## Math 331 • Midterm Exam

October 15, 2008
This is a closed-book test. Neither notes nor calculators are to be used. Check your answers

## You can choose between problem 1a and problem 1b (no extra credit for doing both)

(1a, 15pts) The following equation describes the conservation of energy in a thin rod:

$$
\frac{\partial e}{\partial t}= \pm \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x}
$$

Here $e(x, t)$ is the energy density. Derive this equation, and give the correct value of the sign of the right-hand side; sketch a simple picture to explain the derivation. What is the meaning and the physical units of function $\varphi(x, t)$ ?
(1b, 15pts) Solve this ODE to find $y(x)$ [hint: we solved this type of ODE in class]
$\left\{\begin{array}{l}x^{2} \frac{d^{2} y}{d x^{2}}-x \frac{d y}{d x}-3 y=0 \\ y(1)=y^{\prime}(1)=0\end{array}\right.$
(2, 15pts) Separate the variables in the following partial differential equation for $u(x, y)$ and write down the resulting two ODEs (Do not solve).
$\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}}-2 \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial y^{2}}+3 \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}=0$
(3, 15pts) Find the sine series for the function $f(x)=x$ on the interval $[0,1](L=1)$. Write down the first three non-zero terms. Is this sine series continuous? Explain the answer about the continuity using a sketch
(4, 15pts) Find the equilibrium solution (do not calculate the full time-dependent solution). [Note the third power of $r$ ]
$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}=\frac{k}{r^{3}} \frac{\partial}{\partial r}\left(r^{3} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r}\right), \quad 1 \leq r \leq 2 \\ u(1, t)=0, \quad u(2, t)=3 \\ u(r, 0)=f(r)\end{array}\right.$
(5, 40pts) Solve the Laplace's equation ( $u_{x x}+u_{y y}=0$ ) with the given boundary conditions inside a rectangle, $0 \leq x \leq L, 0 \leq y \leq H$. Show all the steps in your solution, but you don't have to explain each step in a lot of detail. Check your answer.

$$
\left\{\begin{array}{l}
\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}(x, 0)=0, \quad u(x, H)=0 \\
u(0, y)=u(L, y)=4 \cos \frac{\pi y}{2 H}
\end{array}\right.
$$

