Lecture 1

1) Estimate

$$\Big|\frac{u(t+h)-u(t-h)}{2h}-u'(t)\Big| \leq \ ?. \tag{1}$$

for $h>0$ and $|\partial^3 u(s)| \leq m$, $s \in [t-h, t+h]$.

We have the expression

$$u(t+h) = u(t) + hu'(t) + \frac{h^2}{2}u''(t) + \int_t^{t+h} \frac{(t+h-s)^2}{2} u^{(3)}(s)\ \mathrm{d}s\,. \tag{2}$$

Taking $h \to -h$, Eq. (2) becomes

$$u(t-h) = u(t) - hu'(t) + \frac{h^2}{2}u''(t) - \int_{t-h}^{t} \frac{(t-h-s)^2}{2} u^{(3)}(s)\ \mathrm{d}s\,. \tag{3}$$

Subtracting the two we get

$$\begin{aligned} u(t+h)-u(t-h) = 2hu'(t) + \Bigg(&\int_t^{t+h} \frac{(t+h-s)^2}{2} u^{(3)}(s)\ \mathrm{d}s \\ &- \int_{t-h}^{t} \frac{(t-h-s)^2}{2} u^{(3)}(s)\ \mathrm{d}s \Bigg). \end{aligned} \tag{4}$$

Thus,

$$\begin{aligned} \Big|\frac{u(t+h)-u(t-h)}{2h}-u'(t)\Big| = \frac{1}{2h}\Bigg| &\int_t^{t+h} \frac{(t+h-s)^2}{2} u^{(3)}(s)\ \mathrm{d}s \\ &- \int_{t-h}^{t} \frac{(t-h-s)^2}{2} u^{(3)}(s)\ \mathrm{d}s \Bigg|. \end{aligned} \tag{5}$$

Using $|a \pm b| \leq |a| + |b|$, $|\int f(x)\ \mathrm{d}x\,| \leq \int |f(x)|\ \mathrm{d}x$, and the condition $|u^{(3)}(s)| \leq m$, we can write

$$\begin{aligned} \Big|\frac{u(t+h)-u(t-h)}{2h}-u'(t)\Big| &\leq \frac{m}{4h}\Big[\int_t^{t+h} (t+h-s)^2\ \mathrm{d}s + \int_{t-h}^{t} (t-h-s)^2\ \mathrm{d}s\Big] \\ &= \frac{m}{4h}\Big(\frac{h^3}{3}+\frac{h^3}{3}\Big) = \boxed{\frac{mh^2}{6}}. \end{aligned} \tag{6}$$

2) Let there be positive numbers c, M such that for all $N \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$

$$|\partial^N u(s)| \leq cM^N N!, \qquad |s-a| \leq |t-a|. \tag{7}$$

Using

$$u(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \frac{(t-a)^n}{n!} \partial^n u(a) + \int_a^t \frac{(t-s)^{N-1}}{(N-1)!} \partial^N u(s)\, \mathrm{d}s, \tag{8}$$

show that

$$\left| u(t) - \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \frac{(t-a)^n}{n!} \partial^n u(a) \right| \leq c(M|t-a|)^N \to 0 \tag{9}$$

if $M|t-a| < 1$. In this case we obtain Taylor's series for function u.

From Eq. (11) we have (assuming $t > a$)

$$\begin{aligned} \left| u(t) - \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \frac{(t-a)^n}{n!} \partial^n u(a) \right| &= \left| \int_a^t \frac{(t-s)^{N-1}}{(N-1)!} \partial^N u(s)\, \mathrm{d}s \right| \\ &\leq \frac{cM^N N!}{(N-1)!} \int_a^t |t-s|^{N-1}\, \mathrm{d}s \\ &= cNM^N \frac{(t-s)^N}{N} \Bigg|_a^t \\ &= cM^N [-(a-s)^N] \\ &= \boxed{c\Big[M|t-a|\Big]^N}. \end{aligned} \tag{10}$$

Note that the argument is similar for $t < a$. We get a relative $-$ sign from switching the bounds of integration and another from having $t < s$ such that $|t-s| = -(t-s)$. These minus signs cancel giving us the result in Eq. (10).

