

## Assignment 9

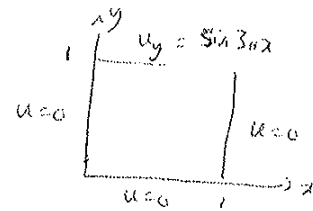
1.  $u_{xx} + u_{yy} + u = 0$

$u(0, y) = 0$

$u(1, y) = 0$

$u(x, 0) = 0$

$u_y(x, 1) = \sin 3\pi x$



$u = X(x)Y(y) \Rightarrow$

$X''Y + XY'' + XY = 0$

$\Rightarrow \frac{X''}{X} = -\frac{Y''}{Y} - 1 = -\lambda^2$

$X'' + \lambda^2 X = 0$

$X(0) = X(1) = 0$

$\Rightarrow \boxed{X = \beta \sin \lambda x} \text{ and } \boxed{\lambda = n\pi}$

$Y'' = (\lambda^2 - 1)Y$

$Y(0) = 0$

$\Rightarrow Y = C \cosh \sqrt{\lambda^2 - 1} y + D \sinh \sqrt{\lambda^2 - 1} y \quad (\lambda \geq \pi)$

$\wedge Y(0) = 0 \Rightarrow C = 0 \text{ so } \boxed{Y = D \sinh \sqrt{\lambda^2 - 1} y}$

$\therefore$  Possible solutions are  $u = XY = A_n \sin(n\pi x) \sinh((n^2\pi^2 - 1)^{1/2} y)$

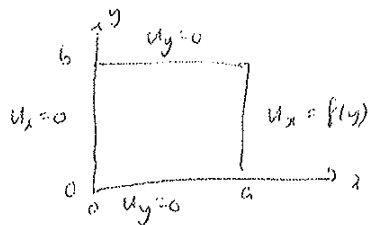
From the final condition  $u_y(x, 1) = \sin 3\pi x$  it is clear the  $n=3$  solution is required, and

$u_y = A_n \sqrt{n^2\pi^2 - 1} \sin(n\pi x) \cosh(\sqrt{n^2\pi^2 - 1} y)$

$\Rightarrow \text{need } A_3 \sqrt{9\pi^2 - 1} \cosh \sqrt{9\pi^2 - 1} = 1 \Rightarrow A_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{9\pi^2 - 1} \cosh \sqrt{9\pi^2 - 1}}$

$\Rightarrow u = \frac{\sinh(\sqrt{9\pi^2 - 1} y)}{\sqrt{9\pi^2 - 1} \cosh \sqrt{9\pi^2 - 1}} \sin 3\pi x$

2.  $u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0$



a)  $u = X(x)Y(y) \Rightarrow X''Y + Y''X = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{X''}{X} = -\frac{Y''}{Y} = \lambda^2$ .

Boundary conditions require  $Y'(0) = Y'(b) = 0$   $X'(0) = 0$ .

$Y'' + \lambda^2 Y = 0 \Rightarrow Y = A \cos \lambda y + B \sin \lambda y$   $Y'(0) = 0 \Rightarrow B = 0$   $Y'(b) = 0 \Rightarrow \left[ \lambda = \frac{n\pi}{b} \right]$   
 $(n = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$   $\boxed{Y = A \cos \frac{n\pi y}{b}}$

$X'' - \lambda^2 X = 0 \Rightarrow X = C \cosh \lambda x + D \sinh \lambda x$  ( $\lambda > 0$ )

$X'(0) = 0 \Rightarrow D = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{X = C \cosh \frac{n\pi x}{b}}$  ( $n > 0$ )

$\lambda = 0$  case  $\Rightarrow X = \hat{C}x + \hat{D}$

$X'(0) = 0 \Rightarrow \hat{C} = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{X = \hat{D}}$  ( $n = 0$ ).

Combining all possible values of  $n$ , general solution is

$$u(x, y) = \frac{1}{2} A_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \cosh\left(\frac{n\pi x}{b}\right) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi y}{b}\right)$$

(The naming of the new constants  $A_n$  is arbitrary).

b) If  $u(x, y)$  is a solution consider  $w(x, y) = u + c$ , where  $c$  is a constant.

