PHYS 6124	Mathematical Methods of Physics I	Prof. P. Cvitanović
Handout 2	$\tt ChaosBook.org/{\sim} \tt predrag/courses/PHYS-6124-11$	School of Physics
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0. The Calculus of Variations

- 0.1 Introduction to the calculus of variations: what the calculus of variations is good for; calculus of variations with one dependent and one independent variable, variations with fixed end-points, Euler's equation; readily integrable systems, conservation laws
- 0.2 Several dependent and several independent variables: classical mechanics; the scalar wave equation; Maxwell's equations; the Schrödinger equation
- 0.3 Variations at boundaries: natural boundary conditions; superconductivity
- 0.4 *The second variation*: stationarity versus extremality; the criteria of Legendre, Euler and Jacobi
- 0.4 Constraints: implementing constraints via Lagrange multipliers; isoperimetric problems; connection with eigenproblems; variational approximation schemes

1. Partial differential equations of mathematical physics

- 1.1 A selection of important partial differential equations (or PDEs): the diffusion equation (heat conduction, stochastic processes, polymer statistics); the wave equation (motion of transverse displacements of a stretched string); Maxwell's equations (*in vacuo*) and potentials in electromagnetism; the time-dependent Schrödinger equation; the Navier-Stokes equation (motion of simple fluids); time-independent Ginzburg-Landau equation (equilibrium states of superconductors); time-independent Landau-Lifshitz equation (equilibrium states of hard magnets)
- 1.2 Classification of partial differential equations and boundary conditions: how to think about boundary conditions; cases of interest to us; general and special PDEs; the Cauchy-Kovalevska theorem; classification of quasi-linear second order PDEs; characteristic curves; qualitative features of characteristic curves

2. Separation of variables

- $2.1 \ Introduction$
- 2.2 Separating the time dependence
- 2.3 Separable coordinates: rectangular, circular cylindrical and spherical polar
- 2.4 Series solutions of ordinary differential equations
- 2.5 Sturm-Liouville eigenproblems: matrix eigenproblems; linear operators, adjoint operators; boundary conditions, adjoint and self-adjoint; Sturm-Liouville form of the general eigenproblem; examples of Sturm-Liouville forms of eigenproblems; properties of Sturm-Liouville operators; Fourier series; Fourier transforms and Fourier integrals

3. Spherical harmonics and their applications

3.1 Construction of spherical harmonics: series solution of the associated Legendre equation; Legendre polynomials and their properties; associated Legendre functions and their properties

- 3.2 Spherical harmonic functions and their properties: addition theorem for spherical harmonics; multipole expansions
- 3.3 Laplace's equation in spherical polar coordinates: uniqueness of solutions of the Laplace equation; interior Laplace problem; exterior Laplace problem; region between concentric spheres; neutral conducting sphere in a uniform external field

4. Bessel functions and their applications

- 4.1 Series solution of Bessel's equation
- 4.2 Neumann functions
- 4.3 Some properties of solutions of Bessel's equation
- 4.4 Bessel functions of imaginary argument
- 4.5 Laplace's equation in cylindrical polar coordinates: application to fluid mechanics
- 4.6 Bessel series as analogues of Fourier series
- 4.7 Solution of Laplace's equation inside an infinitely long cylinder
- 4.8 Bessel transforms as analogues of Fourier transforms

5. Normal mode eigenproblems

- 5.1 Separating the time-dependence
- 5.2 Diffusion equation in a closed region of space
- 5.3 Normal mode treatment of the drumhead
- 5.4 Normal mode treatment of the time dependent Schrödinger equation
- 5.5 Acoustic wave guides

6. Inhomogeneous ordinary differential equations

- 6.1 Introduction
- 6.2 Inhomogeneous ordinary differential equations: variation of parameters; Green functions (GFs) for inhomogeneous ordinary differential equations (ODEs); the issue of boundary conditions for GFs for ODEs
- 6.3 Equivalence of inverse matrices and GFs: eigenvector expansion for matrix inverses; reciprocity and its physical origin
- 6.4 Example GF for inhomogeneous ODE: the bowed stretched string; inhomogeneity
- 6.5 Eigenfunction expansion for GF

7. Inhomogeneous partial differential equations and Green functions

7.1 Poisson's equation: electrostatics in the presence of charge; solution using Green's theorem; the basic GF – Coulomb's law; Poisson's equation when there is no boundary; Green function for Poisson's equation inside a sphere; expansion of Green function in spherical polar coordinates; example – electrostatic potential inside a grounded conducting sphere with charges; how to compute a Green function when no images trick is apparent; Green function for Poisson's equation for the interior of an infinite cylinder

- 7.2 Green functions and conversion of differential equations into integral equations
- 7.3 Green functions in the time-dependent domain: wave equation; boundary and initial conditions for the wave equation; how we would use the Green function if we knew it; source-varying Green function; Green function for wave equation in an infinite spatial region; use of the causal Green function; Liénard-Wiechert potential; computation and use of a source-varying Green function example

8. Integral equations

- 8.1 Introduction: why we study integral equations; classification of linear integral equations
- 8.2 Integral transforms: review of some familiar integral transforms
- 8.3 Integral equations with degenerate kernels
- 8.4 The Fredholm alternative
- 8.5 Neumann series solution to integral equations
- 8.6 Fredholm's formula: some properties of gaussian integrals; Wick's theorem from gaussian integrals; complex gaussian integrals; Grassmann gaussian integrals
- 8.7 Fredholm's method from Grassmann functional integrals: example of Fredholm's method; Fredholm eigenproblem

9. Boundary integral methods

- 9.1 Single and double layer potentials
- 9.2 Jump conditions and boundary integral equations
- 9.3 Applications to spectral geometry: "Can one hear the shape of a drum?"