

## APM 346 (2012) Home Assignment X

The purpose of this assignment is a survey of material in preparation to Term Test 1. Don't submit it—it will not be graded!

### Problem 1

$$(t^2 + 1)xu_t + (x^2 + 1)tu_x = 0. \quad (1)$$

- (a) Find the characteristic curves and sketch them in the  $(x, t)$  plane.
- (b) Write the general solution.
- (c) Where the solution is fully determined by the initial condition  $u(x, 0) = g(x)$ .
- (d) Solve equation (1) with the initial condition  $u(x, 0) = x^2$ .
- (e) Solve equation (1) with the initial condition  $u(x, 0) = x$ .

### Problem 2

 Solve the wave equation with the following initial conditions

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - 25u_{xx} = e^{-x-t}, & -\infty < x < \infty \\ u(x, 0) = xe^{-x}, \\ u_t(x, 0) = e^{-x}. \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

### Problem 3

 Consider wave equation with boundary conditions:

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - c^2u_{xx} + \gamma u = 0, & 0 < x < L, \\ (u_x - \alpha u_t)(0, t) = 0, \\ (u_x - \beta u_t)(L, t) = 0, \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

with  $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{C}$ ,  $\gamma \in \mathbb{R}$  and  $c > 0$ .

Therefore  $u$  is a complex-valued function. Consider an energy  $E(t)$  defined as

$$E(t) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^L (|u_t|^2 + c^2|u_x|^2 + \gamma|u|^2) dx. \quad (4)$$

- (a) Find conditions to  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma$  such that  $E(t)$  does not depend on  $t$  for any  $u$  satisfying (3);

- (b) Find conditions to  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma$  such that  $E(t)$  is non-increasing function of  $t$  for any  $u$  satisfying (3);

*Hint.* Each end is independent and conditions are separate for  $\alpha$ , and for  $\beta$ .

**Problem 4** Find solutions  $u$  of IVP for a heat equation

$$\begin{cases} u_t - u_{xx} = 0 & -\infty < x < \infty, \\ u(0, x) = f(x) \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

where

$$(a) \quad f(x) = \theta(x) := \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0, \\ 1 & x > 0; \end{cases}$$

$$(b) \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & |x| < 1, \\ 1 & |x| > 1. \end{cases}$$

*Hint.* In (b) represent  $f(x)$  as  $\theta(x+1) - \theta(x-1)$ .

*Remark.* Solution must be expressed through

$$\operatorname{erf}(z) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^z e^{-\frac{s^2}{2}} ds$$