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PDE

Chapter 3: Reflection and Sources

3.1: The Heat Equation

$$(1) \begin{cases} u_t - k u_{xx} = 0 & x \in (0, \infty) \\ u(x, 0) = \phi(x) & t \in (0, \infty) \\ u(0, t) = 0 \end{cases}$$

Theorem: ^(*) There exists a unique solution of (1):

$$u(x, t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi kt}} \int_0^{\infty} \left[e^{-\frac{(x-y)^2}{4kt}} - e^{-\frac{(x+y)^2}{4kt}} \right] \phi(y) dy$$

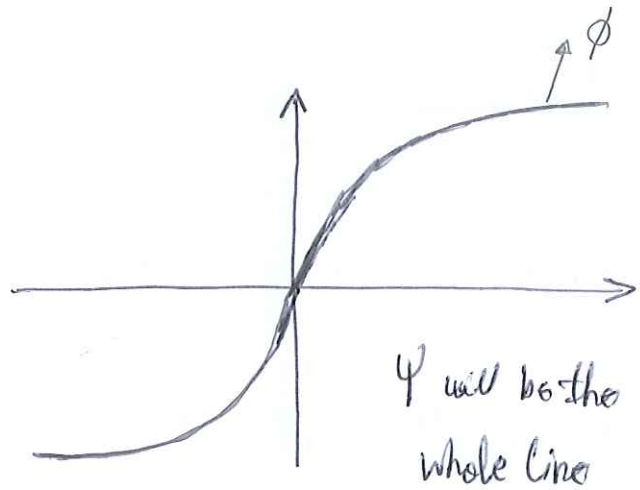
Proof:

$$\begin{cases} v_t - k v_{xx} = 0 & , x \in \mathbb{R} \\ v(x, 0) = \phi(x) \end{cases}$$

$$v(x, t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} S(x-y, t) \phi(y) dy$$

$$S(x, t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4k\pi t}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4kt}}$$

Ψ is the odd extension of ϕ .



$$\phi_{\text{odd}}(x) = \begin{cases} \phi(x) & x \geq 0 \\ -\phi(-x) & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

if $x \geq 0$, $v(x,t) = u(x,t)$

$$\begin{aligned} u(x,y,t) &= \int_{-\infty}^0 s(x-y,t) \phi_{\text{odd}}(y) dy + \int_0^{+\infty} s(x-y,t) \phi_{\text{odd}}(y) dy \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^0 s(x-y,t) (-\phi(-y)) dy + \int_0^{+\infty} s(x-y,t) \phi(y) dy \end{aligned}$$

~~$u(x,t)$~~ $\left. \begin{array}{l} z = -y \\ dz = -dy \end{array} \right\} \text{Transformation}$

$$\begin{aligned} u(x,t) &= - \int_{-\infty}^0 s(x+z,t) \phi(z) dz \\ &\quad + \int_0^{+\infty} s(x-y,t) \phi(y) dy \end{aligned}$$

This leads to Theorem (*)

Proposition:

$$\text{if } x \geq 0 \quad v(x, t) = u(x, t)$$

$$\text{if } x \leq 0 \quad v(x, t) = -u(-x, t)$$

Obvious case for $x \geq 0$

Now $x \leq 0$,

$$v(x, t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S(x-y, t) \phi_{\text{odd}}(y) dy$$

Suppose that $z \leq 0$ and $z = -x$

$$v(z, t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S(z-y, t) \phi_{\text{odd}}(y) dy - \int_0^{+\infty} S(z+y, t) \phi(y) dy$$

[Same operations as before]

Setting $z = -x$

$$v(x, t) = \int_0^{+\infty} S(-x-y, t) \phi_{\text{odd}}(y) dy - \int_0^{+\infty} S(-x+y, t) \phi_{\text{odd}}(y) dy$$

$$= -u(x, t)$$

$$= -u(-z, t)$$

∴ v is the odd extension of u .

Neuman Boundary Condition (NBC)

$$u_x(0, t) = 0$$

Proof:

~~$\Rightarrow \psi$ will be an even function~~

$$\begin{cases} v_t - kv_{xx} = 0 \\ v(x, 0) = \psi(x) \end{cases}$$

$\Rightarrow \psi$ will be an even function

3.1 The Wave Equation

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - c^2 u_{xx} = 0 & , x \in (0, +\infty) \\ u(x, 0) = \phi(x), \quad u_t(x, 0) = \psi(x) \\ u(0, t) = 0 \end{cases}$$

Theorem:

$$u(x, t) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} [\phi(x+ct) + \phi(x-ct)] + \frac{1}{2c} \int_{x-ct}^{x+ct} \psi(s) ds, & x > ct \\ \frac{1}{2} [\phi(x+ct) - \phi(x-ct)] + \frac{1}{2c} \int_{ct-x}^{ct+x} \psi(s) ds, & 0 \leq x \leq ct \end{cases}$$