

EXERCISES, Week 14 (submit by 30.01.2017)

1. Let $u^{(1)}(x, t)$ and $u^{(2)}(x, t)$ be the unique solutions to initial-boundary value problems

$$\begin{cases} u_t^{(i)} = a^2 u_{xx}^{(i)} + f^{(i)}(x, t) & 0 < x < l, t > 0 \\ u^{(i)}(x, 0) = \varphi^{(i)}(x) & 0 \leq x \leq l \\ u^{(i)}(0, t) = \alpha^{(i)}(t) & t \geq 0 \\ u^{(i)}(l, t) = \beta^{(i)}(t) & t \geq 0. \end{cases}$$

Assume that $\varphi^{(1)}(x) \geq \varphi^{(2)}(x)$ for all $0 \leq x \leq l$, $\alpha^{(1)}(t) \geq \alpha^{(2)}(t)$, $\beta^{(1)}(t) \geq \beta^{(2)}(t)$ for all $t \geq 0$.

- (a) Assume that $f^{(1)}(x, t) = f^{(2)}(x, t)$ for all $0 \leq x \leq l$, $t \geq 0$. Prove that $u^{(1)}(x, t) \geq u^{(2)}(x, t)$ for all $0 \leq x \leq l$, $t \geq 0$.
- (b) Assume that $f^{(1)}(x, t) \geq f^{(2)}(x, t)$ for all $0 \leq x \leq l$, $t \geq 0$. Prove that $u^{(1)}(x, t) \geq u^{(2)}(x, t)$ for all $0 \leq x \leq l$, $t \geq 0$.
2. Let $u(x, t)$ be a solution to the heat equation $u_t = a^2 u_{xx}$. Prove that for any $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$, $v(x, t) = u(\alpha x, \alpha^2 t)$ is also a solution to this equation. Find the general solution to the heat equation which satisfies $u(x, t) = u(\alpha x, \alpha^2 t)$ for all $\alpha > 0$.

[Hint: Such a solution has the form $u(x, t) = f(\frac{x}{\sqrt{t}})$ for a suitable f . Introduce the new variable $z = \frac{x}{\sqrt{t}}$ and find $f(z)$.]

3. Use the Fourier method to solve the following initial-boundary value problems.

(a)

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = 4u_{xx} & 0 < x < 1, t > 0 \\ u(x, 0) = \sin \pi x & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ u_t(x, 0) = 0 & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ u(0, t) = u(1, t) = 0 & t \geq 0. \end{cases}$$

(b)

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^2 u_{xx} + \sin \omega t & 0 < x < 1, t > 0 \\ u(x, 0) = u_t(x, 0) = 0 & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ u(0, t) = u(1, t) = 0 & t \geq 0. \end{cases}$$

(c)

$$\begin{cases} u_t = u_{xx} & 0 < x < 1, t > 0 \\ u(x, 0) = \sin \pi x & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ u(0, t) = u(1, t) = 0 & t \geq 0. \end{cases}$$

(d)

$$\begin{cases} u_t = u_{xx} + t & 0 < x < 1, t > 0 \\ u(x, 0) = 0 & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ u(0, t) = u(1, t) = 0 & t \geq 0. \end{cases}$$