

## Assignment-4

1. Using Fourier transform (FT) express the solution of the following initial value problem in terms of difference of two error functions:

$$u_t = c^2 u_{xx}; \quad -\infty < x < \infty; \quad t > 0.$$

$$u(x, 0) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < a \\ L, & a \leq x \leq b \\ 0, & x > b. \end{cases}$$

2. Solve by applying FT,

$$u_t = x^2 u_{xx}; \quad -\infty < x < \infty, \quad t > 0; \quad u(x, 0) = f(x); \quad -\infty < x < \infty.$$

3. Use <sup>appropriate</sup> FT to solve the equation  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$ ;  $0 < x < \infty$ ,  $t > 0$ , where  $u(x, t)$  satisfies the conditions.

1)  $u_x(0, t) = 0$ ,  $t > 0$  2)  $u(x, 0) = \begin{cases} x, & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & x > 1 \end{cases}$

3)  $u(x, t)$  is bounded.

4. Using Laplace transform (LT) solve

$$u_{xt} = u_{xx}; \quad 0 < x < 1, \quad t > 0; \quad u(x, 0) = \sin \pi x;$$

$$u_t(x, 0) = -\sin \pi x; \quad 0 < x < 1.$$

5. Using LT solve  $u_{xx} = \frac{1}{x^2} u_{tt} - \cos \omega t$ ;  $0 \leq x < \infty$ ,  $0 \leq t < \infty$ ;  $u(0, t) = 0$ ,  $u(x, 0) = 0$ ,  $u_t(x, 0) = 0$ .

6. Solve using LT,  $u_{xt} = a^2 u_{xx}$ ;  $x > 0$ ,  $t > 0$ ;

$$u(x, 0) = 0, \quad x > 0; \quad u_t(x, 0) = 0; \quad x > 0; \quad u(0, t) = \sin \omega t;$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (u(x, t)) = 0.$$

7. Solve by applying FT,

$$u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0, \quad -\infty < x < \infty, \quad y > 0.$$

$$u(x, 0) = \begin{cases} 1, & a < x < b \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

8. Solve, employing appropriate transform technique w.r. to  $y$ , the following BVP:

$$u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0; \quad 0 < x < 1, \quad y > 0.$$

$$u(0, y) = e^{-2y}, \quad u(1, y) = 0; \quad y > 0; \quad u_y(x, 0) = 0, \quad 0 < x < 1.$$

9. Solve the simultaneous PDE's

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -2v, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}.$$

Here  $u = u(x, t)$ ,  $v = v(x, t)$ : given conditions are,  $u(x, 0) = 0$ ,  $v(x, 0) = 0$ ,  $u(0, t) = u_0$ .

10. Solve  $xy_x + y_t - y = x^2$ ;  $x > 0$ ,  $t > 0$ ;  $y \equiv y(x, t)$ , subject to the boundary conditions  $y(0, t) = 0$ ,  $y(x, 0) = 0$ .