Advanced Engineering Mathematics Partial Differential Equations by Dennis G. Zill Problems

Chris Doble

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12 Orthogonal Functions and Fourier Series

12.1 Orthogonal Functions

12.1.7

$$
\begin{aligned}
\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin mx \sin nx \, dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi/2} [\cos(m-n)x - \cos(m+n)x] \, dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\sin(m-n)x}{m-n} - \frac{\sin(m+n)x}{m+n} \right]_0^{\pi/2} \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\sin(m-n)\pi/2}{m-n} - \frac{\sin(m+n)\pi/2}{m+n} \right) \\
&= 0 \\
||\sin nx||^2 &= (\sin nx, \sin nx) \\
&= \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^2 nx \, dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi/2} (1 - \cos 2nx) \, dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \left[x - \frac{1}{2n} \sin 2nx \right]_0^{\pi/2} \\
&= \frac{\pi}{4} \\
||\sin nx|| &= \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}
\end{aligned}
$$

12.1.9

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

12.1.21

$$T = 1$$

12.1.23

$$T = 2\pi$$

12.1.25

$$T = 2\pi$$

12.2 Fourier Series

12.2.1

$$
\begin{aligned}
p &= \pi \\
a_0 &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x)\,dx \\
&= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} dx \\
&= 1 \\
a_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx\,dx \\
&= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} \cos nx\,dx \\
&= \frac{1}{n\pi} [\sin nx]_0^{\pi} \\
&= 0 \\
b_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx\,dx \\
&= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin nx\,dx \\
&= -\frac{1}{n\pi} [\cos nx]_0^{\pi} \\
&= -\frac{1}{n\pi} [(-1)^n - 1] \\
&= \frac{1 - (-1)^n}{n\pi} \\
f(x) &= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 - (-1)^n}{n} \sin nx
\end{aligned}
$$

The series converges to $\frac{1}{2}$ at the point of discontinuity.

12.2.3

$$
\begin{aligned}
p &= 1 \\
a_0 &= \frac{3}{2} \\
a_n &= \int_{-1}^{0} \cos n\pi x \, dx + \int_{0}^{1} x \cos n\pi x \, dx \\
&= \frac{1}{n\pi}[\sin n\pi x]_{-1}^{0} + \frac{1}{n\pi}\left[\frac{\cos n\pi x}{n\pi} + x \sin n\pi x\right]_0^1 \\
&= \frac{(-1)^n - 1}{n^2\pi^2} \\
b_n &= \int_{-1}^{0} \sin n\pi x \, dx + \int_{0}^{1} x \sin n\pi x \, dx \\
&= -\frac{1}{n\pi}[\cos n\pi x]_{-1}^{0} + \frac{1}{n\pi}\left[\frac{\sin n\pi x}{n\pi} - x \cos n\pi x\right]_0^1 \\
&= -\frac{1}{n\pi} \\
f(x) &= \frac{3}{4} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\left[\frac{(-1)^n - 1}{n^2\pi^2}\cos n\pi x - \frac{1}{n\pi}\sin n\pi x\right]
\end{aligned}
$$

The series converges to $\frac{1}{2}$ at the point of discontinuity.

12.3 Fourier Cosine and Sine Series

12.3.1

Odd

12.3.3

Neither

12.3.5

Even

12.3.7

Odd

12.3.9

Neither

12.3.11

$$\begin{aligned}
b_n &= -2\pi \int_0^1 \sin n\pi x \, dx \\
&= \frac{2}{n} [\cos n\pi x]_0^1 \\
&= \frac{2}{n} [(-1)^n - 1] \\
f &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{n} [(-1)^n - 1] \sin n\pi x
\end{aligned}$$

12.3.13

$$\begin{aligned}
a_0 &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \, dx \\
&= \pi \\
a_n &= 2 \int_0^{\pi} x \cos nx \, dx \\
&= \frac{2}{n} \left[\frac{\cos nx}{n} + x \sin nx \right]_0^{\pi} \\
&= \frac{2[(-1)^n - 1]}{n^2} \\
f &= \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n - 1}{n^2} \cos nx
\end{aligned}$$

