

# MATH 309: Homework #6

Due on: June 2, 2017

## Problem 1 *Heat Equation 1*

Find the solution of the heat conduction problem

$$\begin{aligned}100u_{xx} &= u_t, \quad 0 < x < 1, \quad t > 0 \\u(0, t) &= u(1, t) = 0, \quad t > 0 \\u(x, 0) &= \sin(2\pi x) - \sin(5\pi x)\end{aligned}$$

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## Problem 2 *Heat Equation 2*

Find the solution of the heat conduction problem

$$\begin{aligned}u_{xx} &= 4u_t, \quad 0 < x < 2, \quad t > 0 \\u(0, t) &= u(2, t) = 0, \quad t > 0 \\u(x, 0) &= 2 \sin(\pi x/2) - \sin(\pi x) + 4 \sin(2\pi x)\end{aligned}$$

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## Problem 3 *Insulated Heat Equation Problem*

Consider a uniform rod of length  $L$  with an initial temperature given by  $u(x, 0) = \sin(\pi x/L)$  with  $0 \leq x \leq L$ . Assume that both ends of the bar are insulated (this is a homogeneous Neumann boundary condition for  $t > 0$ ).

- Find the temperature  $u(x, t)$ . (Note: the initial condition  $u(x, 0)$  does not satisfy the boundary conditions, which is fine since we are only asking the boundary conditions to be satisfied for  $t > 0$ )
- What is the steady state temperature as  $t \rightarrow \infty$ ?
- Let  $\kappa^2 = 1$  and  $L = 40$ . Plot  $u$  vs.  $x$  for several values of  $t$ .

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### Problem 4 *Another Insulated Heat Equation Problem*

Consider a bar of length 40 cm whose initial temperature is given by  $u(x, 0) = x(60 - x)/30$ . Suppose that  $\kappa^2 = 1/4 \text{ cm}^2/\text{s}$  and that both ends of the bar are insulated.

- Find the temperature  $u(x, t)$ . (Note: the initial condition  $u(x, 0)$  does not satisfy the boundary conditions, which is fine since we are only asking the boundary conditions to be satisfied for  $t > 0$ )
- What is the steady state temperature as  $t \rightarrow \infty$ ?
- Plot  $u$  vs.  $x$  for several values of  $t$ .
- Determine how much time must elapse before the temperature at  $x = 40$  comes within 1 degrees C of its steady state value.

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### Problem 5 *Schrödinger Equation*

In quantum mechanics, the position of a point particle in space is not certain – it's described by a probability distribution. The probability distribution of the position of the particle is  $|\psi(x, t)|^2$ , where  $\psi(x, t)$  is the **wave function** of the particle. (Note: the wave function  $\psi(x, t)$  can be complex-valued!!). The one-dimensional, time-dependent Schrödinger equation, describing the wave function  $\psi(x, t)$  of a particle of mass  $m$  interacting with a potential  $v(x)$  is given by

$$i\hbar\psi_t(x, t) = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\psi_{xx}(x, t) + v(x)\psi(x, t)$$

where  $\hbar$  is some universal constant. The potential  $v(x)$  can be imagined as a function describing the particles interaction with whatever “stuff” is in the space surrounding the particle, eg. walls, external forces, etc.

- Use separation of variables to replace this partial differential equation with a pair of two ordinary differential equations
- If  $v(x)$  is a potential corresponding to an “infinite square well”:

$$v(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & -1 < x < 1 \\ \infty, & |x| \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

Then  $\psi(x, t)$  must be zero whenever  $|x| \geq 1$  and therefore  $\psi(x, t)$  is the wave function of a particle trapped in a one-dimensional box! In other words, this potential describes a particle surrounded by impermeable walls. In this case, Schrödinger's equation reduces to

$$i\hbar\psi_t(x, t) = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\psi_{xx}(x, t), \quad -1 < x < 1, \quad t > 0$$

$$\psi(-1, t) = \psi(1, t) = 0, \quad t > 0$$

Suppose that initially the wave function is known to be

$$\psi(x, 0) = \frac{3}{5} \sin(\pi x) + \frac{4}{5} \sin(3\pi x).$$

Determine  $\psi(x, t)$  for all  $t > 0$ .

- (c) Since  $|\psi(x, t)|^2$  is the probability *distribution* of the particle's position at time  $t$ , the probability that the particle is somewhere in the box between  $\ell_1$  and  $\ell_2$  is given by

$$\mathbb{P}(\ell_1 \leq \text{pos} \leq \ell_2) = \int_{\ell_1}^{\ell_2} |\psi(x, t)|^2 dx.$$

Show that the probability  $\mathbb{P}(-1 \leq \text{pos} \leq 1)$  that the particle is between  $-1$  and  $1$  is always  $1$  (in other words, the particle is always in the box!).

- (d) What is the probability  $\mathbb{P}(-1 \leq \text{pos} \leq 0)$  that the particle is in the first half of the box at any given time?

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