



DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

UNIT-IV APPLICATION OF PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATION

ONE DIMENSIONAL WAVE EQUATION:

General form: $\frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2}$ where $a^2 = \frac{\text{Tension}}{\text{mass per unit length of the string}}$

* In one dimensional wave equation $y = y(x, t)$ is displacement of a particle in the string.

* velocity, $\frac{\partial y}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial y}{\partial t}(x, t)$

* $y(x, 0)$ is called initial displacement of a particle

Possible solution of one dimensional eqn. are:

$$y(x, t) = (Ae^{ax} + Be^{-ax})(Ce^{pat} + De^{-pat})$$

$$y(x, t) = (A \cos px + B \sin px)(C \cos pat + D \sin pat)$$

$$y(x, t) = (Ax + B)(Ct + D)$$

Suitable solution of one dimensional wave eqn.:

$$y(x, t) = (A \cos px + B \sin px)(C \cos pat + D \sin pat)$$

TYPE I: Vibrating string with zero initial velocity:

(i) $y(0, t) = 0$

(iii) $\frac{\partial y}{\partial t}(x, 0) = 0$

(ii) $y(l, t) = 0$

(iv) $y(x, 0) = f(x)$



DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

UNIT-IV APPLICATION OF PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATION

Q. A string is stretched and fastened to extreme pts. $x=0$ and $x=l$. Motion is started by displacing the string into the form $y = k(lx - x^2)$ from which it is released at time $t=0$. Find the displacement at any pt. on the string at a distance of x from one end at a time t .

Soln: The general form of one dimensional wave eqn. is

$$\frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2} \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

Suitable soln. for one dimensional wave eqn is

$$y(x, t) = (A \cos px + B \sin px) (C \cos pat + D \sin pat) \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

Boundary conditions

(i) $y(0, t) = 0$

(ii) $y(l, t) = 0$

(iii) $\frac{\partial y}{\partial t}(x, 0) = 0$ &

(iv) $y(x, 0) = k(lx - x^2)$

By condn. (i) in (2) we have,

$$y(0, t) = (A \cos 0 + B \sin 0) (C \cos pat + D \sin pat)$$

$$0 = A (C \cos pat + D \sin pat)$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{A = 0}$$



DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

UNIT-IV APPLICATION OF PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATION

Sub $A=0$ in (2)

$$y(x,t) = B \sin px (C \cos pat + D \sin pat) \rightarrow (3)$$

By condn. (ii) in (3) we have,

$$y(l,t) = B \sin pl (C \cos pat + D \sin pat)$$

$$0 = B \sin pl (C \cos pat + D \sin pat)$$

$$B \sin pl = 0$$

$\therefore B = 0$; suitable soln. is zero

$\therefore B \neq 0$ and $\sin pl = 0$

$$pl = n\pi$$

$$p = \frac{n\pi}{l}$$

Sub $p = \frac{n\pi}{l}$ in (3)

$$y(x,t) = B \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x \left[C \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} at + D \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} at \right] \rightarrow (4)$$

By condn. (iii) in (4),



DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

UNIT-IV APPLICATION OF PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATION

$$\text{w.r.t } t \left. \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} (x, t) = B \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} \left[-c \sin \frac{n\pi a}{l} t + \left(\frac{n\pi a}{l} \right) + D \cos \frac{n\pi a}{l} t \cdot \left(\frac{n\pi a}{l} \right) \right] \right.$$

$$= B \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} \cdot \left(\frac{n\pi a}{l} \right) \left[-c \sin \frac{n\pi a}{l} t + D \cos \frac{n\pi a}{l} t \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial t} (x, 0) = B \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} \cdot \frac{n\pi a}{l} \left[-c \sin \frac{n\pi a}{l} (0) + D \cos \frac{n\pi a}{l} (0) \right]$$

$$= B \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} \cdot \frac{n\pi a}{l} [D]$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial t} (x, 0) = BD \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} \cdot \frac{n\pi a}{l}$$

$$0 = BD \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} \cdot \frac{n\pi a}{l} \Rightarrow D=0$$

Sub $D=0$ in (4)

$$y(x, t) = \left(B \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} \right) \left(c \cos \frac{n\pi a}{l} t \right) = Bc \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} \cos \frac{n\pi a}{l} t$$

General soln. is

$$y(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} \cos \frac{n\pi a}{l} t$$

$$y(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} \cos \frac{n\pi a}{l} t \quad \text{--- (5) } \underline{\underline{Bc = B_n}}$$

By cdtn. (iv) in (5)

$$y(x, 0) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l}$$

$$y = k(lx - x^2) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x \quad \text{--- (6)}$$



DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

UNIT-IV APPLICATION OF PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATION

$$k(lx - x^2) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \frac{\sin n\pi x}{l} \quad \text{--- (7)}$$

By comparing (6) & (7), $B_n = b_n$.

$$\therefore B_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx.$$

$$= \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l k(lx - x^2) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx$$

$$= \frac{4kl^2}{n^3\pi^3} [1 - (-1)^n]$$

$$B_n = \begin{cases} 0, & n \text{ is even} \\ \frac{8kl^2}{n^3\pi^3}, & n \text{ is odd} \end{cases}$$

Sub B_n in (5),

$$y(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{8kl^2}{n^3\pi^3} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} \cos \frac{n\pi a}{l} t.$$