



# Announcements

- Homework 5 due tonight!
  - Take a look over comments from the graded HW4 to make sure you aren't forgetting anything on your plots!
- Those test polling results. . .
- Have read Ch 3.3.2 by Wednesday



# Q1

Say you have three functions  $f(x)$ ,  $g(y)$ , and  $h(z)$ . Each function only depends on its single variable, and not on the others. If

$$f(x) + g(y) + h(z) = 0$$

for all  $x, y, z$ , then:

- A. All three functions must be constant (i.e. they do not depend on  $x, y, z$  at all)
- B. At least one of the functions must be equal to 0 everywhere
- C. All of the functions must be equal to zero everywhere
- D. All three functions must be linear (e.g.  $f(x) = ax + b$ ,  $g(y) = cy + d$  etc.)



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## Q2

Say our general solutions contains the expression:

$$X(x) = Ae^{\sqrt{c}x} + Be^{-\sqrt{c}x}$$

What does our solution look like if  $c < 0$ ? What about if  $c > 0$ ?

- A. Exponential, and Sinusoidal
- B. Sinusoidal, and Exponential
- C. Both Exponential
- D. Both Sinusoidal



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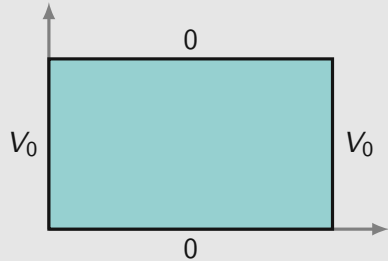
## Q3

Given the two differential equations:

$$\frac{1}{X} \frac{d^2 X}{dx^2} = C_1 \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{1}{Y} \frac{d^2 Y}{dy^2} = C_2$$

where  $C_1 + C_2 = 0$ . Given the boundary conditions in the below figure, which coordinate should be assigned to the negative constant?

- A.  $x$
- B.  $y$
- C.  $C_1 = C_2 = 0$  here
- D. It doesn't matter





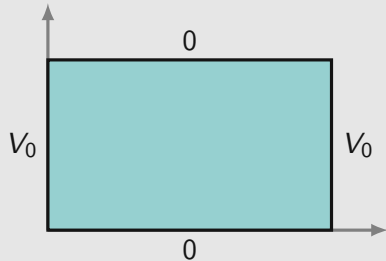
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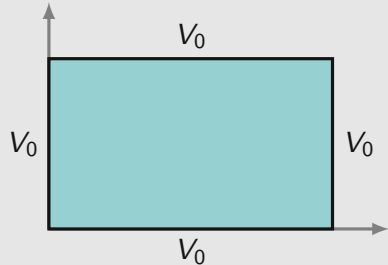
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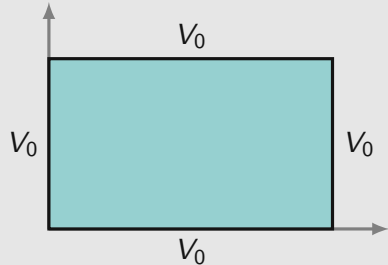
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## Q5

When would the boundary condition

$$V(x, a) = Ce^{-kx} \cos(ky) = 0$$

tell you?

- A. It must be that  $k = 0$
- B. It must be that  $k = \frac{n\pi}{2a}$
- C. It must be that  $k = \frac{n\pi}{a}$
- D. It must be that  $C = 0$



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Q6

What is the result of

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \sin(2x) \sin(3x) dx$$

- A. 0
- B.  $\pi$
- C.  $2\pi$
- D. Give me another second, consulting Sympy...



## Q6

What is the result of

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \sin(2x) \sin(3x) dx$$

- A. 0
- B.  $\pi$
- C.  $2\pi$
- D. Give me another second, consulting Sympy...



Q7

Why does Fourier's trick work to find the values of  $C_n$ ?

- A. Because the infinite sum of sine waves always approaches a constant
- B. Because any function can be expressed as a sum of different sine waves
- C. Because sine functions are orthogonal to one another
- D. C and B



Q7

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- D. C and B