

Analytical Solution

$$\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} = \frac{-\rho}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\rho = \epsilon_0 \sin\left(\frac{x}{L} 2\pi m\right)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{\epsilon_0 \sin(cx)}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$c = \frac{2\pi m}{L}$$

$$\rho = \epsilon_0 \sin(cx)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} = -\sin(cx)$$

$$\int \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x^2} = -\int \sin(cx)$$

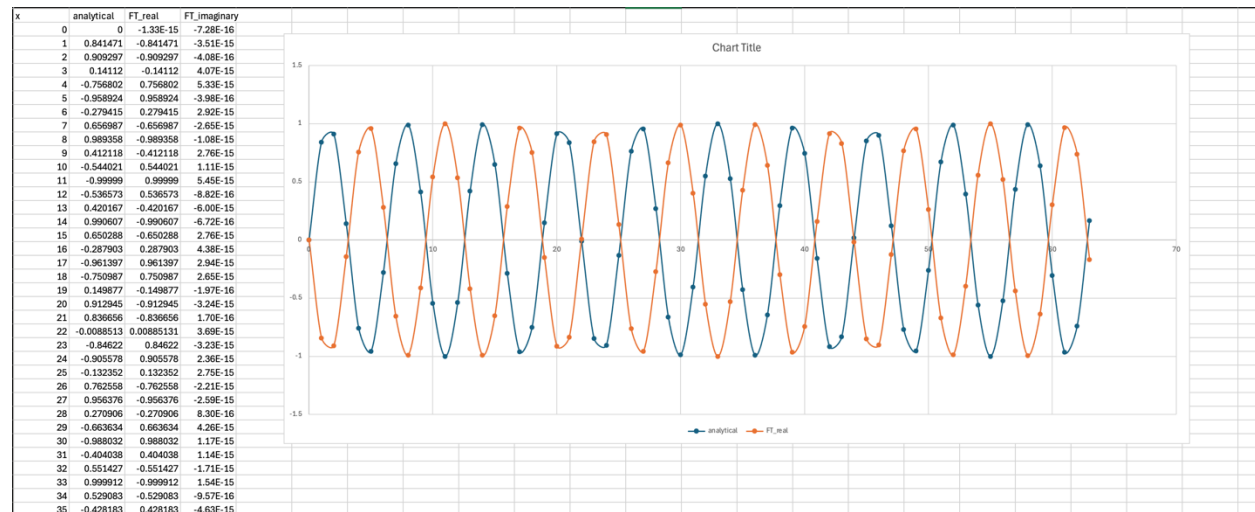
$$\int \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} = \int -\frac{1}{c} \cos(cx) + C_1$$

