

Solomiya Bilyk
AMATH 503
homework #3

Question 1

Part a

$$u_t = c^2 \Delta u$$

$$-\infty < x, y, z < \infty, t > 0$$

$$u(x, y, z, 0) = \delta(x) \delta(y) \delta(z)$$

$$u \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } |x| \rightarrow \infty, |y| \rightarrow \infty, |z| \rightarrow \infty$$

(Following lecture 10 35 minute mark
for the Drunken sailor Problem)

$$\tilde{F}_x [u(x, y, z, t)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u(x, y, z, t) e^{i\omega_1 x} dx$$

$$\tilde{F}_y [u(x, y, z, t)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u(x, y, z, t) e^{i\omega_2 y} dy$$

$$\tilde{F}_z [u(x, y, z, t)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u(x, y, z, t) e^{i\omega_3 z} dz$$

The Fourier space :

$$\mathcal{F}_x \mathcal{F}_y \mathcal{F}_z [u(x,y,z,t)] = \mathcal{F}_x [\mathcal{F}_y [\mathcal{F}_z [u(x,y,t)]]]$$

$$\mathcal{F}_x \mathcal{F}_y \mathcal{F}_z [u] = \mathcal{U}(\omega_1, \omega_2, \omega_3, t)$$

$$\mathcal{F}_x \mathcal{F}_y \mathcal{F}_z [u_t] = \mathcal{U}_t(\omega_1, \omega_2, \omega_3, t)$$

$$\mathcal{F}_x \mathcal{F}_y \mathcal{F}_z [u_{xx}] = (i\omega_1)^2 \mathcal{U}(\omega_1, \omega_2, \omega_3, t)$$

$$\mathcal{F}_x \mathcal{F}_y \mathcal{F}_z [u_{yy}] = (i\omega_2)^2 \mathcal{U}(\omega_1, \omega_2, \omega_3, t)$$

$$\mathcal{F}_x \mathcal{F}_y \mathcal{F}_z [u_{zz}] = (i\omega_3)^2 \mathcal{U}(\omega_1, \omega_2, \omega_3, t)$$

The PDE in Fourier space is

$$\mathcal{U}_t(\omega_1, \omega_2, \omega_3, t) = -c^2(\omega_1^2 + \omega_2^2 + \omega_3^2) \mathcal{U}(\omega_1, \omega_2, \omega_3, t)$$

$$\mathcal{U}(\omega_1, \omega_2, \omega_3, t) = \mathcal{U}(\omega_1, \omega_2, \omega_3, 0) e^{-c^2(\omega_1^2 + \omega_2^2 + \omega_3^2)t}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{U}(\omega_1, \omega_2, \omega_3, 0) &= \mathcal{F}_x \mathcal{F}_y \mathcal{F}_z [u(x,y,z,0)] = \\ &= \mathcal{F}_x \mathcal{F}_y \mathcal{F}_z [\delta(x) \delta(y) \delta(z)] = \end{aligned}$$

$$= \tilde{F}_x [\delta(x)] \tilde{F}_y [\delta(y)] \tilde{F}_z [\delta(z)]$$

$$= 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = 1$$

$$U(\omega_1, \omega_2, \omega_3, t) = e^{-c^2 \omega_1^2 t} \cdot e^{-c^2 \omega_2^2 t} \cdot e^{-c^2 \omega_3^2 t}$$

$$U(x, y, z, t) = \tilde{F}_x^{-1} \tilde{F}_y^{-1} \tilde{F}_z^{-1} [U(\omega_1, \omega_2, \omega_3, t)] = \\ = \tilde{F}_x^{-1} [\tilde{F}_y^{-1} [\tilde{F}_z^{-1} [e^{-c^2 \omega_1^2 t} \cdot e^{-c^2 \omega_2^2 t} \cdot e^{-c^2 \omega_3^2 t}]]]$$

