

고사일: 10월 24일, 목요일

1. Solve the following initial boundary value problem:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}, & 0 < x < 1, t > 0, \\ u(0, t) = 0, & t \geq 0, \\ u(1, t) = 0, & t \geq 0, \\ u(x, 0) = 0, & 0 < x < 1, \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(x, 0) = 2 \sin(\pi x) - 3 \sin(2\pi x), & 0 < x < 1. \end{cases}$$

2. Consider the following initial value problem:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = 2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}, & -\infty < x < \infty, t > 0, \\ u(x, 0) = f(x), & -\infty < x < \infty, \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(x, 0) = 0, & -\infty < x < \infty. \end{cases}$$

When  $f$  is supported in the intervals  $[0, 1]$  and  $[2, 3]$ , draw the region in  $(x, t)$  half plane where the solution  $u$  vanishes.

3. Suppose that uniform traffic with density  $\rho_1$  cars per kilometer approaches the end of a line of traffic stopped at a red light. Ahead of the red light there are no cars, while the stopped traffic is at its maximum density  $\rho_*$  cars per kilometer. At time  $t = 0$ , the red light turns green and the front of the line of stopped traffic begins to move forward. Our model for the resulting traffic density is

$$\rho_t + v_1 \left(1 - \frac{2\rho}{\rho_*}\right) \rho_x = 0, \quad -\infty < x < \infty, t > 0,$$

$$\rho(x, 0) = \begin{cases} \rho_1 & \text{if } x \leq -L, \\ \rho_* & \text{if } -L < x < 0, \\ 0 & \text{if } x \geq 0. \end{cases}$$

Assume that  $\rho_1 = \frac{\rho_*}{2}$ .

- (1) Find the characteristics for this initial value problem and sketch them.
- (2) Find the solution of the problem.