

Lecture 1: What is a PDE?

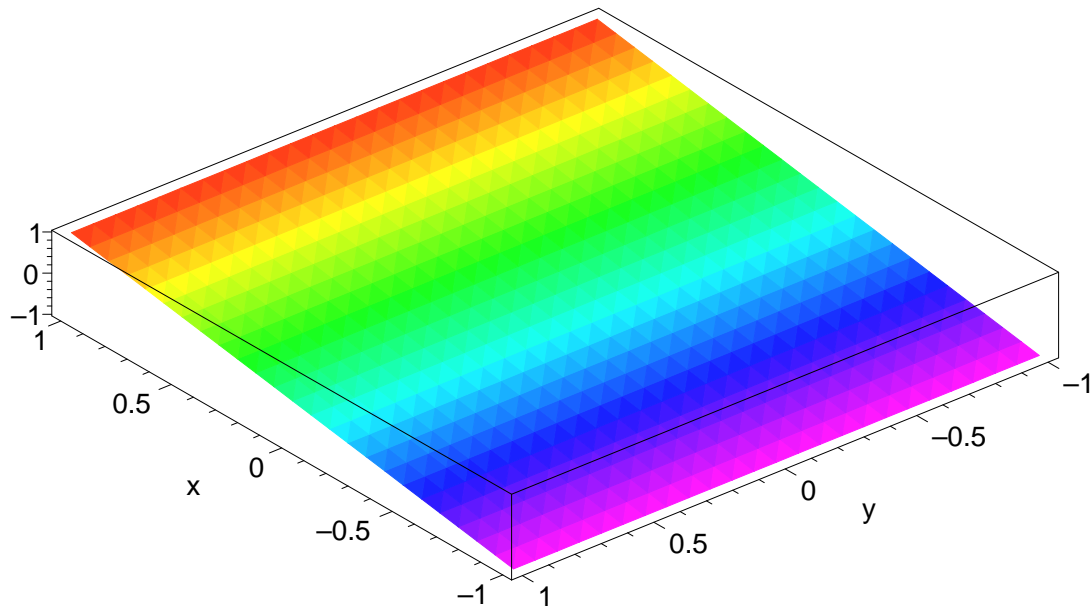
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This worksheet contains the examples from the first lecture.

– Exercise 1: Verifying Some Solutions to Laplace's Equation

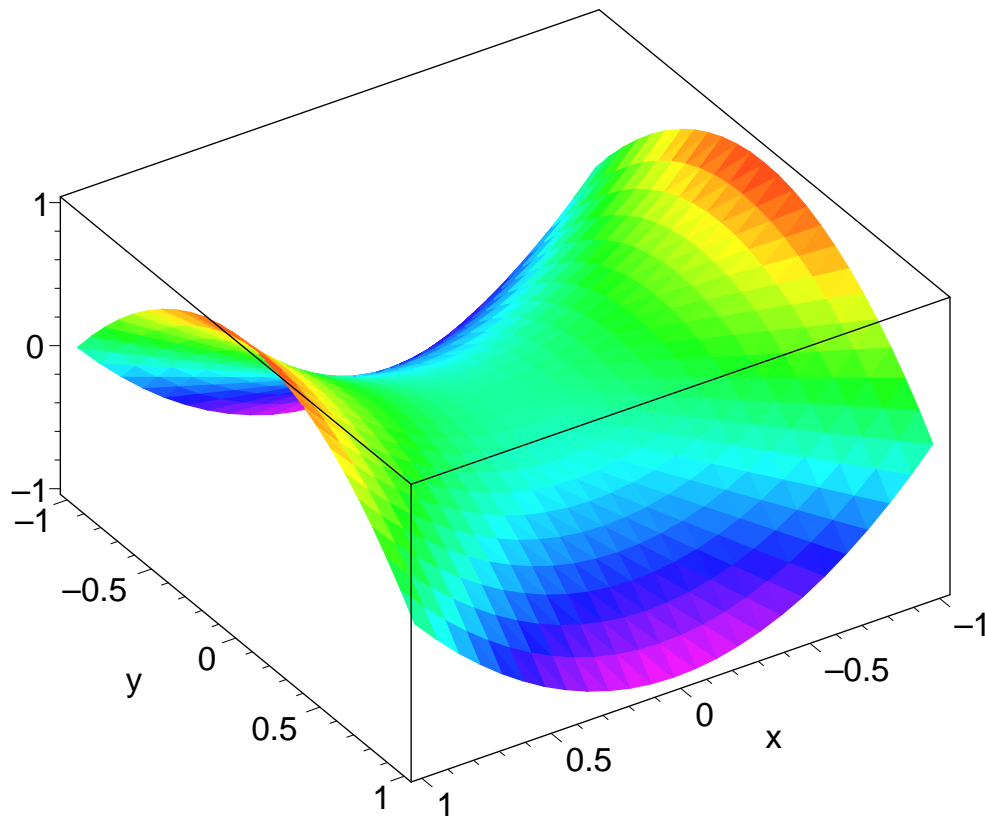
```
> restart;  
> with(plots):  
Warning, the name changecoords has been redefined  
> U:=x;  
U:=x  
> Uxx:=diff(U,x$2);  
Uxx:=0  
> Uyy:=diff(U,y$2);  
Uyy:=0  
> Uxx+Uyy;  
0  
> plot3d(U,x=-1..1,y=-1..1,style=patchnograd,shading=ZHUE,axes=boxed);
```



```

> V:=x^2-y^2;
                                     V:=x^2-y^2
> Vxx:=diff(V,x$2);
                                     Vxx:=2
> Vyy:=diff(V,y$2);
                                     Vyy:=-2
> Vxx+Vyy;
                                     0
> plot3d(V,x=-1..1,y=-1..1,style=patchnograd,shading=ZHUE,axes=boxed);

