

### MAE/MSE 502, Fall 2019 Homework # 3

Hard copy of report is due 6:00 PM on the due date. The report should include a statement on collaboration, and computer code(s) used for the assignment. See the first page of the problem sheet for Homework #1 for the rules on collaboration.

#### Prob 1 (1 point)

Consider the eigenvalue problem for  $G(x)$  (with  $c$  as the eigenvalue) defined on the interval,  $0 \leq x \leq 1$ ,

$$\frac{d^2 G}{dx^2} = c G$$

with the boundary conditions,

(i)  $G(0) = 0$  (ii)  $G'(0) = 0.5G'(1)$  ( $G'$  denotes  $dG/dx$ . The second b.c. is imposed on the derivative of  $G$ .)

(a) Is the system given above a Sturm-Liouville system?

(b) Find all eigenvalue(s) and the corresponding eigenfunction(s) for the system.

#### Prob 2 (1.5 points)

(a) For  $u(x, t)$  defined on the domain of  $0 \leq x \leq 1$  and  $t \geq 0$ , solve the Wave equation,

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$$

with the boundary conditions:

(i)  $u(0, t) = 0$  (ii)  $u(1, t) = 0$  (iii)  $u(x, 0) = (\sqrt{x} - x)^2$  (iv)  $u_t(x, 0) = 0$  .

Plot the solution  $u(x, t)$  as a function of  $x$  at  $t = 0, 0.25, 0.5, 0.75$ , and  $1.0$ . Please collect all 5 curves in one plot.

(b) Repeat (a) but with the last two boundary conditions changed to

(iii)  $u(x, 0) = 0$  (iv)  $u_t(x, 0) = (\sqrt{x} - x)^2$  .

Plot the solution  $u(x, t)$  as a function of  $x$  at  $t = 0.25, 0.5, 0.75, 1.0$ , and  $1.5$ . (Note that these times are different from those given in Part (a).)

#### Prob 3 (3 points)

For  $u(x, t)$  defined on the domain of  $0 \leq x \leq 2\pi$  and  $t \geq 0$ , consider the PDE (in which  $U$  and  $K$  are constants)

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = U \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + K \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$$

with periodic boundary conditions in the  $x$ -direction (i.e.,  $u(0, t) = u(2\pi, t)$ ,  $u_x(0, t) = u_x(2\pi, t)$ , and so on), and the boundary condition in the  $t$ -direction given as

$$u(x, 0) = \frac{[1 - \cos(x)]^8}{256} .$$

Solve the PDE by Fourier series expansion. Plot the solution  $u(x, t)$  at  $t = 1$  for the three cases with

(i)  $U = 2, K = 0$ , (ii)  $U = 0, K = 0.2$ , and (iii)  $U = 2, K = 0.2$ . Also, plot the solution at  $t = 0$  (which is the same for all three cases). Please collect all four curves in one plot.

**Prob 4** (1.5 points)

For  $u(x,t)$  defined on the domain of  $0 \leq x \leq 2\pi$  and  $t \geq 0$ , solve the PDE

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = 8 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^4} + 16 u$$

with periodic boundary conditions in the  $x$ -direction and the following boundary conditions in the  $t$ -direction,

(i)  $u(x, 0) = \sin(2x)$ ,

(ii)  $u_t(x, 0) = \cos(x)$ .

We expect a closed-form solution which consists of only a finite number of terms and without any unevaluated integrals. The solution should be expressed in real numbers and functions. Expect a deduction if these requirements are not satisfied

**Prob 5** (1.5 points)

For  $u(x,t)$  defined on the domain of  $0 \leq x \leq 2\pi$  and  $t \geq 0$ , solve the PDE,

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = (1 + 2t) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + t \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x^3} + \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^4} + 2t u$$

with periodic boundary conditions in the  $x$ -direction, and the boundary condition in the  $t$ -direction given as

$$u(x, 0) = 1 + \sin(x).$$

We expect a closed-form solution which consists of only a finite number of terms and without any unevaluated integrals. The solution should be expressed in real numbers and functions. Expect a deduction if these requirements are not satisfied

**Prob 6** (1.5 points) For  $u(x,t)$  defined on the domain of  $0 \leq x \leq 2\pi$  and  $t \geq 0$ , solve the PDE

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial t} + u$$

with periodic boundary conditions in the  $x$ -direction, and the boundary conditions at  $t = 0$  given as

(i)  $u(x, 0) = 1$

(ii)  $u_t(x, 0) = \cos(x)$ .

We expect a closed-form solution which consists of only a finite number of terms and without any unevaluated integrals. The solution should be expressed in real numbers and functions. Expect a deduction if these requirements are not satisfied.