

MATH 6333

6333-9A47

(9.4.7)

$$u'' + 4u = \cos x$$

$$u'(0) = u'(\pi) = 0$$

c) F.A. needs completely homogs solution. That is both ODE & BCs homogs.

$$u_H'' + 4u_H = 0$$

$$u_H'(0) = u_H'(\pi) = 0$$

$$u_H \sim \cos 2x$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^\pi \cos 2x \cos x dx \Rightarrow$$

$$0 = 0$$

$\Rightarrow \infty$ solutions.

a) let $u = u_H + u_p$

$$u_H = c_1 \cos 2x + c_2 \sin 2x$$

$$\text{let } u_p = A \cos x + B \sin x$$

$$u_p'' = -A \cos x - B \sin x$$

$$3A \cos x + 3B \sin x = \cos x$$

$$A = \frac{1}{3} \quad B = 0$$

$$u = c_1 \cos 2x + c_2 \sin 2x + \frac{1}{3} \cos x$$

$$u' = -2c_1 \sin 2x + 2c_2 \cos 2x - \frac{1}{3} \sin x$$

$$u'(0) = 2c_2 = 0 \quad c_2 = 0$$

$$u'(\pi) = 2c_2 = 0 \quad c_2 = 0$$

$$u = c_1 \cos 2x + \frac{1}{3} \cos x$$

c_2 undetermined.

ASIDE: if by Modified b.f.

$$u_H'' + 4u_H = \delta(x-x_0) - \frac{3}{\pi} \cos 2x_0 \cos 2x$$

$$u_H = \int G dx = c_1 \cos 2x - \frac{1}{2\pi} \cos 2x_0 x \sin 2x$$

$$G = c_3 \cos 2x + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x_0 \sin 2x$$

$$- \frac{1}{2\pi} \cos 2x_0 x \sin 2x$$

$$\text{Continuity: } c_1 = c_3 + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x_0$$

$$\text{Jump: } 0 = 0 \quad c_3 = \text{undetermined}$$

b) E Function problem.

DE suggest sines & cosines

BCs suggest cosines

$$\text{let } u = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} U_n \cos nx$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} U_n (-n^2 + 4) \cos nx = \cos x$$

$$n=1: U_1 = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$n=2: U_2 \cdot 0 = 0 \quad U_2 = ?$$

$$n \neq 1 \text{ or } n \neq 2: U_n = 0$$

$$u = U_2 \cos 2x + \frac{1}{3} \cos x$$

U_2 undetermined.

} etc.