```



```

> W:=a*U+b*V;
                                     W:=ax+b(x^2-y^2)
> Wxx:=diff(W,x$2);
                                     Wxx:=2b
> Wyy:=diff(W,y$2);
                                     Wyy:=-2b
> Wxx+Wyy;
                                     0
> Wplot:=c*U+(1-c)*V;
> animate3d(Wplot,x=-1..1,y=-1..1,c=0..1,style=patchnograd,shading=ZHUE,axes=boxed,frames=50);

```

Exercise 2: Verifying Solutions to the Minimal Surface Equation

```

> restart;
> with(plots):
Warning, the name changecoords has been redefined
> Z:=log(sin(y)/sin(x));

$$Z := \ln\left(\frac{\sin(y)}{\sin(x)}\right)$$

> PDE:=(1+Zy^2)*Zxx+2*Zx*Zy*Zxy+(1+Zx^2)*Zyy;

$$PDE := \left(1 + \frac{\cos(y)^2}{\sin(y)^2}\right)\left(\frac{\cos(x)^2}{\sin(x)^2} + 1\right) + \left(\frac{\cos(x)^2}{\sin(x)^2} + 1\right)\left(-1 - \frac{\cos(y)^2}{\sin(y)^2}\right)$$

> Zx:=diff(Z,x);Zy:=diff(Z,y);Zxx:=diff(Zx,x);Zyy:=diff(Zy,y);Zxy:=diff(Zx,y);

$$Zx := -\frac{\cos(x)}{\sin(x)}$$


$$Zy := \frac{\cos(y)}{\sin(y)}$$


$$Zxx := \frac{\cos(x)^2}{\sin(x)^2} + 1$$


$$Zyy := -1 - \frac{\cos(y)^2}{\sin(y)^2}$$


$$Zxy := 0$$

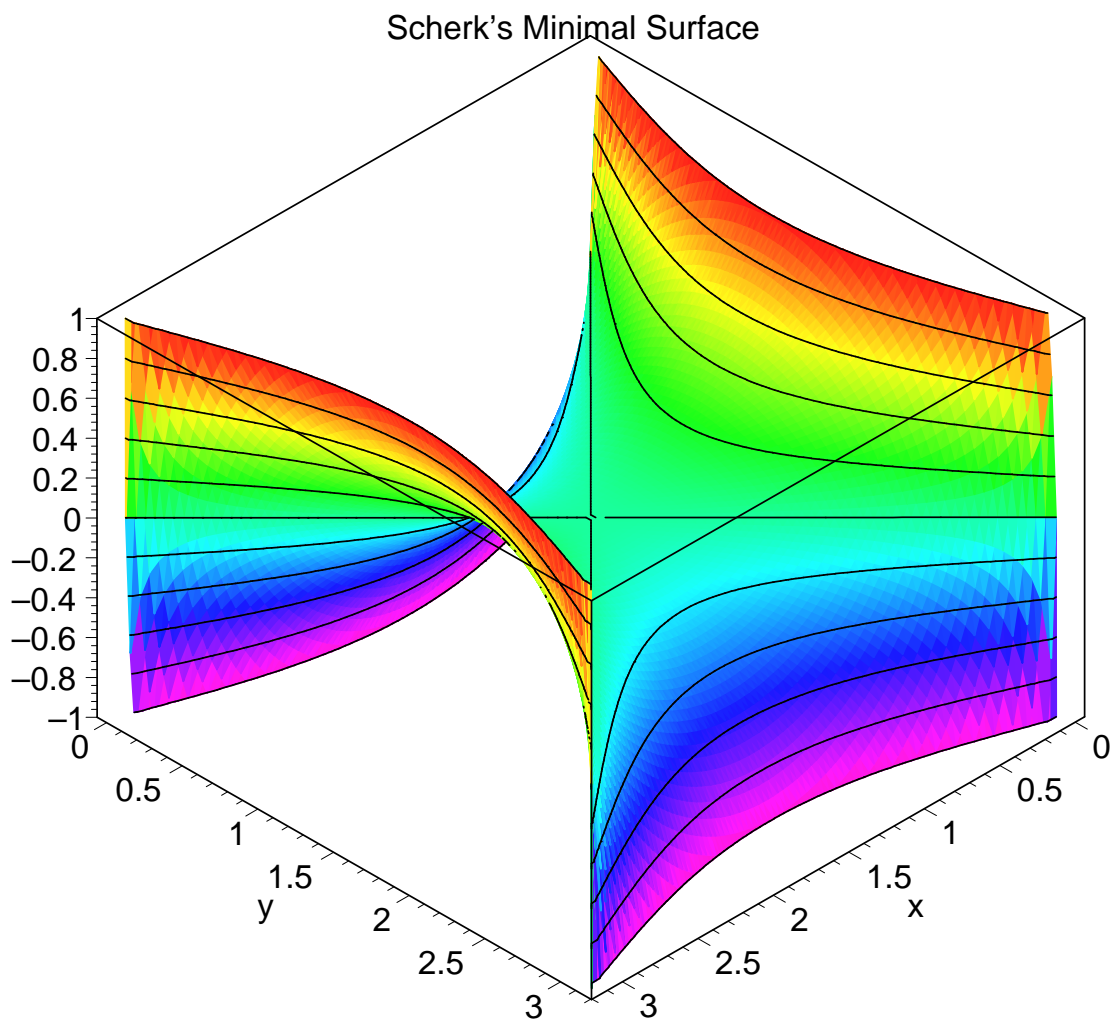
> PDE;simplify(PDE);

$$\left(1 + \frac{\cos(y)^2}{\sin(y)^2}\right)\left(\frac{\cos(x)^2}{\sin(x)^2} + 1\right) + \left(\frac{\cos(x)^2}{\sin(x)^2} + 1\right)\left(-1 - \frac{\cos(y)^2}{\sin(y)^2}\right)$$

0

```

```
> plot3d(Z,x=0..Pi,y=0..Pi,style=patchcontour,shading=zhue,axes=boxed,grid=[100,100],title="Scherk's Minimal Surface",view=-1..1);
```



