

**PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS
ASSIGNMENT 1**

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Exercise 1.

Solve

$$\begin{aligned}u_{tt} &= u_{xx} \\ u(x, 0) &= \frac{x}{1+x^2} \\ u_t(x, 0) &= \sin x\end{aligned}$$

where $-\infty < x < \infty$, and $t > 0$.

Solution 1.

Comparing to the standard form,

$$\begin{aligned}a &= 1 \\ f(x) &= \frac{x}{1+x^2} \\ g(x) &= \sin x\end{aligned}$$

Therefore, by the d'Alembert formula,

$$\begin{aligned}u(x, t) &= \frac{f(x-at) + f(x+at)}{2} + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} g(s) \, ds \\ &= \frac{f(x-t) + f(x+t)}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \int_{x-t}^{x+t} g(s) \, ds \\ &= \frac{\frac{x-t}{1+(x-t)^2} + \frac{x+t}{1+(x+t)^2}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \int_{x-t}^{x+t} \sin s \, ds \\ &= \frac{\frac{x-t}{1+(x-t)^2} + \frac{x+t}{1+(x+t)^2}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} (-\cos s \, ds) \Big|_{x-t}^{x+t} \\ &= \frac{\frac{x-t}{1+(x-t)^2} + \frac{x+t}{1+(x+t)^2}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} (-\cos(x+t) + \cos(x-t)) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x-t}{1+(x-t)^2} + \frac{x+t}{1+(x+t)^2} \right) + \sin x \sin t\end{aligned}$$

Exercise 2.

Solve the problem and sketch the solution for different time segments.

$$\begin{aligned} u_{tt} &= 3u_{xx} \\ u(x, 0) &= \begin{cases} 1 & ; \quad 1 \leq x \leq 2 \\ 0 & ; \quad \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \\ u_t(x, 0) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Solution 2.

Comparing to the standard form,

$$\begin{aligned} a &= 2 \\ f(x) &= \begin{cases} 1 & ; \quad 1 \leq x \leq 2 \\ 0 & ; \quad \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \\ g(x) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, by the d'Alembert formula,

