

Homework 5 (MATH 5490-01)
Due date: Monday, Nov. 30, 2009

Name (Print):

1. Consider the following model for the PDF $f(v, t)$ of molecular velocities v in one direction:

$$\frac{\partial f(v, t)}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \left[\frac{v - V}{\tau_m} f(v, t) \right] + \frac{2e}{3\tau_m} \frac{\partial^2 f(v, t)}{\partial v^2}. \quad (1)$$

Here, τ_m is the constant characteristic time scale of molecular velocity fluctuations, and V and e are constant model parameters.

- a) Calculate the stationary PDF $f(v)$ (which is independent of time t) by integration of equation (1).

Hint: The first integration constant can be determined by the constraint that both $f(v)$ and $\partial f(v)/\partial v$ have to be zero if $v \rightarrow \infty$. The second integration constant can be determined by the normalization constraint for $f(v)$.

- b) Explain the meaning of V and e by relating these variables to the mean and variance of $f(v)$. Explain why the stationary PDF $f(v)$ does not depend on τ_m .

2. The development of a certain population in time t is described by the following equation for the population PDF $f(p, t)$:

$$\frac{\partial f(p, t)}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial p} \left[\frac{p - C}{\tau} f(p, t) \right] + \frac{\partial^2 D f(p, t)}{\partial p^2}. \quad (2)$$

Here, τ is the constant characteristic time scale of population fluctuations, and C and D are constant model parameters.

- a) Use equation (2) to find the mean $\langle P \rangle$ and variance $\langle \tilde{P}^2 \rangle$ as functions of t .
b) Find the conditional PDF $f(p, t | p', 0)$ such that its parameters α and β are given as explicit functions of t .

Hint: The best way to address this question is to consider the equations for $\alpha - \langle P \rangle$ and $\beta - \langle \tilde{P}^2 \rangle$.

- c) Write the PDF $f(p, t)$ in dependence on the conditional PDF $f(p, t | p', 0)$ and any initial PDF $f(p', 0)$. What is the PDF $f(p, t)$ if $t \rightarrow \infty$?
d) Calculate the asymptotic ($t \rightarrow \infty$) PDF $f(p, t)$ for the case that $D \rightarrow 0$. Explain the meaning of your result.