**Tasks**

# **Task 1. Ordinary differential equations.**

To solve the differential equation



with initial conditions



Table of parameters

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **variant** | ***t*0** | ***a*** | ***b*** | ***c*** |
| 1 | 0 | 4 | 2 | -1 |
| 2 | 1 | -4 | 1 | -2 |
| 3 | -1 | 1/4 | -1 | 2 |
| 4 | 1 | 9 | 3 | 0 |
| 5 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| 6 | 0 | -1/4 | 0 | -1 |
| 7 | -1 | -9 | -1 | -2 |
| 8 | -2 | -1 | 1 | 4 |
| 9 | 0 | 1/9 | -1 | 0 |
| 10 | 1 | -1/9 | 1 | -1 |

**Task**.

1. Find the general solution of the given Cauchy problem. This is  if *a=λ*2 and  if *a=-λ*2.
2. Using the initial conditions, find the constant *c*1 and *c*2.
3. Put these constant to the formula of the general solution.
4. Make sure that the result satisfies, in reality the given equations and initial conditions.

# **Task 2. First order partial differential equations**

Consider the first order partial differential equation

, 0<*x*<*L*, 0<*y*<*M*, (1)

where *a*, *L*, *M* are given constants. If *a*>0, then we can have the boundary conditions

 (2)

or

 (3)

If *a*<0, then we can have the boundary conditions

 (4)

or

, (5)

where *ϕ* and *ψ* are given functions.

It is necessary to find the solution of the given problem, using characteristic method. Check that the result is, in reality, the solution of the problem.

Table of parameters

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **variant** | ***a*** | **boundary**  **conditions** | ***L*** | ***M*** | *ϕ*(*y*) | *ψ*(*x*) |
| 1 | 2 | (2) | 1 | 2 | sin π*y* | sin 2π*x* |
| 2 | -2 | (4) | 2 | 1 | cos 2π*y* | cos π*x* |
| 3 | 1/2 | (3) | π/2 | π | -sin *y* | -sin 2*x* |
| 4 | -1/2 | (5) | π | π/2 | -cos 2*y* | -cos *x* |
| 5 | 3 | (2) | π | π/2 | sin 2*x* | sin *y* |
| 6 | -3 | (4) | π/2 | π | cos *y* | cos 2*x* |
| 7 | 1/3 | (3) | 2 | 1 | -sin 2π*y* | -sin π*x* |
| 8 | -1/3 | (5) | 1 | 2 | -cos π*y* | -cos 2π*x* |

**Task 3. Classification of partial differential equations and its canonic forms**

Determine the sets, where the given equation has the concrete type. Transform it to the canonic form for any considered type.

**Table of equations**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| variant | equation |
| 1 |  |
| 2 |  |
| 3 |  |
| 4 |  |
| 5 |  |
| 6 |  |
| 7 |  |
| 8 |  |

It is necessary perform the following steps:

1. Calculate the value of the discriminant *D.*
2. Using the sign of *D* determine the sets of the plane *xy*, where the equation has the concrete type.
3. For the hyperbolic case, write two characteristic equations.
4. Find its general solutions.
5. Write these general solutions in the form  and .
6. Determine the new variables  
7. Calculate the coefficients of the equation in the new variables by the given formulas.
8. Determine the canonic form of the given equation for the hyperbolic case.
9. For parabolic case, consider the unique characteristic equation, determine variable  by previous method with arbitrary variable *η*, and repeat the actions of hyperbolic case.
10. For elliptic case, consider the first characteristic equation with complex parameters, find its general solution, write it is the form , choose the functions *ξ* and *η* as new variables, and repeat the actions of hyperbolic case.
11. Ordinary differential equations.
12. Partial differential equations of the first order.
13. Reduction of equations to the canonical form.
14. Cauchy problem for the vibrating string equation.
15. Vibrating of string with fixed ends.
16. Vibrating of string with free ends.
17. Forced vibrations of the string.
18. Heat equation with known temperature at the boundary.
19. Heat equation with known heat flux through the boundary.
20. Heat equation in the presence of heat sources.
21. Variational method in mathematical physics problems.
22. Laplace equation in a circle.
23. Green function method mathematical physics problems.
24. Finite difference method for mathematical physics problems.
25. Inverse problems of mathematical physics.