\frac{m}{kT_0} + 2(a-\alpha)\rho^2 + 2az^2\right)}{\partial z^2}$$

$$\text{Log} \omega = \text{Log} \left(\frac{m}{kT_0} + 2(a-\alpha)\rho^2 + 2az^2\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \text{cte}(\rho^2)$$

$$\omega = \frac{\omega_{z^0}(\rho^2)}{\left(\frac{m}{kT_0} + 2(a-\alpha)\rho^2 + 2az^2\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

A recouper avec  $\omega = \frac{\omega_{\rho^0}(z^2)}{\sqrt{\frac{m}{kT_0} + 2(a-\alpha)\rho^2 + 2az^2}}$

Le rapport des 2 valant 1, les 2 'constantes' sont égales et donc une seule et vraie constante.

La vitesse angulaire est :

$$\omega = \frac{\omega_0}{\left(\frac{m}{kT_0} + 2a\rho^2 + 2(a-\alpha)z^2\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

Vérifions avec le dernier terme que c'est pareil...

L'équation en  $C_y C_z$  devient :

$$(2axz) \left(-y \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial y} - \omega\right) + 2(a-\alpha)xy \left(-y \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial z}\right) + (2ayz) \left(x \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial y}\right) + \left(-\frac{m}{kH} + 2ay^2 + 2\alpha x^2\right) \left(x \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial z}\right) = 0$$

$$- \cancel{2} a \cancel{x} \cancel{z} \left(2y^2 \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial \rho^2} + \omega\right) - 2 \cancel{z} \cancel{z} (a-\alpha) \cancel{x} y^2 \left(\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial z^2}\right) + \cancel{2} a y \cancel{z} \left(2 \cancel{x} y \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial \rho^2}\right) + \left(-\frac{m}{kH} + 2ay^2 + 2\alpha x^2\right) \left(\cancel{z} \cancel{x} \cancel{z} \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial z^2}\right) = 0$$

$$\left(\cancel{-2ay^2} \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial \rho^2} - a\omega\right) - 2(a-\alpha) y^2 \left(\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial z^2}\right) + \left(\cancel{2ay^2} \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial \rho^2}\right) + \left(-\frac{m}{kH} + 2ay^2 + 2\alpha x^2\right) \left(\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial z^2}\right) = 0$$

$$2(a-\alpha) y^2 \left(\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial z^2}\right) + \left(\frac{m}{kH} - 2ay^2 - 2\alpha x^2\right) \left(\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial z^2}\right) = -a\omega$$

$$\left(\frac{m}{kH} - 2\alpha\rho^2\right) \left(\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial z^2}\right) = -a\omega$$

C'est la même équation !

**21 décembre 2018 :**

La vitesse curculaire est :

$$V(\rho, z) = \frac{\rho \omega_0}{\sqrt{\frac{m}{kT_0} + 2a\rho^2 + 2(a-\alpha)z}}$$

Ca donne une contrainte sur la dérivée partielle du potentiel gravitationnelle en  $\rho$ , équilibrant la force centrifuge :

$$-\frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial \rho} = \rho \omega^2 = \frac{\rho \omega_0^2}{\frac{m}{kT_0} + 2a\rho^2 + 2(a-\alpha)z^2}$$

On doit pouvoir exploiter ça pour le calcul numérique du potentiel  $\psi(\rho, z)$

## Termes en vitesse d'ordre 1

Les termes de l'équation de Vlassov qui vont contribuer seront :

$$\bar{\mathbf{C}} \cdot \frac{\partial \log f}{\partial \mathbf{r}} \text{ et } \left( \bar{\mathbf{F}} - \mathbf{c}_0 \left[ \frac{\partial \mathbf{c}_0}{\partial \mathbf{r}} \right] \right) \cdot \frac{\partial \log f}{\partial \mathbf{C}}$$

