

Hunter Lybbert  
Student ID: 2426454  
11-18-24  
AMATH 567

## HOMEWORK 8

Collaborators\*: TBD

\*Listed in no particular order. And anyone I discussed at least part of one problem with is considered a collaborator.

---

- 1:** The Korteweg-de Vries (KdV) equation arises whenever long waves of moderate amplitude in dispersive media are considered. For instance, it describes waves in shallow water, and ion-acoustic waves in plasmas. The equation is given by

$$u_t = 6uu_x + u_{xxx},$$

where indices denote partial differentiation.

- (a) By looking for solutions  $u(x, t) = U(x)$ , derive a first-order ordinary differential equation for  $U(x)$ . Introduce integration constants as required.

*Solution:*

**TODO:**

*This*

- (b) Let  $U = U_0 \phi(x - x_0)$ . Determine  $U_0$  so that  $u = U(x)$  solves the KdV equation.

*Solution:*

**TODO:**

*This*

**2:** From A&F: 3.6.5

Show that if  $f(z)$  is meromorphic in the finite  $z$  plane, then  $f(z)$  must be the ratio of two entire functions.

*Solution:*

**TODO:**

*This*

**3:** Here's a way to evaluate

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^2},$$

due to Euler. We've seen that

$$\frac{\sin \pi z}{\pi z} = \prod_{j=1}^{\infty} \left(1 - \frac{z^2}{j^2}\right).$$

(a) Equate the coefficients of  $z^2$  on both sides, to recover the desired sum.

*Solution:*

**TODO:**

*This*

(b) Equate the coefficients of  $z^4$  on both sides to recover a different sum.

*Solution:*

**TODO:**

*This*

By equating coefficients of higher powers of  $z$ , one can recover other identities too.

**4:** For the following, suppose that  $f(z)$  is analytic in an open set  $\Omega$  that contains  $[-1, 1]$ .

(a) Show that there exists a contour  $C$ , encircling  $[-1, 1]$ , such that

$$\int_{-1}^1 \frac{f(x)dx}{\sqrt{1-x}\sqrt{1+x}} = \frac{1}{2i} \oint_C \frac{f(z)dz}{\sqrt{z-1}\sqrt{z+1}}.$$

*Solution:*

**TODO:**

*This*

(b) Use this to evaluate

$$I_1 = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x}\sqrt{1+x}}, \quad I_2 = \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1-x}\sqrt{1+x} dx, \\ I_3 = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{\sqrt{1-x}}{\sqrt{1+x}} dx, \quad I_4 = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{\sqrt{1+x}}{\sqrt{1-x}} dx,$$

without using any changes of variable (e.g., no trig subs!).

*Solution:*

**TODO:**

*This*

**5:** Suppose, for  $|z| = 1$ , that the series

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} f_n z^n,$$

converges uniformly.

(a) Compute series representations for

$$F(z) := \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{f(\xi)}{\xi - z} d\xi, \quad |z| \neq 1, \quad C = \partial B_1(0).$$

*Solution:*

**TODO:**

*This*

(b) For  $|z| = 1$ , compute

$$\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} F(z(1 - \epsilon)) - \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} F(z(1 + \epsilon)).$$

*Solution:*

**TODO:**

*This*