

Assume:  $y_j(x,t) = X(x)T(t)$

$$\textcircled{1} \Rightarrow X(x)T'(t) = \alpha^2 X''(x)T(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{T'(t)}{\alpha^2 T(t)} = \frac{X''(x)}{X(x)} = -\lambda$$

Solve:

$$\begin{cases} X'' = -\lambda X \\ X(0) = X(L) = 0 \end{cases}$$

Seems non-trivial sols exist only when  $\lambda = \left(\frac{n\pi}{L}\right)^2$

$$X(x) = \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right)$$

$$ii) \Rightarrow X(0)T(t) =$$

$$X(L)T(t) = 0$$

for  $t > 0$

$$T \neq 0 \Rightarrow X(0) = X(L) = 0$$

Solve P.T.A w/ sep. of variables.

want:

$$y(x,t) = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} g_j y_j(x,t)$$

Here:  $y_j$ : building blocks

want:  $\alpha^2 y_j = \alpha^2 \partial_x^2 y_j$

$$y_j(0,t) = y_j(L,t) = 0$$

$$\partial_t y_j(x,0) = 0$$

???