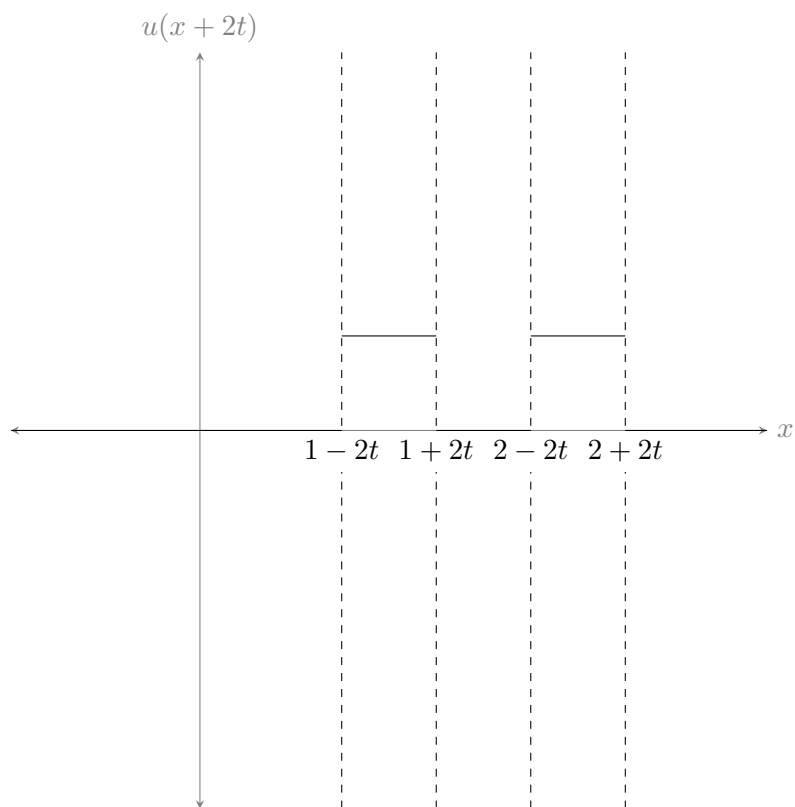
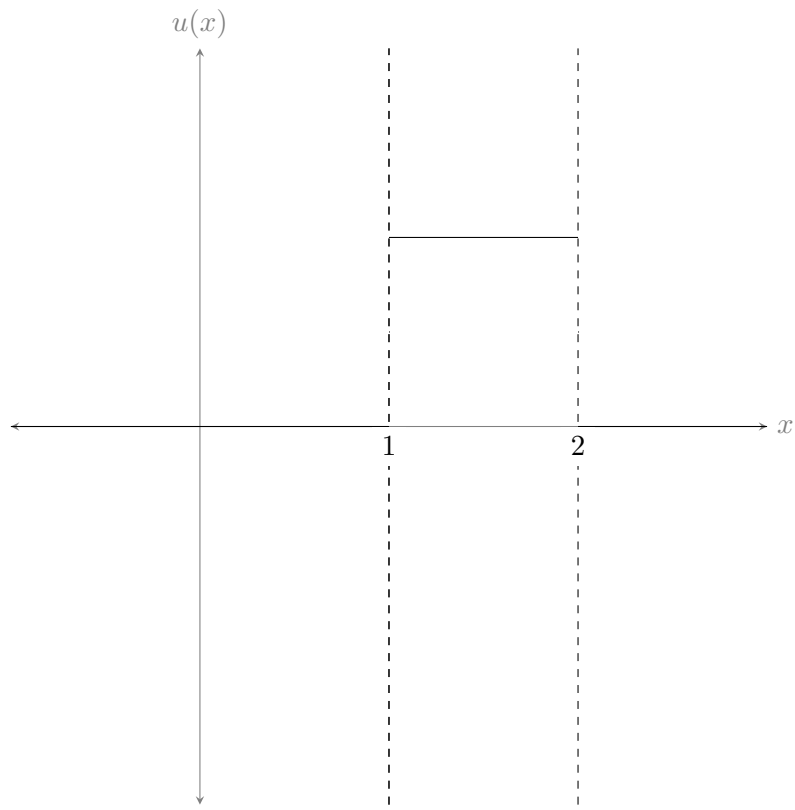
$$\begin{aligned} u(x, t) &= \frac{f(x - at) + f(x + at)}{2} + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} g(s) \, ds \\ &= \frac{f(x - 2t) + f(x + 2t)}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \int_{x-2t}^{x+2t} 0 \, ds \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (f(x - 2t) + f(x + 2t)) \end{aligned}$$

