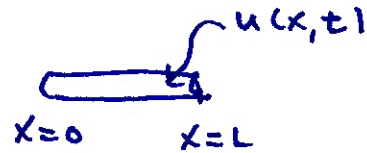
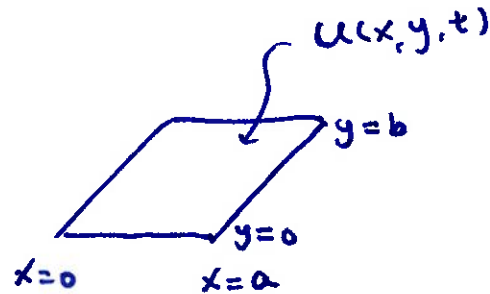


Higher-Dimension PDE

1-D $u_t = k u_{xx}$

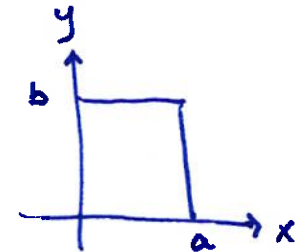


2-D $u_t = k(u_{xx} + u_{yy})$



today: edges are kept at $u=0$

$$u_t = k(u_{xx} + u_{yy}) \quad 0 < x < a \quad 0 < y < b$$



BCs: $u(x, 0, t) = 0$ (bottom)

$u(a, y, t) = 0$ (right)

$u(x, b, t) = 0$ (top)

$u(0, y, t) = 0$ (left)

IC: $u(x, y, 0) = f(x, y)$

same method: separation of variables

$$u(x, y, t) = X(x)Y(y)T(t)$$

rewrite heat eq: $u_t = k(u_{xx} + u_{yy})$

$$XYT' = k(X''YT + XY''T)$$

⋮

$$\underbrace{\frac{X''}{X}}_{\substack{\text{depends} \\ \text{on } x \\ \text{alone}}} = - \underbrace{\frac{Y''}{Y} + \frac{T'}{kT}}_{\substack{\text{depends on} \\ y \text{ and } t}} = \text{constant} = -\lambda \quad \text{same separation constant}$$

first ODE: $\boxed{X'' + \lambda X = 0}$

$$-\frac{Y''}{Y} + \frac{T'}{kT} = \text{constant} = -\lambda$$

rewrite: $\frac{Y''}{Y} = \frac{T'}{kT} + \lambda = \text{constant} = -\mu \quad (\text{another constant})$

from that we get two more ODEs

$$Y'' + \mu Y = 0$$

looks just like X equation

$$T' + k(\mu + \lambda)T = 0$$

$$BCs: u(x, 0, t) = 0 \rightarrow Y(0) = 0$$

$$u(x, b, t) = 0 \rightarrow Y(b) = 0$$

$$u(0, y, t) = 0 \rightarrow X(0) = 0$$

$$u(a, y, t) = 0 \rightarrow X(a) = 0$$

$$X'' + \lambda X = 0, \quad X(0) = X(a) = 0$$

$$\lambda_n = \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{a^2} \quad n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

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

$$Y'' + \mu Y = 0, \quad Y(0) = Y(b) = 0$$

$$\mu_m = \frac{m^2 \pi^2}{b^2}$$

$$Y_m = \sin\left(\frac{m\pi}{b} y\right) \quad m = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

$$T' + k \left(\frac{m^2 \pi^2}{b^2} + \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{a^2} \right) T = 0$$

$$T_{mn} = e^{-k \left(\frac{m^2 \pi^2}{b^2} + \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{a^2} \right) t}$$

for $n=1, 2, 3, \dots$
 $m=1, 2, 3, \dots$

for each (m, n) pair, there is one solution

$$u_{mn} = T_{mn} X_n Y_m$$

general solution: sum over n and m

$$u(x, y, t) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_{mn} e^{-k \left(\frac{m^2 \pi^2}{b^2} + \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{a^2} \right) t} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{a}\right) \sin\left(\frac{m\pi y}{b}\right)$$

IC: $u(x, y, 0) = f(x, y)$ initial heat distribution

$$f(x, y) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_{mn} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{a}\right) \right] \sin\left(\frac{m\pi y}{b}\right)$$

double sine series

"constant" if

x is fixed \rightarrow call it C

if x is fixed, it looks like

$$f(x, y) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} C \sin\left(\frac{m\pi y}{b}\right)$$

(x fixed)