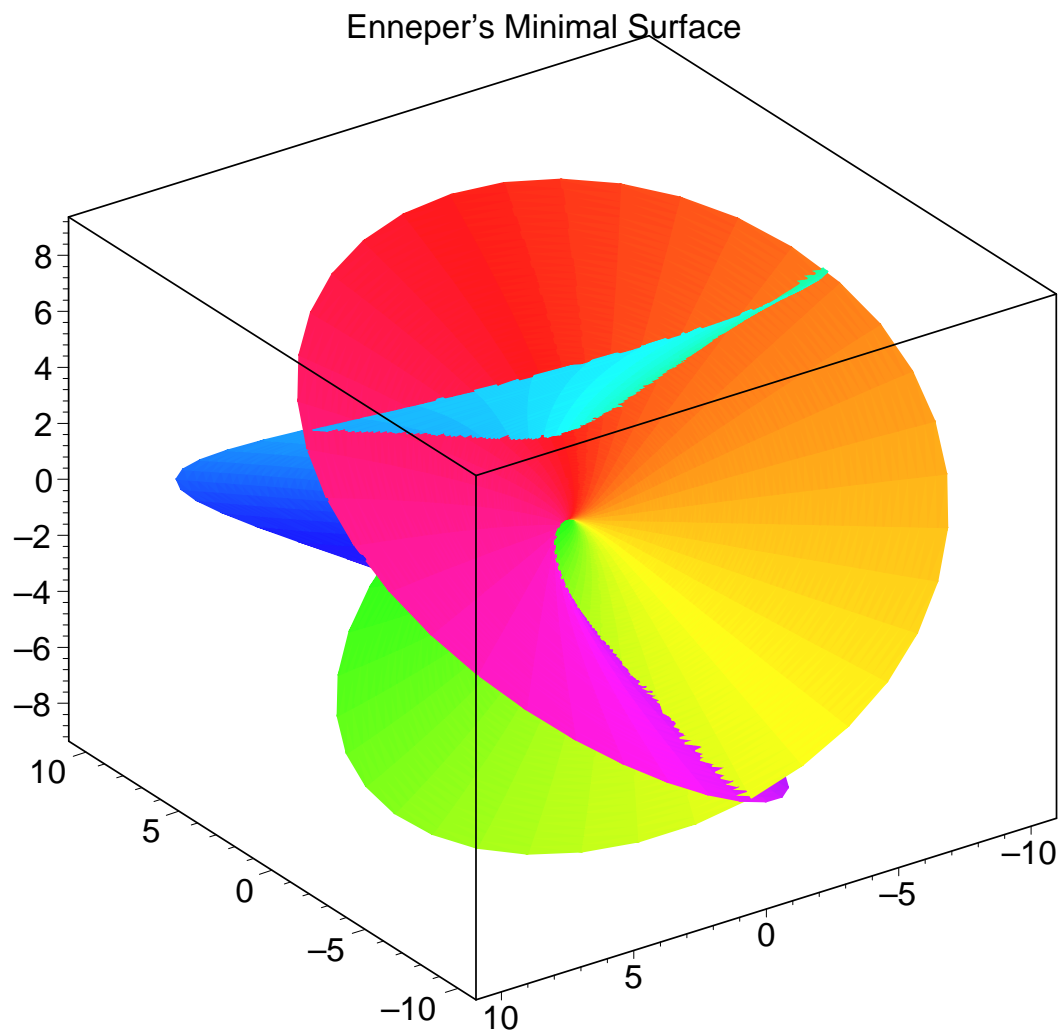
```
> X:=r*cos(phi)-r^3*cos(3*phi)/3;Y:=r*sin(phi)+r^3*sin(3*phi)/3;Z:=r^2*cos(2*phi);
```

$$X := r \cos(\phi) - \frac{1}{3} r^3 \cos(3\phi)$$

$$Y := r \sin(\phi) + \frac{1}{3} r^3 \sin(3\phi)$$

$$Z := r^2 \cos(2\phi)$$

```
> plot3d([X,Y,Z],r=0..3,phi=-Pi..Pi,style=patchnogrid,color=phi,axes=boxed,grid=[100,100],title="Enneper's Minimal Surface");
```



A Solution to the Convection Equation

```
> restart;
> with(plots):
Warning, the name changecoords has been redefined

> F:=x->exp(-x^2);
                                      $F := x \rightarrow e^{(-x^2)}$ 

> xi:=x-C*t;
                                      $\xi := x - C t$ 

> U:=F(xi);
                                      $U := e^{-(x-Ct)^2}$ 

> Ut:=diff(U,t);
                                      $Ut := 2(x-Ct)C e^{-(x-Ct)^2}$ 

> Ux:=diff(U,x);
                                      $Ux := (-2x+2Ct) e^{-(x-Ct)^2}$ 

> PDE:=Ut+C*Ux;
                                      $PDE := 2(x-Ct)C e^{-(x-Ct)^2} + C(-2x+2Ct) e^{-(x-Ct)^2}$ 

> simplify(PDE);
                                     0

> C:=1;animate(U,x=-10..10,t=0..10,numpoints=200,color=blue,thickness=2,title="Solution to the Transport Equation");
                                     C := 1
```