12.3.25

$$\begin{aligned}
a_0 &= 2\int_0^1 f(x)\,dx \\
&= 1 \\
a_n &= 2\int_0^1 f(x)\cos n\pi x\,dx \\
&= 2\int_0^{1/2} \cos n\pi x\,dx \\
&= \frac{2}{n\pi}[\sin n\pi x]_0^{1/2} \\
&= \frac{2}{n\pi}\sin\frac{n\pi}{2} \\
f &= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{\pi}\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{\sin\frac{n\pi}{2}}{n}\cos n\pi x
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
b_n &= 2\int_0^1 f(x)\sin n\pi x\,dx \\
&= 2\int_0^{1/2} \sin n\pi x\,dx \\
&= -\frac{2}{n\pi}[\cos n\pi x]_0^{1/2} \\
&= \frac{2}{n\pi}\left(1 - \cos\frac{n\pi}{2}\right) \\
f &= \frac{2}{\pi}\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{1-\cos\frac{n\pi}{2}}{n}\sin n\pi x
\end{aligned}$$

12.3.27

$$
\begin{aligned}
a_0 &= \frac{4}{\pi}\int_0^{\pi/2} \cos x\,dx \\
&= \frac{4}{\pi}[\sin x]_0^{\pi/2} \\
&= \frac{4}{\pi} \\
a_n &= \frac{4}{\pi}\int_0^{\pi/2} \cos x \cos 2nx\,dx \\
&= \frac{2}{\pi}\int_0^{\pi/2} [\cos(1-2n)x + \cos(1+2n)x]\,dx \\
&= \frac{2}{\pi}\left[\frac{\sin(1-2n)x}{1-2n} + \frac{\sin(1+2n)x}{1+2n}\right]_0^{\pi/2} \\
&= \frac{2(-1)^n}{\pi}\left[\frac{1}{1-2n} + \frac{1}{1+2n}\right] \\
&= \frac{2(-1)^n}{\pi}\frac{1+2n+1-2n}{(1-2n)(1+2n)} \\
&= \frac{4(-1)^n}{\pi(1-2n)(1+2n)} \\
f &= \frac{2}{\pi} + \frac{4}{\pi}\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^n}{(1-2n)(1+2n)}\cos 2nx
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
b_n &= \frac{4}{\pi}\int_0^{\pi/2} \cos x \sin 2nx\,dx \\
&= \frac{2}{\pi}\int_0^{\pi/2} [\sin(2n+1)x + \sin(2n-1)x]\,dx \\
&= -\frac{2}{\pi}\left[\frac{\cos(2n+1)x}{2n+1} + \frac{\cos(2n-1)x}{2n-1}\right]_0^{\pi/2} \\
&= \frac{2}{\pi}\left(\frac{1}{2n+1} + \frac{1}{2n-1}\right) \\
&= \frac{2}{\pi}\frac{4n}{4n^2-1} \\
&= \frac{8n}{\pi(4n^2-1)} \\
f &= \frac{8}{\pi}\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{n}{4n^1-1}\sin 2nx
\end{aligned}
$$

12.3.35

$$
\begin{aligned}
a_0 &= \frac{1}{\pi}\int_0^{2\pi} x^2\,dx \\
&= \frac{8}{3}\pi^2 \\
a_n &= \frac{1}{\pi}\int_0^{2\pi} x^2\cos nx\,dx \\
&= \frac{4}{n^2} \\
b_n &= \frac{1}{\pi}\int_0^{2\pi} x^2\sin nx\,dx \\
&= -\frac{4\pi}{n} \\
f &= \frac{4}{3}\pi^2 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\left(\frac{4}{n^2}\cos nx - \frac{4\pi}{n}\sin nx\right)
\end{aligned}
$$

12.3.43

$$
\begin{aligned}
b_n &= \frac{10}{\pi}\int_0^{\pi} \sin nt\,dt \\
&= -\frac{10}{n\pi}[\cos nt]_0^{\pi} \\
&= \frac{10}{n\pi}[1-(-1)^n] \\
f &= \frac{10}{\pi}\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{1}{n}[1-(-1)^n]\sin nt \\
x_p(t) &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n \sin nt \\
m\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + kx &= f(t)
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
-mn^2B_n + kB_n &= \frac{10}{n\pi}[1-(-1)^n] \\
B_n &= \frac{10}{n\pi(k-mn^2)}[1-(-1)^n] \\
x_p(t) &= \frac{10}{\pi}\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{1-(-1)^n}{n(k-mn^2)}\sin nt \\
&= \frac{10}{\pi}\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{1-(-1)^n}{n(10-n^2)}\sin nt
\end{aligned}
$$