$$= \tilde{F}_x^{-1} [e^{-c^2 \omega_1^2 t} \cdot \tilde{F}_y^{-1} [e^{-c^2 \omega_2^2 t} \tilde{F}_z^{-1} [e^{-c^2 \omega_3^2 t}]]] \\ = \tilde{F}_x^{-1} [e^{-c^2 \omega_1^2 t}] \cdot \tilde{F}_y^{-1} [e^{-c^2 \omega_2^2 t}] \cdot \tilde{F}_z^{-1} [e^{-c^2 \omega_3^2 t}]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi c^2 t}} \cdot e^{\frac{-x^2}{4c^2 t}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi c^2 t}} \cdot e^{\frac{-y^2}{4c^2 t}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi c^2 t}} \cdot e^{\frac{-z^2}{4c^2 t}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi c^2 t}} \cdot e^{\frac{-(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)}{4c^2 t}} = \frac{1}{(4\pi c^2 t)^{3/2}} e^{\frac{-|\vec{x}|^2}{4c^2 t}}$$

$\vec{x} = (x, y, z)$

$$U(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{8c^3 (\pi t)^{3/2}} \cdot e^{-\frac{|\vec{x}|^2}{4c^2 t}}, |\vec{x}| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$

Question 1 Part B

N -dimensional drunken sailor problem

$$u_t = c^2 \Delta u$$
$$u(x, 0) = \prod_{i=1}^n \delta(x_i) \quad -\infty < x < \infty$$

From part a, we have a solution to a 3-D drunken sailor problem:

$$u(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{(4\pi c^2 t)^{3/2}} \cdot e^{-\frac{|\vec{x}|^2}{4c^2 t}}$$

for n -dimensional drunken sailor problem,
my guess is this:

$$u(\vec{x}, t) = \frac{1}{(4\pi c^2 t)^{n/2}} e^{-\frac{|\vec{x}|^2}{4c^2 t}}, \quad |\vec{x}| = \sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2}$$

Question 2

Prove:

$$\mathcal{F}_x \mathcal{F}_y [u_{xx}] = (i\omega_1)^2 \cdot \mathcal{U}(\omega_1, \omega_2, t)$$

Per lecture 10, 22:52 mark, we know that

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F}[u_{xx}] &= (i\omega_1)^2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u(x, t) e^{i\omega_1 x} dx = \\ &= (i\omega_1)^2 \cdot \mathcal{U}(\omega_1, \omega_2, t) \end{aligned}$$

And from problem 1, we can conclude:

$$\mathcal{F}_x \mathcal{F}_y [u(x, y, t)] = \hat{\mathcal{F}}_x \hat{\mathcal{F}}_y [u(x, y, t)]$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u(x, y, t) e^{i\omega_1 x} e^{i\omega_2 y} dy dx$$

$$= \mathcal{U}(\omega_1, \omega_2, t) \quad \textcircled{1}$$

We can start the proof as follows:

$$\hat{F}_x \hat{F}_y [u_{xx}] = \hat{F}_x [\hat{F}_y [u_{xx}]]$$

$$= \hat{F}_x \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} u(x, y, t) e^{i\omega_2 y} dy \right]$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} u(x, y, t) e^{i\omega_2 y} e^{i\omega_1 x} dy dx$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} u(x, y, t) e^{i\omega_1 x} dx \right] e^{i\omega_2 y} dy$$

Integration by parts

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\underbrace{\left(e^{i\omega_1 x} u_x(x, y, t) \right) \Big|_{-\infty}^{\infty}}_{\text{this goes to zero based on boundary conditions}} - i\omega_1 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{i\omega_1 x} u(x, y, t) dx \right) e^{i\omega_2 y} dy$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(-i\omega_1 \left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{i\omega_1 x} u(x, y, t) dx \right) \right) e^{i\omega_2 y} dy$$

Integration by parts again

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(-i\omega_1 \left(\underbrace{\left(e^{i\omega_1 x} u(x, y, t) \right) \Big|_{-\infty}^{\infty}}_{\text{this goes to zero based on boundary conditions}} - i\omega_1 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{i\omega_1 x} u(x, y, t) dx \right) \right) e^{i\omega_2 y} dy$$

$$= (i\omega_1)^2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u(x,y,t) e^{i\omega_1 x} e^{i\omega_2 y} dx dy$$

using (7) from above

$$= \boxed{(i\omega_1)^2 \mathcal{U}(\omega_1, \omega_2, t)}$$

as desired.