

MTH 352/652

Homework #10

Due Date: April 25, 2025

1. Solve the following boundary value problem on a quarter wedge of radius R :

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta u &= 0, \quad \Omega = \{(r, \theta) : r < R, 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi/2\}, \\ u(R, \theta) &= \sin(2\theta), \\ u(r, 0) &= u(r, \pi/2) = 0.\end{aligned}$$

2. Solve the following boundary value problem on an annulus:

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta u &= 0, \quad \Omega = \{(r, \theta) : 1 < r < 2, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi\}, \\ u(1, \theta) &= 0, \\ u(2, \theta) &= \sin^2(\theta).\end{aligned}$$

3. Consider the wave equation on the *real line* $x \in \mathbb{R}$, $t > 0$ with a source term:

$$\begin{aligned}u_{tt} &= c^2 u_{xx} + \sin(x), \\ u(x, 0) &= 0, \\ u_t(x, 0) &= 0.\end{aligned}$$

- (a) Find all steady state solutions to this problem.
(b) Solve this initial value problem.
4. Using Duhamel's principle, find a formula for the solution to the following initial value problem on the real line $x \in \mathbb{R}$, $t > 0$:

$$\begin{aligned}u_t + cu_x &= f(x, t), \\ u(x, 0) &= 0.\end{aligned}$$

5. Solve the following initial value problem on the real line $x \in \mathbb{R}$, $t > 0$:

$$\begin{aligned}u_t + 2u_x &= xe^{-t}, \\ u(x, 0) &= 0.\end{aligned}$$

6. Consider the following initial boundary value problem on the domain $x \in [0, 1], t > -0$:

$$\begin{aligned}u_t &= k u_{xx}, \\u(0, t) &= \sin(t), \\u(1, t) &= 1, \\u(x, 0) &= \sin(\pi x) + x.\end{aligned}$$

- (a) Give a physical interpretation of the boundary conditions for this problem.
 - (b) Transform this problem into a problem with homogeneous boundary conditions.
 - (c) Solve this initial-boundary value problem.
7. Solve the following initial boundary value problem for $x \in [0, 1], t > 0$:

$$\begin{aligned}u_t &= u_{xx} + \sin(3\pi x), \\u(0, t) &= 0, \\u(1, t) &= 0, \\u(x, 0) &= \sin(\pi x).\end{aligned}$$

8. Consider the following wave equation with a constant gravitational force g modeling the dynamics of rope of length L :

$$\begin{aligned}u_{tt} &= c^2 u_{xx} - g, \\u(0, t) &= 0, \\u(L, t) &= \sin(t), \\u(x, 0) &= x(L - x), \\u_t(x, 0) &= 0.\end{aligned}$$