

The wave equation (Ex 11.5.3)

$$u_{tt} = \omega^2 u_{xx}$$

$$\text{on } -\infty < x < \infty$$

$$u(x, 0) = f(x)$$

$$u_t(x, 0) = g(x)$$

$$\hat{u}(\theta, t) = \mathcal{F}\{u(x, t)\}$$

$$\hat{u}_{tt}(\theta, t) = -\theta^2 \omega^2 \hat{u}(\theta, t)$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{u}(\theta, t) = C_1(\theta) \cos(\theta \omega t) + C_2(\theta) \sin(\theta \omega t)$$

$$\hat{u}(\theta, 0) = C_1(\theta) = \hat{f}(\theta)$$

$$\hat{u}_t(\theta, 0) = \hat{g}(\theta) = \theta \omega C_2(\theta)$$

$$\Rightarrow C_2(\theta) = \frac{\hat{g}(\theta)}{\theta \omega}$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{u}(\theta, t) = \hat{f}(\theta) \cos(\theta \omega t) + \hat{g}(\theta) \frac{\sin(\theta \omega t)}{\theta \omega}$$

Need inverse F-T:

$$u(x, t) = \mathcal{F}^{-1}\left(\hat{f}(\theta) \cos(\theta \omega t)\right) + \mathcal{F}^{-1}\left(\hat{g}(\theta) \frac{\sin(\theta \omega t)}{\theta \omega}\right)$$

$$\mathcal{F}^{-1} \left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\theta) \cos(\theta \omega t) d\theta \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\theta) \frac{1}{2} (e^{i\theta \omega t} + e^{-i\theta \omega t}) e^{i\theta x} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\theta) (e^{i\theta(x+\omega t)} + e^{i\theta(x-\omega t)}) d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\theta) e^{i\theta(x+\omega t)} d\theta + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\theta) e^{i\theta(x-\omega t)} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} f(x+\omega t) + \frac{1}{2} f(x-\omega t)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (f(x+\omega t) + f(x-\omega t)) \quad (*)$$

Now we write

$$\frac{\sin \theta \omega t}{\theta \omega} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\sin(\theta \omega t)}{\theta \omega} - \frac{\sin(-\theta \omega t)}{\theta \omega} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\epsilon}^{\epsilon} \cos(\theta \omega s) ds$$

$$\mathcal{F}^{-1} \left(\hat{g}(\theta) \frac{\sin(\theta \omega t)}{\theta \omega} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \hat{g}(\theta) \frac{1}{2} \int_{-t}^t \cos(\theta \omega s) ds e^{i\theta x} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-t}^t \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \hat{g}(\theta) \cos(\theta \omega s) e^{i\theta x} d\theta ds$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-t}^t \mathcal{F}^{-1} \left(\hat{g}(\theta) \cos(\theta \omega s) \right) ds$$

Use (*)

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-t}^t \frac{1}{2} (g(x + \omega s) + g(x - \omega s)) ds$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-t}^t g(x + \omega s) ds$$

Substitution

$$y := x + \omega s$$

$$dy = \omega ds$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\omega} \int_{x - \omega t}^{x + \omega t} g(y) dy$$

$$s = -t \rightarrow y = x - \omega t$$

$$s = t \rightarrow y = x + \omega t$$

Together we find

$$u(x, t) = \frac{1}{2} (f(x+wt) + f(x-wt)) + \frac{1}{2w} \int_{x-wt}^{x+wt} g(s) ds$$

D'Alembert's solution