$$\phi(x) = \frac{1}{c^2} \sin(cx) + C_1 x + C_2$$

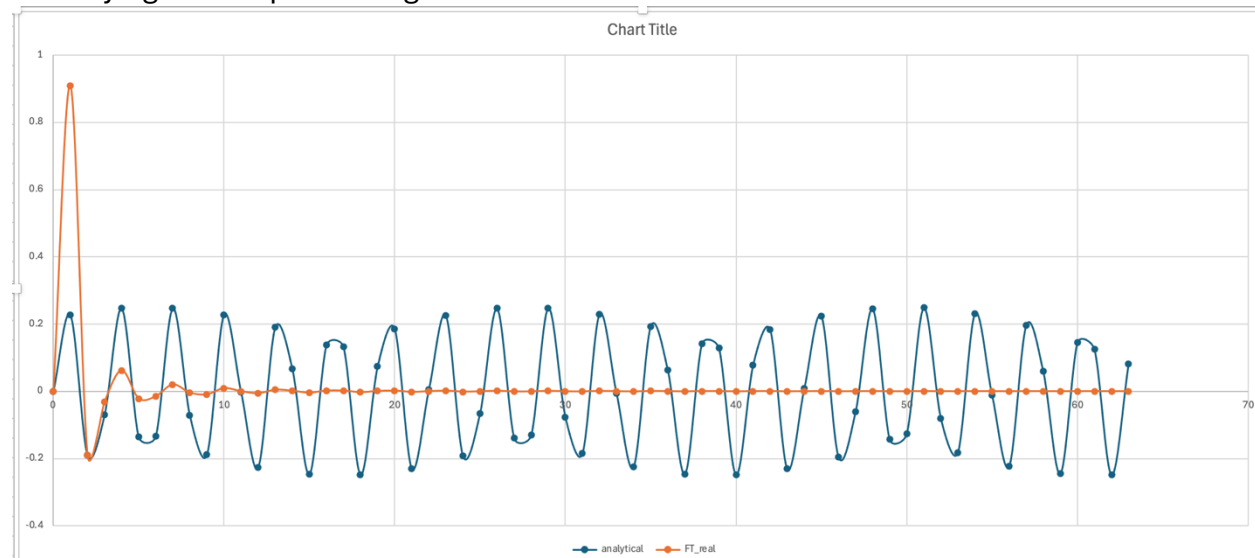
$$\phi(0) = 0$$

$$\phi(x) = \frac{1}{c^2} \sin(cx) + C_1 x$$

For my first attempt, without incorporating k with a m=1 gives the inverse of the analytical solution.

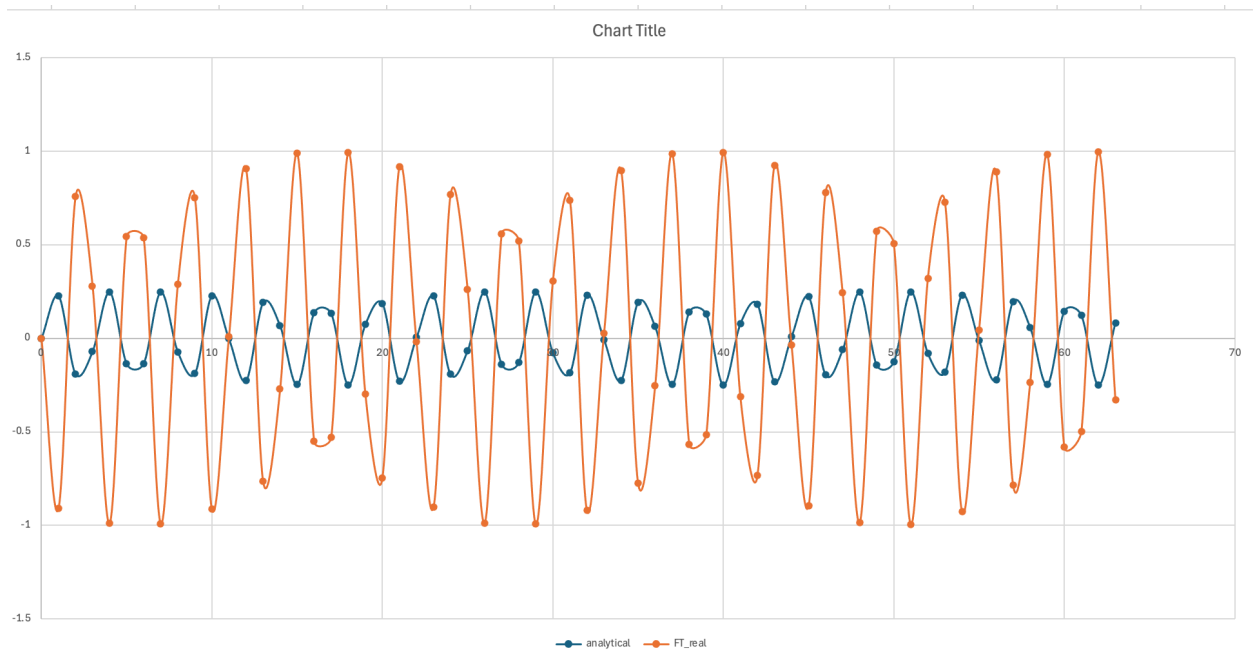


Now trying to incorporate k I get this:

