

## MAE384 Fall 2011 Homework #6

1. Solve the boundary value problem,

$$\frac{d^2 u}{d x^2} + x^2 u = 0 ,$$

$$u(0) = 1 , \quad u'(5) = 0.5 ,$$

for  $u(x)$  within the domain of  $0 \leq x \leq 5$ . Use the 3-point central difference scheme (9th formula from top in p. 260) to represent  $u''$  in the differential equation and 2-point backward finite difference scheme (1st formula in p. 260) to represent the  $u'$  in the second boundary condition. Choose  $h = 0.1$ . Plot your solution. **(4 points)**

2. (a) Solve the partial differential equation,

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = A \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} ,$$

defined on the semi-infinite domain,  $-\infty < x < \infty$  and  $0 \leq t < \infty$ , with the boundary condition given at  $t = 0$  as

$$u(x, 0) = 1 \quad , \quad \text{if } 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ = 0 \quad , \quad \text{otherwise .}$$

Use the 2-point forward difference scheme (1st formula in Table 6-1 in p. 259) to represent  $\partial u / \partial t$  and 2-point backward difference scheme (1st formula in p. 260) to represent  $\partial u / \partial x$ . Choose  $A = -0.6$ ,  $\Delta x = 0.1$  and  $\Delta t = 0.1$ . Integrate your system forward in  $t$  to find the solution,  $u(x, t)$ , at  $t = 0.5, 1$ , and  $2$ . Plot these solutions (as a function of  $x$ ) along with the "initial" state,  $u(x, 0)$ , for the domain of  $0 \leq x \leq 5$ . (Note: Your solution could be non-zero outside this domain. In that case, you only need to plot the result for  $0 \leq x \leq 5$ .)

(b) Using the same finite difference scheme and the same  $\Delta x$  and  $\Delta t$  in (a), explore the behavior of the numerical solutions for the cases with  $A = -1.2$  and  $A = 0.6$ . You do not have to integrate the system to  $t = 2$ . Integrating it for a few time steps (for example, to  $t = 0.5$ ) would suffice to reveal the behavior of those solutions. Explain why the behavior of the solutions for these two cases differ from the case with  $A = -0.6$  in Part (a). **(3 points)**

3. Find the general solution of the following PDEs by the method of separation of variables. **(1 point)**

$$(a) \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + u = 0 \qquad (b) \quad y \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + x^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0$$