Appendix E
Answers to Selected Exercises Introduction to Perturbation and Asymptotic Methods by M. H. Holmes July 26, 2026

Chapter 1
Introduction to Asymptotic Approximations

1.2
a) $\alpha \leq 0$, e) $\alpha < 1$

1.4
b) $f = -g = 1/\varepsilon$

1.8
b) $\phi_1 \ll \phi_5 \ll \phi_2 \ll \phi_3 \ll \phi_6 \ll \phi_4$
c) $\phi_1 \ll \cdots \ll \phi_5$
e) $\phi_3 \ll \cdots \ll \phi_1$

1.9
c) $2^{3/2}(1 + 3\varepsilon^2/8)$
d) $2 - \varepsilon\pi/2$
f) $e - e\varepsilon/2$

1.10
d) $(\ln(\varepsilon) - 7)\,\varepsilon$

1.11
b) $-\gamma - \ln(x) + x - \frac{1}{4}x^2$

1.13
b) $f = 1/\varepsilon$ and $\phi = -1/\varepsilon$; must have $f - \phi = o(1)$; yes, because given any $\delta > 0$ we can get $|f - \phi| < \delta|\phi|$. But, $\phi = O(1) \Rightarrow |\phi| \leq K$ and so given any $\delta > 0$, we

get that $|f-\phi| < \delta$.

1.17
b) $[\![S]\!] \sim c_v\gamma(\gamma^2-1)\varepsilon^3/12 + O(\varepsilon^4)$

1.18
a) $\varepsilon-\varepsilon^2,\ -1-\varepsilon$
b) $\frac{3}{2}+\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}+\left(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{\sqrt{5}}{10}\right)\varepsilon,\ \frac{3}{2}-\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}+\left(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{\sqrt{5}}{10}\right)\varepsilon$
c) $-2+\varepsilon,\ 1+\varepsilon^2$
d) $1\pm 5\varepsilon$

1.19
f) $\varepsilon+\varepsilon^2,\ -\ln\varepsilon+\ln(-\ln\varepsilon)$

1.21
a) $\lambda_n - 1/\lambda_n$

1.22
a) $x \sim k+\varepsilon x_1$ where $x_1 = (-1)^k 210 k^{19}/[(k-1)!(20-k)!]$
b) $\varepsilon < 2.2\times 10^{-11}$

1.23
a) $x \sim -\cos(1) + 2\varepsilon\sin(1)\cos(1) + \dots$
b) $P \sim 2\pi(1+100\varepsilon^2)$

1.25
b) $E \sim M + \varepsilon\sin(M) + \frac{1}{2}\varepsilon^2\sin(2M) + \frac{1}{8}\varepsilon^3(3\sin(3M)-\sin(M))$

1.27
a) $\mathbf{A}^\dagger + \varepsilon(\mathbf{K}^{-1}\mathbf{B}^T\mathbf{P}_\perp - \mathbf{A}^\dagger\mathbf{B}\mathbf{A}^\dagger)$ where $\mathbf{K}=\mathbf{A}^T\mathbf{A}$ and $\mathbf{P}_\perp = \mathbf{I}-\mathbf{A}\mathbf{A}^\dagger$

1.28
a) $\mathbf{A}^{-1} - \varepsilon\mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{B}\mathbf{A}^{-1}$

1.29
a) $\mathbf{D}^{1/2} + \mathbf{D}^{-1/2}\mathbf{L}^T$

1.31
a) $k(s) \sim \varepsilon/\beta$

1.32
b) $x_s \sim \varepsilon \ln(3/y_0) - \varepsilon^2 y_1/y_0$ where $y_0 = y(0) \approx 1.3$ and $y_1 = \frac{1}{2}\ln(3/y_0)\ln(y_0/(2-y_0))$

1.33
b) $\alpha = 1$ and $A_1 = 5e^2/3$
d) $\alpha = 1$ and $A_1 = 1/(1+\sigma_n^2)$

1.36
c) $y \sim \varepsilon \sinh(x)/\sinh(1) + \varepsilon^4(A\sinh(3x) + Dx\cosh(x) + c_0\cosh(x))$, where $A = -1/(32s^3)$, $D = 3/(8s^3)$, $c_0 = -(A\sinh(3) + D\cosh(1))/s$, and $s = \sinh(1)$

1.37
a) $\tau_h \sim 2 + 4\varepsilon$

1.38
b) $y \sim y_0 + \varepsilon y_1$ where $y_0 = -\tau/\alpha + (1+\alpha)(1-e^{-\alpha\tau})/\alpha^2$ and

$$\alpha y_1 = \int_0^\tau f(s)ds - e^{-\alpha\tau}\int_0^\tau f(r)e^{\alpha r}dr$$

c) Method 1: if $y_0(\tau_0) = 0$ with $\tau_0 > 0$ and $\alpha > 0$, then i) $y_0(2) > 0$, ii) $\frac{d}{d\alpha}\tau_0 < 0$ if $\tau_0 > 1$, and iii) $\alpha = 1 \Rightarrow 1.5 < \tau_0 < 1.6$. Thus, $1 < \tau_0 < 2\,\forall\alpha > 0$; Method 2: $\alpha \ll 1 \Rightarrow \tau \sim 2 - 2\alpha/3 \Rightarrow$ decrease

1.44
b) $\rho \sim \varepsilon^{2n}[(\beta-1)(1-s^2)/2]^n$ where $r = 1 + \varepsilon s$

1.42
b) $\nabla^2\phi_1 = \phi_1 + \phi_0^3/6$ where $\partial_n\phi_1 = 0$

1.48
b) $y \sim A\cos(n\pi x)$ where $\omega = n\pi + \varepsilon^2(2-\alpha^2-\alpha^4)n\pi A^2/(16\alpha^2)$ for $n = 1, 2, 3, \ldots$

1.49
a) $\lambda \sim a\lambda_0 + a^2\lambda_1$ where $\lambda_0 = K(0,0)$ for $\lambda_1 = \frac{1}{2}[K_x(0,0) + K_s(0,0)]$, and $y \sim y_0(x) + ay_1(x)$ where $y_0(x) = K(x,0)/K(0,0)$, and $y_1 = [K_s(x,0) - 2\lambda_1 y_0(x)]/(2\lambda_0)$
c) λ as in (a) and $\phi \sim 1 + aK_x(0,0)(\xi - 1/2)/K(0,0)$

1.50
c) $E_1 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} V_1\psi_0^2 dx$ and $E_2 = -\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}\psi_0^{-2}\left(\int_{-\infty}^{x}(V_1 - E_1)\psi_0^2 ds\right)^2 dx$

d) $\psi_0 = A_0 \exp(-\frac{1}{2}E_0x^2),\ A_0 = (\lambda/\pi)^{1/4}$

1.51
a) $\lambda \sim \lambda_0 + \varepsilon\lambda_1$ where λ_0 is an eigenvalue for and $\mathbf{A}$ and $\lambda_1 = \mathbf{x}_0^T\mathbf{D}\mathbf{x}_0/\mathbf{x}_0 \cdot \mathbf{x}_0$
b) $\lambda \sim \lambda_0 + \varepsilon\lambda_1$ where $\mathbf{D}\mathbf{x} = \lambda_1\mathbf{x}$

Chapter 2
Asymptotic Approximation of Integrals and Sums

2.7
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}x}e^{-x^2}\left(1 - \frac{1}{2x^2} + \frac{3}{4x^4}\right)$$

2.8
a) $2/x^3 - 12/x^5$
b) $\dfrac{\Gamma(2/3)}{x^{2/3}}\left(1 - 5/(9x^2)\right)$
d) $\dfrac{1}{2}\sqrt{\dfrac{\pi}{x}}\left(1 + \dfrac{1}{4x}\right)$

