

Q2

By separation of variables:  $u \sim G(x)H(y)$ , From b.c. (iii), (iv)

$$\Rightarrow -\left(\frac{G''}{G} + 4\pi^2\right) = \frac{\ddot{H}}{H} = c \quad \begin{array}{l} H(0) = 0 \\ H(1) = 0 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \leftarrow \\ \rightarrow \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{From b.c. (iii), (iv)} \\ c_n = -(n\pi)^2, n=1, 2, 3, \dots \end{array}$$

Observing b.c. (i), (ii), only  $n=2$  matters  $\leftarrow H_n(y) = \sin(n\pi y)$

For  $n=2$ ,  $\frac{G_2''}{G_2} = 4\pi^2 - 4\pi^2 = 0 \Rightarrow G_2(x) = A_2 x + B_2$

Full solution:  $u(x, y) = (A_2 x + B_2) \sin(2\pi y)$  — (\*)

(a) From (\*)  $\Rightarrow u_x(x, y) = A_2 \sin(2\pi y)$

b.c. (i)  $\rightarrow A_2 = 3$ , b.c. (ii)  $\rightarrow (3 \cdot 1 + B_2) = 5 \Rightarrow B_2 = 2$

Full solution is  $u(x, y) = (3x + 2) \sin(2\pi y)$ , unique. #

(b) b.c. (i)  $\rightarrow A_2 = 3$ , b.c. (ii)  $\rightarrow A_2 = 3$

$B_2$  remains undetermined (it can be of any value)

Full solution is  $u(x, y) = (3x + B_2) \sin(2\pi y)$ .

infinite many solutions.

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Q3

By sep. of var.,  $u \sim G(x)H(y)$

$$\Rightarrow - \left( \frac{y^2 \ddot{H} - 2y \dot{H} + 5H}{H} \right) = \frac{G''}{G} = C \quad \begin{cases} G'(0) = 0 \\ G'(\pi) = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{From} \\ \text{b.c. (i), (ii)} \end{array}$$



observing b.c. (iii), (iv),  
only  $n=3$  matters.

$$\begin{array}{l} c = 0, -n^2, n=1, 2, 3, \dots \\ G_0(x) = 1, G_n(x) = \cos(nx) \end{array}$$

For  $n=3$ ,  $y^2 \ddot{H}_3 - 2y \dot{H}_3 + 5H_3 = 9H_3$

$$\Rightarrow y^2 \ddot{H}_3 - 2y \dot{H}_3 - 4H_3 = 0$$

Let  $H_3 \sim y^p \Rightarrow y^2 \cdot p(p-1)y^{p-2} - 2y \cdot p y^{p-1} - 4y^p = 0$

$$\Rightarrow p^2 - 3p - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow \underline{p = 4, -1}$$

$$\Rightarrow H_3(y) = A_3 y^4 + B_3 y^{-1}$$

Full solution:  $u(x, y) = (A_3 y^4 + B_3 y^{-1}) \cos(3x)$

From b.c. (iii),  $A_3 + B_3 = 3$  ——— ①

From b.c. (iv),  $16A_3 + \frac{1}{2}B_3 = 17$  ——— ②

solving ①, ②  $\Rightarrow A_3 = 1, B_3 = 2$

Full solution is  $u(x, y) = \left( y^4 + \frac{2}{y} \right) \cos(3x)$

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