Problem 16.5

(a) Show that u = g(x + ct) is a solution of the wave equation (16.4) for any twice differentiable function $g(\xi)$. (b) Argue clearly that this solution represents a disturbance that travels undistorted to the left.

Solution

Part (a)

The wave equation is given by equation (16.4) on page 684.

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = c^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \tag{16.4}$$

Find the derivatives of the given function u(x,t) = g(x+ct) by using the chain rule.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial t}g(x+ct) = g'(x+ct)\frac{\partial}{\partial t}(x+ct) = g'(x+ct)(c) = cg'(x+ct) \\ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial t}\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}\right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial t}\left[cg'(x+ct)\right] = cg''(x+ct)\frac{\partial}{\partial t}(x+ct) = cg''(x+ct)(c) = c^2g''(x+ct) \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x}g(x+ct) = g'(x+ct)\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(x+ct) = g'(x+ct)(1) = g'(x+ct) \\ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}g'(x+ct) = g''(x+ct)\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(x+ct) = g''(x+ct)(1) = g''(x+ct) \end{aligned}$$

Notice that

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = c^2 g''(x+ct) = c^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}.$$

Therefore, u(x,t) = g(x+ct) is a solution of the wave equation.

Part (b)

Plugging in t = 0 gives the initial waveform.

$$u(x,0) = g(x)$$

At t = 1/c,

$$u\left(x,\frac{1}{c}\right) = g(x+1),$$

the graph is exactly the same but translated to the left by 1 unit. At t = 2/c,

$$u\left(x,\frac{2}{c}\right) = g(x+2),$$

the graph is exactly the same but translated to the left by 2 units. The more time that passes, the farther to the left the initial wave moves; the wave is said to be moving with speed c.

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As an example, consider a travelling Gaussian pulse.

$$u(x,t) = e^{-(x+ct)^2}$$

Below is a plot of u(x,t) versus x for six times.