12.3.45

$$\begin{aligned}
a_0 &= \frac{2}{\pi}\int_0^\pi (2\pi t - t^2)\,dt \\
&= \frac{2}{\pi}\left[\pi t^2 - \frac{1}{3}t^3\right]_0^\pi \\
&= \frac{2}{\pi}\left(\pi^3 - \frac{1}{3}\pi^3\right) \\
&= \frac{4}{3}\pi^2 \\
a_n &= \frac{2}{\pi}\int_0^\pi (2\pi t - t^2)\cos nt\,dt \\
&= -\frac{4}{n^2} \\
f(t) &= \frac{2}{3}\pi^2 - \sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{4}{n^2}\cos nt \\
x_p(t) &= c + \sum_{n=1}^\infty B_n \cos nt \\
\frac{1}{4}\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + 12x &= f(t)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
-\frac{n^2}{4}\sum_{n=1}^\infty B_n\cos nt + 12c + 12\sum_{n=1}^\infty B_n\cos nt &= \frac{2}{3}\pi^2 - \sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{4}{n^2}\cos nt \\
12c &= \frac{2}{3}\pi^2 \\
c &= \frac{\pi^2}{18} \\
-\frac{n^2}{4}B_n + 12B_n &= -\frac{4}{n^2} \\
\frac{48-n^2}{4}B_n &= -\frac{4}{n^2} \\
B_n &= -\frac{16}{n^2(48-n^2)} \\
x_p(t) &= \frac{\pi^2}{18} - \sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{16}{n^2(48-n^2)}\cos nt \\
&= \frac{\pi^2}{18} + 16\sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{1}{n^2(n^2-48)}\cos nt
\end{aligned}$$

12.4 Complex Fourier Series

12.4.1

$$\begin{aligned}
T &= 4 \\
p &= 2 \\
c_n &= \frac{1}{4}\left(\int_0^2 e^{-in\pi x/2}\,dx - \int_{-2}^0 e^{-in\pi x/2}\,dx\right) \\
&= \frac{1}{2in\pi}([e^{-in\pi x/2}]_{-2}^0 - [e^{-in\pi x/2}]_0^2) \\
&= \frac{2 - e^{in\pi} - e^{-in\pi}}{2in\pi} \\
&= \frac{2 - \cos n\pi - i\sin n\pi - \cos n\pi + i\sin n\pi}{2in\pi} \\
&= \frac{1-\cos n\pi}{in\pi} \\
&= \frac{1-(-1)^n}{in\pi} \\
f(x) &= \sum_{n=-\infty,\ n\neq 0}^{\infty} \frac{1-(-1)^n}{in\pi} e^{in\pi x/2}
\end{aligned}$$

12.4.3

$$\begin{aligned}
T &= 1 \\
p &= \frac{1}{2} \\
c_n &= \int_0^{1/4} e^{-2in\pi x}\,dx \\
&= -\frac{1}{2in\pi}[e^{-2in\pi x}]_0^{1/4} \\
&= \frac{1}{2in\pi}(1 - e^{-in\pi/2}) \\
c_0 &= \frac{1}{4} \\
f(x) &= \frac{1}{4} + \sum_{n=-\infty,\ n\neq 0}^{\infty} \frac{1-e^{-in\pi/2}}{2in\pi} e^{2in\pi x}
\end{aligned}$$

12.4.5

$$\begin{aligned}
T &= 2\pi \\
p &= \pi \\
c_n &= \frac{1}{2\pi}\int_0^{2\pi} xe^{-inx}\,dx \\
&= \frac{i}{n} \\
c_0 &= \frac{1}{2\pi}\int_0^{2\pi} x\,dx \\
&= \pi \\
f(x) &= \pi + \sum_{n=-\infty,\ n\neq 0}^{n=\infty} \frac{i}{n}e^{inx}
\end{aligned}$$

