2(c) Proving we have an orthogonal set:

$$phin := \cos\left(\frac{(2 \cdot n - 1) \cdot x \cdot P_i}{2 \cdot L}\right):$$

$$phim := \cos\left(\frac{(2 \cdot m - 1) \cdot x \cdot P_i}{2 \cdot L}\right):$$

 $int(phin \cdot phim, x = 0 ..L)$  assuming  $(m \neq n, n, integer, m, integer)$ 

(1)

Therefore, we have an orthogonal set. If m = n, we have:

 $int(phin^2, x = 0..L)$  assuming (n, integer)

$$\frac{L}{2}$$
 (2)

(d) Finding the coefficients:

$$cn := \frac{int(f(x) \cdot phin, x = 0 ..L)}{int(phin^2, x = 0 ..L)} \operatorname{assuming}(n, integer, n > 0)$$

$$cn := \frac{2\left(\int_{0}^{L} f(x) \cos\left(\frac{(2n-1)x\pi}{2L}\right) dx\right)}{L}$$
(3)

(e) For initial condition f(x) = M, the solution is:

$$cn := \frac{int(M \cdot phin, x = 0..L)}{int(phin^2, x = 0..L)} \operatorname{assuming}(n, integer, n > 0)$$

$$cn := -\frac{4(-1)^n M}{(2n-1)\pi}$$
 (4)

$$u := Sum \left( phin \cdot cn \cdot \exp \left( -\left( \frac{\operatorname{Pi} \cdot (2 \cdot n - 1)}{2 \cdot L} \right)^2 \cdot \operatorname{D} \cdot t \right), \, n = 1 \, .. \text{infinity} \right)$$

$$u := \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( -\frac{4\cos\left(\frac{(2n-1)x\pi}{2L}\right)(-1)^n M e^{-\frac{\pi^2(2n-1)^2 Dt}{4L^2}}}{(2n-1)\pi} \right)$$
 (5)

(f) Plotting:

$$uxt := subs \left( M = 20, L = 10, D = 1, phin \cdot cn \cdot exp \left( -\left( \frac{\operatorname{Pi} \cdot (2 \cdot n - 1)}{2 \cdot L} \right)^2 \cdot D \cdot t \right) \right) :$$

$$psum := sum(uxt, n = 1 ... 100) :$$

with(plots):

animate(
$$psum, x = 0..10, t = 0..20$$
):

curves := 
$$[seq(subs(t=2\cdot m, psum), m=0..30)]$$
:

plot(curves, x = 0..10)

