

Assignment-4

1. Using Fourier transform (FT) express the solution of the following initial value problem in terms of difference of two error functions:

$$u_t = c^2 u_{xx}; \quad -\infty < x < \infty; \quad t > 0.$$

$$u(x, 0) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < a \\ L, & a \leq x \leq b \\ 0, & x > b. \end{cases}$$

2. Solve by applying FT,

$$u_t = x^2 u_{xx}; \quad -\infty < x < \infty, \quad t > 0; \quad u(x, 0) = f(x); \quad -\infty < x < \infty.$$

3. Use ^{appropriate} FT to solve the equation $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$; $0 < x < \infty$, $t > 0$, where $u(x, t)$ satisfies the conditions.

1) $u_x(0, t) = 0$, $t > 0$ 2) $u(x, 0) = \begin{cases} x, & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & x > 1 \end{cases}$

3) $u(x, t)$ is bounded.

4. Using Laplace transform (LT) solve

$$u_{xtt} = u_{xx}; \quad 0 < x < 1, \quad t > 0; \quad u(x, 0) = \sin \pi x;$$

$$u_t(x, 0) = -\sin \pi x; \quad 0 < x < 1.$$

5. Using LT solve $u_{xx} = \frac{1}{x^2} u_{tt} - \cos \omega t$; $0 \leq x < \infty$, $0 \leq t < \infty$; $u(0, t) = 0$, $u(x, 0) = 0$, $u_t(x, 0) = 0$.

6. Solve using LT, $u_{xtt} = a^2 u_{xx}$; $x > 0$, $t > 0$;

$$u(x, 0) = 0, \quad x > 0; \quad u_t(x, 0) = 0; \quad x > 0; \quad u(0, t) = \sin \omega t;$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (u(x, t)) = 0.$$

7. Solve by applying FT,

$$u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0, \quad -\infty < x < \infty, \quad y > 0.$$

$$u(x, 0) = \begin{cases} 1, & a < x < b \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

8. Solve, employing appropriate transform technique w.r. to y , the following BVP:

$$u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0; \quad 0 < x < 1, \quad y > 0.$$

$$u(0, y) = e^{-2y}, \quad u(1, y) = 0; \quad y > 0; \quad u_y(x, 0) = 0, \quad 0 < x < 1.$$

9. Solve the simultaneous PDE's

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -2v, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}.$$

Here $u = u(x, t)$, $v = v(x, t)$: given conditions are, $u(x, 0) = 0$, $v(x, 0) = 0$, $u(0, t) = u_0$.

10. Solve $xy_x + y_t - y = x^2$; $x > 0$, $t > 0$; $y \equiv y(x, t)$, subject to the boundary conditions $y(0, t) = 0$, $y(x, 0) = 0$.