12.5 Sturm-Liouville Problem

12.5.1

$$
\begin{aligned}
y'' + \lambda y &= 0 \\
y'(0) &= 0 \\
y(1) + y'(1) &= 0 \\
\lambda &= \alpha^2 \\
y &= c_1 \cos \alpha x + c_2 \sin \alpha x \\
y' &= -\alpha c_1 \sin \alpha x + \alpha c_2 \cos \alpha x \\
c_2 &= 0 \\
y &= c_1 \cos \alpha x
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
c_1 \cos \alpha - \alpha c_1 \sin \alpha &= 0 \\
c_1 \cos \alpha &= \alpha c_1 \sin \alpha \\
\alpha \tan \alpha &= 0 \\
\alpha &= \cot \alpha \\
\lambda_1 &= 0.740174 \\
y_1 &= \cos 0.860334x \\
\lambda_2 &= 11.734872 \\
y_2 &= \cos 3.42562x \\
\lambda_3 &= 41.438831 \\
y_3 &= \cos 6.4373x \\
\lambda_4 &= 90.808130 \\
y_4 &= \cos 9.52933x
\end{aligned}
$$

12.5.5

$$
\begin{aligned}
(y_n, y_n) &= \int_0^1 \cos^2 \alpha_n x \, dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 (1 + \cos 2\alpha_n x) \, dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \left[x + \frac{1}{2\alpha_n} \sin 2\alpha_n x \right]_0^1 \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2\alpha_n} \sin 2\alpha_n \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{\alpha_n} \sin \alpha_n \cos \alpha_n \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \tan \alpha_n \sin \alpha_n \cos \alpha_n \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{2} (1 + \sin^2 \alpha_n)
\end{aligned}
$$

12.5.7

(a)

$$\begin{aligned} x^2y'' + xy' + \lambda y &= 0 \\ y(1) &= 0 \\ y(5) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda &= \alpha^2 \\ y &= x^m \\ y' &= mx^{m-1} \\ y'' &= m(m-1)x^{m-2} \\ x^2m(m-1)x^{m-2} + xmx^{m-1} + \alpha^2x^m &= 0 \\ m(m-1) + m + \alpha^2 &= 0 \\ m^2 + \alpha^2 &= 0 \\ m &= \pm i\alpha \\ y &= c_1\cos(\alpha\ln x) + c_2\sin(\alpha\ln x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= c_1 \\ 0 &= c_2\sin(\alpha\ln 5) \\ \alpha &= \frac{n\pi}{\ln 5} \\ \lambda &= \left(\frac{n\pi}{\ln 5}\right)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$y_n = \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{\ln 5}\ln x\right)$$

(b)

$$\begin{aligned} x^2y'' + xy' + \lambda y &= 0 \\ y'' + \frac{1}{x}y' + \lambda\frac{1}{x^2}y &= 0 \\ e^{\ln x}y'' + \frac{1}{x}e^{\ln x}y' + \lambda e^{\ln x}\frac{1}{x^2}y &= 0 \\ \frac{d}{dx}(e^{\ln x}y') + \lambda e^{\ln x}\frac{1}{x^2}y &= 0 \\ \frac{d}{dx}(xy') + \lambda\frac{1}{x}y &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

(c)

$$\int_1^5 \frac{1}{x}\sin\left(\frac{m\pi}{\ln 5}\ln x\right)\sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{\ln 5}\ln x\right) = 0,\ m \neq n$$

12.5.9

$$\begin{aligned}
xy'' + (1-x)y' + ny &= 0 \\
y'' + \left(\frac{1}{x} - 1\right) y' + n\frac{1}{x}y &= 0 \\
e^{\int \left(\frac{1}{x}-1\right) dx} &= e^{\ln(x)-x} \\
&= xe^{-x} \\
xe^{-x}y'' + \left(\frac{1}{x} - 1\right) xe^{-x}y' + n\frac{1}{x}xe^{-x}y &= 0 \\
\frac{d}{dx}(xe^{-x}y') + ne^{-x}y &= 0 \\
\int_0^\infty e^{-x} L_m(x) L_n(x)\, dx &= 0,\ m \neq n
\end{aligned}$$

12.6 Bessel and Legendre Series

12.6.1

$$\begin{aligned}
J_1(3\alpha) &= 0 \\
\alpha_1 &= 1.277 \\
\alpha_2 &= 2.338 \\
\alpha_3 &= 3.391 \\
\alpha_4 &= 4.441
\end{aligned}$$

12.6.3

$$\begin{aligned}
J_0(2\alpha) &= 0 \\
c_i &= \frac{1}{2J_1^2(2\alpha_i)} \int_0^2 xJ_0(\alpha_i x)\, dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2J_1^2(2\alpha_i)} \int_0^2 \frac{d}{dx}\left[\frac{1}{\alpha_i} xJ_1(\alpha_i x)\right] dx \\
&= \frac{1}{\alpha_i J_1(2\alpha_i)} \\
f(x) &= \sum_{i=1}^\infty \frac{J_0(\alpha_i x)}{\alpha_i J_1(2\alpha_i)}
\end{aligned}$$

