

Scientific Computing HW 9

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April 8, 2023

Problem 1. The file Lagaris_Margot.ipynb was modified:

<https://github.com/RokettoJanpu/Scientific-Computing-2/blob/main/hw9q1.ipynb>

Problem 2. Using separation of variables, write

$$u(x, t) = X(x)T(t)$$

Plug into the PDE.

$$X(x)T'(t) = X''(x)T(t) \implies \frac{T'(t)}{T(t)} = \frac{X''(x)}{X(x)} = -\lambda \implies X'' + \lambda X = 0, T' + \lambda T = 0$$

The eigenvalue problem for X ,

$$X'' + \lambda X = 0, X(0) = X'(\pi) = 0$$

has eigenvalues and eigenfunctions

$$\lambda_n = (n + 1/2)^2, X_n(x) = \sin[(n + 1/2)x], n \geq 0$$

Solving the ODE for T ,

$$T' + \lambda_n T = 0 \implies T(t) = e^{-\lambda_n t}$$

Thus the solution to the BVP is, for some coefficients a_n ,

$$u(x, t) = \sum_{n \geq 0} a_n e^{-(n+1/2)^2 t} \sin[(n + 1/2)x]$$

Applying the IC,

$$x = u \Big|_{t=0} = \sum_{n \geq 0} a_n \sin[(n + 1/2)x]$$

Fix $m \geq 0$, multiply each side by $X_m(x)$, and integrate on $[0, \pi]$. Using the fact $\int_0^\pi X_n(x)X_m(x)dx = \frac{\pi}{2}\delta_{nm}$, the RHS becomes

$$\int_0^\pi \sum_{n \geq 0} a_n X_n(x)X_m(x)dx = \sum_{n \geq 0} a_n \int_0^\pi X_n(x)X_m(x)dx = \sum_{n \geq 0} a_n \frac{\pi}{2}\delta_{nm} = a_m \frac{\pi}{2}$$

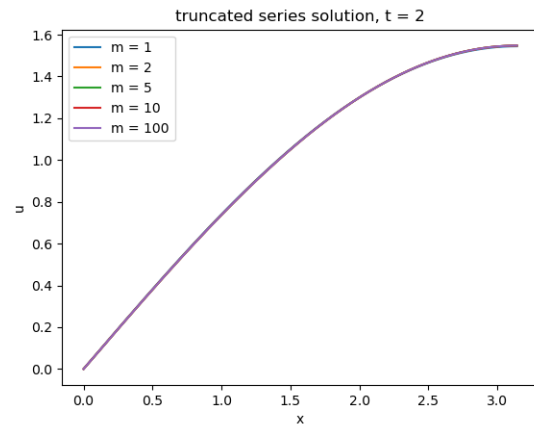
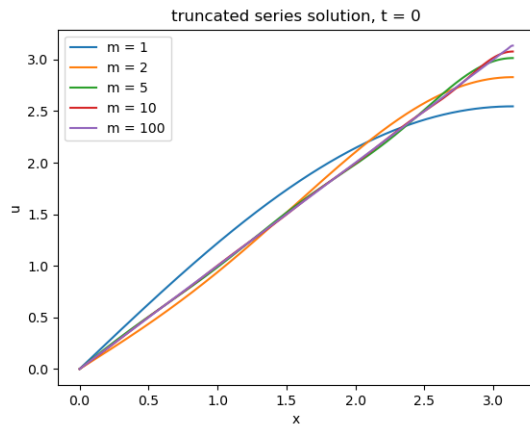
Integrating by parts, the LHS becomes

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\pi x \sin[(m + 1/2)x]dx &= \left[-\frac{1}{m + 1/2} x \cos[(m + 1/2)x] + \frac{1}{(m + 1/2)^2} \sin[(m + 1/2)x] \right] \Big|_0^\pi \\ &= -0 + 0 + \frac{1}{(m + 1/2)^2} (-1)^m - 0 = \frac{(-1)^m}{(m + 1/2)^2} \end{aligned}$$

Thus

$$a_m \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{(-1)^m}{(m + 1/2)^2} \implies a_m = \frac{2(-1)^{m+1}}{\pi(m + 1/2)^2}$$

Code: <https://github.com/RokettoJanpu/Scientific-Computing-2/blob/main/hw9%20q2.ipynb>



In the same ipynb file, we find that the maximum value of $|u(x, 0) - x|$ for $m = 100$ is about 6.37×10^{-3} .