Il faut exprimer  $\bar{\mathbf{C}} \cdot \frac{\partial \log f}{\partial \mathbf{r}}$  et ne garder que les termes d'ordre 1, à savoir :

$$\bar{\mathbf{C}} \frac{\partial \log B}{\partial \mathbf{r}} = C_x \frac{\partial \log B}{\partial x} + C_y \frac{\partial \log B}{\partial y} + C_z \frac{\partial \log B}{\partial z}$$

$$\left( \bar{\mathbf{F}} - \mathbf{c}_0 \left[ \frac{\partial \mathbf{c}_0}{\partial \mathbf{r}} \right] \right) \cdot \frac{\partial \log f}{\partial \mathbf{C}}$$

$$\mathbf{c}_0 = \omega_{c_0} (\mathbf{k} \times \mathbf{r}) = \omega_{c_0} \begin{pmatrix} -y \\ x \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \frac{\partial \mathbf{c}_0}{\partial \mathbf{r}} = \omega_{c_0} \frac{\partial (\mathbf{k} \times \mathbf{r})}{\partial \mathbf{r}} = \omega_{c_0} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\bar{\mathbf{c}}_0 \frac{\partial \mathbf{c}_0}{\partial \mathbf{r}} = -\omega_{c_0}^2 (x, y, 0)$$

$$\bar{\mathbf{F}} - \mathbf{c}_0 \left[ \frac{\partial \mathbf{c}_0}{\partial \mathbf{r}} \right] = - \left( \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial z} \right) + \omega_{c_0}^2 (x, y, 0)$$

On peut écrire

$$\omega_{c_0}^2 (x, y, 0) = - \left( \frac{\partial \psi_0}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \psi_0}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial \psi_0}{\partial z} \right) \text{ avec } \psi_0 = -\frac{1}{2} \omega_{c_0}^2 \rho^2$$

$$\bar{\mathbf{F}} - \mathbf{c}_0 \left[ \frac{\partial \mathbf{c}_0}{\partial \mathbf{r}} \right] \equiv - \frac{\partial (\psi + \psi_0)}{\partial \mathbf{r}}$$

$$\frac{\partial \log f}{\partial \mathbf{C}} = -\frac{m}{kH} \mathbf{C} + 2a (\bar{\mathbf{C}} \cdot \mathbf{r}) \mathbf{r} + 2\alpha [\bar{\mathbf{C}} \cdot (\mathbf{k} \times \mathbf{r})] (\mathbf{k} \times \mathbf{r})$$

$$[\bar{\mathbf{C}} \cdot (\mathbf{k} \times \mathbf{r})] (\mathbf{k} \times \mathbf{r}) = \begin{pmatrix} y^2 C_x - xy C_y \\ -xy C_x + x^2 C_y \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathbf{c}_0 = \omega \begin{pmatrix} -y \\ x \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial \log f}{\partial \mathbf{C}} = -\frac{m}{kH} \begin{pmatrix} C_x \\ C_y \\ C_z \end{pmatrix} + 2a \begin{pmatrix} xx C_x + xy C_y + xz C_z \\ xy C_x + yy C_y + yz C_z \\ xz C_x + yz C_y + zz C_z \end{pmatrix} + 2\alpha \begin{pmatrix} y^2 C_x - xy C_y \\ -xy C_x + x^2 C_y \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial \log f}{\partial \mathbf{C}} = \begin{pmatrix} C_x \left( -\frac{m}{kH} + 2ax^2 + 2\alpha y^2 \right) + C_y 2xy(a-\alpha) + C_z 2axz \\ C_x 2xy(a-\alpha) + C_y \left( -\frac{m}{kH} + 2ay^2 + 2\alpha x^2 \right) + C_z 2ayz \\ C_x 2axz + C_y 2ayz + C_z \left( -\frac{m}{kH} + 2az^2 \right) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left( \overline{\mathbf{F}} - \mathbf{c}_0 \left[ \frac{\partial \mathbf{c}_0}{\partial \mathbf{r}} \right] \right) \cdot \frac{\partial \log f}{\partial \mathbf{C}} = -\frac{\partial(\psi + \psi_0)}{\partial \mathbf{r}} \begin{pmatrix} C_x \left( -\frac{m}{kH} + 2ax^2 + 2\alpha y^2 \right) + C_y 2xy(a-\alpha) + C_z 2axz \\ C_x 2xy(a-\alpha) + C_y \left( -\frac{m}{kH} + 2ay^2 + 2\alpha x^2 \right) + C_z 2ayz \\ C_x 2axz + C_y 2ayz + C_z \left( -\frac{m}{kH} + 2az^2 \right) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left( \overline{\mathbf{F}} - \mathbf{c}_0 \left[ \frac{\partial \mathbf{c}_0}{\partial \mathbf{r}} \right] \right) \cdot \frac{\partial \log f}{\partial \mathbf{C}} =$$