2.9
$\sqrt{2/(n\pi}(1 - 1/(4n))$

2.10
$\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2x}}e^{-x}\left(1 + \frac{4n^2-1}{8x}\right)$

2.25
b) $\begin{bmatrix} s^2+7s+14 & s+7 & 1 \\ -8 & s^2+7s & s \\ -8s & -14s-8 & s^2 \end{bmatrix}, \qquad \begin{bmatrix} s^2-s-1 & -s+3 & 4s-7 \\ 3s+1 & s^2-9 & -s+13 \\ 2s-1 & s-3 & s^2-3s+5 \end{bmatrix}$
c) $(x, y, z) \sim (3/2, 3, 3)t^2$
d) $(x, y, z) \sim (15/4, -1, -2),\ (x, y, z) \sim (1/4, 1/2, 1/4)e^{3t}$

2.28
b) $\frac{e^x}{\sqrt{2\pi x}}\left(1 - \frac{4n^2-1}{8x}\right)$

2.29
b) $\sqrt{2/(\pi n)}(1 - 1/(4n))$

2.30
$-1/(x \ln x)$

2.32
$\sqrt{\pi/(2ne}/2^n$

2.39
$\frac{\sqrt{g/\pi t}}{(2x)^{3/2}} \cos(gt^2/(4x)) + sin((gt^2/(4x)))$

2.50
a) $f \sim -2 + 2e - 2\sqrt{\varepsilon}$
b) $\pi/(2\varepsilon) - 1$
c) $-\ln(\varepsilon) + \varepsilon$
d) $-\ln(\varepsilon) - \gamma$
e) $2\ln(\varepsilon) - 4\varepsilon \ln(\varepsilon)$
f) $(1/2)(\ln(\varepsilon))^2 - \pi^2/6$

2.53
$f(\varepsilon) \sim -\ln(\varepsilon) + \lambda + \varepsilon \ln(\varepsilon) + (1 - e - \lambda)\varepsilon$

2.56
a) $1/x - 1/(2x^2) + 1/(6x^3)$
b) $\ln(2)/x - 1/(4x^2) + 1/(16x^3)$
c) $1/x^2 - 1/(6x^4) - 1/(30x^6)$

2.57
a) $\ln(n) + 1/(2n) + c + 7/12 - 1/(12n^2)$
b) $\ln(2) - 1/(4n) + 1/(16n^2) - 1/(128n^4)$
c) $\ln(n) + c\ln(2)/2 + 1/4 + 1/(2n) + 5/(12n^2)$

2.58
a) $c - 1/(2n) + 1/(4n^2)$
b) $c - 3/(2n) - 1/(4n^2)$

Chapter 3
Matched Asymptotic Expansions

3.1
a) $y \sim ax + (1-a)(1-e^{-x/\varepsilon})$

3.2
a) $y \sim 1/\sqrt{3+x} - e^{-2\bar{x}}/\sqrt{3}$ where $\bar{x} = x/\varepsilon$
b) $y \sim 1 + e^{-1} - e^{-x} - e^{-1-\bar{x}}$
c) $y \sim -3x + 4(5 - 3e^{-4\bar{x}})/(5 + 3e^{-4\bar{x}})$
d) $y \sim g(x) - g(0)e^{-\bar{x}}$ where $g(x) = 1 - \int_x^1 f(s)ds$
e) $y \sim \varepsilon(1 + 2x + 2e^{-\bar{x}})/3$
f) $y \sim \mathrm{sech}(1)[-\sinh(1) - e^x + (1+e)e^{-\bar{x}}]$
g) $y \sim -1 + 2e^{-\bar{x}}$
h) $y \sim (1+7x^2)^{1/3} - 3\sqrt{2}/[\sinh(z) + \sqrt{2}]$ where $z = \sqrt{3}x/\varepsilon + \mathrm{arcsinh}(2^{3/2})$

3.9
a) $y \sim \beta F(x,1) - \int_x^1 F(x,r)g(r)dr + e^{-p(0)x/\varepsilon}[\alpha - \beta F(0,1) + \int_0^1 F(0,r)g(r)dr]$ where $g(r) = f(r)/p(r)$ and $F(x,r) = \exp(\int_x^r q(s)/p(s)ds)$

3.10
a) $y \sim 1 + ae^{\sqrt{\bar{x}}} - \frac{1+a}{\kappa}\int_{\bar{x}}^{\infty} e^{-s^{3/2}}ds$ where $\bar{x} = x/\varepsilon^{2/3}$, $a = 2/e$, and $\kappa = \frac{2}{3}\Gamma(2/3)$

3.11
a) $y \sim f(x) - f(0)\exp(-\bar{x}^2/2)$ where $\bar{x} = x/\sqrt{\varepsilon}$
b) $y \sim f(x) - f(0)\exp(-q(0)\bar{x}^2/2)$ where $\bar{x} = x/\sqrt{\varepsilon}$

3.13
a) $y \sim x + 12z/(1+z)^2$ where $z = \exp(\sqrt{2}x/\varepsilon)$

3.15
a) BL at $x = 0, 1$: $y \sim 1 - x - \exp(-x/\sqrt{\varepsilon}) - \exp((x-1)/\sqrt{\varepsilon})$
b) BL at $x = 1$: $y \sim y_0(x) + (1 - y_0(1))e^{\tilde{x}}$
c) BL at $x = 0, 1$: $y \sim -e^x f(x) + (f(0)+1)e^{-\bar{x}} + (ef(1) - 1)e^{\tilde{x}\sqrt{e}}$
d) BL at $x = 0, 1$: $y \sim \sqrt{1+x^2} + Y_0(\bar{x}) - 1 + Z_0(\tilde{x}) - \sqrt{2}$ where $Y_0 = -2 + 3((1 + we^{-\sqrt{2}\bar{x}})/(1 - we^{-\sqrt{2}\bar{x}}))^2$ for $w = 7 - 4\sqrt{3}$
e) BL at $x = 1$: $y \sim y_0(x) + 2(5 + e^{2\tilde{x}})/(5 - e^{2\tilde{x}}) - 2$
f) BL at $x = 0$: $y \sim y_0(x) + 7(11 - 3e^{-7\bar{x}})/(11 + 3e^{-7\bar{x}}) - 7$
h) BL at $x = 0, 1$ $y \sim y_0(x) - 2e^{-4\bar{x}} + Z_0(\tilde{x}) + 1$
k) BL at $x = 0, 1$ $y \sim e^x - e^{-\bar{x}} + (4-e)e^{\tilde{x}}$
l) BL at $x = 0, 1$: $u \sim -f(x) + f(0)\exp(-\bar{x}/\sqrt{E(0)}) + f(1)\exp(\tilde{x}/\sqrt{E(1)})$
m) BL at $x = 1$: $y \sim Z_0(\tilde{x})$ where

$$\int_2^{Z_0} \frac{dr}{\sqrt{2(r-\ln(r)-1)}} = -\tilde{x}$$

n) BL at $x=0,1$: $y \sim e^x + e^{Y_0(\bar{x})} - 1 + e^{Z_0(\tilde{x})} - e$ where

$$\int_{\ln(2)}^{Y_0} \frac{dr}{\sqrt{e^r - r - 1}} = -\bar{x}$$

3.17
BL at $x=0,1$: $y \sim \kappa_0^{-1}(1 - e^{-(x+1)/\varepsilon} - e^{(x-1)/\varepsilon})$ and $\kappa \sim \kappa_0 + \dots \Rightarrow \kappa_0 = 2^{1/3}$

