

# 1.138J/2.062J, WAVE PROPAGATION

Fall, 2000 MIT

Notes by C. C. Mei

Homework no. 2

Due September 28, 2000

**In all exercises, please describe the physical meaning of your mathematical results. Use graphics if it can help the explanation. Use of Matlab and/or Maple is uncouraged.**

1. Read §1. Chapter one, Notes.

Consider an infinitely long string taut with tension  $T$ ,  $-\infty < x < \infty$  free from any lateral support. A mass  $M$  is attached to the string at the origin. Show first that Newton's law for the mass requires that

$$M \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} V(0, t) = -T \frac{\partial}{\partial x} V_-(0-, t) + T \frac{\partial}{\partial x} V_+(0+, t), \quad t > 0. \quad (\text{H.2.1})$$

where  $V_-$  represents the displacement on the left side ( $x < 0$ ) and  $V_+$  on the right ( $x > 0$ ). An incident pulse with duration  $T$  and length  $L = cT$  arrives from  $x \sim -\infty$ . The incident wave is prescribed by

$$V_i(x, t) = \begin{cases} \sin(\pi(t - x/c)/T), & t < 0, -L < x < 0, \\ 0, & t < 0; -\infty < x < -L, x > 0 \end{cases} \quad (\text{H.2.2})$$

Note that the front of the pulse arrives at the origin just at  $t = 0$ , i.e.,  $V_i(0, 0) = 0$ . Find the reflected and the transmitted waves and the motion of the mass.

2. A semi-infinite cylindrical rod of uniform cross section  $S$  is made of two materials. The elastic constant is  $E_1$  in  $0 < x < L$  and  $E_2$  in  $x > L$ . Before  $t = 0$  the rod is free of any loading. After  $t = 0$  a pulse-like force is applied at the left end  $x = 0$ . Specifically, the total applied force is

$$F(0, t) = \begin{cases} F_o \sin(\pi t/T), & 0 < t < T, \\ 0, & t < 0, t > T \end{cases} \quad (\text{H.2.3})$$

Find the displacement  $u(x, t)$  everywhere after  $t > 0$ . Assume that  $L > cT$ .

3. Derive the linearized equation for wave propagation in an artery where there is a steady and uniform flow of velocity  $U$ . You can start from eqs( 5.1), (5.5) and (5.6), Chapter 1, let  $u = U + u'$  with  $u' \ll U$  and assume that  $U = O(c_o)$ . Heuristically you can drop products like  $O((a')^2, a'u', (u')^2)$ , but you must retain terms like  $O(Uu', Ua')$ . Use scaling arguments to find the condition for linearization.

4. Consider forced waves governed by

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - c^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = h(x, t) \quad (\text{H.2.4})$$

where the forcing is limited in range and duration so that  $h$  is constant  $h_o$  in a triangular region in the  $x - t$  plane and zero elsewhere. The triangle has the base  $-L < x < L$  along  $t = 0$  and the apex at  $t = L/c$ . Find the wave for all  $t > 0$  and  $|x| < \infty$ .