$$-C_x \left( \frac{\partial(\psi + \psi_0)}{\partial x} \left( -\frac{m}{kH} + 2ax^2 + 2\alpha y^2 \right) + \frac{\partial(\psi + \psi_0)}{\partial y} 2xy(a-\alpha) + \frac{\partial(\psi + \psi_0)}{\partial z} 2axz \right)$$

$$-C_y \left( \frac{\partial(\psi + \psi_0)}{\partial x} 2xy(a-\alpha) + \frac{\partial(\psi + \psi_0)}{\partial y} \left( -\frac{m}{kH} + 2ay^2 + 2\alpha x^2 \right) + \frac{\partial(\psi + \psi_0)}{\partial z} 2ayz \right)$$

$$-C_z \left( \frac{\partial(\psi + \psi_0)}{\partial x} 2axz + \frac{\partial(\psi + \psi_0)}{\partial y} 2ayz + \frac{\partial(\psi + \psi_0)}{\partial z} \left( -\frac{m}{kH} + 2az^2 \right) \right)$$

Les termes d'ordre 1 de l'équation de Vlassov

$$\overline{\mathbf{C}} \frac{\partial \log B}{\partial \mathbf{r}} + \left( \overline{\mathbf{F}} - \mathbf{c}_0 \left[ \frac{\partial \mathbf{c}_0}{\partial \mathbf{r}} \right] \right) \cdot \frac{\partial \log f}{\partial \mathbf{C}} = 0$$

donnent donc à 3 équations, en se plaçant encore dans le cadre de la solution particulière (a et a constant dans l'espace) :

$$\frac{m}{kH} = \frac{m}{kT_0} + 2ar^2 = \frac{m}{kT_0} + 2ax^2 + 2ay^2 + 2az^2$$

$$\frac{\partial \log B}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial(\psi + \psi_0)}{\partial x} \left( -\frac{m}{kT_0} - 2(a-\alpha)y^2 - 2az^2 \right) - \frac{\partial(\psi + \psi_0)}{\partial y} 2xy(a-\alpha) - \frac{\partial(\psi + \psi_0)}{\partial z} 2axz = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \log B}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial(\psi + \psi_0)}{\partial x} 2xy(a-\alpha) - \frac{\partial(\psi + \psi_0)}{\partial y} \left( -\frac{m}{kT_0} - 2(a-\alpha)x^2 - 2az^2 \right) - \frac{\partial(\psi + \psi_0)}{\partial z} 2ayz = 0$$



$$\frac{\partial \log B}{\partial z} - \left( -\frac{\partial(\psi + \psi_0)}{\partial x} 2axz - \frac{\partial(\psi + \psi_0)}{\partial y} 2ayz - \frac{\partial(\psi + \psi_0)}{\partial z} \left( -\frac{m}{kT_0} - 2ax^2 - 2ay^2 \right) \right) = 0$$

## Annexe : Nécessité que a et $\alpha$ soient constants

A priori, a et  $\alpha$  dépendent de l'espace et par symétrie de  $\rho^2$  et  $z^2$ .

Nous allons voir que nécessairement, a et  $\alpha$  sont des constantes.

Reprenons les équations et remplaçons les dérivées partielles

$$\frac{\partial F(\rho^2, z^2)}{\partial x} = 2x \frac{\partial F}{\partial \rho^2} \quad \frac{\partial F(\rho^2, z^2)}{\partial y} = 2y \frac{\partial F}{\partial \rho^2} \quad \frac{\partial F(\rho^2, z^2)}{\partial z} = 2z \frac{\partial F}{\partial z^2}$$

