

Homework 4

(due at 11:00 am on March 25, 2014)

Problem 1. Using the Laplace transform find the temperature T distribution in a rod of unit length, one end of which is held at $T = 0$ and the other at T^* . The initial temperature distribution is $T = 0$ throughout the rod.

Problem 2. Applying the Laplace transform methods, solve the heat conduction problem on a half-line:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} &= \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}, \quad x > 0, t > 0, \\ u(0, t) &= 0 \quad (t > 0), \\ u(x, 0) &= 1 \quad (x > 0).\end{aligned}$$

Compare with the solution obtained by independent means, e.g. separation of variables.

Problem 3. Applying the Laplace transform methods, solve the heat conduction problem on a half-line:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} &= \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}, \quad x > 0, t > 0, \\ u(0, t) &= u_0 \cos \omega t \quad (t > 0), \\ u(x, 0) &= 0 \quad (x > 0),\end{aligned}$$

and the solution should be bounded at $x = +\infty$.

Problem 4. Find a solution of the Laplace equation

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} &= 0, \quad x > 0, t > 0, \\ u(x, 0) &= 0 \quad (x > 0), \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(0, y) &= \begin{cases} -q & (0 < y < b), \\ 0 & (y > b), \end{cases}\end{aligned}$$

where $q = \text{const}$. Moreover, find the magnitude of the flow $q(x, 0) = \partial u / \partial y(x, 0)$ through the horizontal boundary of the domain.

Problem 5. Applying the Laplace transform methods, solve the following problem on a half-line:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^4} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} &= 0, \quad x > 0, \quad t > 0, \\ u(0, t) &= u_0, \quad u_{xx}(t, 0) = 0 \quad (t > 0), \\ u(x, 0) &= u_t(x, 0) = 0 \quad (x > 0),\end{aligned}$$

and the solution should be bounded at $x = +\infty$.

Problem 6. Applying the Laplace transform methods, solve the following problem

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} &= 0, \quad l > x > 0, \quad t > 0, \\ u(0, t) &= 0, \quad u_x(t, l) = 0 \quad (t > 0), \\ u(x, 0) &= 0, \quad u_t(x, 0) = -u_0 \quad (x > 0).\end{aligned}$$