

AMATH 568  
Winter Quarter 2023  
Professor J. Nathan Kutz

HOMEWORK #2

Due: January 18, 2023

1. Consider the nonhomogeneous problems of Problem 1 and 2:  $\vec{x}' = \mathbf{A}\vec{x} + \vec{g}(t)$ .

(a) Let  $\vec{x} = \mathbf{M}\vec{y}$  where the columns of  $\mathbf{M}$  are the eigenvectors of the above problems.

(b) Write the equations in terms of  $\vec{y}$  and multiply through by  $\mathbf{M}^{-1}$ .

(c) Show the resulting equation is

$$\vec{y}' = \mathbf{D}\vec{y} + \vec{h}(t)$$

where  $\mathbf{D} = \mathbf{M}^{-1}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{M}$  is a diagonal matrix whose diagonal elements are the eigenvalues of the problem considered and  $\vec{h}(t) = \mathbf{M}^{-1}\vec{g}(t)$ .

(d) Show that this system is now *decoupled* so that each component of  $\vec{y}$  can be solved independently of the other components.

2. Given  $L = -d^2/dx^2$  find the eigenfunction expansion solution of

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 2y = -10 \exp(x) \quad y(0) = 0, y'(1) = 0$$

3. Given  $L = -d^2/dx^2$  find the eigenfunction expansion solution of

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 2y = -x \quad y(0) = 0, y(1) + y'(1) = 0$$

4. Consider the Sturm-Liouville eigenvalue problem:

$$Lu = -\frac{d}{dx} \left[ p(x) \frac{du}{dx} \right] + q(x)u = \lambda \rho(x)u \quad 0 < x < L$$

with the boundary conditions

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_1 u(0) - \beta_1 u'(0) &= 0 \\ \alpha_2 u(L) - \beta_2 u'(L) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

and with  $p(x) > 0$ ,  $\rho(x) > 0$ , and  $q(x) \geq 0$  and with  $p(x)$ ,  $\rho(x)$ ,  $q(x)$  and  $p'(x)$  continuous over  $0 < x < L$ . With the inner product  $(\phi, \psi) = \int_0^L \rho(x)\phi(x)\psi^*(x)dx$ , show the following:

(a)  $L$  is a self-adjoint operator.

(b) Eigenfunctions corresponding to different eigenvalues are orthogonal, i.e.  $(u_n, u_m) = 0$ .

(c) Eigenvalues are real, non-negative and eigenfunctions may be chosen to be real valued.

(d) Each eigenvalue is simple, i.e. it only has one eigenfunction. (Hint: recall that for each eigenvalue, there can be at most two linearly independent solutions – calculate the Wronskian of these two solutions and see what it implies.)