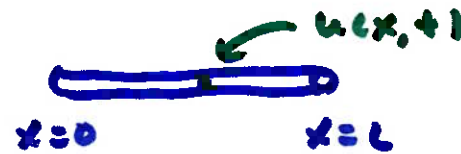


9.5 Heat Equation and Separation of Variables

conducting (metal) rod length L



heated, then temperature at

any point and at time t is $u(x,t)$

$u(x,t)$ obeys the 1-D Heat Equation

heat only flows along rod
(no up/down/side flow)

constant ($k > 0$)

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = k \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \quad \text{or} \quad u_t = k u_{xx}$$
$$0 \leq x \leq L, \quad t > 0$$

$u_t = k u_{xx}$ is a partial differential equation (PDE)

↳ partial derivatives ($m x'' + c x' + k x = f(t)$ is ODE)

this PDE has two boundary conditions

$u(0,t) = T_1$ temp at left end ($x=0$)

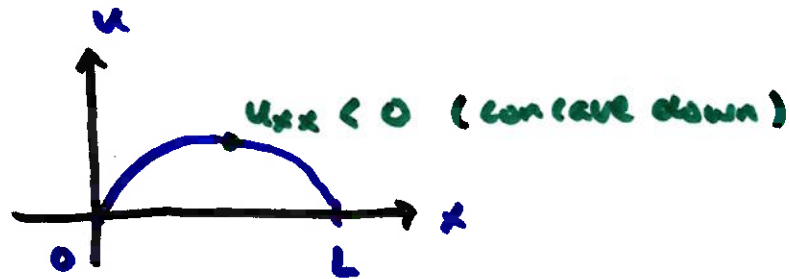
$u(L,t) = T_2$ temp at right end ($x=L$)

one initial condition

$u(x,0) = f(x)$ initial temp. profile ($t=0$)

} if $T_1 = T_2 = 0$
then the equation is said to be homogeneous

what does $u_t = k u_{xx}$ say?

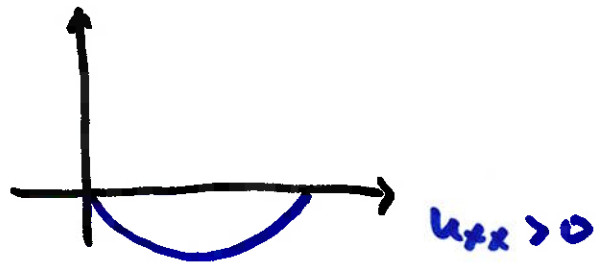


if $u_{xx} < 0$ at some x, t

then $u_t = k u_{xx} < 0$

$u_t < 0 \rightarrow$ heat is flowing away
(temp $\downarrow$)

$u_{xx} < 0 \rightarrow$ temp. $>$ avg. of nearby
heat goes hot to cool



$u_t = k u_{xx} > 0$ heat flows in
temp $<$ avg. temp nearby

if $u_{xx} = 0 \rightarrow u_t = 0$

Solution method: separation of variables

$$u_t = k u_{xx} \quad \text{BC's: } u(0, t) = u(L, t) = 0 \quad (\text{homogeneous})$$

$$\text{IC: } u(x, 0) = f(x)$$

$$u(x, t) = X(x) T(t) \quad \text{product of one function of } x \text{ and one of } t$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = u_t = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (X(x) T(t)) = X(x) \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (T(t)) = X T'$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = u_x = X' T$$

$$u_{xx} = X'' T$$

$$u_t = k u_{xx}$$

$$X T' = k X'' T$$

$$\frac{X''}{X} = \frac{T'}{kT} = \text{constant} = -\lambda \quad (\lambda > 0) \quad \text{separation constant}$$

$$\text{Solve } \frac{X''}{X} = -\lambda \rightarrow \boxed{X'' + \lambda X = 0} \quad \text{this is now ODE}$$

BC's: $u(0,t) = X(0)T(t) = 0 \rightarrow X(0) = 0$
 $u(L,t) = X(L)T(t) = 0 \rightarrow X(L) = 0$ $X'' + \lambda X = 0$

solution of $X'' + \lambda X = 0$ (think $X'' + 4X = 0$)

$$X = C_1 \cos(\sqrt{\lambda}x) + C_2 \sin(\sqrt{\lambda}x)$$

$$X(0) = 0 \rightarrow C_1 = 0$$

$$X(L) = 0 \rightarrow C_2 \sin(\sqrt{\lambda}L) = 0 \quad C_2 \neq 0$$

$$\sin(\sqrt{\lambda}L) = 0$$

$$\sqrt{\lambda}L = n\pi \quad n=1, 2, 3, \dots$$

$$\boxed{\lambda_n = \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{L^2}} \quad \text{eigenvalues}$$

fundamental solution: $X = \sin(\sqrt{\lambda}x)$

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

$$\boxed{X_n = \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right)} \quad \text{eigenfunctions}$$

$$\text{now } \frac{T'}{KT} = -\lambda = -\frac{n^2\pi^2}{L^2}$$

$$T' + \frac{Kn^2\pi^2}{L^2} T = 0 \rightarrow T(t) = d_1 e^{-\frac{Kn^2\pi^2}{L^2} t}$$

$$\text{for each } n, \quad T_n = e^{-\frac{Kn^2\pi^2 t}{L^2}}$$

$$u(x,t) = \sum T$$

$$\text{so for each } n, \quad u_n = T_n \sum_n = e^{-Kn^2\pi^2 t/L^2} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right)$$

general solution: sum all up

$$u(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n e^{-Kn^2\pi^2 t/L^2} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right)$$

$$\text{IC: } u(x,0) = f(x)$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) \quad \text{Sine Series}$$

$$b_n = \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L f(x) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) dx$$

example

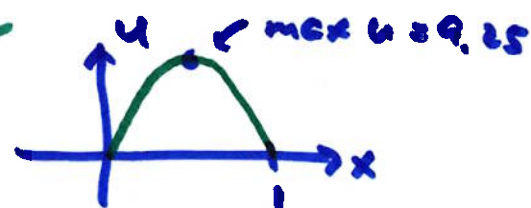
$$u_t = 2u_{xx}$$

$\nearrow$
 $k=2$

$$0 < x < 1 \quad \leftarrow l=1, \quad t > 0$$

$$u(0,t) = u(1,t) = 0 \quad \text{both ends at temp.} = 0$$

$$u(x,0) = \underbrace{9 \sin(\pi x) - \frac{1}{4} \sin(3\pi x)}_{f(x)}$$



$$u(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n e^{-2n^2\pi^2 t} \sin(n\pi x)$$

$$b_n = 2 \int_0^1 f(x) \sin(n\pi x) dx$$

for this one, since $f(x) = 9 \sin(\pi x) - \frac{1}{4} \sin(3\pi x)$ is already a Fourier series

$$u(x,0) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin(n\pi x) = 9 \sin(\pi x) - \frac{1}{4} \sin(3\pi x)$$

$$b_1 = 9, \quad b_3 = -\frac{1}{4} \quad \text{all others zero}$$

$$u(x,t) = 9 e^{-2\pi^2 t} \sin(\pi x) - \frac{1}{4} e^{-18\pi^2 t} \sin(3\pi x)$$

$\hookrightarrow$ surface