$\Rightarrow w_{xx} + w_{yy} = u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0$  ✓

$w_x = u_x$  so  $w_x(0, y) = 0, w_x(a, y) = f(y)$  ✓

$w_y = u_y$  so  $w_y(x, 0) = 0, w_y(x, b) = 0$  ✓

$\therefore w$  satisfies the equation and boundary conditions and is therefore also a solution.

c)  $f(y) = u_x(a, y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \frac{n\pi}{b} \sinh\left(\frac{n\pi a}{b}\right) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi y}{b}\right)$ .

There must match Fourier cosine series  $f(y) = \frac{1}{2} a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos\left(\frac{n\pi y}{b}\right)$

Comparing the coefficients, this is only possible if  $a_0 = 0 \Rightarrow \int_c^b f(y) dy = 0$

in which case

$A_n = \frac{a_n}{\frac{n\pi}{b} \sinh\left(\frac{n\pi a}{b}\right)} = \boxed{\frac{2}{n\pi \sinh\left(\frac{n\pi a}{b}\right)} \int_c^b f(y) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi y}{b}\right) dy}$

$$3. \quad u_{rr} + \frac{1}{r}u_r + \frac{1}{r^2}u_{\theta\theta} = 0$$

$$u_\theta(r, 0) = 0 \quad u_\theta(r, \alpha) = 0$$

$$u = R(r)\Theta(\theta)$$

$$\Rightarrow \Theta R'' + \frac{1}{r}R'\Theta + \frac{1}{r^2}R\Theta'' = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{r^2 R'' + rR'}{R} = -\frac{\Theta''}{\Theta} = \lambda^2$$

$$\Theta'' = -\lambda^2 \Theta \quad \Theta'(0) = \Theta'(\alpha) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \Theta = A \cos \lambda \theta + B \sin \lambda \theta$$

$$\Theta' = -A \lambda \sin \lambda \theta + B \lambda \cos \lambda \theta$$

$$\Theta'(0) = 0 \Rightarrow B = 0, \quad \Theta'(\alpha) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda \alpha = n\pi$$

$$\Theta = A \cos \frac{n\pi\theta}{\alpha}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{n\pi}{\alpha}$$

$$r^2 R'' + rR' - \lambda^2 R = 0$$

$$r^2 r^m \Rightarrow m^2 - m + m - \lambda^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow m = \pm \lambda$$

$$\Rightarrow (\lambda > 0) \quad R = C r^\lambda + D r^{-\lambda}$$

$$D = 0 \text{ so that } R \text{ is bounded at origin} \Rightarrow R = C r^\lambda \quad \lambda > 0$$

$$\lambda = 0 \Rightarrow R = \hat{C} \ln r + \hat{D} \quad \left[ \text{since } r^2 R'' + rR' = 0 \Rightarrow r(rR')' = 0 \Rightarrow R' = \frac{\hat{C}}{r} \Rightarrow \hat{R} = \hat{C} \ln r + \hat{D} \right]$$

$$C = 0 \text{ so that } R \text{ is bounded at origin} \Rightarrow R = \hat{D} \quad \lambda = 0$$

Summing all possible values of  $n$ , general solution is

$$u(r, \theta) = A_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n r^{\frac{n\pi}{\alpha}} \cos \frac{n\pi\theta}{\alpha}$$

$$f(\theta) = u(a, \theta) = A_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n a^{\frac{n\pi}{\alpha}} \cos \frac{n\pi\theta}{\alpha}$$

comparing with Fourier cosine coefficients for  $f(\theta) \Rightarrow$

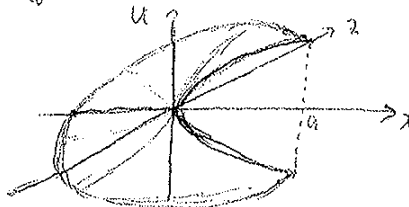
$$A_0 = \frac{1}{\alpha} \int_0^\alpha f(\theta) d\theta$$

$$A_n = \frac{2}{\alpha a^{\frac{n\pi}{\alpha}}} \int_0^\alpha f(\theta) \cos \frac{n\pi\theta}{\alpha} d\theta \quad (n > 0)$$

If  $f(\theta) = \cos \frac{\theta}{2}$  and  $\alpha = 2\pi$  then just need  $n=1$  component of solution and  $A_1 = a^{-1/2}$ .