3.18
a) $y \sim H(0)/H(x) + Y_0(\bar{x}) - H(0)/H(1)$ and $\bar{x} = (x-1)/\varepsilon$ and

$$\bar{x}/H(1) = H(1)(Y_0 - 1) + H(0)\ln\left|\frac{H(0)-H(1)Y_0}{H(0)-H(1)}\right|$$

3.19
iii) $y \sim \arctan\frac{1}{1-x} + Y_0(\bar{x}) - \frac{\pi}{4}$, where

$$Y_0(\bar{x}) = \frac{3\pi}{4} - \arcsin\Bigg(-1 + 2\tanh^2\Big(2^{1/4}\bar{x} + \operatorname{arctanh}(\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}})\Big)^2\Bigg)$$

3.20
$c \sim \frac{s_0}{\kappa+s_0} - \frac{1}{\kappa+1}e^{-(\kappa+1)t/\varepsilon}$, where $s_0(t)$ is defined implicitly

3.22
a) $y \sim \gamma(\gamma-1)^{-1}[f(t) - f(0)e^{-\bar{t}}] + g(\lambda)e^{\bar{t}} + \gamma[g_0 - (\gamma-1)^{-1}f(0)][e^{(1-\gamma)\bar{t}/\gamma} - e^{\bar{t}}]$ where $\bar{t} = x/\varepsilon$

3.23
b) $\lambda \sim n^2\pi^2(1 + 4\varepsilon + (12 + n^2\pi^2)\varepsilon^2)$

3.24
$y \sim -f(x)/q(x) + (\alpha + f_0/q_0)e^{r_0 x/\varepsilon} + (\beta + f_1/q - 1)e^{r_1(x-1)/\varepsilon}$ where $f_0 = f(0)$, etc and $r_0 = -p_0 - \sqrt{p_0^2 + q_0}$ and $r_1 = -p_1 + \sqrt{p_1^2 + q_1}$

3.25
a) $\gamma = (\beta - \alpha)/2$
b) $\phi = \varepsilon\alpha + \sqrt{\varepsilon}\gamma\Phi(x,\varepsilon)$
c) outer: $\phi \sim \varepsilon\alpha^{1/(2k+1)}$, BL at $x=0$, $\Phi \sim -\varepsilon^{\kappa}/(B + k\bar{x}/\sqrt{k+1})^{1/k}$, where $\kappa = (2k+1)/(2k+2)$, $B = (-\gamma\sqrt{k+1})^{-k/(k+1)}$ and $\bar{x} = x/\varepsilon^{\kappa}$; solution symmetric about $x = 1/2$

d) it's necessary to find the second term in the BL to be able to match
e) $\gamma = (\beta - \alpha|\Omega|)/|\partial\Omega|$

3.29
a) IL at $x_0 = 1/2$: $y \sim \text{erf}((x - x_0)/\sqrt{2\varepsilon})$
b) IL at $x_0 = 0$: $y \sim -2e^{1-x} + 2\cosh(1)\text{erfc}(x/\sqrt{\varepsilon})$ for $0 \leq x \leq 1$
c) IL at $x_0 = 2/3$: $y \sim x^2/2 - 2/9 + \frac{1}{3}(1 - ce^{\bar{x}})/(1 + ce^{\bar{x}})$ where $c = e^{9/4}$.
e) IL at $x_0 = 1/2$: for $0 \leq x \leq x_0$, $y \sim y_0(x) + Y_0(\bar{x}) - 2$ where

$$2\sqrt{6}\arctan(Y_0/\sqrt{6}) + 3\ln(Y_0 + 2) - 3\ln(2 - Y_0) = \bar{x}/4$$

f) IL at $x_0 = 2/3$: $y \sim 2 - 3x - 4(e^{4\bar{x}} - 1)/(e^{4\bar{x}} + 1)$.

3.32
a) $y \sim 1 + \sqrt{1 - x^2}$
c) $y \sim 1 + \sqrt{1 - x^2}$ for $0 \leq x < x_0 = \sqrt{3}/2$, $y \sim 0$ for $x_0 < x < 1$, and in the IL at x_0, $y \sim Z_0(\tilde{x})$ where $2/Z_0 + (4/3)\ln((3/2 - Z_0)/Z_0] = \tilde{x} + B$ for $\tilde{x} = (x - x_0)/\varepsilon$
d) in the BL at $x = 1$, $y \sim Y_0(\bar{x})$, where $(2 - 3/Y_0)\exp(3/(2Y_0)) = (7/2)\exp(3(\bar{x} - 1)/4)$

3.34
b) BL at $x = 0, 1$: $y \sim k(2x - 1) + (-3 - k)e^{\tilde{x}} - ke^{-\bar{x}}$, where $\tilde{x} = (x - 1)/\varepsilon$ and $\bar{x} = x/\varepsilon$

3.35
a) outer: $y \sim \frac{1}{2}(k + \sqrt{k^2 + 4\alpha})$ for $k = 1 - \alpha - x/2$; BL: $\bar{x} = (x - 1)/\varepsilon$, $4a = 1 - 2\alpha + \sqrt{1 + 12\alpha + 4\alpha^2}$, $4b = -1 + 2\alpha + \sqrt{1 + 12\alpha + 4\alpha^2}$, and $0 \leq Y \leq a$ satisfies

$$\left(\frac{a - Y}{a}\right)^a \left(\frac{b + Y}{b}\right)^b = e^{2(a+b)\bar{x}}$$

3.37
c) $y = -2 + x/4 + c\int_0^x \exp(-4g(s)/\varepsilon)ds$, where $g(x) = x^3/3 - (a + b)x^2/2 + abx$ and c is an ε dependent constant that makes $y(1) = 3$. The desired conclusion comes from the fact that $c \Rightarrow 0$ if $g(x) < 0$ anywhere in the interval $0 < x < 1$.

3.38
a) $T = T_\infty$
b) $T \sim 1 - \varepsilon\ln[1 - (T_\infty - 1)^n t]$
c) $\mu = \varepsilon^{-n}\exp((1 - T_\infty)/(\varepsilon T_\infty))$ and

$$\tau + \tau_0 = -\int_1^{T_1} r^{-n}\exp(r/T_\infty^2)dr$$

3.40
a) CL at $x_0 = \frac{1}{2}$: $y \sim 1 - x + 2\varepsilon \ln(e^{(x-x0)/\varepsilon} + 1)$
b) CL at $x_0 = \frac{3}{4}$: $y \sim 1 - x + \varepsilon \ln(e^{2(x-x0)/\varepsilon} + 1)$
c) CL at $x_0 = 0$: in the CL, $Y \sim \sqrt{\varepsilon}\left[\frac{1}{2}\bar{x}(-3 + \text{erf}(\bar{x})) - \exp(-\bar{x}^2)/(2\sqrt{2\pi})\right]$ where $\bar{x} = x/\sqrt{\varepsilon}$

3.44
for $0 \le x < a$:

$$y \sim 1 - 3\left(\frac{b}{b-x}\right)^{\frac{b}{b-a}}\left(\frac{a-x}{a}\right)^{\frac{a}{b-a}}$$

for CL at $x = a$:

$$Y \sim 1 + \varepsilon^{\gamma}\alpha_0\left[M(-\gamma, 1/2, -(b-a)\bar{x}^2/2) - \kappa\bar{x}M(1/2-\gamma, 3/2, -(b-a)\bar{x}/2)\right]$$

where $\gamma = a/(2(b-a))$ and $\kappa = \sqrt{2(b-a)}\Gamma(\eta + 1/2)/\Gamma(\eta)$ for $\eta = b\gamma/a$

3.45
Outer: $y \sim y_0(x)$ where

$$\int_{y_0}^{2} \frac{dr}{\text{arctanh}(r-1)} = 1 - x$$

BLs at $x = 0, 1$
CL: $\tilde{x} = (x - x_0(\varepsilon))/\varepsilon$ where $x_0 \sim \sqrt{\varepsilon}\ln(3/y_0(0))$, $y_0(0) \approx 1.3$, and $\widetilde{Y} \sim y_0(0) + \varepsilon\widetilde{Y}_0$ for $\widetilde{Y}_0' = \text{arctanh}(T)$ where $-1 < T < \lambda$ and satisfies

$$\frac{(\lambda - T)^2}{(1+T)^{1-\lambda}(1-T)^{1+\lambda}} = Ae^{2(\lambda^2-1)\tilde{x}}$$

where A is positive and $\lambda = y_0(0) - 1$.

