Typos in Logan's $Applied\ Partial\ Differential\ Equations,\ 3rd\ ed.$ Solutions

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Contents

| 1 | Chapter 1 | 2 |
|--------------|--------------------------|---|
| | 1.2 Chapter 1, Section 2 | 2 |
| | 1.3 Chapter 1, Section 3 | 2 |
| | 1.5 Chapter 1, Section 5 | 3 |
| 2 | Chapter 2 | 9 |
| \mathbf{A} | Completed Problems | 4 |
| | A.1 Chapter 1 | 4 |

1 Chapter 1

1.2 Chapter 1, Section 2

Exercise 7. Solve the initial boundary value problem

$$u_t + cu_x = \lambda u, \ x, t > 0$$

 $u(x, 0) = 0, \ x > 0, \ u(0, t) = g(t), \ t > 0.$

Solution. We should find that $\phi(t) = e^{-\lambda t/c}g(-t/c)$ (notice the negative in the exponent). This follows from the fact that if $\lambda(-ct)e^{\lambda t} = g(t)$, then substituting t = -t/c gives us the negative in the exponent. This gives us $u(x,t) = g(t-x/c)e^{-\lambda x/c}$, in $0 \le x < ct$, which matches the solutions.

Exercise 12. Find a formula that implicitly defines the solution u = u(x,t) of the initial value problem for the reaction-advection equation

$$u_t + cu_x = -\frac{\alpha u}{\beta + u}, \ x \in \mathbb{R}, \ t > 0,$$
$$u(x, 0) = f(x), \ x \in \mathbb{R}$$

Here, v, α, β are positive constants. Show from the implicit formula that you can always solve for u in terms of x and t.

Solution. f(x) should be f(x-ct), as we need to change back to x-t coordinates.

1.3 Chapter 1, Section 3

Exercise 2. Let u = u(x,t) satisfy the heat flow model

$$u_t = ku_{xx}, \ 0 < x < l, \ t > 0$$

 $u(0,t) = u(l,t) = 0, \ t > 0,$
 $u(x,0) = u_0(x), 0 \le x \le l.$

Show that

$$\int_0^l u(x,t)^2 dx \le \int_0^l u_0(x)^2 dx, \ t \ge 0.$$

Hint: Let $E(t) = \int_0^l u(x,t)^2 dx$ and show that $E'(t) \leq 0$. What can be said about u(x,t) if $u_0(x) = 0$? Solution. We have that $E(t) \leq E(0) = \int_0^l u_0(x)^2 dx$. This does not affect the solution, though, as if $u_0 \equiv 0$, then E(0) = 0 still.

Exercise 6. Heat flow in a metal rod with a unit internal heat source is governed by the problem

$$u_t = ku_{xx} + 1, \ 0 < x < 1, \ t > 0,$$

 $u(0,t) = 0, \ u(1,t) = 1, \ t > 0.$

What will be the steady-state temperature in the bar after a long time? Does it matter that no initial condition is given?

Solution. The answer should be

$$u(x) = -\frac{1}{2k}x^2 + \left(1 + \frac{1}{2k}\right)x.$$

Originally, there is a = sign rather than a +.

1.5 Chapter 1, Section 5

Exercise 5. The total energy of the string governed by equation (1.37) with boundary conditions (1.40) is defined by

$$E(t) = \int_0^{\ell} \left(\frac{1}{2} \rho_0 u_t^2 + \frac{1}{2} \tau_0 u_x^2 \right) dx.$$

Show that the total energy is constant for all $t \ge 0$. Hint: Multiply (1.37) by u_t and note that $(u_t^2)_t = 2u_tu_{tt}$ and $(u_tu_x)_x = u_tu_{xx} + u_{tx}u_x$. Then show that

$$\frac{d}{dt} \int_0^\ell \rho_0 u_t^2 \, dx = [2\tau_0 u_t u_x]_0^\ell - \frac{d}{dt} \int_0^\ell \tau_0 u_x^2 \, dx.$$

Solution. The hint should include an extra factor of 2 (colored in red).

Exercise 8. At the end (x = 0) of a long tube $(x \ge 0)$ the density of air changes according to the formula $\tilde{\rho}(0,t) = 1 - \cos 2t$ for $t \ge 0$, and $\tilde{\rho}(0,t) = 0$ for t < 0. Find a solution to the wave equation in the domain $x > 0, -\infty < t < \infty$, in the form of a right-traveling wave that satisfies the given boundary condition. Take c = 1 and plot the solution surface.

Solution. We should have that

$$\tilde{\rho}(0,t) = F(-ct) = 1 - \cos(2t).$$

This tells us that

$$F(t) = 1 - \cos(2(t - x/c)).$$

Notice that the factors of 2 are inside the cos term rather than outside (as a coefficient).

2 Chapter 2

A Completed Problems

The following list consists of problems I have done. The list is non-exhaustive, but contains problems that I did not find typos in.

A.1 Chapter 1

- \bullet Section 1.1: 1-11.
- Section 1.2: 1-11.
- Section 1.3: 2, 3, 4, 6, 9
- Section 1.5: 3, 4, 5, 8, 9
- Section 1.7: 6