(just choose  $A_1$  so that  $u(a, \theta) = \cos \frac{\theta}{2}$ ).

$$u(r, \theta) = \left(\frac{r}{a}\right)^{1/2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2}$$

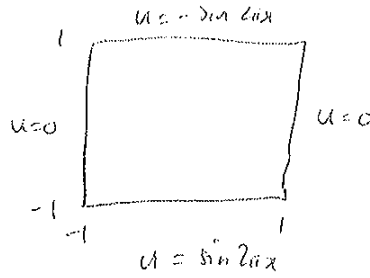


4.  $u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0$

$u = X(x)Y(y)$

$\Rightarrow X''Y + Y''X = 0$

$\Rightarrow \frac{X''}{X} = -\frac{Y''}{Y} = -\lambda^2$



$X'' + \lambda^2 X = 0 \quad X(-1) = X(1) = 0$

$\Rightarrow X = A \cos \lambda x + B \sin \lambda x$

$X(-1) = A \cos \lambda - B \sin \lambda = 0$

$X(1) = A \cos \lambda + B \sin \lambda = 0$

} add  $\Rightarrow A \cos \lambda = 0$

$\Rightarrow A=0$  or  $\lambda = (n+\frac{1}{2})\pi$

subtract  $\Rightarrow B \sin \lambda = 0$

$\Rightarrow B=0$  or  $\lambda = n\pi$ .

The other boundary conditions suggest we need ~~all~~  $\lambda = 2n\pi$  solutions.

$Y'' - \lambda^2 Y = 0$

$Y(1) = -Y(-1)$  (from looking at form of boundary conditions).

$\Rightarrow Y = C \cosh \lambda y + D \sinh \lambda y$

$Y(1) = -Y(-1) \Rightarrow C \cosh \lambda y + D \sinh \lambda y = -C \cosh \lambda y + D \sinh \lambda y$

$\Rightarrow C=0$

$Y = D \sinh \lambda y$

Taking  $\lambda = 2\pi$ ,  ~~$\lambda = 2\pi$~~  (so must have  $A=0$  and  $X = B \sin 2\pi x$ )