12.6.5

$$\begin{aligned}
J_0(2\alpha) + 2\alpha J_0'(2\alpha) &= 0 \\
h &= 1 \\
b &= 2 \\
c_i &= \frac{2\alpha_i^2}{(4\alpha_i^2+1)J_0^2(2\alpha_i)} \int_0^2 xJ_0(\alpha_i x)\,dx \\
&= \frac{2\alpha_i^2}{(4\alpha_i^2+1)J_0^2(2\alpha_i)} \int_0^2 \frac{d}{dx}\left[\frac{1}{\alpha_i} xJ_1(\alpha_i x)\right]\,dx \\
&= \frac{4\alpha_i J_1(2\alpha_i)}{(4\alpha_i^2+1)J_0^2(2\alpha_i)} \\
f(x) &= 4\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha_i J_1(2\alpha_i)}{(4\alpha_i^2+1)J_0^2(2\alpha_i)} J_0(\alpha_i x)
\end{aligned}$$

12.6.7

$$\begin{aligned}
f(x) &= 5x,\ 0 < x < 4 \\
4J_1(4\alpha) + 4\alpha J_1'(4\alpha) &= 0 \\
h &= 3 \\
n &= 1 \\
b &= 4 \\
c_i &= \frac{2\alpha_i^2}{(16\alpha_i^2+8)J_1^2(4\alpha_i)} \int_0^4 5x^2 J_1(\alpha_i x)\,dx \\
&= \frac{10\alpha_i^2}{(16\alpha_i^2+8)J_1^2(4\alpha_i)} \int_0^4 \frac{d}{dx}\left[\frac{1}{\alpha_i} x^2 J_2(\alpha_i x)\right]\,dx \\
&= \frac{160\alpha_i J_2(4\alpha_i)}{(16\alpha_i^2+8)J_1^2(4\alpha_i)} \\
f(x) &= \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{20\alpha_i J_2(4\alpha_i)}{(2\alpha_i^2+1)J_1^2(4\alpha_i)} J_1(\alpha_i x)
\end{aligned}$$

12.6.15

$$
\begin{aligned}
f(x) &= \begin{cases} 0 & -1 < x < 0 \\ x & 0 < x < 1 \end{cases} \\
c_n &= \frac{2n+1}{2} \int_0^1 x P_n(x)\, dx \\
c_0 &= \frac{1}{4} \\
c_1 &= \frac{1}{2} \\
c_2 &= \frac{5}{16} \\
c_3 &= 0 \\
c_4 &= -\frac{3}{32} \\
c_5 &= 0 \\
c_6 &= \frac{13}{256}
\end{aligned}
$$

12.6.21

$$
\begin{aligned}
c_0 &= \frac{1}{2} \\
c_1 &= \frac{5}{8} \\
c_2 &= -\frac{3}{16} \\
c_3 &= \frac{13}{128}
\end{aligned}
$$

12.7 Chapter in Review

12.7.1

$$
\begin{aligned}
(x^2 - 1, x^5) &= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (x^2 - 1) x^5 \, dx \\
&= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (x^7 - x^5)\, dx \\
&= \left[\frac{1}{8} x^8 - \frac{1}{6} x^6 \right]_{-\pi}^{\pi} \\
&= \frac{1}{8}\pi^8 - \frac{1}{6}\pi^6 - \frac{1}{8}\pi^8 + \frac{1}{6}\pi^6 \\
&= 0
\end{aligned}
$$

True

12.7.3

Fourier cosine

12.7.5

False

12.7.7

5.5, 1, 0

12.7.9

True

12.7.13

$$
\begin{aligned}
f(x) &= |x| - x, \ \ -1 < x < 1 \\
L &= 2 \\
p &= 1 \\
a_0 &= \int_{-1}^{1} (|x| - x)\, dx \\
&= \int_{-1}^{0} -2x\, dx \\
&= -[x^2]_{-1}^{0} \\
&= -(0 - 1) \\
&= 1 \\
a_n &= \int_{-1}^{1} (|x| - x) \cos n\pi x\, dx \\
&= -2 \int_{-1}^{0} x \cos n\pi x\, dx \\
&= \frac{2[(-1)^n - 1]}{n^2\pi^2} \\
b_n &= \int_{-1}^{1} (|x| - x) \sin n\pi x\, dx \\
&= -2 \int_{-1}^{0} x \sin n\pi x\, dx \\
&= \frac{2(-1)^n}{n\pi} \\
f(x) &= \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2[(-1)^n - 1]}{n^2\pi^2} \cos n\pi x + \frac{2(-1)^n}{n\pi} \sin n\pi x
\end{aligned}
$$

