

$$a) \frac{d^2 u}{dx^2} = \frac{d^2 u}{dt^2} + 2\beta \frac{du}{dt}$$

"secured on the x-axis at $x=0$ and $x=\pi$ "

"starts from rest from the int. disp. $f(x)$ "
(initial displacement)

$$BC) u(0,t) = 0 \quad u(\pi,t) = 0$$

$$IC) \frac{du}{dt}(x,0) = 0 \quad u(x,0) = f(x)$$

$$u(x,t) = X(x)T(t)$$

$$X''(x)T(t) = X(x)T''(t) + 2\beta X(x)T'(t)$$

$$\frac{X''(x)}{X(x)} = \frac{T''(t) + 2\beta T'(t)}{T(t)}$$

$$X''(x) = \text{constant } X(x) = -\lambda^2 X(x)$$

$$X(x) = \sin(nx)$$

$$\frac{T''(t) + 2\beta T'(t)}{T(t)} = -n^2$$

$$T''(t) + 2\beta T'(t) + n^2 T(t) = 0$$

↑
solve this ODE!

use the characteristic Eq.

$$k^2 + 2\beta k + n^2 = 0$$

$$k = \frac{-2\beta \pm \sqrt{4\beta^2 - 4n^2}}{2} = -\beta \pm \sqrt{\beta^2 - n^2}$$

$$T(t) \begin{cases} e^{-\beta t} \sin(\sqrt{n^2 - \beta^2} t) \\ e^{-\beta t} \cos(\sqrt{n^2 - \beta^2} t) \end{cases} \leftarrow \frac{du}{dt}(x,0) = 0$$

$\beta^2 - n^2$ is
NEGATIVE,
therefore we get
the interesting
formulas for $T(t)$