

HW 6. [key steps]

$$1: \quad \frac{\chi_{xx}}{\chi} = \frac{T_t}{kT} = -\lambda$$

$$\chi_{xx} + \lambda \chi = 0. \quad (1)$$

$$T_t + \lambda kT = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$\chi(0) = \chi(2\pi), \quad \chi_x(0) = \chi_x(2\pi) \quad (3)$$

$$\textcircled{1} \lambda < 0 \quad \chi = c_1 e^{\sqrt{\lambda} x} + c_2 e^{-\sqrt{\lambda} x}$$

$$c_1 = c_2 = 0$$

$$\textcircled{2} \lambda = 0. \quad \chi = c_1 x + c_2$$

$$c_1 = 0.$$

$$\chi_0 = 1.$$

$$T_0 = \frac{A_0}{2} \Rightarrow u_0 = \frac{A_0}{2}$$

,

$$(3) \lambda > 0. \quad X = C_1 \cos(\sqrt{\lambda} x) + C_2 \sin(\sqrt{\lambda} x)$$

$$X_x = -C_1 \sqrt{\lambda} \sin(\sqrt{\lambda} x) + C_2 \sqrt{\lambda} \cos(\sqrt{\lambda} x).$$

$$\begin{cases} C_1 = C_1 \cos(2\pi \sqrt{\lambda}) + C_2 \sin(2\pi \sqrt{\lambda}), \\ C_2 = -C_1 \sin(2\pi \sqrt{\lambda}) + C_2 \cos(2\pi \sqrt{\lambda}). \end{cases}$$

$$\alpha = 2\pi \sqrt{\lambda} \quad \begin{vmatrix} \cos(2\pi \sqrt{\lambda}) - 1 & \sin(2\pi \sqrt{\lambda}) \\ -\sin(2\pi \sqrt{\lambda}) & \cos(2\pi \sqrt{\lambda}) - 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (\cos \alpha - 1)^2 + \sin^2 \alpha$$

$$= \cos^2 \alpha - 2\cos \alpha + 1 + \sin^2 \alpha$$

$$= 2(1 - \cos \alpha) = 0.$$

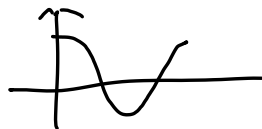
$$\cos \alpha = 1.$$

$$2\pi \sqrt{\lambda} = 2\pi n.$$

$$\lambda = n^2.$$

C_1 & C_2 can be arbitrary.

$$X_n = C_{1n} \cos(nx) + C_{2n} \sin(nx).$$



$$T_f + n^2 k T = 0$$

$$T_n = D_n e^{-n^2 k t}$$

$$u = \frac{A_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [A_n \cos(nx) + B_n \sin(nx)] \underline{\underline{e^{-n^2 k t}}}$$

$$u(x, 0) = \frac{A_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [A_n \cos(nx) + B_n \sin(nx)].$$

$$= f(x)$$

is just the Fourier series of $f(x)$.

$$A_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \cos(nx) dx, \quad n=0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

$$B_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \sin(nx) dx, \quad n=1, 2, 3, \dots$$

[part (b) not needed.]