3.46
a) BLs at $x = 0, 1$ and a CL at $x = 1/3$
b) ILs at $x = \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{2} - \frac{3}{8}$ and at $x = \frac{11}{8} - \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{2}$
c) IL at $x = \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{2} - \frac{3}{8}$, a CL at $x = 1/3$ and a BL at $x = 1$

3.52
a) $u \sim h(x+s) + [g(t) - h(s)]\exp(-xs(t)/\varepsilon)$ where $s = \int_0^t v(\tau)d\tau$
b) the second term is $u_1(x,t) = th''(x+s)$

3.55
b) $X \sim s(t) + 2\varepsilon\ln(B)/(u_0^+ - u_0^-)$

3.56

a) outer layers ($x \neq \alpha t$): $u \sim \phi(x-\alpha t)\exp(-\beta t)$
transition layer: $U \sim e^{-\beta t}[\phi(0^+) + \frac{1}{2}(\phi(0^-) - \phi(0^+))\text{erfc}(z)]$ where $z = (x - \alpha t)/(2\sqrt{\varepsilon t})$

3.57

outer layers ($x \neq s(t)$): $u(x,t) \sim \phi(x_0)$ where $x = x_0 + f(\phi(x_0))t$ and $x_0 \neq 0$
shock layer: letting $F'(u) = f(u)$, where $F(u_0^+) = 0$, and $G(u) = F(u)/(u - u_0^+)$, then $s'(t) = G(u_0^-)$ and

$$\int_{u_0^+}^{U_0} \frac{dr}{(r-u_0^+)[G(r)-G(u_0^-)]} = \bar{x} + B$$

3.58

$w \sim -\kappa e^{-\mu t}\int_0^t e^{(-2+\mu)\tau}\text{erf}((1-r)/\sqrt{2\varepsilon(t-\tau)})d\tau$

3.60

$c \sim \frac{1}{r+\mu}\text{erfc}(x/(2\sqrt{t})) + (1 - \frac{1}{r+\mu})\text{erfc}(\frac{x}{2\varepsilon}\sqrt{\frac{r+\mu}{\mu t}})$

3.63

a) $y_n \sim Ar_+^n + Br_-^n$ where $r_\pm = (\beta \pm \sqrt{\beta^2+\alpha^2})/\alpha$
b) $\alpha = hp_n/2$, $\beta = h^2 q_n/2$; the second derivative does not contribute

Chapter 4
Multiple Scales

4.1

a) $y \sim 2\sin(t)/\sqrt{4+3\varepsilon t}$
d) $y \sim \sqrt{\varepsilon}\exp(-\alpha t/2)\sin(t/\sqrt{\varepsilon})$

4.2

a) $y \sim \varepsilon\cos((1-\varepsilon^2/24)t)$; b) $y \sim \varepsilon\cos((2\sqrt{a} - \varepsilon^2 a^4)t)$
c) $y \sim \varepsilon\cos((1-\varepsilon^2/24)t)$; d) $y \sim \varepsilon\cos((6\sqrt{2} - \varepsilon^2 1638)t)$

4.3

a) $y \sim a\cos((1+(3/8)a^2\varepsilon)t)$
c) $y \sim a\cos((1-(5/12)a^2\varepsilon^2)t)$

4.6
$\phi \sim \alpha[1 - \sqrt{2}\exp(-(1+\gamma)\varepsilon t/2)\sin(t+\pi/4)]$

4.8
a) $\phi \sim A(x,t)\exp(-iv(x)\sin(t/\varepsilon))$, where $2iA_t + 2A_{xx} = v_x^2 A$.

4.11
b)

$$\alpha_j = \frac{1}{2^{2m+1}}\left[\binom{2m+1}{m+1-j} + \binom{2m+1}{m+j}\right]$$

c) If $j \neq 0$ then

$$\gamma_j = \frac{1}{2^{2m}}\left[\binom{2m}{m+j} + \binom{2m}{m-j}\right]$$

and

$$\gamma_0 = \frac{1}{2^{2m}}\binom{2m}{m}$$

4.14
b) $\mathbf{q} = \mathbf{q}_0\exp(-i\omega t_1)$, where $\omega = \sqrt{\beta\gamma - \alpha^2}$ and $\mathbf{q}_0 = (\beta, i\omega - \alpha)^T$
c) $\mathbf{p} = \alpha_0\mathbf{p}_0\exp(i\omega t_1) + cc$, where $\mathbf{p}_0 = (\gamma, i\omega + \alpha)^T$

4.18
a) $u \sim \alpha + (1-\alpha)\cos(\theta - \varepsilon\alpha^2\theta)$
b) $2\pi(1+\alpha^2\varepsilon)$
c) $\Delta\phi \approx 42.98''$

4.19
a) $y \sim A(\varepsilon t)\cos(t+\theta_0)$, where $A = 2$ or $A = 2\sqrt{c/(c+4\exp(-\varepsilon t))}$

4.20
b)

$$y_0 = -\frac{1}{16}\cos(3t_1 + \omega t_2) + 2r(t_2)\cos(t_1 + \theta(t_2))$$

where

$$2r' = -\frac{3}{16}\kappa r^2\sin(\theta - \omega t_2)$$

and

$$2\theta' = \kappa\left(\frac{3}{128} - \frac{3}{16}r^2\cos(\theta - \omega t_2) + 3r^2\right)$$

where $r(0) = 1/16$ and $\theta(0) = 0$.
b) $A_\infty^2[9\lambda^2 + (6\omega - \frac{3\kappa}{4}A_\infty^2)^2] = 1 \Rightarrow A_M = 1/(3\lambda)$

4.21
a) $\theta \sim \varepsilon^2(\sin(\omega t) - \omega\sin(t))/(1-\omega^2) + O(\varepsilon^8)$
b) $2A' = -\cos(\theta - \omega\varepsilon t)$ and $A_\infty^3 + 16\omega A_\infty \pm 8 = 0$

4.22
$y \sim \varepsilon^{1/3}A(\varepsilon t)\cos[\kappa t + \theta(\varepsilon t)]$, where $A_\infty(\frac{3\lambda}{8}A_\infty^2 - 2\omega\kappa) = 1$

4.23
a) $y \sim \varepsilon^{1/3}A(\varepsilon^{2/3}t)\cos[t + \theta(\varepsilon^{2/3}t)]$, where $A_\infty(\alpha^2 + (2\omega + A_\infty^2)^2] = 1$
b) yes

4.27
a) $\theta \sim \varepsilon^{1/3}A(\varepsilon t)\cos[t + \phi(\varepsilon t)]$, where $8A' = [\alpha\sin(2\phi) - 4\mu]A$, and if $A \neq 0$ then $16\phi' = 2\alpha\cos(2\phi) - A^2 - 4\alpha$. Note that $\alpha < 4\mu \Rightarrow A \to 0$

4.31
c)
$$\bar{\kappa}_1 = \frac{1}{2m_1}\frac{k_0^2 c_0}{k_0^2 + c_0^2\omega_1^2}$$
$$\bar{\theta}_1 = \omega_1\left[1 + \frac{1}{2m_1}\frac{\varepsilon k_0 c_0^2}{k_0^2 + c_0^2\omega_1^2}\right]$$
where $\omega_1^2 = k_1/m_1$.

