

## May. 12, 2025 (Due: 08:00 May. 26, 2025)

- 1.** Use the finite difference method and the finite element method (with linear elements), both on  $n + 1$  equispaced nodes, to solve the boundary value problem

$$\begin{cases} -u''(x) + u(x) = x^2, & (0 < x < 1) \\ u(0) = 0, \quad u(1) = 1. \end{cases}$$

Try a few different values of  $n$  and compare your solutions with the exact one.

- 2.** Use the finite difference method and the finite element method (with linear elements), both on  $n + 1$  equispaced nodes, to solve the eigenvalue problem

$$\begin{cases} -u''(x) = \lambda u(x), & (0 < x < \pi) \\ u(0) = 0, \quad u(\pi) = 0. \end{cases}$$

Compute a few smallest eigenvalues and the corresponding eigenfunctions. Compare your solutions with the exact ones.

- 3.** Solve the partial differential equation

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u(x, y)}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u(x, y)}{\partial y^2} = 0, & (-1 < x < 1, -1 < y < 1) \\ u(x, -1) = u(x, 1) = x + 1, & (-1 < x < 1) \\ u(-1, y) = y^2 - 1, \quad u(1, y) = y^2 + 1, & (-1 < y < 1). \end{cases}$$

Visualize your solution.

- 4.** Solve the partial differential equation

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u(x, t)}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 u(x, t)}{\partial x^2}, & (0 < x < 1) \\ u(x, 0) = 1 - x^2, & (0 < x < 1) \\ u(0, t) = 1 - 2t, \quad u(1, t) = -2t, & (t \geq 0) \end{cases}$$

with different finite difference schemes. Observe the convergence and error propagation using a few different step sizes.

- 5.** (optional) Use the Galerkin method to solve the Fredholm integral equation

$$u(t) - \int_0^1 (2t + 3)s^t u(s) ds = t^{1/2} - 2.$$

Compare your solution with the exact one ( $u(t) = t^{1/2}$ ).