

MATH5305 Computational Mathematics

Assignment 2

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Question 1

The instal-value problem is a separable ODE which becomes

$$\frac{du}{dt} = \epsilon^{-2}u(1 - u^2)$$

$$\int \frac{1}{u} \frac{1}{1-u} \frac{1}{1+u} du = \int \epsilon^{-2} dt \quad (1)$$

Using partial fractions we see that

$$\frac{1}{u} \frac{1}{1-u} \frac{1}{1+u} = \frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{1-u} - \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{1+u} \quad (2)$$

So 1 becomes

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{1-u} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{1+u} du &= \epsilon^{-2}t + C, \quad \text{where } C \text{ is a constant} \\ \ln|u| - \frac{1}{2} \ln|1-u| - \frac{1}{2} \ln|1+u| &= \epsilon^{-2}t + C \\ \ln|u| - \ln\sqrt{1-u} - \ln\sqrt{1+u} &= \epsilon^{-2}t + C \\ \ln\left(\frac{u}{\sqrt{1-u^2}}\right) &= \epsilon^{-2}t + C \\ \frac{u}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} &= Ae^{\epsilon^{-2}t}, \quad \text{where } A = e^C \end{aligned}$$

Subbing in the initial condition gives $A = \frac{u_0}{\sqrt{1-u_0^2}}$

$$\begin{aligned} u &= A\sqrt{1-u^2}e^{\epsilon^{-2}t} \\ u^2 + A^2u^2e^{2\epsilon^{-2}t} &= A^2e^{2\epsilon^{-2}t} \\ u^2 &= \frac{A^2e^{2\epsilon^{-2}t}}{1 + A^2e^{2\epsilon^{-2}t}} \\ u(t) &= \frac{Ae^{\epsilon^{-2}t}}{\sqrt{1 + A^2e^{2\epsilon^{-2}t}}}, \quad \text{where } A = \frac{u_0}{\sqrt{1-u_0^2}} \end{aligned}$$

To find the limit as t goes to infinity, we divide the top and bottom of the fraction by $e^{\epsilon^{-2}t}$ which gives

$$u(t) = \frac{A}{\sqrt{e^{-2\epsilon^{-2}t} + A^2}}$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} u(t) = \frac{A}{\sqrt{A^2}} = \operatorname{sgn}(A), \quad \text{where } \operatorname{sgn}(\cdot) \text{ is the sign function}$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} u(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } u_0 > 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } u_0 = 0 \\ -1 & \text{if } u_0 < 0 \end{cases}$$