4.34
$y \sim D(\varepsilon t)^{-1/4}[\beta D(0)^{3/4}\sin(\tau) + \alpha D(0)^{1/4}\cos(\tau)]$, where $\tau = \int_0^t D(\varepsilon s)^{-1/2}ds$

4.36
The higher order terms for the stability boundaries can be found in Abramowitz and Stegun (1972), pg 724. Note, using their notation, $a = 4\lambda$ and $q = \varepsilon/4$

4.40
b) $X = g(x)/g(1)$ and $\nu = g(1)\lambda$, where $g(x) = \int_0^x \sqrt{1 + \varepsilon\mu(r)}dr$
c) $\nu_1 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda \sim n\pi(1 - \alpha\varepsilon/4)$

4.47
a) $u(x,t) \sim \sum_{n=1}^\infty \beta_n e^{-\varepsilon t/2}\cos((\lambda_n^2 - \varepsilon/2)t)\sin(\lambda_n x)$

4.49
b) $u \sim \varepsilon(1-x)U(\tau)$ and $\rho \sim 1/[1 - \int_0^\tau U(\sigma)d\sigma]$

4.52
b) $u \sim \sqrt{\frac{c(0)}{c(\varepsilon t)}}[f(x - \int_0^t c(\varepsilon\tau)d\tau) + f(x + \int_0^t c(\varepsilon\tau)d\tau)]/2$

4.53
b) $u \sim \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} [f(x - t + 2r\sqrt{\varepsilon t})e^{-r^2} dr$

4.54
a) $p \sim [F(x-t) + G(x+t)]\sqrt{\frac{A(0)}{A(\varepsilon x)}}$

4.55
characteristics satisfy $x_t = y$, $y_t = -f(t)x \Rightarrow x'' + (a - \varepsilon\cos(t))x = 0$ which is Mathieus' eq

4.56
$u(x,t) \sim \alpha\cos\Big[kx - \Big(\omega - \frac{5\alpha^2\varepsilon^2}{12\omega\lambda}\Big)t\Big]$

4.57
b) $u = 1/(1 + \exp(\lambda(x-t) - \varepsilon t))$

4.59
b) The solution has the form given in (a), except that

$$F = \frac{p(\theta_1)}{\gamma p(\theta_1)[1 - \exp(t_2/(1+c))] + 2\exp(t_2/(1+c))}$$

and

$$G = \frac{q(\theta_2)}{\gamma q(\theta_2)[1 - \exp(t_2/(1+c))] + 2\exp(t_2/(1+c))}$$

where $p = g + \sqrt{2}h$ and $q = g - \sqrt{2}h$, and $u(x,0) = g(x)$ and $v(x,0) = h(x)$

4.60
b) $u \sim \varepsilon\{B_0 + A_0\cos[(\theta + \phi(\tau)]\}$, where $\theta = kx - \omega t$ and $\tau = \varepsilon^\gamma t$; i) $B_0 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \gamma = 1$, $\phi = \phi_0 - \alpha\kappa\tau B_0$, and ii) $B_0 = 0 \Rightarrow \gamma = 2$, $\phi = \phi_0 + C\tau$ for $C = \alpha k c_0 - \alpha^2 A_0^2/(24\beta k)$ where c_0 is an arbitrary constant
c) $u \sim \varepsilon[\mu + A(r)\cos[\theta + \alpha\varepsilon\mu(x-t)/(3\beta k) + \phi_0(r)]]$, where $r = \varepsilon x - (1 - 3\beta k^2)\varepsilon t$; the case of when $\mu = 0$ is considered in Schoombie (1992)

4.64
b) $u_0 = U_0(t_1 + \theta(x, t_2))$, where $U_0(s) = 1/(1 + e^{-s})$ and $\theta = \frac{1}{2}\ln(1 + 4\varepsilon\lambda t) - [\varepsilon\lambda^2 t(x_1 - x_0)^2 - \lambda(x - x_0)(x - x_1)]/(1 + 4\varepsilon\lambda t)$

4.66

b) $u = u_0(\theta, x_2)$, for $\theta = t - x$ and $x_2 = \varepsilon x$, where $u_0 = 0$ if $\theta < 0$ otherwise $\partial_\theta u_0 = g'(s)$ where $s = s(\theta, x_2)$ is the non-negative solution of $\theta = s - \frac{1}{2}x_2 f(-g'(s))$. Thus, for $\theta \geq 0$, $u_0 = g(s) + \frac{1}{2}x_2[g'(s)f(-g'(s)) + F(-g'(s))]$ where $F'(\sigma) = f(\sigma)$ with $F(0) = 0$.

4.67

b) $s \sim \frac{1}{2}[F(\phi_1)+F(\phi_2)]$, where $\phi_1 = x-t+\varepsilon tF(\phi_1)/2$ and $\phi_2 = x+t+\varepsilon tF(\phi_2)/2$

4.68

a) $\rho \sim 1 + \varepsilon f(x - \lambda t) + 2\varepsilon^2 \lambda t f'(x - \lambda t)$ where $\lambda = \alpha + \beta$

4.71

a) $y_n \sim Ae^{2\varepsilon n}$

4.76

a) $y_n \sim \alpha^n \bar{y}_0(s)$, where $\bar{y}_0' = g(\bar{y}_0)$

4.77

from (a) $\theta' = \frac{3}{8}A^2$; from (i), $\theta' \sim \frac{3}{8}A^2(1 + \frac{1}{8}h^2)$; from (ii), $\theta' \sim \frac{3}{8}A^2(1 - \frac{5}{8}h^2)$; from (iii), $\theta' \sim \frac{3}{8}A^2(1 - \frac{1}{8}h^2)$

4.78

a) $\omega^2 = \omega_d^2 + 4\sin^2(k/2)$

b) $u_n(t) \sim \varepsilon A(\bar{t})\cos(kn - \omega t + \phi(\bar{t}))$

4.79

a) $g_n \sim G_0(\varepsilon n)$, where $G_0'(s) = \gamma G_0(1-G_0)(\alpha+\beta G_0)$, where $\gamma = \frac{1}{N}\sum_{j=1}^{N} f(j)$

b) $g_n \sim 0, 1, -\alpha/\beta$; $0 < g_\infty < 1$ if $\alpha > 0$ and $\beta < 0$ with $0 < g_1 < 1$

Chapter 5
The WKB and Related Methods

5.1

b) $y \sim 1 + \frac{A\left(e^{-\frac{p}{\varepsilon}} - q^2 e^{\frac{-2x^2+p}{\varepsilon}}\right)}{q(x^2+1)^{1/4}}$, where $p = x\,q^2 + \operatorname{arcsinh}(x)$, $q = \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x^2+1}}$, and A determined from $y(1) = 0$.

c) $y \sim A[\exp(-e^x) - \exp(e^x - 2 - x/\varepsilon)]$, where $A = 1/[\exp(-e) - \exp(e-2-1/\varepsilon)]$, and $y_c \sim \exp(e - e^x) - \exp(-1 + e - x/\varepsilon)$

d) $y \sim A\,(x+1)\,\mathrm{e}^{\frac{-x-\frac{1}{2}x^2}{ep}} - \frac{A}{(x+1)^2}$ where A determined from $y(1) = 3$

5.4
d) $y \sim q^{-1/4}(Ae^{\eta/\varepsilon} + Be^{-\eta/\varepsilon})\exp(-\frac{1}{2}\int^x f(r)dr)$, where $\eta = \int^x \sqrt{q(r)}dr$

5.7
c) $y_\pm \sim q^{-1/4}\exp(\frac{1}{2\varepsilon}\int^x(\pm\sqrt{-4q+\varepsilon p^2} - \sqrt{\varepsilon}p)dx)$.