"regular" sine series

$$C = \frac{2}{b} \int_0^b f(x, y) \sin\left(\frac{m\pi y}{b}\right) dy = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_{mn} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{a}\right)$$

function of x

constant

"regular" sine series

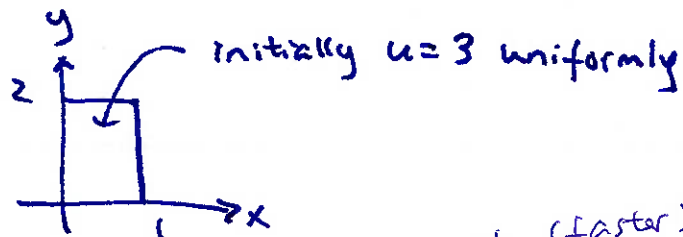
$$A_{mn} = \frac{2}{a} \int_0^a \left[\frac{2}{b} \int_0^b f(x, y) \sin\left(\frac{m\pi y}{b}\right) dy \right] \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{a}\right) dx$$

$$A_{mn} = \frac{4}{ab} \int_0^a \int_0^b f(x,y) \sin\left(\frac{m\pi y}{b}\right) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{a}\right) dy dx$$

example

$$a=1, b=2, f(x,y)=3$$

$$k=1$$

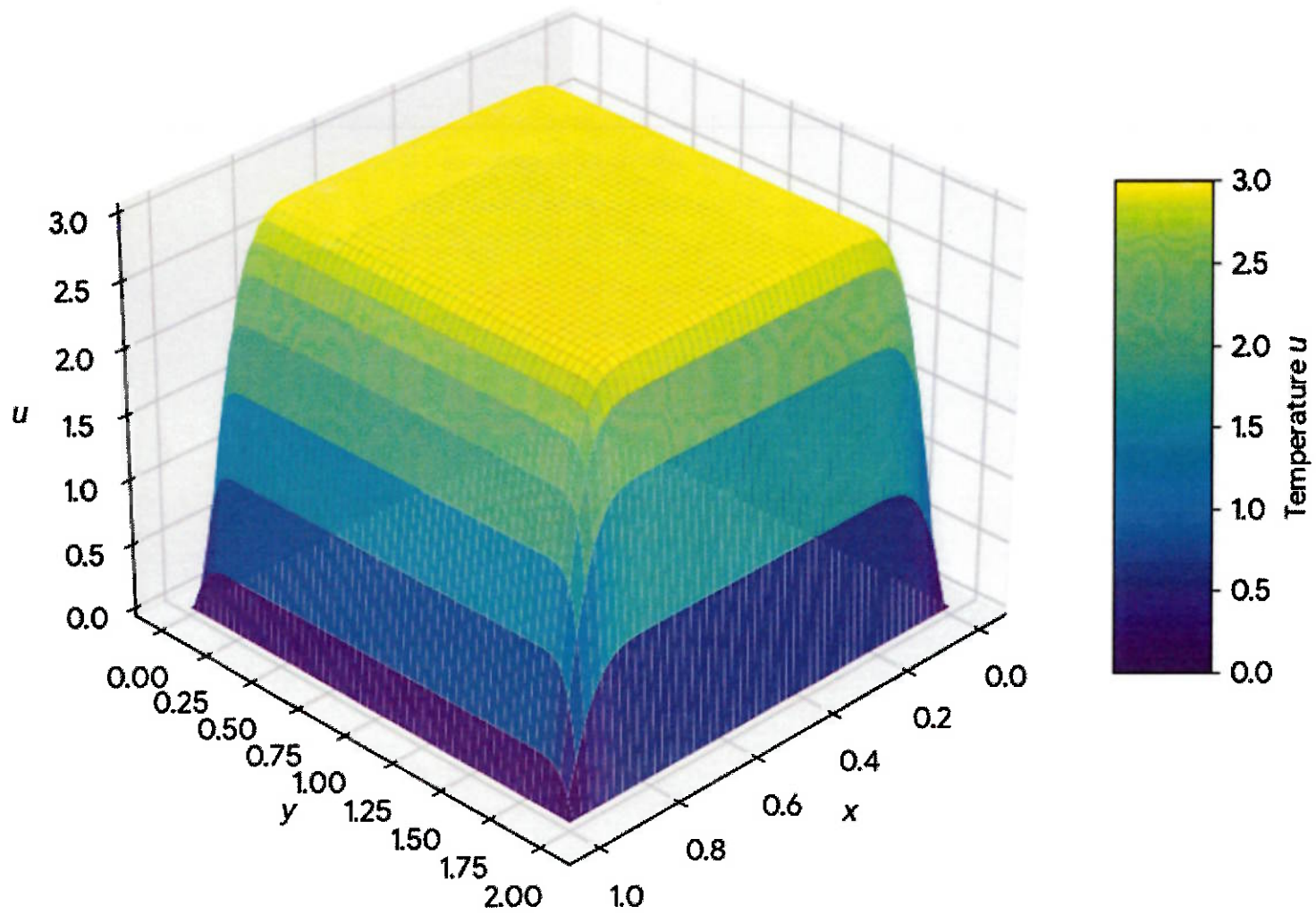


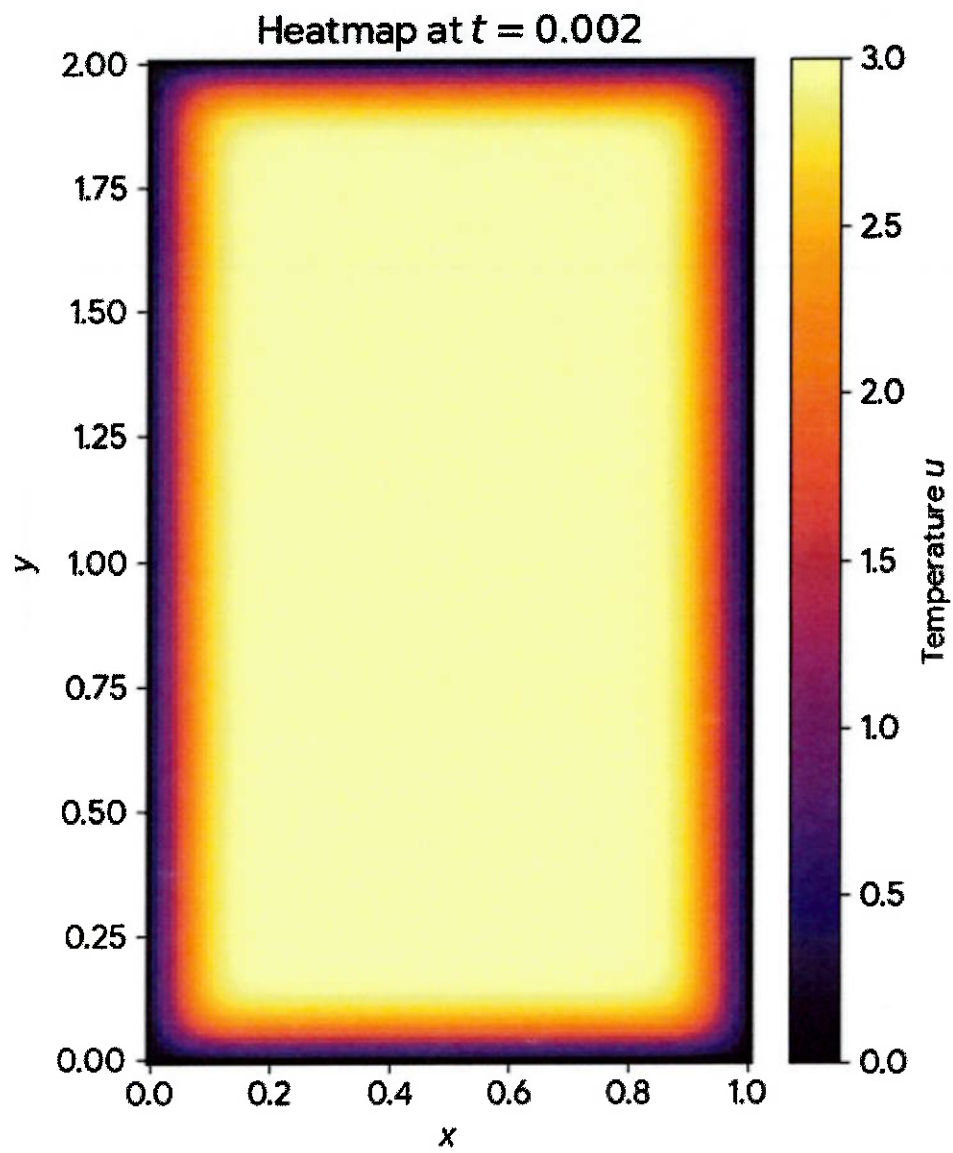
$$u(x,y,t) = \sum_{m \text{ odd}} \sum_{n \text{ odd}} \frac{48}{mn\pi^2} \sin(n\pi x) \sin\left(\frac{m\pi y}{2}\right) e^{-\left(n^2\pi^2 + \frac{m^2\pi^2}{4}\right)t}$$

x decay rate (faster)