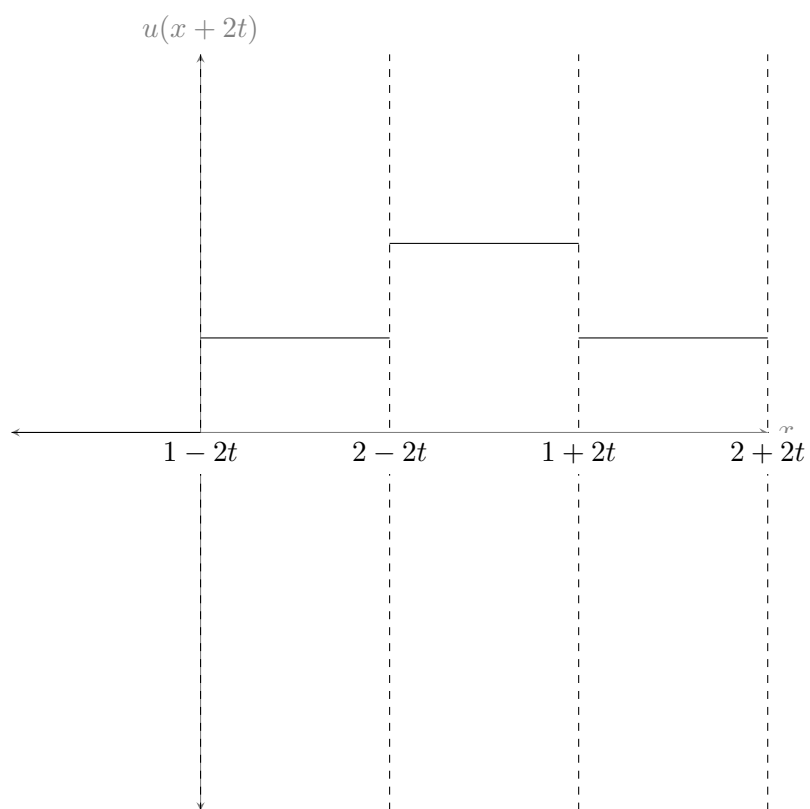
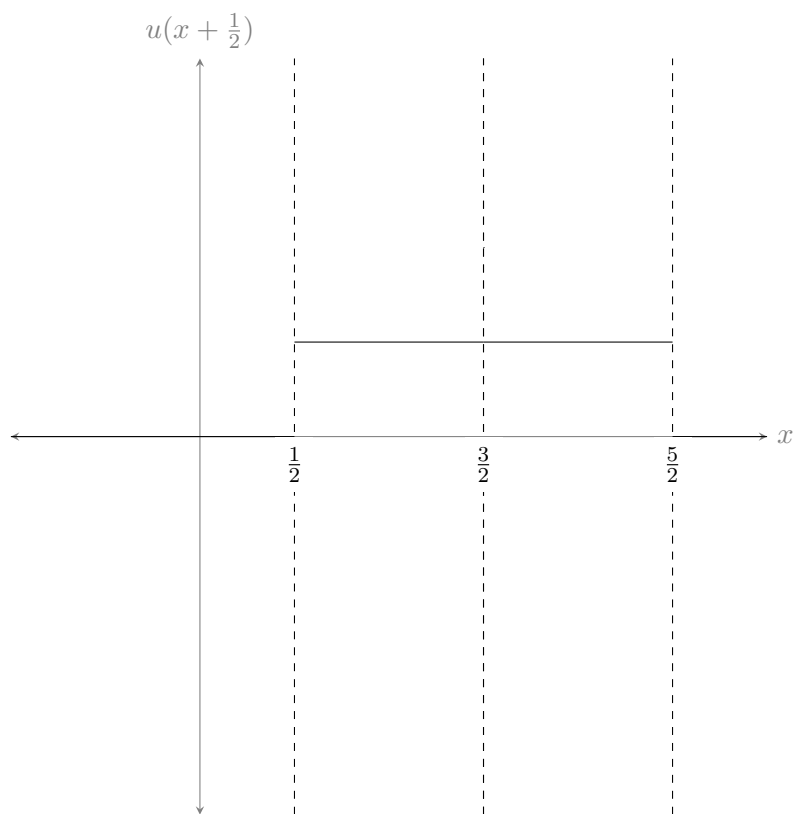
Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} f(x - 2t) &= \begin{cases} 1 & ; \quad 1 \leq x - 2t \leq 2 \\ 0 & ; \quad \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \\ &= \begin{cases} 1 & ; \quad 1 + 2t \leq x \leq 2 + 2t \\ 0 & ; \quad \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \\ f(x + 2t) &= \begin{cases} 1 & ; \quad 1 \leq x + 2t \leq 2 \\ 0 & ; \quad \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \\ &= \begin{cases} 1 & ; \quad 1 - 2t \leq x \leq 2 - 2t \\ 0 & ; \quad \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

For $t = 0$,

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, t) &= u(x, 0) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (f(x) + f(x)) \\ &= f(x) \\ &= \begin{cases} 1 & ; \quad 1 \leq x \leq 2 \\ 0 & ; \quad \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$





