



$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = c^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$$

Step 1: Find all solutions of the form $u(x,t) = F(x)G(t)$ (separation)

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} F'' - kF = 0 \\ G - c^2 kG = 0 \end{cases}$$

Step 2: Find solutions that satisfy the boundary conditions

$$u(0,t) = 0 \quad \& \quad u(L,t) = 0 \quad \text{for all } t \geq 0$$

$$\underbrace{F(0)}_{=0} \underbrace{G(t)}_{\neq 0 \text{ for all } t} \quad \underbrace{F(L)}_{=0} \underbrace{G(t)}_{\neq 0 \text{ for all } t}$$

$$F(0) = 0 \quad F(L) = 0$$

Solve $F'' - kF = 0$

$$\textcircled{1} k=0: F'' = 0 \Rightarrow F = ax + b$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} 0 = F(0) = b &\Rightarrow b = 0 \\ 0 = F(L) = aL &\Rightarrow a = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} F = 0 \text{ for all } x$$

② $k > 0$: General solution ($k = \lambda^2$)

$$F = A e^{\mu_1 x} + B e^{\mu_2 x}$$

where μ_1 & μ_2 are solutions

$$\mu^2 - k = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \mu = \pm \lambda$$

$$\Rightarrow F = A e^{\lambda x} + B e^{-\lambda x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 0 = F(0) &= A + B \Rightarrow A = -B \\ 0 = F(L) &= A e^{\lambda L} - B e^{-\lambda L} \end{aligned} \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} 0 = F(0) &= A + B \Rightarrow A = -B \\ 0 = F(L) &= A e^{\lambda L} - B e^{-\lambda L} \end{aligned}} \right\} A = B = 0$$

If $k < 0$ ($k = -p^2$) ($\mu^2 + p^2 = 0$)
the general solution

$$F(x) = A \cos px + B \sin px$$

$$0 = F(0) = A$$

$$0 = F(L) = B \sin(Lp) \Rightarrow pL = n\pi \text{ for some } n.$$

Solutions: $F_n(x) = \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{L}x\right)$

Solve $\ddot{G}_n - c^2 k G_n = 0$ ($k = -p^2$) ($p = \frac{n\pi}{L}$)

$$\Rightarrow \ddot{G}_n + (cp)^2 G_n = 0$$

General solution:

$$G_n(t) = B_n \cos(\lambda_n t) + B_n^* \sin(\lambda_n t)$$

$$\lambda_n = cp = c \cdot \frac{n\pi}{L}$$

General solution for wave equation:

$$u_n(x,t) = F_n(x) G_n(t) \\ = (B_n \cos \lambda_n t + B_n^* \sin \lambda_n t) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{L}$$

These are called Eigenfunctions
(characteristic fcts)

λ_n : Eigenvalues

$\{\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3, \dots\}$: Spectrum

Each u_n represents a harmonic motion having frequency $\frac{\lambda_n}{2\pi}$

This motion is called the n^{th} normal mode of the string. $u_1(x,t)$ is called Fundamental mode

Since $\sin \frac{n\pi x}{L} = 0$

for $x = \frac{L}{n}, \frac{2L}{n}, \frac{3L}{n}, \dots, \frac{(n-1)L}{n}$

$\Rightarrow n^{\text{th}}$ normal mode has $(n-1)$ nodes. \rightarrow string does not move.

Step 3: Want a general solution that satisfies the initial conditions.

However, in general, none of the $u_n(x,t)$ will.

The strategy is to take infinite sum:

$$u(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n(x,t) \\ = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (B_n \cos \lambda_n t + B_n^* \sin \lambda_n t) \sin \frac{n\pi}{L} x$$

Want it to satisfy the initial conditions
 $F(x) = u(x,0) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{L} x$ Fourier sine series of the odd expansion of $F(x)$

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

The other initial condition

$$\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \right|_{t=0} = g(x)$$

$$u(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (B_n \cos \lambda_n t + B_n^* \sin \lambda_n t) \sin \frac{n\pi}{L} x$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-B_n \lambda_n \sin \lambda_n t + B_n^* \lambda_n \cos \lambda_n t) \sin \frac{n\pi}{L} x$$

$$g(x) = \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \right|_{t=0} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n^* \lambda_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{L} x$$

Fourier sine series of odd expansion of $g(x)$

$$B_n^* = \frac{2}{c n \pi} \int_0^L g(x) \sin \frac{n\pi}{L} x dx \quad n=1,2,3,\dots$$

$$\overline{\text{IF } g(x) = 0 \text{ (no initial velocity)}} \\ \Rightarrow B_n^* = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow u(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (B_n \cos_{ct} t \sin \frac{n\pi x}{L})$$

Trigo. identity:

$$\cos \frac{n\pi t}{L} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{L} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\sin \left\{ \frac{n\pi}{L} (x-ct) \right\} + \sin \left\{ \frac{n\pi}{L} (x+ct) \right\} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow u(x,t) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n \left(\sin \left\{ \frac{n\pi}{L} (x-ct) \right\} + \sin \left\{ \frac{n\pi}{L} (x+ct) \right\} \right)$$

Fourier
sine
series

$$\leftarrow = \frac{1}{2} [f^*(x-ct) + f^*(x+ct)]$$

\hookrightarrow odd expansion of f .