

NANYANG TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY  
SPMS/DIVISION OF MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES

2025/26 Semester 2      MH4110 Partial Differential Equations      Tutorial 5, 19 February

**Problem 1** Consider the diffusion equation on  $(0, l)$  with the Robin boundary condition:

$$\begin{aligned}u_t &= ku_{xx}, \quad 0 < x < l, \quad t > 0, \\u_x(0, t) - a_0 u(0, t) &= 0, \quad u_x(l, t) + a_l u(l, t) = 0, \quad t > 0, \\u(x, 0) &= \phi(x), \quad 0 < x < l.\end{aligned}$$

If  $a_0 > 0$  and  $a_l > 0$ , use the energy method to show that  $\int_0^l u^2(x, t) dx$  decreases with respect to  $t$ .

**Problem 2 (Ex. 6 on Page 52)** Compute  $\int_0^\infty e^{-x^2} dx$ . (*Hint:* This is a function that cannot be integrated by formula. So use the following trick. Transform the double integral  $\int_0^\infty e^{-x^2} dx \cdot \int_0^\infty e^{-y^2} dy$  into polar coordinates and you'll end up with a function that can be integrated easily.)

**Problem 3 (Ex. 7 on Page 52)** Use the result of Problem 2 to show that  $\int_{-\infty}^\infty e^{-p^2} dp = \sqrt{\pi}$ . Then substitute  $p = x/\sqrt{4kt}$  to show that

$$\int_{-\infty}^\infty S(x, t) dx = 1,$$

where  $S(x, t)$  is the Gaussian kernel

$$S(x, t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi kt}} \exp\left(-\frac{x^2}{4kt}\right).$$

**Problem 4** Solve the diffusion equation:  $u_t = ku_{xx}$  with the initial condition:

$$\phi(x) = 1, \quad |x| < l, \quad \phi(x) = 0, \quad |x| > l.$$

Write your answer in terms of the error function  $\text{Erf}(x)$ .

**Problem 5** Solve the diffusion equation:  $u_t = ku_{xx}$  with the initial condition:

$$\phi(x) = e^{-x}, \quad x > 0; \quad \phi(x) = 0, \quad x < 0.$$

**Problem 6** Solve the diffusion equation:  $u_t = ku_{xx}$  with the initial condition  $u(x, 0) = \phi(x) = e^{-x}$ .

**Problem 7** Show that for any fixed  $\delta > 0$  (no matter how small),

$$\max_{\delta \leq |x| < \infty} S(x, t) \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as} \quad t \rightarrow 0.$$

**Problem 8** Solve the problem ( $k > 0$ ):

$$u_t - ku_{xx} = \cos t, \quad x \in (-\infty, \infty), \quad t > 0,$$

$$u(x, 0) = e^{-x^2}, \quad x \in (-\infty, \infty).$$