5.9
a) $y_\pm \sim \kappa_\pm x^{\pm\nu}[1 \mp \frac{1}{4\nu}(\alpha_\pm + x^2) + \cdots]$.
b) $J_\nu(x) \sim \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\nu}}\left(\frac{ex}{2\nu}\right)^\nu[1 - \frac{1}{12\nu}(1+3x^2)]$.

5.10
c) $y \sim h^{-1/2}[a_0\exp(\frac{1}{2\varepsilon}\int^x(-p+h+\frac{\varepsilon p'}{h})ds + b_0\exp(-\frac{1}{2\varepsilon}\int^x(p+h+\frac{\varepsilon p'}{h})ds]$, where $h = \sqrt{p^2 - 4q}$

5.14
a) $y \sim \varepsilon e^{t/2}\left\{\sin[\alpha(1-e^{-t})] + \frac{1}{8}\varepsilon(e^t - 1)\cos[\alpha(1-e^{-t})]\right\}$, where $\alpha = 1/\varepsilon$
b) two principal shortcomings are: (1) differences in zeros — this is a relatively minor problem, and (2) unboundedness of second term for large t — in particular, we need $\varepsilon e^t \ll 1$. The latter problem is due to a turning point at $t = \infty$.
c) $y = \frac{\pi}{2}[Y_0(\alpha)J_0(\beta) - J_0(\alpha)Y_0(\beta)]$ where $\alpha = 1/\varepsilon$ and $\beta = \alpha e^{-t}$

5.15
a) $\varepsilon\beta R'' + (-1+\lambda\beta)R' = 0$ and $\varepsilon\beta R'(0) - R(0) = 0 \Rightarrow R = 1 - re^{-kx/\varepsilon}$ where $r = 1/(\beta\lambda)$ and $k = (-1+\lambda\beta)/\beta$
b) $R \sim 1 + Ae^{-\theta(x)/\varepsilon}/(1-\lambda\beta)$ where $\theta = \lambda x - \int_0^x \frac{ds}{\beta(s)}$ and $A = 1 - 1/(\lambda\beta_0)$; the conditions are that $\theta \to \infty$ as $x \to \infty$ and $\lambda\beta > 0$ for $0 < x < \infty$

5.16
$P \sim A(x,\varepsilon)\exp(\theta(x)/\varepsilon + \eta\mu_0 x(\exp(\theta_x) - 1) - \int_0^\eta \lambda(s)ds)$, where $\theta_x = \ln(\xi)$ and ξ satisfies $\mu_0 x\int_0^\infty \exp\left(\mu_0 x(\xi - 1)\eta - \int_0^h \lambda(s)ds\right)d\eta = 1$

5.19
b) $E = \varepsilon(2n+1)\sqrt{\mu}$
d) $E \sim (\alpha\mu\varepsilon^m N^2)^{1/\gamma}(1 + \beta/N^2)$, where $4\alpha = \pi\left[\Gamma\left(\frac{3m+2}{2m}\right)/\Gamma\left(\frac{m+1}{m}\right)\right]^2$ and $3\pi(m+2)^2\beta = 4m(m-1)\cot(\pi/m)$

5.20
b) the approximation for $\Psi(x)$ is given by (5.48) for $x < a$, and for $x > b$ one finds $\Psi \sim 2a_R|q(x)|^{-1/4}e^{-\phi/\varepsilon}\exp(i(-Et - \bar{\theta}/\varepsilon - \pi/4))$ where $q = V(x) - E$, $\phi = \int_a^b \sqrt{q(s)}ds$ and $\bar{\theta} = \int_x^b \sqrt{q(s)}ds$

5.24
b) balancing $\Rightarrow \alpha = 1/2$ and $\beta = 1/4$

5.31

b) $E = \frac{1}{2}Du_{xx}^2 + \frac{1}{2}\mu u_t^2$, $S = -u_{xt}Du_{xx} + u_t\partial_x(Du_x)$, $\Phi = 0$

5.36

a) for the nth mode the general solution has the same form as in (5.102) but

$$u_L = \frac{\sin(\lambda_n y)}{\sqrt{\theta_x}}\left(a_L e^{i(\omega t-\theta(x)/\varepsilon]+\zeta} + b_L e^{i(\omega t+\theta(x)/\varepsilon]-\zeta}\right)$$

where $\theta(x)$ is given in (5.105) and $\zeta(x) = \frac{\omega}{2}\int_0^x \alpha(x)/\sqrt{\omega^2\mu^2 - \lambda_n}\,dx$

5.44

b) SIAM Appl Math, v16, 1968, 783-807

5.45

Claim 1: $\partial_s\mathbf{X}|_{s=0} = \kappa\mathbf{n}$, for some scalar κ.

The first thing to note, from the WKB expansion in (5.120) and the ray equation (5.124),

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla v &\sim e^{i\omega\theta(\mathbf{x})}[i\omega v_0\nabla\theta + \cdots] \\ &= e^{i\omega\theta(\mathbf{x})}\left[\frac{i\omega}{\lambda}v_0\partial_s\mathbf{X} + \cdots\right].\end{aligned}$$

In what follows it is assumed that the boundary surface S is parameterized as $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{r}(\alpha, \beta)$, where the tangent vectors $\mathbf{t}_\alpha = \partial_\alpha\mathbf{r}$ and $\mathbf{t}_\beta = \partial_\beta\mathbf{r}$ are orthonormal. If $\mathbf{n}$ is the unit outward normal to S then, using this and the tangent vectors as a basis, we can write

$$\nabla v = (\nabla v\cdot\mathbf{n})\mathbf{n} + (\nabla v\cdot\mathbf{t}_\alpha)\mathbf{t}_\alpha + (\nabla v\cdot\mathbf{t}_\beta)\mathbf{t}_\beta.$$

Also, from the boundary condition (5.119), it follows that on S,

$$\partial_\alpha v = \nabla v\cdot\partial_\alpha\mathbf{X} = \nabla f\cdot\mathbf{t}_\alpha,$$

and

$$\partial_\beta v = \nabla v\cdot\partial_\beta\mathbf{X} = \nabla f\cdot\mathbf{t}_\beta.$$

Combining our results, we have shown that

$$(\nabla v\cdot\mathbf{n})\mathbf{n} + (\nabla f\cdot\mathbf{t}_\alpha)\mathbf{t}_\alpha + (\nabla f\cdot\mathbf{t}_\beta)\mathbf{t}_\beta \sim \frac{i\omega}{\lambda}f(\mathbf{x}_0)\partial_s\mathbf{X}|_{s=0} + \cdots. \tag{E.1}$$

This assumes that

$$\theta|_{s=0} = 0. \tag{E.2}$$

Given that S and f are independent of ω, and assuming that λ is independent of ω, (E.1) shows that $\partial_s\mathbf{X}|_{s=0}$ is a scalar multiple of $\mathbf{n}$. In other words, $\partial_s\mathbf{X}|_{s=0} = \kappa\mathbf{n}$.

