PHY 310 - Mathematical Methods for Physicists I

Odd Term 2019, IISER Mohali

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Homework 7

1. Consider a string stretched under unit tension between fixed endpoints x = 0 and x = L, and subject to a force distribution $\phi(x)$ Newtons per unit length. The static deflection of of the string, y(x), solves the following boundary value problem

$$y'' = \phi(x), \quad y(0) = y(L) = 0. \tag{1}$$

- (i.) Find the Green's function of this system by applying the boundary conditions and the constraints in the continuity and the jump in the derivative.
- (ii.) Find the solution to Eq. (1) using the method of direct integration.
- 2. Find the Green's function for the one-dimensional Helmholtz problem

$$\frac{d}{dx^2}\phi(x) - k^2\phi(x) = h(x), \quad \lim_{|x| \to \infty} \phi(x) = 0,$$
(2)

upon using the boundary conditions and constraints on continuity and jump in the derivative.

3. Find the Green's function for the Laplacian in two dimensions,

$$\nabla^2 \phi(r, \theta) = h(r, \theta), \tag{3}$$

with the boundary conditions $\lim_{r\to\infty} (\phi(r,\theta) - \phi_r(r,\theta)r \ln r) = 0$.

(Hint: Use Gauss' theorem to get the normalization condition

$$1 = \int_{\partial D} \frac{\partial_x}{\partial n} G(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}_0) \ dx, \tag{4}$$

where D is the unit disk, \vec{n} is the outward normal, and the derivative is with respect to x in the notation $r = |\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_0|$.)

4. Show that the Green's function for the system

$$y''(x) + 3y'(x) + 2y(x) = f(x), (5)$$

with the boundary conditions y(0) = 0 = y'(0) is

$$G(x,s) = \begin{cases} 0 & : x < s, \\ e^{2(s-x)} + e^{s-x} & : x > s. \end{cases}$$
 (6)

5. Construct the Green's function for the equation

$$\frac{d}{dx^2}y(x) - a^2y(x) = 0, \quad \lim_{|x| \to \infty} y(x) = 0, \quad a > 0,$$
(7)

using the Fourier transform method.

- 6. Express the following equations in their respective Sturm-Liouville form
 - (i.) Bessel's equation

$$x^{2}y'' + xy' + (a^{2}x^{2} - n^{2})y(x) = 0.$$
 (8)

(ii.) Chebyshev's equation

$$(1 - x^2)y'' - xy' + n^2y(x) = 0. (9)$$