For $0 < t < \frac{1}{4}$,

$$u(x, t) = \frac{1}{2} (f(x - 2t) + f(x + 2t))$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0 & ; & x < 1 - 2t \\ \frac{1}{2} & ; & 1 - 2t < x < 1 + 2t \\ 1 & ; & 1 + 2t \leq x \leq 2 - 2t \\ \frac{1}{2} & ; & 2 - 2t < x < 2 + 2t \\ 0 & ; & 2 + 2t < x \end{cases}$$

For $t = \frac{1}{4}$,

$$u(x, t) = u\left(x, \frac{1}{4}\right)$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0 & ; & x < \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & ; & \frac{1}{2} \leq x < \frac{3}{2} \\ 1 & ; & x = \frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & ; & \frac{3}{2} < x \leq \frac{5}{2} \\ 0 & ; & \frac{5}{2} < x \end{cases}$$

For $\frac{1}{4} < t$,

$$u(x, t) = \frac{1}{2} (f(x - 2t) + f(x + 2t))$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0 & ; & x < 1 - 2t \\ \frac{1}{2} & ; & 1 - 2t \leq x \leq 1 + 2t \\ 0 & ; & 1 + 2t < x < 2 - 2t \\ \frac{1}{2} & ; & 2 - 2t \leq x \leq 2 + 2t \\ 0 & ; & 2 + 2t < x \end{cases}$$

