

Analytical Methods for PDEs (SoSe 2018)

Hometasks N 3 – 4

Ex. 9 Consider the Hilbert space $L^2[-1, 1]$ and the system $(L_n)_{n=0}^\infty$ of the *Legendre polynomials*:

$$L_n(x) := \frac{1}{n!2^n} \cdot \frac{d^n}{dx^n} [(x^2 - 1)^n].$$

- (a) Show that $(L_n)_{n=0}^\infty$ is an orthogonal system in $L^2[-1, 1]$.
- (b) Show that L_n solves the following (Legendre's) differential equation:

$$(1 - x^2)u''(x) - 2xu'(x) + n(n + 1)u(x) = 0.$$

- (c) Show that $\lambda_n := n(n + 1)$, $n = 0, 1, \dots$, are eigenvalues and L_n are corresponding eigenfunctions of the following singular Sturm–Liouville problem:

$$\begin{cases} -\frac{d}{dx} \left[(1 - x^2) \frac{du(x)}{dx} \right] = \lambda u(x), & x \in (-1, 1), \\ |u(\pm 1)| < \infty \end{cases}$$

Ex. 10 Solve the Sturm–Liouville problem

$$\begin{cases} -u''(x) = \lambda u(x), & x \in (0, l), \\ -\alpha_1 u'(0) + \beta_1 u(0) = 0 \\ \alpha_2 u'(l) + \beta_2 u(l) = 0 \end{cases}$$

in the following cases:

- (a) $\alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = 0$;
- (b) $\beta_1 = \beta_2 = 0$;
- (c) $\alpha_1 = \beta_2 = 0$;
- (d) $\alpha_2 = \beta_1 = 0$;
- (e) $\alpha_1 = 0$, $\alpha_2 = -\beta_2$;
- (f) $\beta_2 = 0$, $\alpha_1 = \beta_1$.

Ex. 11 Find the Fourier series of the function $\varphi(x)$, $x \in (0, l)$, in the system of eigenfunctions for each of the Sturm–Liouville problems (a) – (d) of Exercise 10, where

- (a) $\varphi(x) = 1$;
- (b) $\varphi(x) = x(l - x)$.

Ex. 12 Solve the following problems with the method of separation of variables (where $x \in (0, l)$, $t > 0$ and $a > 0$):

- (a) $u'_t = a^2 u''_{xx}$, $u'_x(t, 0) = u'_x(t, l) = 0$, $u(0, x) = 1$;
- (b) $u'_t = a^2 u''_{xx}$, $u(t, 0) = u'_x(t, l) = 0$, $u(0, x) = \sin \frac{7\pi x}{2l}$;
- (c) $u''_{tt} = 9u''_{xx}$, $u(t, 0) = u'_x(t, l) = 0$, $u(0, x) = x$, $u'_t(0, x) = 0$;
- (d) $u''_{tt} = 9u''_{xx}$, $u(t, 0) = u(t, l) = u(0, x) = 0$, $u'_t(0, x) = l^2 - x^2$;
- (e) $u'_t = u''_{xx} - u$, $u(t, 0) = u(t, l) = 0$, $u(0, x) = 1$;

Ex. 13 Find harmonic functions in the rectangular $x \in (0, a)$, $y \in (0, b)$ by the method of separation of variables (for $u''_{xx} + u''_{yy} = 0$) if the following boundary conditions are given:

- (a) $u(0, y) = A \sin \frac{\pi y}{b}$, $u(a, y) = u(x, 0) = u(x, b) = 0$;
- (b) $u(0, y) = A \sin \frac{\pi y}{b}$, $u(a, y) = u(x, b) = 0$, $u(x, 0) = B \sin \frac{\pi x}{a}$;

Hint: For any $A, B, z, c \in \mathbb{R}$ there exist \tilde{A} and $\tilde{B} \in \mathbb{R}$ such that

$$Ae^{cz} + Be^{-cz} = \tilde{A} \cosh(cz) + \tilde{B} \sinh(cz).$$