

# Midterm 2

## Math 3435-2, Spring 2019, UConn

*Date:* 04/12/2019, Friday

*Duration:* 1h

### Instructions:

- No calculator is allowed.
- Unless it is indicated in the questions that only a final answer is required, you need to show your work to get credit.
- If you have work on the back of a page, please indicate this on the front of the page.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Husky Card ID: \_\_\_\_\_

Question	Points	Score
1	20	
2	10	
3	10	

**Question 1.** Consider the heat equation on the half line with homogeneous Neumann boundary condition:

$$(*) \begin{cases} u_t - ku_{xx} = 0, & 0 < x < \infty, \ 0 < t < \infty \\ u(x, 0) = \phi(x), & 0 < x < \infty \\ u_x(0, t) = 0, & 0 < t < \infty \end{cases}$$

Here  $\phi(x)$  is a bounded continuous function on the domain  $[0, \infty)$ . Let  $\phi_{\text{even}}$  be the even extension of  $\phi$  to the whole line, that is,  $\phi_{\text{even}}(x) = \begin{cases} \phi(x), & x \geq 0 \\ \phi(-x), & x < 0 \end{cases}$ . Then let

$$u(x, t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi kt}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{(x-y)^2}{4kt}} \phi_{\text{even}}(y) dy.$$

- (1) Check that  $u(x, t)$  is an even function with respect to  $x$ , that is,  $u(x, t) = u(-x, t)$ .
- (2) Check that  $u_x(0, t) = 0$  for all  $t > 0$ . Explain why then  $u(x, t)$  solves  $(*)$ .
- (3) Check that

$$u(x, t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi kt}} \int_0^{\infty} \left( e^{-\frac{(x-y)^2}{4kt}} + e^{-\frac{(x+y)^2}{4kt}} \right) \phi(y) dy.$$

- (4) Apply Duhamel's principle to find a solution to the inhomogeneous problem

$$(**) \begin{cases} u_t - ku_{xx} = f(x, t), & 0 < x < \infty, \ 0 < t < \infty \\ u(x, 0) = \phi(x), & 0 < x < \infty \\ u_x(0, t) = 0, & 0 < t < \infty \end{cases}$$

(Empty page for continuing writing your solution to Question 1)

Choose from Question 2,3,4 **only two** questions to solve. Circle your two choices in the below. **If you fail to circle your choices, I will grade Question 2 and 3.**

Question 2      Question 3      Question 4

**Question 2.** Let  $S(x, t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi kt}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4kt}}$  be the heat kernel function. Show that  $\{\eta_t(x) = S(x, t), t > 0\}$  is an *approximation of the delta function*.

**Question 3.** Consider the wave equation  $u_{tt} - c^2 u_{xx} = 0$  on a finite interval  $(0, l)$  with Dirichlet boundary conditions  $u(0, t) = 0$ ,  $u(l, t) = 0$ . Please carry out the procedure of separation of variables, solve the corresponding eigenvalue problem, and write the series expansion for a solution  $u(x, t)$ .

**Question 4.** Show that  $\left\{ \sin \frac{(n + \frac{1}{2}) \pi x}{l}, x \in [0, l], n = 0, 1, \dots \right\}$  is an orthogonal system of functions. Then find the Fourier series for a general function  $\phi(x)$  ( $x \in [0, l]$ ) associated to this orthogonal system.

Hint: You may find the following trigonometric identities useful:

$$\sin \alpha \sin \beta = \frac{\cos(\alpha - \beta) - \cos(\alpha + \beta)}{2}, \quad \sin^2 \alpha = \frac{1 - \cos 2\alpha}{2}$$