Therefore, the graphs of the solution are

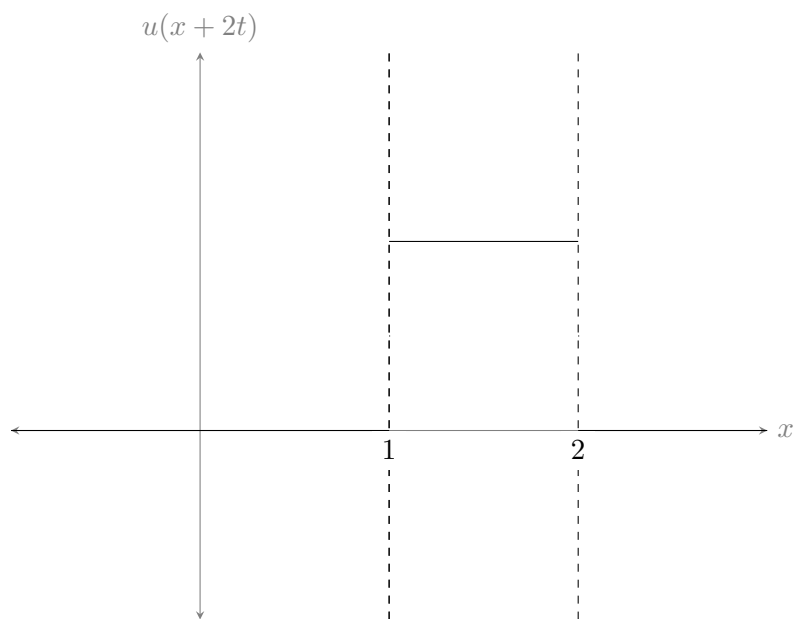


FIGURE 1. $t = 0$

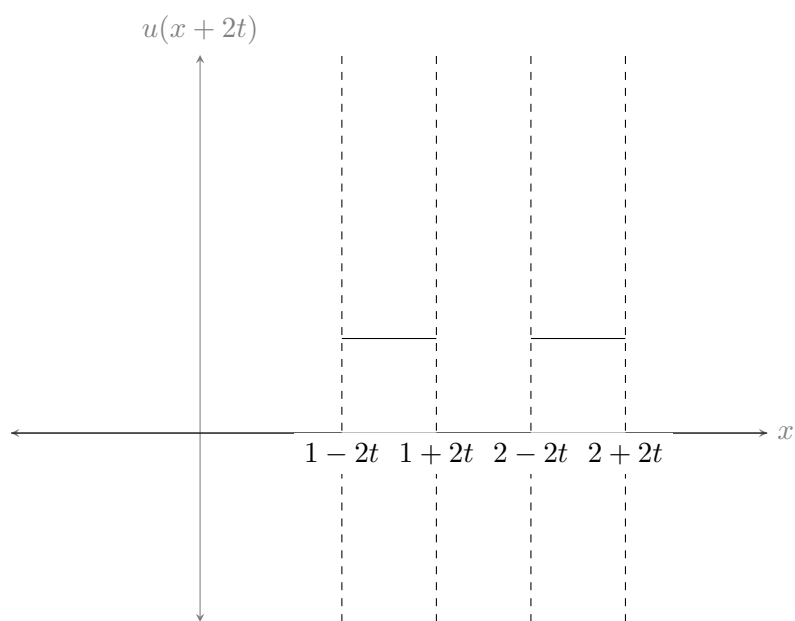


FIGURE 2. $0 < t < \frac{1}{4}$

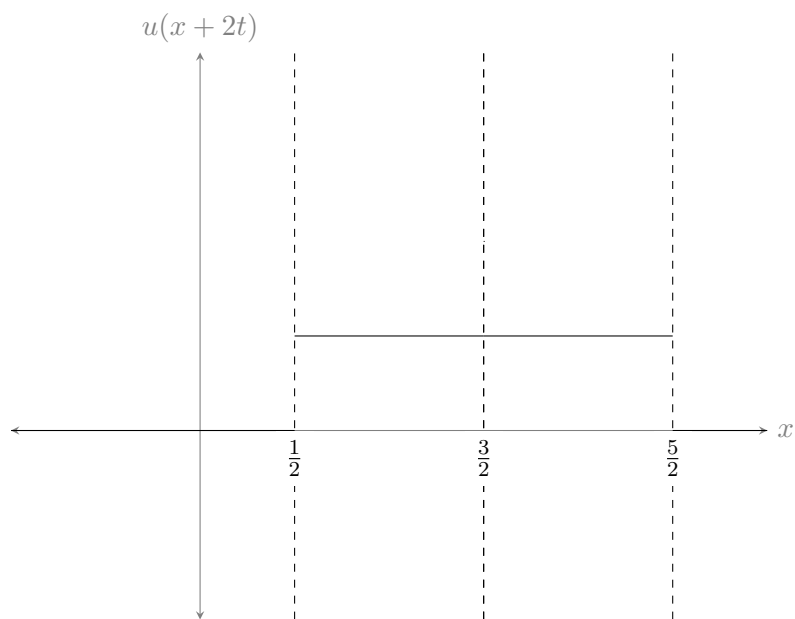


FIGURE 3. $t = \frac{1}{4}$

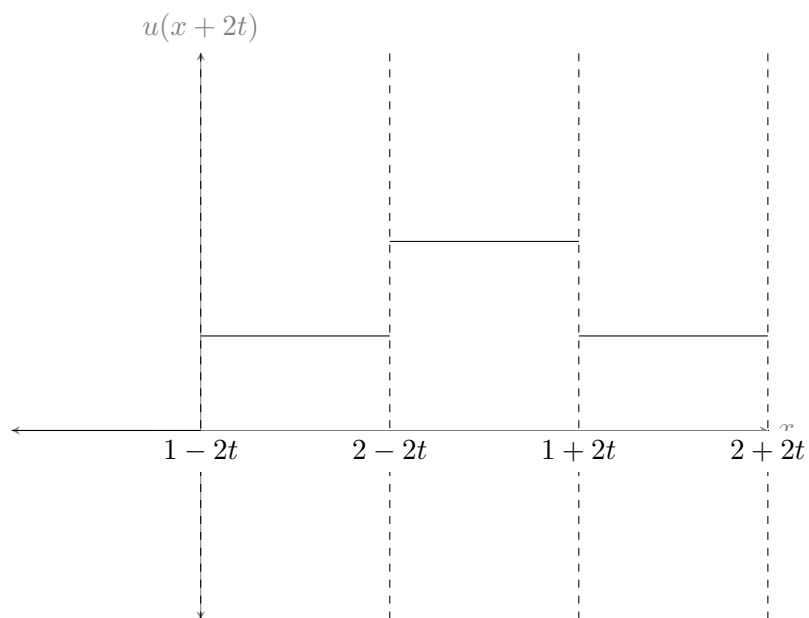


FIGURE 4. $\frac{1}{4} < t$

Exercise 3.