12.7.17

$$
\begin{aligned}
x^2y'' + xy' + 9\lambda y &= 0\\
y'(1) &= 0\\
y(e) &= 0
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
y &= x^m\\
y' &= mx^{m-1}\\
y'' &= m(m-1)x^{m-2}\\
x^2m(m-1)x^{m-2} + xmx^{m-1} + 9\lambda x^m &= 0\\
m(m-1) + m + 9\lambda &= 0\\
m^2 + 9\lambda &= 0\\
m &= \pm 3\sqrt{\lambda}i\\
y &= c_1\cos(3\sqrt{\lambda}\ln x) + c_2\sin(3\sqrt{\lambda}\ln x)\\
y' &= \frac{3\sqrt{\lambda}}{x}[c_2\cos(3\sqrt{\lambda}\ln x) - c_1\sin(3\sqrt{\lambda}\ln x)]\\
y'(1) &= 0\\
0 &= 3\sqrt{\lambda}c_2\\
c_2 &= 0\\
y(e) &= 0\\
0 &= c_1\cos 3\sqrt{\lambda}\\
&= \cos 3\sqrt{\lambda}\\
3\sqrt{\lambda} &= \frac{\pi}{2} + n\pi,\ n \in \mathbb{Z}\\
&= \frac{2n+1}{2}\pi\\
\lambda_n &= \left(\frac{2n+1}{6}\pi\right)^2\\
y_n &= \cos\left(\frac{2n+1}{2}\pi\ln x\right)
\end{aligned}
$$

13 Boundary-Value Problems in Rectangular Coordinates

13.1 Separable Partial Differential Equations

13.1.1

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \\
u &= X(x)Y(y) \\
X'Y &= XY' \\
\frac{X'}{X} &= \frac{Y'}{Y}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{X'}{X} &= \lambda \\
\ln X &= \lambda x + c_1 \\
X &= c_1 e^{\lambda x}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{Y'}{Y} &= \lambda \\
\ln Y &= \lambda y + c_2 \\
Y &= c_2 e^{\lambda y} \\
u &= XY \\
&= c_1 c_2 e^{\lambda(x+y)} \\
&= c_3 e^{\lambda(x+y)}
\end{aligned}$$

13.1.3

$$
\begin{aligned}
u_x + u_y &= u \\
X'Y + XY' &= XY \\
\frac{X'}{X}Y + Y' &= Y \\
\frac{X'}{X} + \frac{Y'}{Y} &= 1 \\
\frac{X'}{X} &= 1 - \frac{Y'}{Y}
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
\frac{X'}{X} &= \lambda \\
X &= c_1 e^{\lambda x}
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
1 - \frac{Y'}{Y} &= \lambda \\
Y' + (\lambda - 1)Y &= 0 \\
Y &= c_2 e^{-(\lambda-1)y}
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
u = c_3 e^{\lambda x - (\lambda - 1)y}
$$

13.1.5

$$
\begin{aligned}
x\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} &= y\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \\
xX'Y &= yXY' \\
x\frac{X'}{X} &= y\frac{Y'}{Y}
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
x\frac{X'}{X} &= \lambda \\
\frac{X'}{X} &= \frac{\lambda}{x} \\
\ln X &= \lambda \ln x + c_1 \\
X &= c_1 x^{\lambda}
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
Y = c_2 y^{\lambda}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
u &= XY \\
&= c_3 (xy)^{\lambda}
\end{aligned}
$$

13.1.7

$$
\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} &= 0 \\
X''Y + X'Y' + XY'' &= 0
\end{aligned}
$$

Not separable.

