

Naam:
Adres:
Postcode en
Woonplaats:

Studentnummer:
Studierichting:
Jaar van eerste inschrijving:

Bladnr.: 1/3
Tentamen: PDV midtoets
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Naam docent: H.S.V. de Snoo

1

$$u \cdot u_x + u_y = 1 \quad u(x,0) = \frac{1}{2}x$$

De initial data kan worden geparametriseerd als:

$$x_0(s) = s \quad y_0(s) = 0 \quad u_0(s) = \frac{1}{2}s$$

Nu op te lossen:

$$\begin{cases} x'(\tau) = u \\ y'(\tau) = 1 \\ u'(\tau) = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y(\tau, s) = \tau \\ u(\tau, s) = \tau + \frac{1}{2}s \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow x'(\tau) = \tau + \frac{1}{2}s \Rightarrow x(\tau, s) = \frac{1}{2}\tau^2 + \frac{1}{2}\tau s + s$$

$$y = \tau$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2}\tau^2 + \frac{1}{2}\tau s + s = \frac{1}{2}\tau^2 + s\left(\frac{1}{2}\tau + 1\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow s = \frac{x - \frac{1}{2}\tau^2}{\frac{1}{2}\tau + 1}$$

$$\Rightarrow u(x, y) = y + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x - \frac{1}{2}y^2}{\frac{1}{2}y + 1} \right)$$

z.o.z...

2/a

Gegeven de pdv:

$$(1+x^2)(4+x^2) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + (5+2x^2) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0$$

$$a(x,y) = (1+x^2)(4+x^2)$$

$$2b(x,y) = (5+2x^2) \implies b(x,y) = \frac{5}{2} + x^2$$

$$c(x,y) = 1$$

$$b^2 - ac = \left(\frac{5}{2} + x^2\right)^2 - (1+x^2)(4+x^2)$$

$$= \frac{25}{4} + 5x^2 + x^4 - (4 + 5x^2 + x^4)$$

$$= \frac{25}{4} - 4 = \frac{25}{4} - \frac{16}{4} = \frac{9}{4} > 0$$

Conclusie: de gegeven pdv is hyperbolisch

b

De karakteristieken worden gegeven door de volgende twee gewone dv'en:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - ac}}{a}$$

$$(1) \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{5}{2} + x^2 + \sqrt{\frac{9}{4}}}{(1+x^2)(4+x^2)} = \frac{4+x^2}{(1+x^2)(4+x^2)} = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$\implies \boxed{y = \arctg(x) + K_1}$$

$$(2) \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{5}{2} + x^2 - \sqrt{\frac{9}{4}}}{(1+x^2)(4+x^2)} = \frac{1+x^2}{(1+x^2)(4+x^2)} = \frac{1}{4+x^2}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{1 + \frac{1}{4}x^2} = \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{1 + \left(\frac{1}{2}x\right)^2}$$

$$\implies y = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{dx}{1 + \left(\frac{1}{2}x\right)^2} = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{2 d\left(\frac{1}{2}x\right)}{1 + \left(\frac{1}{2}x\right)^2}$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{1}{2} \arctg\left(\frac{1}{2}x\right) + K_2}$$

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Gegeven het beginwaarde probleem:

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = c^2 u_{xx} & x \in \mathbb{R}, t > 0 \\ u(x, 0) = f(x) & u_t(x, 0) = g(x) \end{cases}$$

Dit probleem heeft volgens d'Alembert de volgende oplossing

$$u(x, t) = \frac{1}{2} [f(x+ct) + f(x-ct)] + \frac{1}{2c} \int_{x-ct}^{x+ct} g(s) ds$$

In ons geval: $c = 1$ $u(x, 0) = e^{-x^2}$
 $u_t(x, 0) = xe^{x^2}$

$$u(x, t) = \frac{1}{2} [e^{-(x+t)^2} + e^{-(x-t)^2}] + \frac{1}{2} \int_{x-t}^{x+t} se^{s^2} ds$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [e^{-(x+t)^2} + e^{-(x-t)^2}] + \left[\frac{1}{2} e^{s^2} \right]_{x-t}^{x+t}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [e^{-(x+t)^2} + e^{-(x-t)^2}] + \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) [e^{(x+t)^2} - e^{(x-t)^2}]$$

$$= \frac{e^{(x+t)^2} + e^{-(x+t)^2}}{2} - \frac{e^{(x-t)^2} - e^{-(x-t)^2}}{2}$$

$$= \cosh(x+t)^2 - \sinh(x-t)^2$$

conseq!

4 |

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} u(x, 0) = 0 & u_x(0, t) = 0 \\ u_t(x, 0) = \psi(x) & u_x(\pi, t) = 0 \end{cases}$$

Pas scheiding van variabelen toe. Stel: $u(x, t) = X(x) T(t)$

$$\Rightarrow X''(x) T(t) = T''(t) X(x) \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{X''(x)}{X(x)} = \frac{T''(t)}{T(t)} = \text{constant} \equiv K$$

$$\text{eerst oplossen: } \begin{cases} X''(x) - K X(x) = 0 \\ X'(0) = X'(\pi) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$K > 0 \Rightarrow X(x) = C_1 e^{\sqrt{K}x} + C_2 e^{-\sqrt{K}x}$$

$$K = 0 \Rightarrow X(x) = C_1 x + C_2$$

$$K \leq 0 \Rightarrow X(x) = C_1 \cos(\sqrt{|K|}x) + C_2 \sin(\sqrt{|K|}x)$$

Als we de randvoorwaarden in acht nemen, dan zien we dat er alleen niet-triviale oplossingen bestaan als $K < 0$

Stel nu $K = -\lambda^2$ ($\lambda > 0$)

$$\Rightarrow X(x) = C_1 \cos(\lambda x) + C_2 \sin(\lambda x)$$

$$X'(x) = -\lambda C_1 \sin(\lambda x) + \lambda C_2 \cos(\lambda x)$$

$$X'(0) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda C_2 = 0 \Rightarrow C_2 = 0$$

$$X'(\pi) = 0 \Rightarrow -\lambda C_1 \sin(\lambda \pi) = 0$$

dit geeft alleen niet-triviale oplossingen als

we eisen dat $\lambda \pi = n\pi \Rightarrow \lambda_n = n$

$$\Rightarrow X_n(x) = C_n \cos(n x)$$

$$T_n(t) = D_n \cos(n t) + \tilde{D}_n \sin(n t)$$

$$\Rightarrow u_n(x, t) = X_n(x) T_n(t) = [a_n \cos(n t) + b_n \sin(n t)] \cos(n x)$$

$$(a_n = C_n D_n, b_n = C_n \tilde{D}_n)$$

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Superpositie van de elementaire oplossingen
geeft de volgende formele Fourierreeks:

$$u(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [a_n \cos(nt) + b_n \sin(nt)] \cos(n\pi x)$$

$$u(x,0) = 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos(n\pi x) = 0 \Rightarrow a_n = 0 \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$u_t(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n b_n \sin(nt) \cos(n\pi x)$$

$$u_t(x,0) = \psi(x) \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n b_n \cos(n\pi x) = \psi(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow b_n = \frac{2}{n\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \psi(x) \cos(n\pi x) dx$$