# **Hyperbolic equations**

We will solve the vibrating string equation.

## **4. Movement of the unlimited string**

**4.1. Problem statement**

We would like to analyze the movement of the long enough string. Then we suppose that the string is unlimited. The phenomenon is described by the ***vibrating string equation***

*utt = a*2*uxx* , (4.1)

where the spatial variable *x* changes from -∞ to ∞.

We know that the differential equations are solved with additional conditions. We cannot to add the boundary conditions, because we do not have the boundary ends. However, we can have the initial conditions. We know that the second order ordinary differential equations are solved with two initial conditions (initial state and initial velocity). Suppose the initial state *ϕ* of the string and its initial velocity *ψ* are given. Of course, these values can depends from the spatial variable *x.* Let the initial time be 0. Therefore, we have the initial conditions

*u*(*x*,0) = *ϕ*(*x*), *ut*(*x*,0) = *ψ*(*x*), -∞ < *x* < ∞. (4.2)

Thus, we have the problem (4.1), (4.2). This is called ***Cauchy problem*** as the analogical problem for the ordinary differential equations.

**4.2. Canonic form of the equation**

We solve our problem with using the transformation of the equation to the canonic form. Let us have the equation



Its analysis starts by the calculation of the discriminant



For our case, the variable *y* is *t.* Then we have the value of the parameters



Then we determine *D = a*2. Therefore, our equation is hyperbolic.

We know that for the hyperbolic case one consider two characteristic equations





For our case, we determine the equations

 (4.3)

 (4.4)

The general solution of the equation (4.3) is *x-at = c.* The general solution of the equation (4.4) is *x+at = c.*

By the known theory, for the transformation of the given equation to the canonic form it is necessary to use the following variables

*ξ = x-at*, *η = x+at.* (4.5)

After exchange of the variables, we obtain the equation



where



For our case the function  is zero, because *F=*0 for the equation (4.1). Find the new coefficient using the derivatives



Now we find



Then we have the equation

 (4.6)

This is the ***canonic form*** of the vibrating string equation.

**4.3. General solution of the vibrating string equation**

Find the solution of the equation (4.6). We have the equality



The derivative of a function of one variable is zero whenever this is a constant. However, the partial derivative of the function of two variable with respect to its first argument is zero whenever this function does not depend of this argument. Therefore, it can be the arbitrary function of the second argument. Thus, from the equality (4.6) it follows that

 (4.7)

where the function *f* is arbitrary.

Now it is necessary to solve the equation (4.7). If the derivative of the function is another function, then the initial function is equal to the integral of the second function plus an arbitrary constant. This is true for the functions of one variable. However, for the functions of two variable the result will be equal to the integral of the second function with respect to variable of differentiation plus an arbitrary function of another variable. Thus, after integration of the equality (4.7) by *ξ*, we get the equality



where the function *g* is arbitrary. The first term at the right hand-side of this equality is a function of the variable *ξ*. Denote this function by *h.* Then we obtain



Return to the initial variables *x* and *t.* Using the formulas (4.5), we find

 (4.8)

The formula (4.8) give the ***general solution*** of the vibrating string equation (4.1). This depends from two arbitrary functions of one variable.

**4.4. D'Alembert formula**

We would like to determine the solution of the Cauchy problem for the vibrating string equation. Therefore, it is necessary to find the partial solution of this equation that satisfies the initial condition (4.2).

Using the first initial condition, we get



Determine the derivative of the function *u* with respect to the time. We have



Using the second initial condition, we obtain



Integrate this equality by *x* from a fixed value *x*0 to the arbitrary value *x*. We get



Denote the value  by *c.* We obtain the equality



Now we have the system of two linear algebraic equations

 (4.9)

with respect to the numbers  and . Summing these equalities, we find



Differing these equalities, we obtain



Put the result to the formula (4.8). We determine



Thus, we find

 (4.10)

This is the solution of the Cauchy problem (4.1), (4.2). This is called the ***D'Alembert formula***.

**4.5. Running waves**

Consider the concrete case of the Cauchy problem (4.1), (4.2). Suppose *a =* 1, the function *ψ* is zero, and the function *ϕ* is determined by the Figure 4.1.



Figure 4.1. Initial position of the string.

Using the D'Alembert formula, we get



Determine the position of the string at the following time:

*t*0 = 0, *t*1 = 1/4, *t*2 = 1/2, *t*3 = 3/4, *t*4 = 1, *t*5 = 5/4.

Note that the position of the string at the time is the superposition of the two semiwave  that is the function  with the left shift by *t* and  that is the function  with the right shift by *t.*

We have the following results (see Figure 4.2). This phenomenon is called the ***running wave***.



Figure 4.2. Running waves.

**Task. Running waves**

Consider theCauchy problem for the vibrating string equation

*utt = uxx* , -∞ < *x* < ∞, *t* > 0;

*u*(*x*,0) = *ϕ*(*x*), *ut*(*x*,0) = 0.

The function *ϕ* is given, see the following images:



Variant 1 Variant 2 Variant 3



Variant 4 Variant 5 Variant 6



Variant 7 Variant 8

It is necessary to use the D'Alembert formula and analyze the corresponding running waves. Show all steps of the phenomenon.