Les équations issues de l'ordre 3, s'écrivent :

$$C_x^3: - \frac{m}{2k} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho^2} \left( \frac{1}{H} \right) + a + x^2 \frac{\partial a}{\partial \rho^2} + y^2 \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial \rho^2} = 0$$

$$C_y^3: - \frac{m}{2k} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho^2} \left( \frac{1}{H} \right) + a + y^2 \frac{\partial a}{\partial \rho^2} + x^2 \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial \rho^2} = 0$$

$$C_z^3: - \frac{m}{2k} \frac{\partial}{\partial z^2} \left( \frac{1}{H} \right) + a + z^2 \frac{\partial a}{\partial z^2} = 0$$

Soit

$$C_x^3 - C_y^3: \frac{\partial a}{\partial \rho^2} = \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial \rho^2}$$

$$C_x^3 + C_y^3: - \frac{m}{2k} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho^2} \left( \frac{1}{H} \right) + a + \rho^2 \frac{\partial a}{\partial \rho^2} = 0$$

$$C_z^3: - \frac{m}{2k} \frac{\partial}{\partial z^2} \left( \frac{1}{H} \right) + a + z^2 \frac{\partial a}{\partial z^2} = 0$$

$$C_x^2 C_z: - \frac{m}{2k} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho^2} \left( \frac{1}{H} \right) + a + x^2 \frac{\partial a}{\partial \rho^2} + 2xy \frac{\partial a}{\partial \rho^2} + y^2 \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial \rho^2} = 0$$

$$C_x^2 C_z: - \frac{m}{2k} \frac{\partial}{\partial z^2} \left( \frac{1}{H} \right) + a + z^2 \frac{\partial a}{\partial z^2} + 2xz \frac{\partial a}{\partial z^2} + y^2 \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial z^2} = 0$$

$$C_y^2 C_x: - \frac{m}{2k} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho^2} \left( \frac{1}{H} \right) + a + y^2 \frac{\partial a}{\partial \rho^2} + 2yx \frac{\partial a}{\partial \rho^2} + x^2 \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial \rho^2} - 2y \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial \rho^2} = 0$$

$$C_y^2 C_z: - \frac{m}{2k} \frac{\partial}{\partial z^2} \left( \frac{1}{H} \right) + a + z^2 \frac{\partial a}{\partial z^2} + 2yz \frac{\partial a}{\partial z^2} + x^2 \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial z^2} = 0$$

$$C_z^2 C_x: - \frac{m}{2k} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho^2} \left( \frac{1}{H} \right) + a + x^2 \frac{\partial a}{\partial \rho^2} + 2zx \frac{\partial a}{\partial z^2} = 0$$

$$C_z^2 C_y: - \frac{m}{2k} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho^2} \left( \frac{1}{H} \right) + a + y^2 \frac{\partial a}{\partial \rho^2} + 2zy \frac{\partial a}{\partial z^2} = 0$$

$$C_x^2 C_y - C_y^2 C_x: \frac{\partial a}{\partial \rho^2} = \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial \rho^2}$$

$$C_x^2 C_z - C_y^2 C_z: 2 \frac{\partial a}{\partial \rho^2} + \frac{\partial a}{\partial z^2} = \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial z^2}$$

$$C_z^2 C_x - C_z^2 C_y : 0 = 0$$

$$C_x^2 C_y + C_y^2 C_x : -\frac{m}{2k} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho^2} \left( \frac{1}{H} \right) + a + \rho^2 \frac{\partial a}{\partial \rho^2} = 0$$

$$C_x^2 C_z + C_y^2 C_z : -\frac{m}{2k} \frac{\partial}{\partial z^2} \left( \frac{1}{H} \right) + a + \rho^2 \left( 2 \frac{\partial a}{\partial \rho^2} + \frac{\partial a}{\partial z^2} \right) = 0$$

$$C_z^2 C_x \text{ et } C_z^2 C_y : -\frac{m}{2k} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho^2} \left( \frac{1}{H} \right) + a + z^2 \left( \frac{\partial a}{\partial \rho^2} + 2 \frac{\partial a}{\partial z^2} \right) = 0$$

$$C_x C_y C_z : 4x y z \frac{\partial a}{\partial \rho^2} + 4x y z \frac{\partial a}{\partial \rho^2} + 4x y z \frac{\partial a}{\partial z^2} - 4x y z \frac{\partial a}{\partial z^2} = 0$$

$$\text{Soit : } \frac{\partial a}{\partial z^2} = \frac{2\partial a}{\partial \rho^2} + \frac{\partial a}{\partial z^2}$$

