

Partial List of Corrections to
Elementary Applied Partial Differential Equations
with Fourier Series and Boundary Value Problems
by Richard Haberman, Fourth Edition

Location	Original	Correction
1. Page 42, 4 lines after Equation 2.3.14	d^2y/d^2	d^2y/dt^2
2. Page 49, Equation 2.3.30 (correct but style is changed later, Equation 2.4.19)	$e^{-k(n\pi/L)^2t}$	$e^{-(n\pi/L)^2kt}$
3. Page 51, one line above subsection on Orthogonality	\dots is either $\dots \sin n\pi x/L$.	\dots is one or more complete periods of $\sin^2 n\pi x/L$.
4. Page 53, 4th line from bottom	; more tens	; more terms
5. On graphs of Fourier series with jumps, Figures 3.2.2, 3.3.4, 3.3.9, 3.3.11, 3.3.19 and 3.4.1	x	\times
6. Page 118, at jump points of Figure 3.4.3 on the x -axis		\times
7. Page 94, part 3 and all other places that \times or x is used to indicate the value of a Fourier series at a jump point including Figures 3.2.2, 3.3.4, 3.3.9, 3.3.11, 3.3.19, 3.4.1 and 3.4.2	\times or x	\bullet is probably a better choice
8. On graphs of Fourier series with jumps, Figures 3.2.2, 3.3.4, 3.3.9, 3.3.11, 3.3.19, 3.4.1 and 3.4.2		\circ could be attached to the beginning and end of each segment
9. Page 131, Exercise 3.5.6	$1 + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{4^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \frac{1}{6^2} + \dots$	$1 + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \frac{1}{7^2} + \dots$
10. Page 138, Exercise 4.2.1	$u(O) = 0$	$u(0) = 0$
11. Page 149, Exercise 4.4.10 part (a)	$u(0, T) = 0$	$u(0, t) = 0$
12. Page 150, graph	F_t	F_T
13. Page 152 second line after Equation 4.6.2	vector , is	vector , is (<i>not a bold comma</i>)
14. Page 169, Exercise 5.3.8 is the same as Exercise 5.6.2		
15. Page 173, Exercise 5.4.5	$\rho \frac{\partial u^2}{\partial t^2}$	$\rho \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}$
16. Page 279, Exercise 7.2.3(a)		The rectangle is $0 \leq x \leq L$, $0 \leq y \leq H$
17. Page 289, Equation 7.4.2 - Use of a and b is not consistent with Equation 7.5.2 which uses β_1 and β_2		
18. Page 291, part 3	Multiple eigenvalues.	Multiple eigenfunctions.
19. Page 302, Exercise 7.6.2(b)		Add $h \geq 0$
20. Page 335, Exercise 7.9.3 - In all boundary conditions the variable t is missing; $u(r, \theta, z, t)$		
21. Page 336, Exercise 7.9.5 - Inconsistent with the next section where ρ is used in place of r		

Location	Original	Correction
22. Page 337, Equation 7.10.2	$u(r, \theta, \phi, 0) = F(r, \theta, \phi)$	$u(\rho, \theta, \phi, 0) = F(\rho, \theta, \phi)$
23. Page 337, Equation 7.10.3	$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(r, \theta, \phi, 0) = G(r, \theta, \phi)$	$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(\rho, \theta, \phi, 0) = G(\rho, \theta, \phi)$
24. Page 337, Equation 7.10.4	$u(r, \theta, \phi, t) = w(r, \theta, \phi)h(t)$	$u(\rho, \theta, \phi, t) = w(\rho, \theta, \phi)h(t)$
25. Page 337, Equation 7.10.8	$w(r, \theta, \phi) = f(r)q(\theta)g(\phi)$	$w(\rho, \theta, \phi) = f(\rho)q(\theta)g(\phi)$
26. Page 337, two lines above Equation 7.10.9	$f(r)g(\phi)$	$f(\rho)g(\phi)$
27. Page 342, first equation in subsection 7.10.5		

$$u(\rho, \theta, \phi, t) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \cos c\sqrt{\lambda}t \\ \sin c\sqrt{\lambda}t \end{array} \right\} \rho^{-\frac{1}{2}} J_{n+\frac{1}{2}}(\sqrt{\lambda}\rho) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \cos m\theta \\ \sin m\theta \end{array} \right\} P_n^m(\cos \phi)$$

28. Page 343, Equation 7.10.29 should read

$$\rho^n \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \cos m\theta \\ \sin m\theta \end{array} \right\} P_n^m(\cos \phi)$$

29. Page 370, 3rd line above the exercise	\dots equals on of \dots	\dots equals one of \dots
30. Page 411, one line below Equation 9.4.17	$u = 0$	$\lambda = 0$
31. Page 433, Exercise 9.5.2 part (b), integral term	$dx_0 dy_0$	$dy_0 dx_0$
32. Page 450, Equation 10.3.5	$\left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\bar{x})e^{i\omega\bar{x}} \right]$	$\left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\bar{x})e^{i\omega\bar{x}} d\bar{x} \right]$
33. Page 455, Exercise 10.3.1- Part (a) is enough to show that Fourier transform is a linear operator		
34. Page 467, Equation 10.4.23 and the second line above it - The choice of w is poor since it looks too much like ω . Replace w with ξ .		
35. Page 470, Exercise 10.4.6, part (2)	10.4.15, 10.4.17, 10.4.8	10.3.15, 10.3.17, 10.3.8
36. Page 471, Hint to Exercise 10.4.9	Sec. 10.7.3	Sec. 10.6.3
37. Page 480, Exercise 10.5.14 - the choice of w is poor since it results in $S(w(x, t)) = W(\omega, t)$. Use v in place of w and c_0 in place of v_0 .		
38. Page 481, Hint to Exercise 10.5.15	Sec. 10.7.2	Sec.10.6.2
39. Page 481, Hint to Exercise 10.5.16	Sec. 10.7.4	Sec.10.6.4
40. Page 596, the equation in the 5th line after "theorem," should read $\mathcal{L}^{-1}[\mathcal{G}(x - a)] = e^{at}g(t)$.		