$\Rightarrow u = B \sin(2\pi x) \sinh(2\pi y)$

to satisfy boundary conditions,

$B = \frac{-1}{\sinh 2\pi}$

$\Rightarrow u = -\frac{\sinh(2\pi y)}{\sinh 2\pi} \sin 2\pi x$

1	-2E-16	-0.5878	-0.9511	-0.9511	-0.5878	-8E-16	0.5878	0.9511	0.9511	0.5878	9E-16	-0.5878	-0.9511	-0.9511	-0.5878	-1E-15	0.5878	0.9511	0.9511	0.5878	2E-15
0.9	0	-0.3199	-0.5176	-0.5177	-0.3201	-0.0003	0.3195	0.5171	0.5171	0.3194	-0.0004	-0.3202	-0.5179	-0.5179	-0.3202	-0.0003	0.3195	0.5173	0.5173	0.3197	0
0.8	0	-0.1742	-0.2818	-0.2819	-0.1745	-0.0006	0.1734	0.2809	0.2808	0.1733	-0.0008	-0.1748	-0.2823	-0.2823	-0.1747	-0.0006	0.1735	0.2811	0.2813	0.1739	0
0.7	0	-0.0949	-0.1636	-0.1637	-0.0954	-0.0008	0.0938	0.1622	0.1621	0.0936	-0.0011	-0.0958	-0.1643	-0.1643	-0.0957	-0.0009	0.0939	0.1626	0.1628	0.0945	0
0.6	0	-0.0517	-0.0838	-0.084	-0.0524	-0.001	0.0504	0.0821	0.082	0.0501	-0.0014	-0.0529	-0.0847	-0.0847	-0.0527	-0.0011	0.0505	0.0826	0.0828	0.0512	0
0.5	0	-0.0283	-0.0458	-0.0461	-0.029	-0.0012	0.0267	0.0438	0.0437	0.0264	-0.0016	-0.0286	-0.0468	-0.0468	-0.0284	-0.0013	0.0269	0.0444	0.0447	0.0277	0
0.4	0	-0.0155	-0.0251	-0.0254	-0.0162	-0.0013	0.0137	0.0229	0.0228	0.0134	-0.0018	-0.0169	-0.0263	-0.0262	-0.0167	-0.0014	0.0139	0.0236	0.0239	0.0148	0
0.3	0	-0.0084	-0.0137	-0.014	-0.0082	-0.0014	0.0066	0.0114	0.0113	0.0062	-0.0018	-0.01	-0.015	-0.0149	-0.0086	-0.0015	0.0068	0.0121	0.0124	0.0076	0
0.2	0	-0.0045	-0.0073	-0.0076	-0.0043	-0.0014	0.0025	0.0048	0.0048	0.0022	-0.0019	-0.0061	-0.0086	-0.0085	-0.0068	-0.0015	0.0026	0.0057	0.006	0.0038	0
0.1	0	-0.0021	-0.0035	-0.0037	-0.0023	-0.0014	0.0002	0.0011	0.001	0.0002	-0.0019	-0.0037	-0.0047	-0.0046	-0.0034	-0.0015	0.0005	0.0018	0.0021	0.0014	0
-1E-16	0	-0.0003	-0.0006	-0.0009	-0.0011	-0.0014	-0.0015	-0.0017	-0.0018	-0.0018	-0.0019	-0.0019	-0.0019	-0.0018	-0.0016	-0.0014	-0.0012	-0.0009	-0.0006	-0.0003	0
-0.1	0	0.0014	0.0022	0.0019	0.0006	-0.0013	-0.0032	-0.0044	-0.0045	-0.0035	-0.0018	-6E-05	0.001	0.0011	0.0002	-0.0014	-0.0029	-0.0037	-0.0034	-0.002	0
-0.2	0	0.0038	0.0061	0.0059	0.0031	-0.0012	-0.0055	-0.0081	-0.0082	-0.0056	-0.0017	0.0025	0.005	0.0051	0.0027	-0.0012	-0.0052	-0.0075	-0.0072	-0.0044	0
-0.3	0	0.0078	0.0123	0.0124	0.0072	-0.0011	-0.0093	-0.0144	-0.0145	-0.0095	-0.0015	0.0065	0.0115	0.0117	0.0068	-0.0011	-0.009	-0.0138	-0.0136	-0.0083	0
-0.4	0	0.0149	0.0241	0.0239	0.0143	-0.001	-0.0162	-0.0257	-0.0257	-0.0164	-0.0013	0.0138	0.0232	0.0233	0.014	-0.001	-0.016	-0.0251	-0.0249	-0.0154	0
-0.5	0	0.0278	0.0449	0.0447	0.0273	-0.0008	-0.0289	-0.0463	-0.0463	-0.0291	-0.0011	0.0269	0.0442	0.0442	0.027	-0.0008	-0.0287	-0.0458	-0.0456	-0.0282	0
-0.6	0	0.0513	0.083	0.0829	0.0509	-0.0007	-0.0522	-0.0841	-0.0842	-0.0524	-0.0009	0.0506	0.0824	0.0825	0.0507	-0.0007	-0.052	-0.0837	-0.0836	-0.0516	0
-0.7	0	0.0946	0.153	0.1528	0.0943	-0.0005	-0.0952	-0.1538	-0.1538	-0.0953	-0.0007	0.094	0.1525	0.1526	0.0941	-0.0005	-0.0951	-0.1535	-0.1534	-0.0948	0
-0.8	0	0.1739	0.2814	0.2813	0.1737	-0.0003	-0.1744	-0.282	-0.282	-0.1745	-0.0005	0.1736	0.2811	0.2811	0.1736	-0.0003	-0.1745	-0.2818	-0.2817	-0.1741	0
-0.9	0	0.3198	0.5174	0.5174	0.3197	-0.0002	-0.32	-0.5177	-0.5177	-0.32	-0.0002	0.3196	0.5173	0.5173	0.3196	-0.0002	-0.32	-0.5176	-0.5175	-0.3198	0
-1	2E-16	0.5878	0.9511	0.9511	0.5878	8E-16	-0.5878	-0.9511	-0.9511	-0.5878	-8E-16	0.5878	0.9511	0.9511	0.5878	1E-15	-0.5878	-0.9511	-0.9511	-0.5878	-2E-15
Y \ X	-1	-0.9	-0.8	-0.7	-0.6	-0.5	-0.4	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	-1E-16	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1

dx  
dy  
0.1

