4.4 PDE HW 4

Question 58

Solve

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = c^2 u_{xx} \\ u(x,0) = e^x \\ u_t(x,0) = \sin x \end{cases}$$

Proof. Let

$$u \triangleq f(x+ct) + g(x-ct)$$

Plugging the initial conditions, we know

$$\begin{cases} f(x) + g(x) = e^x \\ f'(x) - g'(x) = \frac{\sin x}{c} \end{cases}$$

This give us

$$f'(x) = \frac{e^x + \frac{\sin x}{c}}{2}$$
 and $g'(x) = \frac{e^x - \frac{\sin x}{c}}{2}$

Then by FTC, we have

$$\begin{cases} f(x) = \frac{e^x - \frac{\cos x}{c}}{\frac{2}{c}} + f(0) - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2c} \\ g(x) = \frac{e^x + \frac{\cos x}{c}}{2} + g(0) - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2c} \end{cases}$$

Note that $f(0) + g(0) = e^0 = 1$, which cancel the constant terms in u, i.e.

$$u = f(x+ct) + g(x-ct)$$

$$= \frac{e^{x+ct} + e^{x-ct} + \frac{-\cos(x+ct) + \cos(x-ct)}{c}}{2}$$

Question 59

Solve

$$\begin{cases} u_{xx} + u_{xt} - 20u_{tt} = 0 \\ u(x,0) = \phi(x) \\ u_t(x,0) = \psi(x) \end{cases}$$

Proof. The PDE can be write in the form of

$$(\partial_x + 5\partial_t)(\partial_x - 4\partial_t)u = 0$$

which have the general solution

$$u(x,t) = f(5x-t) + g(4x+t)$$

We now see

$$f(5x) + g(4x) = \phi(x)$$
 and $-f'(5x) + g'(4x) = \psi(x)$

This then give us

$$f'(5x) = \frac{(\phi' - 4\psi)(x)}{9}$$
 and $g'(4x) = \frac{(\phi' + 5\psi)(x)}{9}$

and thus

$$f(x) = f(0) + \int_0^x f'(s)ds$$

$$= f(0) + \int_0^x \frac{(\phi' - 4\psi)(\frac{s}{5})}{9} ds$$

$$= f(0) + \frac{5}{9} \left[\phi(\frac{x}{5}) - \phi(0)\right] - \frac{4}{9} \int_0^x \psi(\frac{s}{5}) ds$$

and similarly

$$\begin{split} g(x) &= g(0) + \int_0^x g'(s) ds \\ &= g(0) + \int_0^x \frac{(\phi' + 5\psi)(\frac{s}{4})}{9} ds \\ &= g(0) + \frac{4}{9} \Big[\phi(\frac{x}{4}) - \phi(0) \Big] + \frac{5}{9} \int_0^x \psi(\frac{s}{4}) ds \end{split}$$

Noting that $f(0) + g(0) = u(0,0) = \psi(0)$, we now have

$$u(x,t) = f(5x-t) + g(4x+t)$$

$$= \frac{5\phi(\frac{5x-t}{5}) + 4\phi(\frac{4x+t}{4})}{9} - \frac{4}{9} \int_0^{5x-t} \psi(\frac{s}{5}) ds + \frac{5}{9} \int_0^{4x+t} \psi(\frac{s}{4}) ds$$