Claim 2: $\kappa = \lambda\mu$

To find κ, note that from (5.122) and (5.124),

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{X}}{\partial s} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{X}}{\partial s} = \lambda^2\mu^2. \tag{E.3}$$

From this, it follows that $\kappa^2 = \lambda^2\mu^2$.

Therefore,

$$\left.\frac{\partial \mathbf{X}}{\partial s}\right|_{s=0} = \lambda_0\mu_0\,\mathbf{n}_0, \tag{E.4}$$

where $\mathbf{n}_0$ is the unit outward normal at $\mathbf{x}_0$, and λ_0 and μ are the values of the respective quantities at $\mathbf{x}_0$. This, along with (5.130), are the initial conditions used in solving (5.129).

5.46
a) (5.134) $\Rightarrow \overline{\mathbf{x}}_{ss} = a\overline{\mathbf{x}} - b\overline{\mathbf{x}}_s \Rightarrow \mathbf{p}_s = \mathbf{0}$
b) $\kappa = \pm r_0\mu(r_0)\sin(\phi_0)$ where ϕ_0 is the initial angle the ray makes with the radius vector

5.49
a) $D(\nabla\theta \cdot \nabla\theta)^2 = \mu$.

5.51
a) $\mu =$ constant $\Rightarrow$ rays are straight lines $\Rightarrow$ wave fronts parallel $\Rightarrow R_i = \rho_i + s$; in $\mathbb{R}^2$, $\rho_2 = \infty$

5.52
c) note $\kappa \approx 0.065 r_c$ where r_c is the scale factor (in km) used to nondimensionalize $r^* = r_c r$

5.53
a) $\mathbf{k} = \omega\mu\mathbf{u}$, where $\mathbf{u}$ is the unit vector given in the ray equation initial condition.
b) Given that $\theta_I = \theta_R$ on the interface it follows that $(\mathbf{u}_I - \mathbf{u}_R)\cdot\mathbf{x} = 0, \forall \mathbf{x} \in S$. Consequently, $\mathbf{u}_I - \mathbf{u}_R$ is parallel to $\mathbf{n}$, and from this it follows that the three vectors are coplanar. That the angles are equal follows from the identity $\mathbf{u}\cdot\mathbf{n} = \cos(\varphi)$.

5.63
a) $y_n \sim (q_n^2 - 4)^{-1/4}[a_0\exp(\theta_+/\varepsilon) + b_0\exp(\theta_-/\varepsilon)]$ where

$$\theta_\pm = \int^{\varepsilon n} \ln\left(\frac{1}{2}(q \pm \sqrt{q^2-4}\right) d\nu$$

b) $\alpha_{n+1} = c_n\alpha_{n-1}/a_n$

5.64
a) $y_n \sim [a_0\exp(i\theta/\varepsilon) + b_0\exp(-i\theta/\varepsilon)]/(1-\nu^2)^{1/4}$ where $\nu = \varepsilon n$ and $\theta =$

$\nu \text{arcos}(\nu) - \sqrt{1-\nu^2}$
b) $a_0 = \sqrt{\varepsilon/(2\pi)}e^{i\pi/4}$ and $b_0 = \sqrt{\varepsilon/(2\pi)}e^{-i\pi/4}$

5.65
a) $z_n \sim \nu^{1-\alpha/2}(ar_n + b/r_n)/\sqrt{1+4\nu}$ where $\nu = \varepsilon n$ and

$$r_n = \left(\frac{1+2\nu+\sqrt{1+4\nu}}{\nu}\right)^{n-\alpha/2} \exp\left(\sqrt{1+4\nu}/(2\varepsilon)\right)$$

5.66
b) $\gamma = k - n$ and $R \sim e^{\theta/\varepsilon}[R_0(n,k) + \cdots]$, where $\theta = \kappa + (1-\kappa)\ln(1-\kappa)$ and $R_0 = A[(1-\kappa)e^n]e^{n/2}$

Chapter 6
The Method of Homogenization

6.3
a) $\partial_x(\overline{D}\partial_x u_0) + g(u_0) = \partial_t u_0 + \langle f \rangle_\infty$

6.9
e) $\langle\langle D^{-1}\rangle\rangle_\infty^{-1} = 1/(\phi_\alpha D_\alpha + \phi_\beta D_\beta)$, which is a volume fraction weighted harmonic mean ; the harmonic mean is obtained only when $\phi_\alpha = \phi_\beta = 1/2$
f) the greatest relative error occurs when $\phi_\alpha = 1/2$ with a relative absolute error of $(D_\alpha - D_\beta)^2/(4D_\alpha D_\beta)$; the error is zero if $\phi_\alpha = 0$ or if $\phi_\alpha = 1$

6.21
b) Setting $\mathbf{w}_q = (u_q, v_q, w_q)$ for $q = s, f \Rightarrow \nabla^2\mathbf{w}_q = \mathbf{0}$ where $\mathbf{w}_q$ is periodic and on the interface $D_s\mathbf{n}\cdot(\mathbf{e}_1 - \nabla_y u_s) = \alpha D_f \mathbf{n}\cdot(\mathbf{e}_1 - \nabla_y u_f)$, etc

6.22
b) $\nabla_y^2 - z^2\alpha e^{z\phi_0})f = z\alpha e^{z\phi_0}$ where $\mathbf{n}\cdot\nabla_y f = 0$ on $\partial\Omega_f$
e) ϕ satisfies the Poison-Boltzmann equation $\nabla_y^2\phi = z\alpha e^{a\phi}$ in $\partial\Omega_f$ where ϕ is periodic and $\mathbf{n}\cdot\nabla_y\phi = \sigma$ on $\partial\Omega_f$

Chapter 7
Introduction to Bifurcation and Stability

7.1
b) $y_\pm = \pm\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{1-4\lambda^2}$ for $-1 \leq 2\lambda \leq 1$ where y_+ is stable and y_- is unstable

7.6
b) supercritical pitchfork when $\lambda_n = (n\pi)^2$ and $\theta_n \sim 2\sqrt{2\varepsilon}\cos(n\pi x)/(n\pi)$
b) $V_1 \sim -2\varepsilon^2/\pi^2 \Rightarrow \theta_s = 0$ is unstable for $\lambda > \pi^2$

c) for θ_n one finds $V_n \sim -2\varepsilon^2/(n\pi)^2 \Rightarrow V_1 < V_2 < \cdots < V_n < 0$ and this suggests that V_1 is the preferred configuration

7.7
a) $y = A\sin(n\pi x)$ where $A = 0$ or $A^2 = 2(\lambda - (n\pi)^2)$; pitchfork bifurcation at $(\lambda_p, A_p) = ((n\pi)^2, 0)$ for $n = 1, 2, 3, \cdots$
b) $V_n = -A_n^4/2$

7.9
a) $\theta = 0$ stable for $0 < \omega < 1$ and $\theta = \pm\text{arcos}(\omega^{-2})$ is stable for $1 < \omega < \infty$; $\theta = \pm\pi$ is unstable

7.10
c) $\kappa_0 = 0$ and $0 < \kappa_1 < 1/2$
d) slope fort $\Omega = 40$ is 24.34 and slope for $\Omega = 30$ is 20.36; $\omega = \varepsilon\Omega\sqrt{1/2 - \kappa_2}$

7.11
c) $\omega = 2$ and $v \sim A(\tau)\cos(t + \theta(\tau))$ where $A = A_0\sqrt{\alpha_0^2 + e^{-3\tau}}e^{3\tau/4}$ and $\theta = -\pi/4 + \arctan(\alpha_0 e^{3\tau/2})$

7.13
a) saddle-node at $(-1/4, -1/2)$, a Hopf at $(0, 0)$, and a transcritical at $(0, -1)$
b) $y \sim \sqrt{\varepsilon}A\cos(t_1 + \theta)$ where $8A' = A(4 - A^2)$ and $24\theta' = 36 - 31A^2$

7.14
a) $y_s = 0$ is asy stable onlt when $\lambda < 0$
b) $y \sim A(\varepsilon t)\sin(t + \theta_0)$ where $A(\tau) = 1/(\alpha_0\alpha + c\exp(-n\tau))^{1/2n}$

7.16
c) Assuming $T = \frac{\pi}{2} + \varepsilon^2$, $t_2 = \varepsilon^2 t$, and $y \sim 1 + \varepsilon y_1 + \varepsilon^2 y_2 + \varepsilon^3 y_3 \cdots$, shows that there is stable limit cycle for $\varepsilon > 0$. Note that $y_1 = a_1(t_2)\exp(i\lambda t_1) + cc$ where $\lambda > 0$.