13.1.9

$$\begin{aligned}
k\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - u &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial t},\ k > 0 \\
kTX'' - TX &= T'X \\
k\frac{X''}{X} - 1 &= \frac{T'}{T}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{T'}{T} &= \lambda \\
T' - \lambda T &= 0 \\
T &= c_1 e^{\lambda t}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
k\frac{X''}{X} - 1 &= \lambda \\
X'' - \frac{\lambda+1}{k}X &= 0 \\
X &= \begin{cases} c_1 \cos\sqrt{\frac{\lambda+1}{k}}x + c_2 \sin\sqrt{\frac{\lambda+1}{k}}x & \lambda < -1 \\ c_1 x + c_2 & \lambda = -1 \\ c_1 \cosh\sqrt{\frac{\lambda+1}{k}}x + c_2 \sinh\sqrt{\frac{\lambda+1}{k}}x & \lambda > -1 \end{cases}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
u &= TX \\
&= \begin{cases} e^{\lambda t}\left(c_1 \cos\sqrt{\frac{\lambda+1}{k}}x + c_2 \sin\sqrt{\frac{\lambda+1}{k}}x\right) & \lambda < -1 \\ e^{\lambda t}\left(c_1 x + c_2\right) & \lambda = -1 \\ e^{\lambda t}\left(c_1 \cosh\sqrt{\frac{\lambda+1}{k}}x + c_2 \sinh\sqrt{\frac{\lambda+1}{k}}x\right) & \lambda > -1 \end{cases}
\end{aligned}$$

13.1.11

$$\begin{aligned} a^2\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} &= \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} \\ a^2 T X'' &= T'' X \\ a^2\frac{X''}{X} &= \frac{T''}{T} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{T''}{T} &= \lambda \\ T'' - \lambda T &= 0 \\ T &= \begin{cases} c_1 \cos\sqrt{\lambda}t + c_2 \sin\sqrt{\lambda}t & \lambda < 0 \\ c_1 t + c_2 & \lambda = 0 \\ c_1 \cosh\sqrt{\lambda}t + c_2 \sinh\sqrt{\lambda}t & \lambda > 0 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a^2\frac{X''}{X} &= \lambda \\ X'' - \frac{\lambda}{a^2}X &= 0 \\ X &= \begin{cases} c_1 \cos\frac{\sqrt{\lambda}}{a}x + c_2 \sin\frac{\sqrt{\lambda}}{a}x & \lambda < 0 \\ c_1 x + c_2 & \lambda = 0 \\ c_1 \cosh\frac{\sqrt{\lambda}}{a}x + c_2 \sinh\frac{\sqrt{\lambda}}{a}x & \lambda > 0 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} u &= TX \\ &= \begin{cases} (c_1 \cos\sqrt{\lambda}t + c_2 \sin\sqrt{\lambda}t)(c_3 \cos\frac{\sqrt{\lambda}}{a}x + c_4 \sin\frac{\sqrt{\lambda}}{a}x) & \lambda < 0 \\ (c_1 t + c_2)(c_3 x + c_4) & \lambda = 0 \\ (c_1 \cosh\sqrt{\lambda}t + c_2 \sinh\sqrt{\lambda}t)(c_3 \cosh\frac{\sqrt{\lambda}}{a}x + c_4 \sinh\frac{\sqrt{\lambda}}{a}x) & \lambda > 0 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

13.1.17

Elliptic

13.1.19

Parabolic

13.1.21

Hyperbolic

13.1.23

Parabolic

13.1.25

Hyperbolic

13.2 Classical PDEs and Boundary-Value Problems

13.2.1

$$\begin{aligned}
k^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \\
u(0,t) &= 0 \\
\left.\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right|_{x=L} &= 0 \\
u(x,0) &= f(x)
\end{aligned}$$

13.2.3

$$\begin{aligned}
k^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \\
u(0,t) &= 100 \\
\left.\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right|_{x=L} &= -hu(L,t) \\
u(x,0) &= f(x)
\end{aligned}$$

13.2.5

$$\begin{aligned}
k^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - hu &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \\
u(0,t) &= \sin \frac{\pi}{L} t \\
u(L,t) &= 0 \\
u(x,0) &= f(x)
\end{aligned}$$

13.2.7

$$\begin{aligned}
a^2\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} &= \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} \\
u(0,t) &= 0 \\
u(L,t) &= 0 \\
u(x,0) &= x(L-x) \\
\left.\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}\right|_{t=0} &= 0
\end{aligned}$$

13.2.9

$$\begin{aligned}
a^2\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - c\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} &= \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} \\
u(0,t) &= 0 \\
u(L,t) &= \sin \pi t \\
u(x,0) &= f(x) \\
\left.\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}\right|_{t=0} &= 0
\end{aligned}$$

