

## Homework 3

Due April 29, 2015.

**1 Review of inhomogeneous equations.** Give the general solution to the following ODEs:

$$\begin{aligned}
 (a) \quad & y'' - 4y = e^x, \\
 (b) \quad & y'' + 4y = \sin(2x), \\
 (c) \quad & x^2 y'' + 2xy' + y = 0, \\
 (d) \quad & x^2 y'' + 3xy' + y = 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

*Hint: one of these questions involves resonance and one has a repeated root. In these cases, consider solutions of the form  $x e^{kx}$  or  $x^\beta \ln x$  (where  $k$  can be imaginary).*

**2 Fourier sine and cosine series'.**

(a) Find the Fourier sine series of

$$f(x) = e^x,$$

on the interval  $0 \leq x \leq L$ .

(b) Find the Fourier cosine series of  $f(x)$  on the same interval.

*Hint: consider the real and imaginary parts of the integral  $\int_0^L e^{x+i n \pi x / L} dx$ .*

**3 Fourier Series.** For a periodic function on the interval  $-\pi \leq x \leq \pi$ , the Fourier representation is

$$f(x) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1} a_n \cos(nx) + b_n \sin(nx).$$

For the functions in (a) and (b), find the coefficients  $a_n$  and  $b_n$ .

$$(a) \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{for } x \leq -\pi/2 \text{ and } x \geq \pi/2 \\ 1 & \text{for } -\pi/2 < x < \pi/2 \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

$$(b) \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} x + \pi & \text{for } x \leq 0 \\ \pi - x & \text{for } x > 0 \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

**4 The whacked wave equation.** Consider the wave equation,

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - c^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 0,$$

with fixed ends, so that

$$u(0, t) = u(L, t) = 0,$$

and two initial conditions: zero initial displacement,

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

and with an initial impulsive whacking velocity of

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(x, 0) = \begin{cases} \delta & \text{for } L/2 - \delta \leq x \leq L/2 + \delta, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

where  $0 < \delta < L/2$ . Find  $u(x, t)$  using separation of variables.

**5 Laplace's equation in a 60° wedge.** Consider Laplace's equation in a circular wedge with radius 1 in polar coordinates  $(r, \theta)$ , where  $0 \leq r \leq 1$  and  $0 \leq \theta \leq \pi/3$ . Laplace's equation is

$$\nabla^2 u = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2} = 0,$$

and the boundary conditions are

$$u(r, 0) = u(r, \pi/3) = 0,$$

and

$$u(1, \theta) = h(\theta).$$

We also have the condition that  $u$  is bounded at  $r = 0$ , or that  $|u(0, \theta)| < \infty$ . Find  $u(r, \theta)$  using separation of variables.