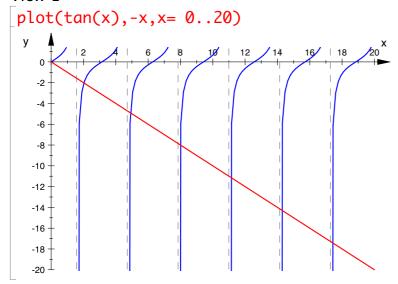
Notebook for Maths 361: Partial Differential Equations (OJM) Lecture 9

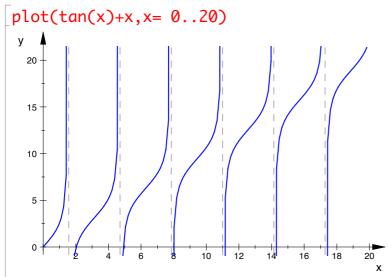
When we do these calculations by hand we use the fact that n is a positive integer. We can get MuPAD to assume this with the command:

assume(n, Type::Integer and Type::Positive)

Calculate our expansion for Example 1 Let's have a look at what we're trying to solve View 1



View 2



Now solve numerically over a fixed interval using random restarts

numeric::fsolve(tan(k)+k=0, k = 0 ... 20, Random) i = 1 ... 50

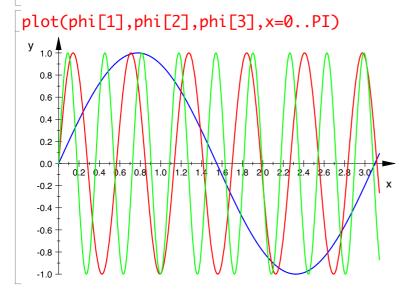
```
 \begin{bmatrix} k = 2.028757838 \end{bmatrix}, & [k = 14.20743673], & [k = 4.913180439], & [k = 4.913180439], \\ & [k = 17.33637792], & [k = 0.0], & [k = 17.33637792], & [k = 14.20743673], \\ & [k = 2.028757838], & [k = 7.978665712], & [k = 0.0], & [k = 11.08553841], & [k = 11.08553841], \\ & [k = 17.33637792], & [k = 17.33637792], & [k = 17.33637792], & [k = 4.913180439], \\ & [k = 11.08553841], & [k = 0.0], & [k = 2.028757838], & [k = 7.978665712], & [k = 17.33637792], \\ & [k = 0.0], & [k = 7.978665712], & [k = 0.0], & [k = 0.0], & [k = 0.0], & [k = 0.0], \\ & [k = 17.33637792], & [k = 3.293662188 \ 10^{-11}], & [k = 14.20743673], & [k = 14.20743673], \\ & [k = 7.978665712], & [k = 0.0], & [k = 0.0], & [k = 7.978665712], & [k = 0.0], \\ & [k = 4.913180439], & [k = 0.0], & [k = 0.0], & [k = 14.20743673], & [k = 7.978665712], & [k = 0.0], \\ & [k = 7.978665712], & [k = 17.33637792], & [k = 4.913180439], & [k = 2.028757838] \\ \end{bmatrix}
```

We need to just consider the unique cases (assuming no repeated roots!). Choose e.g.s

```
lam := [2.028757838^2, 11.08553841^2, 17.33637792^2]
[4.115858365, 122.8891618, 300.5499994]
```

Our first few eigenfunctions are then

```
phi := [sin(sqrt(lam[1])*x),sin(sqrt(lam[2])*x),sin(sqrt(lam[3])*x)]
[sin(2.028757838 x), sin(11.08553841 x), sin(17.33637792 x)]
```



Exercise!

Complete the eigenfunction expansion for f(x) = 50 (and/or some other functions) using the first few eigenfunctions. Tidy up my code if you want!