

## Analytical Methods: Exercises 1

1. Try a regular perturbation expansion in the following differential equation:

$$y'' + 2\varepsilon y' + (1 + \varepsilon^2)y = 1, \quad y(0) = 0, \quad y(\pi/2) = 0.$$

Calculate the first three terms, that is, up to order  $\varepsilon^2$ . Apply the boundary conditions at each order.

2. Calculate the first two nonzero terms of a regular expansion in  $\varepsilon$  for the following integral:

$$I = \int_0^\varepsilon \frac{dx}{(\varepsilon^2 - x^2 + \cos \varepsilon - \cos x)^{1/2}}.$$

[Hint: you will need to keep terms of order  $\varepsilon^4$  initially.]

3. Find the general solution to the PDE for  $f(\theta, \phi)$ :

$$\frac{1}{a \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (\sin \theta v_\theta f) + \frac{1}{a \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} (v_\phi f) + \sin^2 \theta \cos 2\phi = 0$$

in which

$$\begin{aligned} v_\theta &= a \sin \theta \cos \theta \cos 2\phi \\ v_\phi &= -a \sin \theta \sin 2\phi \end{aligned}$$

4. Consider the problem

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0$$

in  $x \geq 0, t \geq 0$ , with initial and boundary conditions

$$u(x, 0) = \sqrt{x} \quad u(0, t) = 0.$$

Find the general solution implicitly and hence the specific solution in this case.

5. How would you expect the diameter of a spider's web to scale with  $L$ , the bodylength of the spider? Be clear about any assumptions you make.

### Answers

- $y = 1 - \cos x - \sin x + \varepsilon[(x - \pi/2) \sin x + x \cos x] - \varepsilon^2[1 + (x^2/2 - \pi x/2 - 1 + \pi^2/8) \sin x + (x^2/2 - 1) \cos x]$ .
- $I = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}} \left( 1 - \frac{\varepsilon^2}{16} + O(\varepsilon^4) \right)$ .
- $f(\theta, \phi) = F(\sin 2\phi \tan^2 \theta) \sec^3 \theta + \frac{1}{3}$ .
- Implicit solution  $u = F(x - u^2 t)$ , particular solution  $u(x, t) = \sqrt{\frac{x}{(1+t)}}$ .
- If we assume that two quantities: the thickness of the spun fibre, and the hole-size in the finished web, are both independent of spider size, then the diameter scales as  $L^{3/2}$ .