

MATH 517 PROJECT 3  
 NUMERICAL SOLUTION OF THE WAVE EQUATION  
 DUE 10/29

**Goal:** obtain a numeric approximation to the solution of the PDE  $u_{tt} = c^2 u_{xx}$  with Dirichlet boundary conditions. Observe the periodicity of solution.

**Data** (posted on Blackboard among the grades): propagation speed  $c$  and initial velocity  $v$  (that is,  $u_t(x, 0) = v$ , a constant).

**Method:** Use space step  $h = 0.04$  and time step  $k = 0.04$ . Set up the  $x$  and  $t$  values so that they cover space interval  $0 \leq x \leq 1$  and time interval  $0 \leq t \leq 6$ .

c	v	k	h									
??	??	0.04	0.04									
	t\	x	0.00	0.04	0.08	0.12	0.16	0.20	0.24	0.28	0.32	0.36
	0.00		initial values in this row.....									
	0.04		0.00	initial + displacement due to initial velocity.....								
	0.08		0.00									
	0.12		0.00									
	0.16		0.00									
	0.20		0.00									

The initial conditions are  $u(x, 0) = \max(0, 20x(1 - 3x))$  and  $u_t(x, 0) = v$ . The first condition is enforced by filling the row for  $t = 0$  with the given formula. The second is enforced by filling the second row ( $t = k$ ) with  $u(x, k) = u(x, 0) + kv$ .

The boundary conditions are  $u(0, t) = 0$  and  $u(1, t) = 0$ . Enforce them by filling appropriate columns with zeros.

Use the difference scheme

$$U_j^{n+1} = 2U_j^n - U_j^{n-1} + \frac{c^2 k^2}{h^2} (U_{j-1}^n - 2U_j^n + U_{j+1}^n)$$

to calculate the solution. (Here  $U_j^n$  is the approximate value of  $u$  after  $j$  space steps and  $n$  time steps from the upper left corner  $x = 0, t = 0$ .) Note that  $k^2/h^2 = 1$  due to  $k = h$ .

To observe the periodicity of solution, plot its values with  $x = 0.44$  and  $t$  varying from 0 to 6. (These values occupy a certain column on the spreadsheet). Determine approximate value of period  $T$  from this plot. Then plot  $u(x, 0)$  and  $u(x, T)$  together.

Report your observations:

- (a) the observed period  $T$  of the solution
- (b) how  $T$  compares to the theoretical period  $2/c$
- (c) the degree of similarity between  $u(x, 0)$  and  $u(x, T)$

Submit the spreadsheet on Blackboard by the end of Tuesday 10/29.