

## HOMEWORK ASSIGNMENT 5

**Name:**

**Due:** Friday March 22, 4PM

All the problems in this homework are from W. Strauss book.

For the problems corresponding to Chapter 4 (Problems 1 to 8) you don't need to compute the coefficients of the series expansions.

### PROBLEM 1: STRAUSS, SECTION 4.1 #3, P.89

A quantum-mechanical particle on the line with an infinite potential outside the interval  $(0, L)$  ("particle in a box") is given by Schrödinger's equation  $u_t = iu_{xx}$  on  $(0, L)$  with Dirichlet conditions at the ends (here  $i$  is the complex unit). Separate the variables to find the representation of its solution as a series.

### PROBLEM 2: STRAUSS, SECTION 4.2 #1, P.92

Solve the diffusion problem  $u_t = ku_{xx}$  in  $0 < x < L$ , with the mixed boundary conditions  $u(0, t) = u_x(L, t) = 0$ .

### PROBLEM 3: STRAUSS, SECTION 4.2 #2, P.92

Consider the equation  $u_{tt} = c^2u_{xx}$  for  $0 < x < L$ , with boundary conditions  $u_x(0, t) = u(L, t) = 0$  (Neumann at the left, Dirichlet at the right).

- (a) Show that the eigenfunctions are  $\cos((n + \frac{1}{2})\pi x/L)$ .
- (b) Write the series expansion for a solution  $u(x, t)$ .

### PROBLEM 4: STRAUSS, SECTION 4.2 #3, P.92

Solve the Schrödinger equation  $u_t = ik u_{xx}$  for real  $k$  in the interval  $0 < x < L$  with the boundary conditions  $u_x(0, t) = 0 = u(L, t)$ .

### PROBLEM 5: STRAUSS, SECTION 4.2 #4, P.92

Consider the diffusion equation inside an enclosed circular tube. Let its length (circumference) be  $2L$ . Let  $x$  denote the arc length parameter where  $-L < x < L$ . Then the concentration of the diffusing substance satisfies

$$\begin{aligned} u_t &= k u_{xx}, & -L < x < L, \\ u(-L, t) &= u(L, t), & u_x(-L, t) &= u_x(L, t). \end{aligned}$$

These are called periodic boundary conditions.

(a) Show that the eigenvalues are  $\lambda = (n\pi/L)^2$  for  $n = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$ . (b) Show that the concentration is

$$u(x, t) = \frac{A_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( A_n \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) + B_n \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) \right) e^{-n^2\pi^2 kt/L^2}.$$

PROBLEM 6: STRAUSS, SECTION 4.3 #1, P.100

Find the eigenvalues graphically for the boundary conditions

$$X(0) = 0, \quad X'(L) + aX(L) = 0.$$

Assume that  $a \neq 0$ .

PROBLEM 7: STRAUSS, SECTION 4.3 #2, P.100

Consider the eigenvalue problem with Robin BCs at both ends:

$$\begin{aligned} -X'' &= \lambda X \\ X'(0) - a_0X(0) &= 0, \quad X'(L) + a_LX(L) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

- (a) Show that  $\lambda = 0$  is an eigenvalue if and only if  $a_0 + a_L = -a_0a_LL$ .  
 (b) Find the eigenfunctions corresponding to the zero eigenvalue (Hint: First solve the ODE for  $X(x)$ . The solutions are not sines or cosines.)

PROBLEM 8: STRAUSS, SECTION 4.3 #9, P.100

On the interval  $0 \leq x \leq 1$  of length one, consider the eigenvalue problem

$$\begin{aligned} -X'' &= \lambda X \\ X'(0) + X(0) &= 0 \quad X(1) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

(absorption at one end and zero at the other).

- (a) Find an eigenfunction with eigenvalue zero. Call it  $X_0(x)$ .  
 (b) Find an equation for the positive eigenvalues  $\lambda = \beta^2$ .  
 (c) Show graphically from part (b) that there are an infinite number of positive eigenvalues.  
 (d) Is there a negative eigenvalue?

PROBLEM 9: STRAUSS, SECTION 5.1 #4, P.111

Find the Fourier cosine series of the function  $|\sin x|$  in the interval  $(-\pi, \pi)$ . Use it to find the sums

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4n^2 - 1}, \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{4n^2 - 1}.$$

PROBLEM 10: STRAUSS, SECTION 5.1 #5, P.112

Given the Fourier sine series of  $\phi(x) = x$  on  $(0, L)$ . Assume that the series can be integrated term by term, a fact that will be shown later.

(a) Find the Fourier cosine series of the function  $x^2/2$ . Find the constant of integration that will be the first term in the cosine series.

(b) Then by setting  $x = 0$  in your results, find the sum of the series

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n^2}.$$

PROBLEM 11: STRAUSS, SECTION 5.1 #9, P.112

Solve  $u_{tt} = c^2 u_{xx}$  for  $0 < x < \pi$ , with the boundary conditions  $u_x(0, t) = u_x(\pi, t) = 0$  and the initial conditions  $u(x, 0) = 0$ ,  $u_t(x, 0) = \cos^2 x$ .

PROBLEM 12:

Read Chapter 5 of W. Strauss book. Which part was most confusing to you?