

Sol'ns to Problem 8 of HW3, MATH 516-101

Sol'n: By uniqueness, we may assume that

$$u = u(r, t).$$

Let $U = ru$. Then

$$\begin{cases} U_{tt} = U_{rr} \\ U(r, 0) = 0, U_t(r, 0) = h(r) = \begin{cases} r, & 0 < r < 1 \\ 0, & r > 1 \end{cases} \\ U(0, t) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Odd extension of } h_{\text{odd}}(r) = \begin{cases} h(r), & r > 0 \\ -h(-r), & r < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Then } U(r, t) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{r-ct}^{r+ct} h_{\text{odd}}(y) dy$$

$$u = \frac{1}{2r} \int_{r-ct}^{r+ct} h_{\text{odd}}(y) dy, \quad c=1$$

$$\text{If } r > ct, \text{ then } u(r, t) = \frac{1}{2r} \int_{r-t}^{r+t} h(y) dy.$$

$$\text{If } r < t, \text{ then } u(r, t) = \frac{1}{2r} \int_{t-r}^{t+r} h(y) dy.$$

When $r > t$, we consider

$$\text{Case 1. } 0 < r-t < r+t < 1, \Leftrightarrow t < r < 1-t$$

$$u = \frac{1}{2r} \frac{1}{2} y^2 \Big|_{r-t}^{r+t} = \frac{1}{4r} [(r+t)^2 - (r-t)^2] = t$$

$$\text{Case 2, } 0 < r-t < 1 < r+t \Leftrightarrow \max(t, 1-t) < r < 1+t$$

$$u = \frac{1}{2r} \frac{1}{2} y^2 \Big|_{r-t}^1 = \frac{1}{4r} (1 - (r-t)^2)$$

Case 3 $1 < r-t \Rightarrow u = 0$

When $r < t$, $u = \frac{1}{2r} \int_{t-r}^{t+r} h(y) dy$

Case 1 $0 < t-r < t+r < 1 \Leftrightarrow r < t, r < 1-t$
 $\Leftrightarrow r < \min(t, 1-t)$

$$u = \frac{1}{2r} \frac{1}{2} y^2 \Big|_{t-r}^{t+r} = t$$

Case 2 $0 < t-r < 1 < t+r \Leftrightarrow 1-t < r < t, t-1 < r$
 $\Leftrightarrow \max(1-t, t-1) < r < t$

$$u = \frac{1}{2r} \frac{1}{2} y^2 \Big|_{t-r}^1 = \frac{1}{4r} (1 - (t-r)^2)$$

Case 3, $1 < t-r < t+r \Rightarrow u \equiv 0$

Final sol'n:

Case 1 $|r-t| < r+t < 1 \Rightarrow u = t$

Case 2 $|r-t| < 1 < r+t \Rightarrow u = \frac{1}{4r} (1 - (r-t)^2)$

Case 3 $1 < |r-t| \Rightarrow u = 0$

