

Worksheet #25

(1) Are the following PDEs separable? If so, find the two differential equations to replace the PDE.

•  $tu_{xx} + xu_t = 0$

let  $U(x,t) = X(x)T(t)$

Plugin  $tX''T + xXT' = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{X''}{xX} = \frac{T'}{tT} = -\lambda$  Separate  $\lambda > 0$  constant.

$\Rightarrow X'' + x\lambda X = 0 \quad T' + \lambda tT = 0 \Rightarrow$  Separable.

•  $(x+y^2)u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0$

let  $U(x,y) = X(x)Y(y)$

Plugin  $\rightarrow (x+y^2)X''Y + XY'' = 0$  Try to separable.  
 $xX''Y + y^2X''Y + XY'' = 0$   
 Cannot separate  $\Rightarrow$  Not separable.

(2) Find the solution to the following heat conduction problem

$100u_{xx} = u_t \quad 0 < x < 1, \quad t > 0$

⊗  $u(0,t) = 0, \quad u(1,t) = 0, \quad t > 0$

$u(x,0) = \sin(2\pi x) - \sin(5\pi x), \quad 0 \leq x \leq 1$

let  $U(x,t) = X(x)T(t)$ .

Plugin to PDE.

$100 X''(x)T(t) = T'(t)X(x)$

separate  $\frac{X''}{X} = \frac{T'}{100T} = -\lambda$

$\rightarrow \begin{cases} X'' + \lambda X = 0 \\ T' + \lambda 100 T = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow T = C e^{-\lambda 100 t}$   
 $\rightarrow X(x) = C_1 \cos(\sqrt{\lambda} x) + C_2 \sin(\sqrt{\lambda} x)$

By ⊗  $u(0,t) = X(0)T(t) = 0 \Rightarrow X(0) = 0 \Rightarrow C_1 = 0$   
 $u(1,t) = X(1)T(t) = 0 \Rightarrow \sin(\sqrt{\lambda}) = 0$

$\rightarrow \sqrt{\lambda} = n\pi$   
 $\rightarrow \lambda = (n\pi)^2 \quad n=1, 2, \dots$

$\rightarrow X_n(x) = \sin(n\pi x)$   
 $\rightarrow U_n(x,t) = C_n e^{-(n\pi)^2 100 t} \sin(n\pi x)$

$\rightarrow U(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n e^{-(n\pi)^2 100 t} \sin(n\pi x)$

$$U(x,0) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n \sin(n\pi x) = \sin(2\pi x) - \sin(5\pi x)$$

$$C_n = \frac{1}{1} \int_{-1}^1 f(x) \sin(n\pi x) dx$$

$$= \int_{-1}^1 [\sin(2\pi x) - \sin(5\pi x)] \sin(n\pi x) dx$$

$$= \left[ \int_{-1}^1 \sin(2\pi x) \sin(n\pi x) dx + (-1) \int_{-1}^1 \sin(5\pi x) \sin(n\pi x) dx \right]$$

$$= \begin{cases} 1 & \text{for } n=2 \\ -1 & \text{for } n=5 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

by orthogonality of sine functions.

$$\Rightarrow U(x,t) = e^{-4\pi^2(100)t} \sin(2\pi x) - e^{-25\pi^2(100)t} \sin(5\pi x)$$