

Advanced mathematics for civil engineers

Exercises in Partial differential equations

1. Describe the Fourier-sine series on the interval $[0, 2\pi]$ of the function

$$h(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x \in [0, \pi) \\ 0 & \text{if } x \in [\pi, 2\pi) \end{cases}$$

(Hint: $h(x) = \frac{4}{\pi} \left(\sin(x) + \frac{\sin(3x)}{3} + \frac{\sin(5x)}{5} + \dots \right)$ if $0 \leq x < \pi$.) DO NOT USE THE CHEATING SHEET!

2. Using the cheating sheet below, give the Fourier-sine series of the function

$$G(x) = \begin{cases} x & \text{if } 0 \leq x \leq 1, \\ 2 - x & \text{if } 1 \leq x \leq 2. \end{cases}$$

3. Using the cheating sheet below, give the Fourier-sine series of the function $\Phi(x) = x(2 - x)$ on the interval $[0, 2]$.

4. Using the previous exercises, solve the following problems:

(a)

$$\begin{cases} u''_{tt} = 3.1^2 u''_{xx} & 0 < t, 0 \leq x \leq 2 \\ u(x, 0) = \frac{1}{40}(1 - |x - 1|) & 0 \leq x \leq 2 \\ u'_t(x, 0) = \frac{1}{80}x(2 - x) & 0 \leq x \leq 2 \\ u(0, t) = u(2, t) = 0 & 0 < t \end{cases}$$

(b)

$$\begin{cases} u'_t = u''_{xx} & 0 < t, 0 \leq x \leq 2 \\ u(x, 0) = f(x) & 0 \leq x \leq 2 \\ u(0, t) = u(2, t) = 0 & 0 < t \end{cases} \quad \text{where } f(x) = \begin{cases} x & \text{if } 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 2 - x & \text{if } 1 \leq x \leq 2. \end{cases}$$

5. On the interval $[0, 2]$, there is a string. The initial form is given by $f \equiv 0$ function and the movement is described by the equation $u''_{tt} = u''_{xx}$. We hit this string with a hammer on the interval $[1/2, 3/2]$ from below with

velocity 1. Give the shape of the string at time $t = 3.5$ with the method of D'Alembert.

(Hint: the general formula $u(x, t) = \frac{1}{2} (f(x + ct) + f(x - ct)) + \frac{1}{2c} \int_{x-ct}^{x+ct} g(\tau) d\tau$, where $u''_{tt} = c^2 u''_{xx}$, $u(x, 0) = f(x)$, $u'_t(x, 0) = g(x)$.)

6. Let us consider a string with infinite length. Hold down on the points $(-1, 0)$, $(-1/2, 1)$, $(1/2, 1)$ and $(1, 0)$ and release it. The movement of the string is described by the equation $u''_{tt} = u''_{xx}$. Describe the shape of the string at time $t = 20$!

Cheating sheet (which you are allowed to use on the exam)

- The Fourier-sine series of the function $f: [0, L] \mapsto \mathbb{R}$, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin(\frac{n\pi}{L}x)$, where $b_n = \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L f(t) \sin(\frac{n\pi}{L}t) dt$.
- $\int x \sin(ax) dx = \frac{\sin(ax) - ax \cos(ax)}{a^2} + C$ and
 $\int x^2 \sin(ax) dx = -\frac{a^2 x^2 \cos(ax) - 2 \cos(ax) - 2ax \sin(ax)}{a^3} + C$.
- Wibrating string:

$$\begin{cases} u''_{tt} = c^2 u''_{xx} & 0 < t, 0 \leq x \leq L \\ u(x, 0) = f(x) & 0 \leq x \leq L \\ u'_t(x, 0) = g(x) & 0 \leq x \leq L \\ u(0, t) = u(L, t) = 0 & 0 < t \end{cases}$$

Solution: $u(x, t) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sin(\frac{k\pi}{L}x) (A_k \cos(\frac{kc\pi}{L}t) + B_k \sin(\frac{kc\pi}{L}t))$, where $\{A_k\}$ are the coefficients of the Fourier-sine series of $f(x)$ and $\{\frac{kc\pi}{L}B_k\}$ are the coefficients of the Fourier-sine series of $g(x)$.

- Heat conduction in a finite rod:

$$\begin{cases} u'_t = \alpha^2 u''_{xx} & 0 < t, 0 \leq x \leq L \\ u(x, 0) = f(x) & 0 \leq x \leq L \\ u(0, t) = u(L, t) = 0 & 0 < t \end{cases}$$

Solution: $u(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n e^{-\left(\frac{n\pi}{L}\right)^2 \alpha^2 t} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{L}x\right)$, where $\{A_n\}$ are the coefficients of the Fourier sine series of $f(x)$.

5. The Fourier-sine series of some functions:

$$(a) f(x) = x \text{ if } 0 \leq x < \pi: f(x) = 2 \left(\sin(x) - \frac{\sin(2x)}{2} + \frac{\sin(3x)}{3} - \frac{\sin(4x)}{4} + \dots \right)$$

for $0 \leq x < \pi$

$$(b) g(x) = \begin{cases} x & 0 \leq x \leq \pi/2 \\ \pi - x & \pi/2 \leq x \leq \pi \end{cases} : g(x) = \frac{4}{\pi} \left(\sin(x) - \frac{\sin(3x)}{3^2} + \frac{\sin(5x)}{5^2} - \frac{\sin(7x)}{7^2} + \dots \right)$$

for $0 \leq x \leq \pi$.

$$(c) h(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 < x < \pi \\ 0 & x = 0, \pi \end{cases} : h(x) = \frac{4}{\pi} \left(\sin(x) + \frac{\sin(3x)}{3} + \frac{\sin(5x)}{5} + \frac{\sin(7x)}{7} + \dots \right)$$

for $0 \leq x \leq \pi$

$$(d) \varphi(x) = x(\pi - x): \varphi(x) = \frac{8}{\pi} \left(\sin(x) + \frac{\sin(3x)}{3^3} + \frac{\sin(5x)}{5^3} + \frac{\sin(7x)}{7^3} + \dots \right) \text{ for } 0 \leq x \leq \pi$$