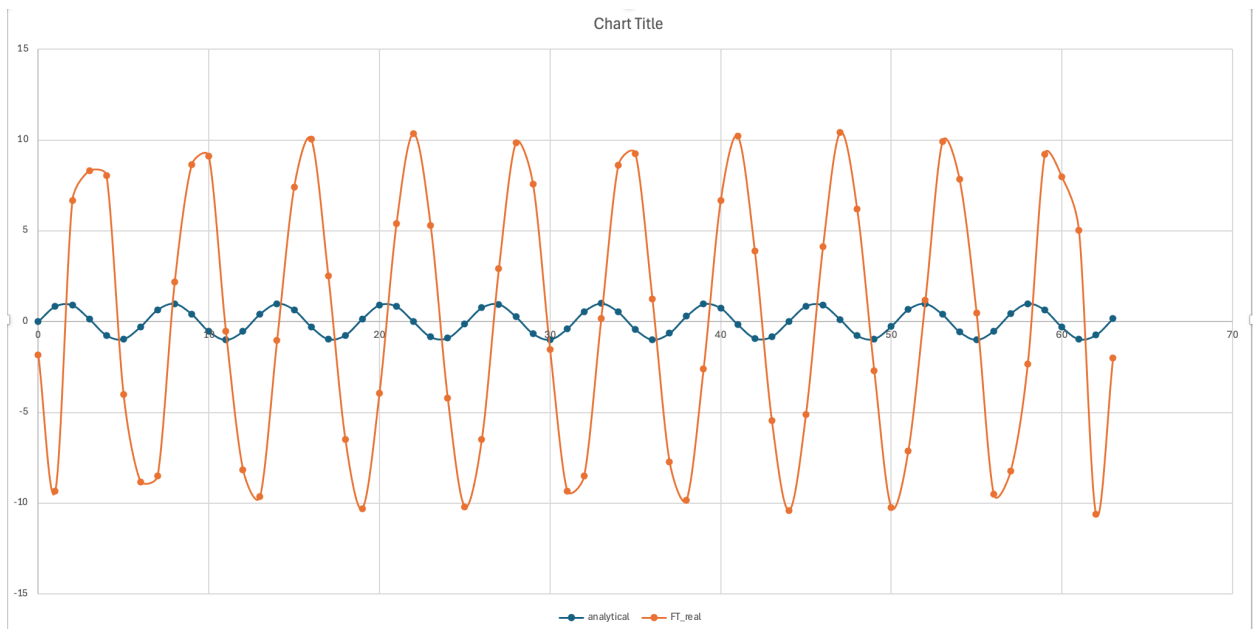


Maybe this needs to be incorporated to the Phase Space equation before it gets inverse FT'ed back to time space ..

My attempt to add the k term to the DFT function didn't work, but this is the result with the k term code removed. The problem is definitely the implementation of the k term because this looks correct .. except a -k term would scale it properly.



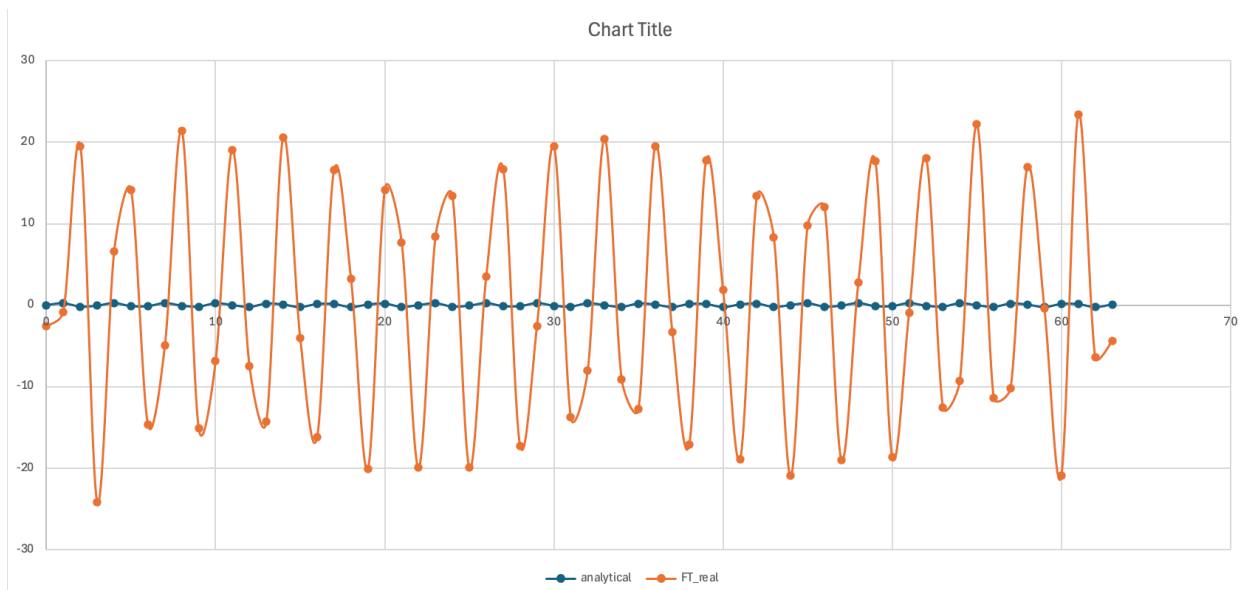
Well I thought I incorporated k correctly, like it's done in the lecture and link but for $m=1$ I get this:



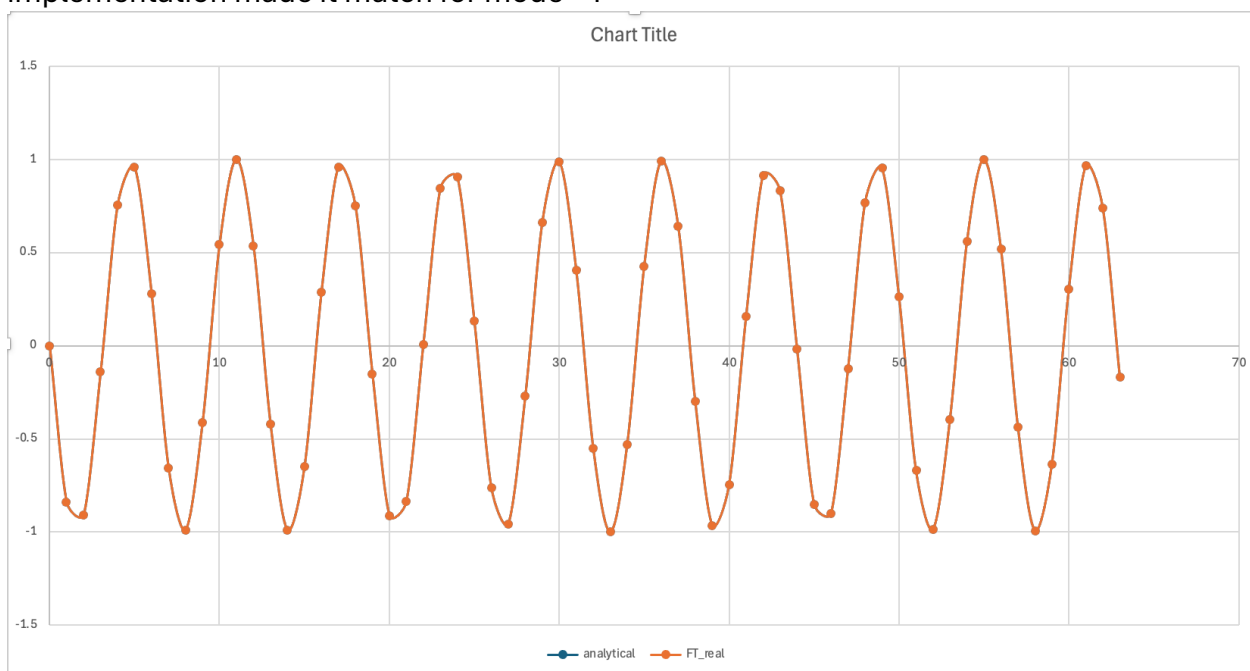
So FT is still being scaled incorrectly

For $m = 2$ I get:

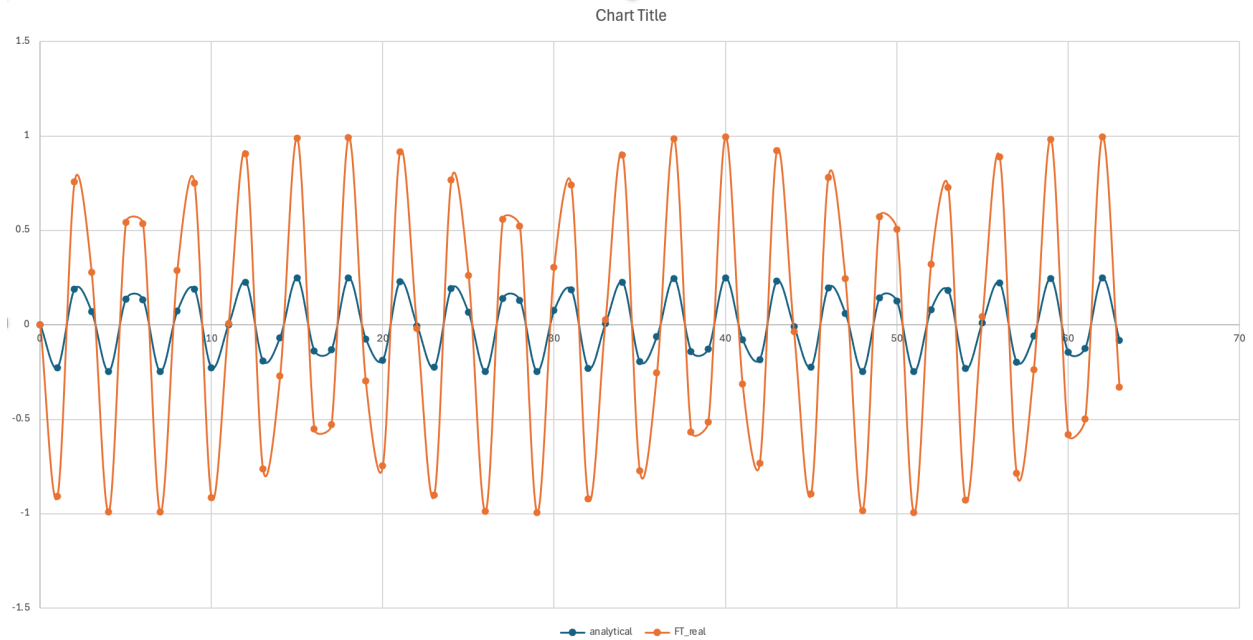
So now the amplitude and the period seems to be a little off...