7.23
a) subcritical saddle-node at $(\lambda_b, y_b) \approx (0.1291, 0.0635)$

7.24
a) subcritical saddle-node at $(\lambda_0, y_0) \approx (280.76, 2.360)$ and a subcritical saddle-node at $(\lambda_1, y_1) \approx (336.6, 6.6355)$
c) $\widetilde{Y} \sim y_1 - \sigma\varepsilon^{1/3}(a_0 Ai'(-\xi\widetilde{\tau}) + b_0 Bi'(-\xi\widetilde{\tau}))/(a_0 Ai(-\xi\widetilde{\tau}) + b_0 Bi(-\xi\widetilde{\tau}))$ where $\sigma = \xi/(15y_1 - 74)$, $\xi = [(15y_1 - 74)(y_1 - 1)]^{1/3}$, and $\widetilde{\tau} = (\tau - \lambda_1)/\varepsilon^{2/3} \Rightarrow \tau_0 = \lambda_1 + (2.3381\cdots)\varepsilon^{2/3}/\xi$

7.25
a) transcritical bifurcation at $(0, 0)$ and a subcritical saddle-node at $(9/8, 3/4)$
c) $y \sim y_s + \varepsilon^{1/3}A\cos(\omega t + \theta)$ where $A_\infty^2\{\kappa^2\omega^2 + \frac{9}{4}A_\infty^4[-1 + 7(1 - 2y_s)^2/\omega^2]^2\} = 1$

7.28
a) $r' = -r(r^2 - \lambda(1 - \lambda))$ and $\theta' = -1$

7.29
a) $y = v = (1 - \alpha - \beta + \mu)/2$

7.31
a) $y = v = 1$ is stable for $\lambda < 1/(\gamma - 1)$ and unstable for $\lambda > 1/(\gamma - 1)$
b) a Hopf bifurcation takes place

7.32
a) $x = \gamma/(1 - \gamma)$, $n^2 = (1 - \gamma)/\alpha$ is stable for $(1 - \gamma)^3 < 4\alpha$

7.33
a) $c_s = T_s \exp(-T_s)$ and $T_s = \mu/\kappa$; steady state is asymptotically stable if $\kappa > (T_s - 1)\exp(-T_s)$
b) supercritical Hopf bifurcation at μ_1 and subcritical Hopf bifurcation at μ_r
d) $\mu_1 \sim \kappa(1 + e\kappa + e^2\kappa^2 + \cdots)$ and $\mu_r \sim \kappa(\zeta - \zeta^{-1} - 1.5\zeta^{-2} + \cdots)$ where $\zeta > 1$ satisfies $\zeta \exp(-\zeta) = \kappa \Rightarrow \zeta \sim z_0 + \ln(z_0) + \ln(z_0)/z_0$ where $z_0 = -\ln(\kappa)$

7.34
a) $x_s = \mu/\alpha$, $y_s = \alpha/\mu$ is stable
b) $x_s = \mu/\alpha$, $y_s = \alpha/\mu$ is stable if $\mu > \mu_c$ and it's unstable if $0 < \mu < \mu_c$ where $\mu_c = \alpha\sqrt{1 - \alpha}$

7.37
b) $y = y_0$ stable for $\lambda y_0 < 2$ and there's a Hopf bifurcation at $\lambda y_0 = 2$

7.38
a) $\theta = z = 0$
b) $\theta = 0$ and $z = \varepsilon\alpha_0 \cos(\kappa t)$; the motion is straight up and down; see van der Burgh(1968)

7.39
a) $\lambda < 0$
b) $k^2 = \lambda - r_0^2$ and $0 < r_0 < \sqrt{\lambda}$

7.40
a) Hopf bifurcation along line $\lambda = -\mu$ for $-1 < \mu < 1$
b) $y \sim \sqrt{\varepsilon} y_0(t, \tau)$ and $v \sim \sqrt{\varepsilon} v_0(t, \tau)$ where $\tau = \varepsilon t$. As $t \to \infty$, $y_0 \to \sin(\Theta)$ and $v_0 \to \sqrt{1 - \mu^2}\cos(\Theta) + \mu \sin(\Theta)$ where $\Theta = (1 - \varepsilon\mu)\sqrt{1 - \mu^2}t + \theta_0$

7.43
a) $\phi = 2\arctan\Big(\gamma + \text{sign}(cb)\sqrt{1 + \gamma^2}\tanh(q)\Big)$, where $q = \frac{1}{2}c_b t\sqrt{1 + \gamma^2} + c_0$, $\gamma = c_a/c_b$, $c_b = b\left(\frac{\kappa_1}{\kappa_2} - \frac{\kappa_2}{\kappa_1}\right)$, $c_a = a\left(\frac{\kappa_2}{\kappa_1} + \frac{\kappa_1}{\kappa_2}\right)$

7.46
a) $u_s = \pm\sqrt{\varepsilon}A\sin(nx)$ and $\lambda_b = n^2$ where $A = 2/\sqrt{3}$
b) $u_s = 0$ is stable for $\lambda < 1$ and $u_s = \pm\sqrt{\varepsilon}A\sin(x)$ is stable for $0 \le \lambda - 1 \ll 1$

7.47
a) $u_s = \varepsilon^\alpha A\sin(n\pi x)$ and $\lambda_b = (n\pi)^2$ where i) n odd $\Rightarrow A = 3/(8n\pi)$ and $\alpha = 1$, and ii) n even $\Rightarrow A^2 = 6/(5\lambda_b)$ and $\alpha = 1/2$

b) stable for $\lambda < \pi^2$
Additional References: Bramson (1983) and Fisher (1937)

7.48
a) i) $u_s = 0, \forall\lambda$, and ii) $u_s = A_n \sin(nx)$ with $\lambda = \lambda_n(1 + A_n^2/8)$ where $\lambda_n = (n\pi)^2$
b) unbuckled state is stable if $\lambda < \pi^2$ and unstable if $\lambda > \pi^2$

7.53
c) $u_0 = (u_i + u_j)/2$, $\alpha_{ij} = -(u_i - u_j)/2$, $\beta_{ij} = (u_j - u_i)/\sqrt{8}$ and $\chi_{ij} = \sqrt{2}\,\mathrm{sgn}(u_j - u_i)(u_1 + u_2 + u_3 - 3u_0)$; see Albano, et al. (1984)

7.54
b) for $0 \leq \lambda < 7$ the steady states are $u_i = \alpha_i x$, for $\alpha_1 < \alpha_2 < \alpha_3$ where u_1 and u_3 are stable, and u_2 is unstable; for $7 < \lambda$ the steady state u_3 is unique and stable

7.55
a) $u \sim u_s + \sum v_n e^{int} \Rightarrow \lambda < 1$

7.58
c) $x_s = \frac{1}{4}(1 + 2x_0)$.