13.2.11

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} &= 0 \\
\left.\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right|_{x=0} &= 0 \\
\left.\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right|_{y=0} &= 0 \\
u(x,2) &= 0 \\
u(4,y) &= f(y)
\end{aligned}$$

13.3 Heat Equation

13.3.1

$$
\begin{aligned}
k\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \\
u(0,t) &= 0 \\
u(L,t) &= 0 \\
u(x,0) &= \begin{cases} 1 & 0 < x < L/2 \\ 0 & L/2 < x < L \end{cases} \\
A_n &= \frac{2}{L}\int_0^L f(x)\sin\frac{n\pi}{L}x\,dx \\
&= \frac{2}{L}\int_0^{L/2} \sin\frac{n\pi}{L}x\,dx \\
&= -\frac{2}{n\pi}\left[\cos\frac{n\pi}{L}x\right]_0^{L/2} \\
&= \frac{2}{n\pi}\left(1-\cos\frac{n\pi}{2}\right) \\
u(x,t) &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{2}{n\pi}\left(1-\cos\frac{n\pi}{2}\right)e^{-k(n^2\pi^2/L^2)t}\sin\frac{n\pi}{L}x
\end{aligned}
$$

13.3.3

$$\begin{aligned}
k\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \\
u(x,0) &= f(x) \\
\left.\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right|_{x=0} &= 0 \\
\left.\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right|_{x=L} &= 0
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
X(x) &= c_1 \cos \alpha x + c_2 \sin \alpha x \\
X'(x) &= -\alpha c_1 \sin \alpha x + \alpha c_2 \cos \alpha x \\
0 &= X'(0) \\
&= \alpha c_2 \\
c_2 &= 0 \\
0 &= X'(L) \\
&= -\alpha c_1 \sin \alpha L \\
\alpha L &= n\pi \\
\alpha &= \frac{n\pi}{L} \\
X(x) &= c_1 \cos \frac{n\pi}{L} x
\end{aligned}$$

$$T(t) = c_3 e^{-k(n^2\pi^2/L^2)t}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
u_n &= A_n e^{-k(n^2\pi^2/L^2)t} \cos \frac{n\pi}{L} x \\
A_n &= \frac{2}{L}\int_0^L f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi}{L} x \, dx \\
u_n &= \frac{1}{L}\int_0^L f(x)\, dx \\
&\qquad + \frac{2}{L}\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\left(\int_0^L f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi}{L} x \, dx\right) e^{-k(n^2\pi^2/L^2)t} \cos \frac{n\pi}{L} x
\end{aligned}$$

13.3.5

$$
\begin{aligned}
k\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - hu &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \\
u(x,0) &= f(x) \\
\left.\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right|_{x=0} &= 0 \\
\left.\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right|_{x=L} &= 0 \\
kX''T - hXT &= XT' \\
k\frac{X''}{X} - h &= \frac{T'}{T} \\
k\frac{X''}{X} - h &= -\lambda \\
X'' + \frac{\lambda - h}{k}X &= 0 \\
X &= c_1 \cos\omega x + c_2 \sin\omega x \\
X' &= -\omega c_1 \sin\omega x + \omega c_2 \cos\omega x \\
0 &= X'(0) \\
&= \omega c_2 \\
c_2 &= 0 \\
0 &= X'(L) \\
&= -\omega c_2 \sin\omega L \\
\omega L &= n\pi \\
\omega &= \frac{n\pi}{L} \\
X_n &= c_1 \cos\frac{n\pi}{L}x \\
T_n &= c_3 e^{-\lambda t} \\
&= c_3 e^{-(h+kn^2\pi^2/L^2)t} \\
u_n &= X_n T_n \\
&= A_n e^{-(h+kn^2\pi^2/L^2)t} \cos\frac{n\pi}{L}x \\
&= e^{-ht} A_n e^{-(kn^2\pi^2/L^2)t} \cos\frac{n\pi}{L}x \\
A_n &= \frac{2}{L}\int_0^L f(x)\cos\frac{n\pi}{L}x\,dx \\
u &= e^{-ht}\left[\frac{1}{L}\int_0^L f(x)\,dx + \frac{2}{L}\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\left(\int_0^L f(x)\cos\frac{n\pi}{L}x\,dx\right)e^{-(kn^2\pi^2/L^2)t}\cos\frac{n\pi}{L}x\right]
\end{aligned}
$$