Fixing the negative that was missing in my analytical solution and removing the $i \cdot k$ implementation made it match for mode =1



However we can see that with higher modes the amplitude doesn't scale correctly:

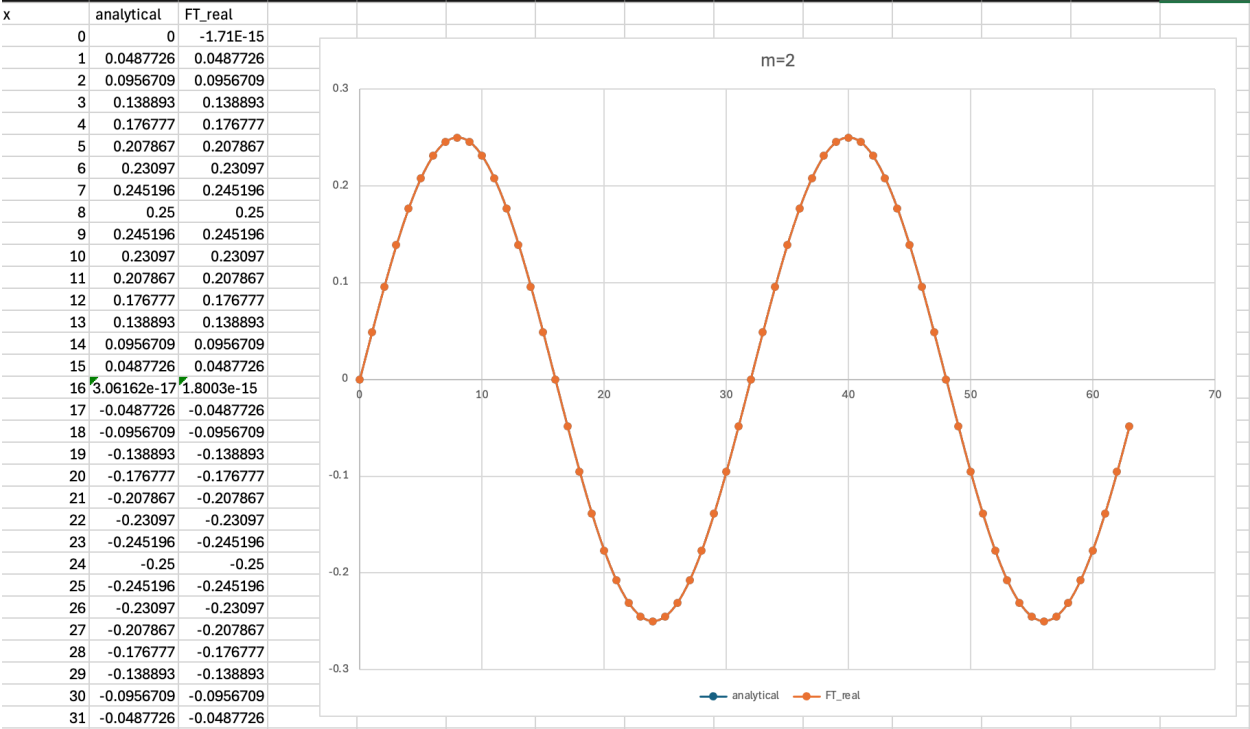


GOT IT TO WORK

I did not correctly implement $x = i * dx$ in function initially

```
double dx;  
dx = L / N;  
double x;  
  
double c = 2 * M_PI * mode / L;  
for (int i = 0; i < N; i++) {  
    x = i * dx;  
    rho[i] = eps0 * sin(c * x);  
    function[i] = -rho[i] / eps0;  
}
```

M = 2



M = 4