Solve

(1)

$$\begin{aligned}
u_{tt} &= u_{xx} \\
u(x, 0) &= \begin{cases} \sin x & ; \quad x \geq 0 \\ -\sin x & ; \quad x < 0 \end{cases} \\
u_t(x, 0) &= -\cos x \\
\text{where } -\infty < x < \infty, \text{ and } t > 0.
\end{aligned}$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned}
u_{tt} &= u_{xx} \\
u(x, 0) &= -\cos x \\
u_t(x, 0) &= \begin{cases} \sin x & ; \quad x \geq 0 \\ -\sin x & ; \quad x < 0 \end{cases} \\
\text{where } -\infty < x < \infty, \text{ and } t > 0.
\end{aligned}$$

Solution 3.

(1) Comparing to the standard form,

$$\begin{aligned}
a &= 1 \\
f(x) &= \begin{cases} \sin x & ; \quad x \geq 0 \\ -\sin x & ; \quad x < 0 \end{cases} \\
g(x) &= -\cos x
\end{aligned}$$

Therefore, by the d'Alembert formula,

$$\begin{aligned}
u(x, t) &= \frac{f(x - at) + f(x + at)}{2} + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} g(s) \, ds \\
&= \frac{f(x - t) + f(x + t)}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \int_{x-t}^{x+t} (-\cos s) \, ds \\
&= \frac{f(x - t) + f(x + t)}{2} + \frac{1}{2} (\sin(x - t) - \sin(x + t)) \\
&= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} (\sin(x - t) + \sin(x + t)) + \frac{1}{2} (\sin(x - t) - \sin(x + t)) & ; \quad x \geq 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} (-\sin(x - t) - \sin(x + t)) + \frac{1}{2} (\sin(x - t) - \sin(x + t)) & ; \quad x < 0 \end{cases} \\
&= \begin{cases} \sin(x - t) & ; \quad x \geq 0 \\ -\sin(x + t) & ; \quad x < 0 \end{cases}
\end{aligned}$$

(2) Comparing to the standard form,

$$\begin{aligned}
a &= 1 \\
f(x) &= -\cos x \\
g(x) &= \begin{cases} \sin x & ; \quad x \geq 0 \\ -\sin x & ; \quad x < 0 \end{cases}
\end{aligned}$$

Therefore, by the d'Alembert formula,

$$\begin{aligned}
 u(x, t) &= \frac{f(x - at) + f(x + at)}{2} + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} g(s) \, ds \\
 &= \frac{-\cos(x - t) - \cos(x + t)}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \int_{x-t}^{x+t} g(s) \, ds \\
 &= \frac{-\cos(x - t) - \cos(x + t)}{2} \\
 &\quad + \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \int_{x-t}^{x+t} \sin(s) \, ds & ; \quad x \geq t \\ \frac{1}{2} \left(\int_{x-t}^0 -\sin(s) \, ds + \int_0^{x+t} \sin(s) \, ds \right) & ; \quad x < t \end{cases} \\
 &= \frac{-\cos(x - t) - \cos(x + t)}{2} \\
 &\quad + \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} (-\cos(x + t) + \cos(x - t)) & ; \quad x \geq t \\ \frac{1}{2} ((\cos(0) - \cos(x - t)) + (-\cos(x + t) + \cos(0))) & ; \quad x < t \end{cases} \\
 &= \frac{-\cos(x - t) - \cos(x + t)}{2} \\
 &\quad + \begin{cases} -\cos(x - t) & ; \quad x \geq t \\ 1 - \cos(x - t) - \cos(x + t) & ; \quad x < t \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$