

1. (7) $\mu U_{\epsilon xx} + f(U_{\epsilon}) = 0$ (8) $U_{\epsilon x}(0) = U_{\epsilon x}(L) = 0$

$$f(U_{\epsilon}) = aU_{\epsilon}$$

so if we let $U_{\epsilon} = h$

$$\mu \frac{d^2 h}{dx^2} + ah = 0 \quad \text{we know that } \mu > 0 \text{ + } a > 0$$

$$\frac{d^2 h}{dx^2} = -\frac{a}{\mu} h = ch \quad \therefore c < 0$$

$$\text{So: } h(x) = \alpha \cos(\sqrt{\frac{a}{\mu}} x) + \beta \sin(\sqrt{\frac{a}{\mu}} x)$$

$$h'(x) = \sqrt{\frac{a}{\mu}} (\alpha \sin(\sqrt{\frac{a}{\mu}} x) + \beta \cos(\sqrt{\frac{a}{\mu}} x))$$

$$h'(0) = \beta \sqrt{\frac{a}{\mu}} = 0 \quad \therefore \beta = 0$$

$$h'(L) = -\alpha \sqrt{\frac{a}{\mu}} \sin(\sqrt{\frac{a}{\mu}} L) = 0$$

either $\alpha = 0$ in which case \Rightarrow No solution
 or $\sin(\sqrt{\frac{a}{\mu}} L) = 0$ + $\sqrt{\frac{a}{\mu}} L = n\pi$
 $a = \left(\frac{n^2 \pi^2}{L^2}\right) \mu$ as given!

2. $f(U_{\epsilon}) = -aU_{\epsilon}$

$$\frac{d^2 h}{dx^2} = \frac{a}{\mu} h = ch \quad \text{so } c > 0 \text{ b/c } a \text{ + } \mu > 0$$

$$\text{So: } h(x) = \alpha e^{\sqrt{\frac{a}{\mu}} x} + \beta e^{-\sqrt{\frac{a}{\mu}} x}$$

$$h'(x) = \sqrt{\frac{a}{\mu}} (\alpha e^{\sqrt{\frac{a}{\mu}} x} - \beta e^{-\sqrt{\frac{a}{\mu}} x})$$

$$h'(0) = \sqrt{\frac{a}{\mu}} (\alpha - \beta) = 0 \quad \text{so } \alpha = \beta$$

$$h'(L) = \sqrt{\frac{a}{\mu}} \alpha (e^{\sqrt{\frac{a}{\mu}} L} - e^{-\sqrt{\frac{a}{\mu}} L}) \quad \therefore \alpha = 0$$

No solutions!

3. Achieving this exact ratio is HIGHLY unlikely \therefore
 you would not expect tigers to have stripes

$$5. (a) f(u) = \sin(u) \quad u(x) = \cos(2x) \quad f'(u) = \cos(u)$$

$$f(u(x)) = \sin(\cos(2x))$$

$$f'(u(x)) = \frac{\cos(\cos(2x))}{-2\sin(2x)\cos(\cos(2x))}$$

$$(c) f(u) = (1+u^2) \quad u(x) = (1+x^2) \quad f'(u) = 2u$$

$$f(u(x)) = (1+(1+x^2)^2) = 1+1+2x^2+x^4$$

$$f'(u(x)) = \cancel{2x} (1+x^2) = 2+2x^2$$