# ERRATUM

Please make the following corrections to your textbook, "Partial Differential Equations and Boundary Value Problems," by Nakhlé Asmar, Prentice Hall, 1st Edition, 2000.

| **Page number, line number: Current Text** | **Change to** |
|---|---|
| **p. 77** (last line): $+M\|a_{n+1}$ | $+M\|a_{n+1}\|$ |
| **p. 88** (line 6): between $x$ and $\Delta x$ | between $x$ and $x+\Delta x$ |
| **p. 103** (line 12): $\int_0^L g(x)\sin kx\,dx$ | $\int_0^L g(x)\sin\frac{k}{c}x\,dx$ |
| **p. 157** (line 18 from bottom): $u_t \leq 0$ and $u_{xx} > 0$ and | $u_t \geq 0$ and $u_{xx} < 0$ and |
| **p. 159** (line 4): $+2(t+1)x + x(1-x)$ | $+2(t+1) + x(1-x)$ |
| **p. 232** (line 3): $+n(n+1)\Theta \quad 0 < \theta < \pi$ | $+n(n+1)\Theta = 0 \quad 0 < \theta < \pi$ |
| **p. 250** (line 8): To each eigenvalue corresponds infinitely many eigenfunctions | To each eigenvalue $\lambda_{n,j}$ corresponds $2n+1$ eigenfunctions |
| **p. 520** (lines 13,14) Another equivalent form of the solution is $$y = c_1\cosh\lambda_1 x + c_2\sinh\lambda_2 x.$$ | Equivalently, write $$\lambda_1 = \frac{-b}{2a} + \frac{\sqrt{b^2-4ac}}{2a} = \alpha+\beta$$ and $\lambda_2 = \alpha-\beta$, then $$y = e^{\alpha x}(c_1\cosh\beta x + c_2\sinh\beta x)\,.$$ |