Ces 10 équations sont redondantes et en résumé on obtient :

$$\frac{\partial a}{\partial \rho^2} = \frac{\partial a}{\partial \rho^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial a}{\partial z^2} = \frac{2\partial a}{\partial \rho^2} + \frac{\partial a}{\partial z^2}$$

$$-\frac{m}{2k} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho^2} \left( \frac{1}{H} \right) + a + \rho^2 \frac{\partial a}{\partial \rho^2} = 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho^2} \left( \frac{1}{H} \right) = \frac{2k}{m} \frac{\partial (a\rho^2)}{\partial \rho^2}$$

$$-\frac{m}{2k} \frac{\partial}{\partial z^2} \left( \frac{1}{H} \right) + a + z^2 \frac{\partial a}{\partial z^2} = 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial z^2} \left( \frac{1}{H} \right) = \frac{m}{2k} \frac{\partial (az^2)}{\partial z^2}$$

Relations entre a et  $\alpha$  :

$$\frac{\partial a - \alpha}{\partial \rho^2} = 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad (a - \alpha) \equiv g(z^2) \text{ (i.e. (a-}\alpha\text{) ne dépend pas de } \rho^2\text{)}$$

$$\frac{\partial a - \alpha}{\partial z^2} = -2 \frac{\partial a}{\partial \rho^2} = \frac{\partial g(z^2)}{\partial z^2} \equiv h(z^2) \quad \rightarrow \quad a \equiv a(\rho^2, z^2) = -\frac{1}{2} h(z^2) \rho^2 + k_{a,\alpha}$$

Pour l'instant, a (et  $\alpha$ ) dépend à toujours à priori de  $\rho^2$  et  $z^2$ .

Utilisons les équations de 1/H et faisons les dérivations partielles croisées.

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho^2} \left( \frac{1}{H} \right) = \frac{2k}{m} \frac{\partial}{\partial z^2} \frac{\partial (a\rho^2)}{\partial \rho^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial z^2} \left( \frac{1}{H} \right) = \frac{2k}{m} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho^2} \frac{\partial (az^2)}{\partial z^2}$$

(L'inversion est possible car les 2 variables sont indépendantes)

Soit :

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z^2} \frac{\partial(a\rho^2)}{\partial \rho^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho^2} \frac{\partial(az^2)}{\partial z^2} \quad \rightarrow \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho^2} \frac{\partial(a\rho^2)}{\partial z^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial z^2} \frac{\partial(az^2)}{\partial \rho^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \rho^2} \frac{\partial\left(\left(-\frac{1}{2}h(z^2)\rho^2 + k_{a,\alpha}\right)\rho^2\right)}{\partial z^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial z^2} \frac{\partial\left(\left(-\frac{1}{2}h(z^2)\rho^2 + k_{a,\alpha}\right)z^2\right)}{\partial \rho^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \rho^2} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\rho^4 \frac{\partial h(z^2)}{\partial z^2}\right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial z^2} \left(-\frac{1}{2}h(z^2)z^2\right)$$

$$-\rho^2 \frac{\partial h(z^2)}{\partial z^2} = -\frac{1}{2}h(z^2) - \frac{z^2}{2} \frac{\partial h(z^2)}{\partial z^2}$$

Le terme de droite étant indépendant de  $\rho^2$ , nécessairement  $h'(z^2) = 0$  et donc ensuite  $h(z^2) = 0$   
Donc :

$$a(\rho^2, z^2) = -\frac{1}{2}h(z^2)\rho^2 + k_{a,\alpha} = k_{a,\alpha} \equiv a$$

En ce qui concerne  $\alpha$  :

$$\frac{\partial g(z^2)}{\partial z^2} = 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad g(z^2) = g_0 \quad \rightarrow \quad \alpha = (a - g_0)$$

En conclusion on voit que  $a$  et  $\alpha$  sont nécessairement des constantes.