

Engr 5011: Homework #2

Sturm-Liouville theory and orthogonal-function decomposition in cartesian coordinates

Please scan the entire homework submission as a single pdf , with this page first, and the problems attached in order.

Name (print): _____

TUID:

I	H	G	F	E	D	C	B	A

1. [3 pt] Problem 1 score/comments:

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2. [7 pt] Problem 2 score/comments

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3. [15 pt] Problem 3 score/comments.

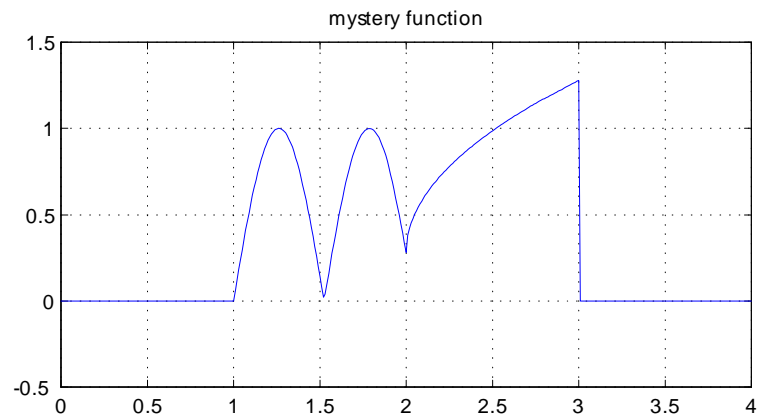
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4. [25 pt] Problem 4 score/comments.

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The following function $Q(x)$ will be used in problems 1-3:

$$Q(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ |\sin(6(x-1))| & 1 \leq x \leq 2 \\ \sqrt{x-2} - \sin(6) & 2 \leq x \leq 3 \\ 0 & 3 \leq x \leq 4 \end{cases}$$



All integrals in for problems 1-3 should be carried out numerically. (Use Simpson's rule. The matlab built-in `integral` function won't be "happy" with these weird discontinuities in the integrand.)

Engr-5011: Homework #2 Problem #1

Assemble submission for this problem in the following order:

- (1) this page on top, followed by
- (2) your handwritten solution, followed by
- (3) listing of your matlab scripts/functions
- (4) plots

Name (print):

1. Represent $Q(x)$ as a series expansion using the eigenfunctions of:

$$y'' + \lambda^2 y = 0; \quad y(0) = y'(4) = 0$$

2. Summarize here:

(a) What are the eigenfunctions $y_n(x)$ and the eigenvalues λ_n ?

(b) What is the weighting function $w(x)$?

(c) What is the expression for the normalizing constant N_n and the expansion of $Q(x)$ as a series in the eigenfunctions $y_n(x)$?

3. Plot $Q(x)$ and the eigenfunction series expansion of $Q(x)$ in $y_n(x)$ for 5, 20, and 40 terms.

Engr-5011: Homework #2 Problem #2

- Assemble submission for this problem in the following order:
- (1) this page on top, followed by
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 - (4) plots

Name (print): _____

1. Represent $Q(x)$ as a series expansion using the eigenfunctions of:

$$xy'' + 3y' + \lambda^2 xy = 0; \quad y(0) \text{ finite}, \quad y'(4) + 3y(4) = 0$$

2. Summarize here:

(a) What are the eigenfunctions $y_n(x)$ and the eigenvalues λ_n ?

(b) What is the weighting function $w(x)$?

(c) What is the expression for the normalizing constant N_n and the expansion of $Q(x)$ as a series in the eigenfunctions $y_n(x)$?

3. Plot $Q(x)$ and the eigenfunction series expansion of $Q(x)$ in $y_n(x)$ for 5,10,20, and 40 terms.

"Bessel trick." If: $\frac{d}{dx}(x^a y') + bx^c y = 0$ then the solution is of form:

y	$=$	$x^{\left(\frac{\nu}{\alpha}\right)} Z_{\nu} \left(\alpha \sqrt{b} x^{\left(\frac{1}{\alpha}\right)} \right)$
Z	$=$	"appropriate Bessel function"
ν	$=$	$\left(\frac{1-a}{c-a+2} \right)$
α	$=$	$\left(\frac{2}{c-a+2} \right)$

"Bessel function derivative"

$\frac{d J_0(x)}{dx} = -J_1(x)$
$\frac{d J_m(x)}{dx} = \frac{1}{2} (J_{m-1}(x) - J_{m+1}(x))$

Engr-5011: Homework #2 Problem #3

Assemble submission for this problem in the following order:

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- (4) plots

Name (print):

1. Suppose $Z(x)$ is a function to be found and its governing equation is:

$$Z''(x) + \alpha^2 Z(x) = Q(x); \quad Z(0) = A, \quad Z'(4) = B; \quad \alpha^2 = \max(2, C)$$

Here, the values of $A, B,$ and C are taken from your TUID.

Derive the solution method and plot (on $0 \leq x \leq 4$) three ways:

- (a) Using the two-point finite-difference solution method;
 - (b) Using eigenfunction expansion (using the eigens from problem 1);
 - (c) Using the Wronskian exact solution (the "2nd-order recipe") and integrating the integrals numerically using Simpsons rule.
2. Of course you will plot all three solutions on the same plot for comparison!

Engr-5013: Homework #2 Problem #4

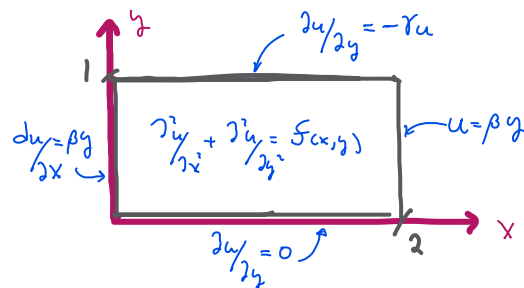
Assemble submission for this problem in the following order:

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- (2) your handwritten solution, followed by
- (3) listing of your matlab scripts/functions
- (4) plots

Name (print): _____

1. The schematic on the right represents:

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla^2 u &= f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } x < 1 \\ 40 \sin(\alpha y)(1 - x) & \text{if } x > 1 \end{cases} \\ u_y(y=0) &= 0 \\ u_x(x=0) &= \beta y \\ u(x=2) &= \beta y \\ u_y(y=1) &= -\gamma u \end{aligned}$$



Here, $\alpha = \max(A, 2)$, $\beta = \max(B, 2)$, and $\gamma = \max(G, 4)$, where A,B, and G are taken from your TUID.

- (a) Solve this using a finite-difference method and plot the surface using `mesh()`.
- (b) Solve this using the finite-integral transform method in both x and y and plot the surface using `mesh()`.
Report here:
 - i. The Sturm-Liouville problem, the eigenfunctions and eigenvalues, and the transform definition/properties in the x coordinate.
 - ii. The Sturm-Liouville problem, the eigenfunctions and eigenvalues, and the transform definition/properties in the y coordinate.
- (c) From both solutions, plot $u(y)$ on $x = \frac{3}{2}$ and $u(x)$ on $y = \frac{3}{4}$ to compare the results.
See next page for what I have in mind.

