

MA 3426
Assignment 4
Due never

Id: 3426-s2013-4.m4,v 1.1 2013/04/09 20:01:30 john Exp john

1. Solve the initial value problem

$$u(0, x) = \sqrt{1 + x^2}$$

for Burgers' Equation for $-1 < t < 1$. What is

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 1^-} u(t, x)?$$

Solution:

$$u = f(x - ut)$$

where

$$f(x)^2 = 1 + x^2,$$

so

$$u^2 = 1 + (x - ut)^2$$

or

$$(1 - t^2)u^2 + 2txu - 1 - x^2 = 0.$$

From the quadratic formula,

$$u = \frac{\sqrt{1 - t^2 + x^2} - tx}{1 - t^2}.$$

The choice of the positive sign for the square root is determined by the requirement that $u(0, x) > 0$.

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 1^-} \sqrt{1 - t^2 + x^2} = \sqrt{x},$$

so

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 1^-} (\sqrt{1-t^2+x^2} - tx) = \begin{cases} -2x & \text{if } x \leq 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } x \geq 0. \end{cases}$$

Since the denominator $1-t^2$ tends to zero,

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 1^-} u(t, x) = \infty$$

if $x < 0$. If $x > 0$ we can either use L'Hôpital's rule or write it as

$$u = \frac{1+x^2}{\sqrt{1-t^2+x^2}+tx},$$

from which it follows that

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 1^-} u(t, x) = \frac{1+x^2}{2x}$$

for $x > 0$.

2. Prove that

$$u(t, x) = \begin{cases} -1 & \text{if } -1 < x < 1-t, \\ (x-1)/t & \text{if } \max(1-t, 1+t-\sqrt{8t}) < x < 1+t, \\ 1 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

is an *admissible* solution of Burgers' Equation for $t > 0$.

Solution:

There are three things to check:

- Where u is continuously differentiable, $u_t + uu_x = 0$.
- Along any curves where u is not continuously differentiable, the jump condition is satisfied: Either $u_{\text{left}} = u_{\text{right}}$ or

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{u_{\text{left}} + u_{\text{right}}}{2}.$$

- Along any curves where u is not continuously differentiable, the entropy condition is satisfied: $u_{\text{left}} \geq u_{\text{right}}$.

The first is completely trivial where u is constant, and is straightforward in the region where $u = (x-1)/t$. The curves along which we need to check jump and entropy conditions are

$$\begin{aligned} C_1 &= \{(t, x) \in \mathbf{R}^2: 0 < t < 2, x = -1\} \\ C_2 &= \{(t, x) \in \mathbf{R}^2: 0 < t < 2, x = 1-t\} \\ C_3 &= \{(t, x) \in \mathbf{R}^2: t > 0, x = 1+t\} \\ C_4 &= \{(t, x) \in \mathbf{R}^2: t > 0, x = 1+t-\sqrt{8t}\} \end{aligned}$$

Id: 3426-s2013-4.m4,v 1.1 2013/04/09 20:01:30 john Exp john 3

On C_2 and C_3 , $u_{\text{left}} = u_{\text{right}}$, so both the jump and entropy conditions are satisfied. On C_1 , $u_{\text{left}} = 1$, u_{right} and $dx/dt = 0$, so again both the jump and entropy conditions are satisfied. The most complicated is C_4 , where

$$u_{\text{left}} = 1, \quad u_{\text{right}} = \frac{x-1}{t} = \frac{t-\sqrt{8t}}{t} = 1 - \sqrt{\frac{8}{t}}$$

and

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} (1 + t - \sqrt{8t}) = 1 - \sqrt{\frac{2}{t}}.$$

Both the jump condition

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{u_{\text{left}} + u_{\text{right}}}{2}.$$

and the entropy condition $u_{\text{left}} \geq u_{\text{right}}$ are satisfied.