

## Sample 12

Consider the following One-Dimensional Wave Equation for  $u(x,t)$  for  $0 \leq x \leq 2\pi$  and  $0 \leq t \leq 6$ :

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + f(x,t)$$

$$f(x,t) = 2e^{-\frac{t}{2}} \sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$$

$$a = \frac{1}{4\pi^2}$$

with the following initial conditions at  $t=0$ :

$$u(x,0) = u_0(x) = \sin(x/2),$$

$$v(x,0) = v_0(x) = -\sin(x/2)$$

and the following boundary conditions:

$$u(0,t) = g_{\text{left}}(t) = \sin(\pi/6 * t)$$

$$u(2\pi,t) = g_{\text{right}}(t) = \sin(\pi/12 * t)$$

Write a MATLAB program as follows:

- 1) Use the explicit full discretization scheme to calculate numerical values for the unknown  $u(x,t)$  for  $0 < x < 2\pi$  and  $0 < t \leq 6$ . Divide the  $x$  interval  $[0, 2\pi]$  into 20 equal subdivisions and the  $t$  interval  $[0, 6]$  into 30 equal subdivisions (there will be 21 equally spaced grid points in the  $x$  interval and 31 equally spaced grid points in the  $t$  interval). Use the variables  $L$  and  $T$  for the lengths of the  $x$  and  $t$  intervals,  $n_x$  and  $n_t$  for the number of grid points in the  $x$  and  $t$  intervals, and  $h_x$  and  $h_t$  for the stepsizes in the  $x$  and  $t$  intervals.

The main program will call a function named `wavel` that solves the One-Dimensional Wave Equation for the unknown  $u$  and returns it to the main program. The first line of `wavel` is:

```
function u = wavel(f,u0,v0,gleft,gright,a,nx,nt,L,T)
```

- 2) Plot  $u$  versus  $x$  and  $t$  for  $0 \leq x \leq 2\pi$  and  $0 \leq t \leq 6$ .  $u$  will be a surface in 3-dimensional space. Use the MATLAB function `surf` to plot  $u$ .

The graph should look like the one on the attached sheet.