If $M|t-a| < 1$, then in the limit $N \to \infty$, we have $c[M|t-a|]^N \to 0$ and recover the Taylor series:

$$u(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(t-a)^n}{n!} \partial^n u(a) \tag{11}$$

3) Let there be positive numbers c, M such that for all $N \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$

$$|\partial^N u(s)| \leq cM^N (N!)^\alpha, \qquad \alpha < 1, \quad s \in \mathbb{R}. \tag{12}$$

Show that in this case we have convergent Taylor series for all $t, a \in \mathbb{R}$.

Note that

$$|\partial^N u(s)| \leq cM^N (N!)^\alpha = \frac{cM^N N!}{(N!)^{1-\alpha}}. \tag{13}$$

Thus, we can alter Eq. (10) to read

$$\left| u(t) - \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \frac{(t-a)^n}{n!} \partial^n u(a) \right| \le \frac{c[M|t-a|]^N}{(N!)^{1-\alpha}} \to 0, \quad \text{as } N \to \infty, \tag{14}$$

noting that factorials grow faster than powers of N.

Lecture 2

1) Check that

$$v(t) = \int_0^t \frac{\sin[(t-\tau)\sqrt{A}]}{\sqrt{A}} f(\tau)\, \mathrm{d}\tau\,. \tag{15}$$

satisfies $v(0) = \partial_t v(0) = 0$ and $(\partial_t^2 + A)v = f(t)$ for $t > 0$.

It is clear that $v(0) = 0$ since the upper bound is the same as the lower bound at $t = 0$. Next,

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_t v(t) &= \frac{\sin[(t-\tau)\sqrt{A}]}{\sqrt{A}} f(\tau)\bigg|_{\tau=t} + \int_0^t \partial_t \Big(\frac{\sin[(t-\tau)\sqrt{A}]}{\sqrt{A}} \Big) f(\tau)\, \mathrm{d}\tau \\ &= \int_0^t \cos[(t-\tau)\sqrt{A}] f(\tau)\, \mathrm{d}\tau \Rightarrow \boxed{\partial_t v(0) = 0}. \end{aligned} \tag{16}$$

Finally,

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_t^2 v(t) &= \partial_t \int_0^t \cos[(t-\tau)\sqrt{A}] f(\tau)\, \mathrm{d}\tau \\ &= f(t) - \int_0^t \sqrt{A} \sin[(t-\tau)\sqrt{A}] f(\tau)\, \mathrm{d}\tau \\ &= f(t) - Av(t) \\ &\Rightarrow \boxed{(\partial_t^2 + A)v(t) = f(t)} \end{aligned} \tag{17}$$

2) Check

$$\begin{aligned} u(t) = \frac{\sin[(T-t)\sqrt{A}]}{\sin(T\sqrt{A})} g + \frac{\sin(t\sqrt{A})}{\sin(T\sqrt{A})} \Big[h - \int_0^T \frac{\sin[(T-\tau)\sqrt{A}]}{\sqrt{A}} f(\tau)\, \mathrm{d}\tau \Big] \\ + \int_0^t \frac{\sin[(t-\tau)\sqrt{A}]}{\sqrt{A}} f(\tau)\, \mathrm{d}\tau\,. \end{aligned} \tag{18}$$

satisfies the boundary conditions $u(0) = g$ and $u(T) = h$.

First, we check at $t = 0$:

$$u(0) = \frac{\sin\left(T\sqrt{A}\right)}{\sin\left(T\sqrt{A}\right)} g = g. \tag{19}$$

Next, we check at $t = T$:

$$u(T) = h - \int_0^T \frac{\sin[(T-\tau)\sqrt{A}]}{\sqrt{A}} f(\tau)\ \mathrm{d}\tau + \int_0^T \frac{\sin[(T-\tau)\sqrt{A}]}{\sqrt{A}} f(\tau)\ \mathrm{d}\tau = h. \tag{20}$$