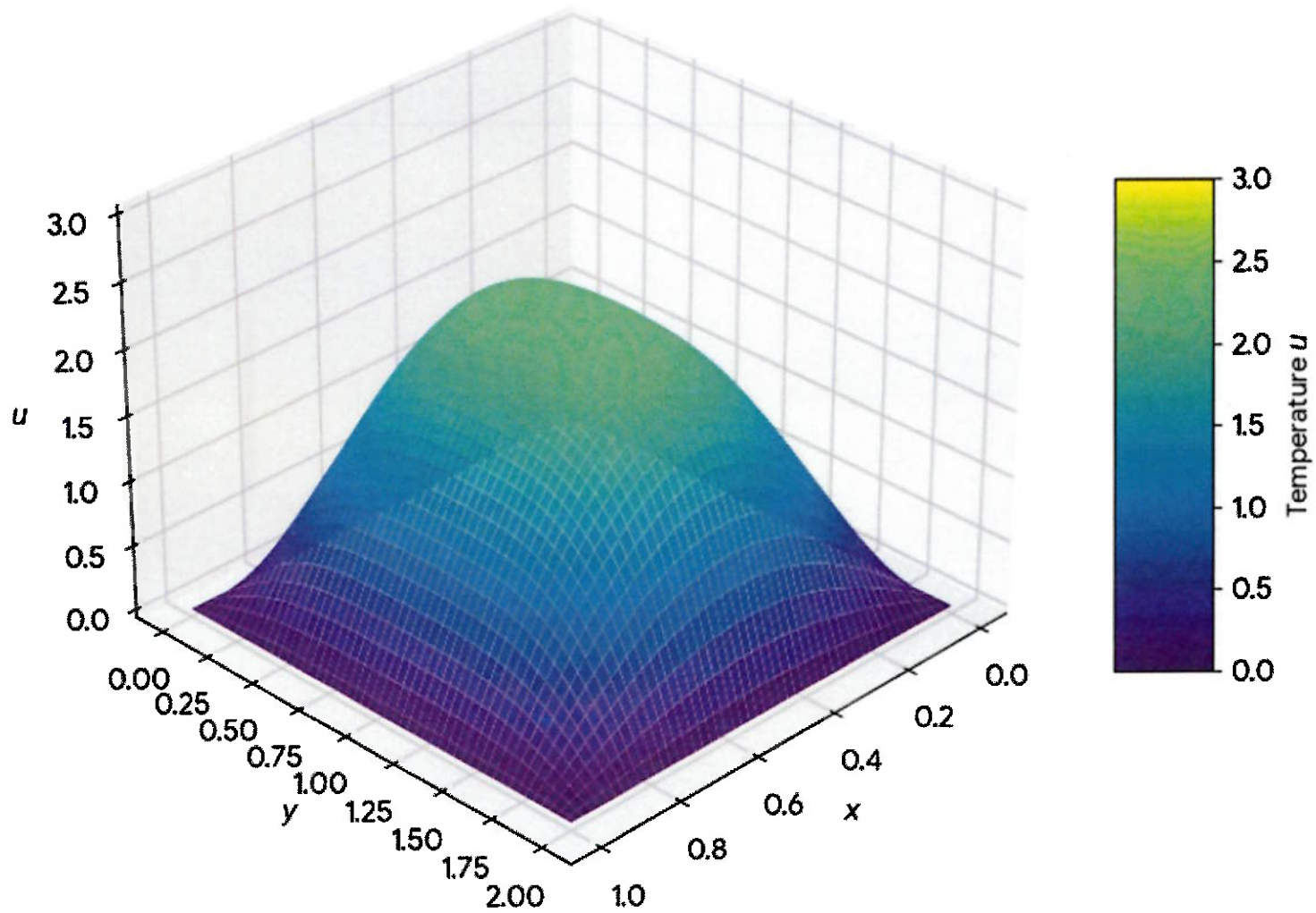
y decay rate

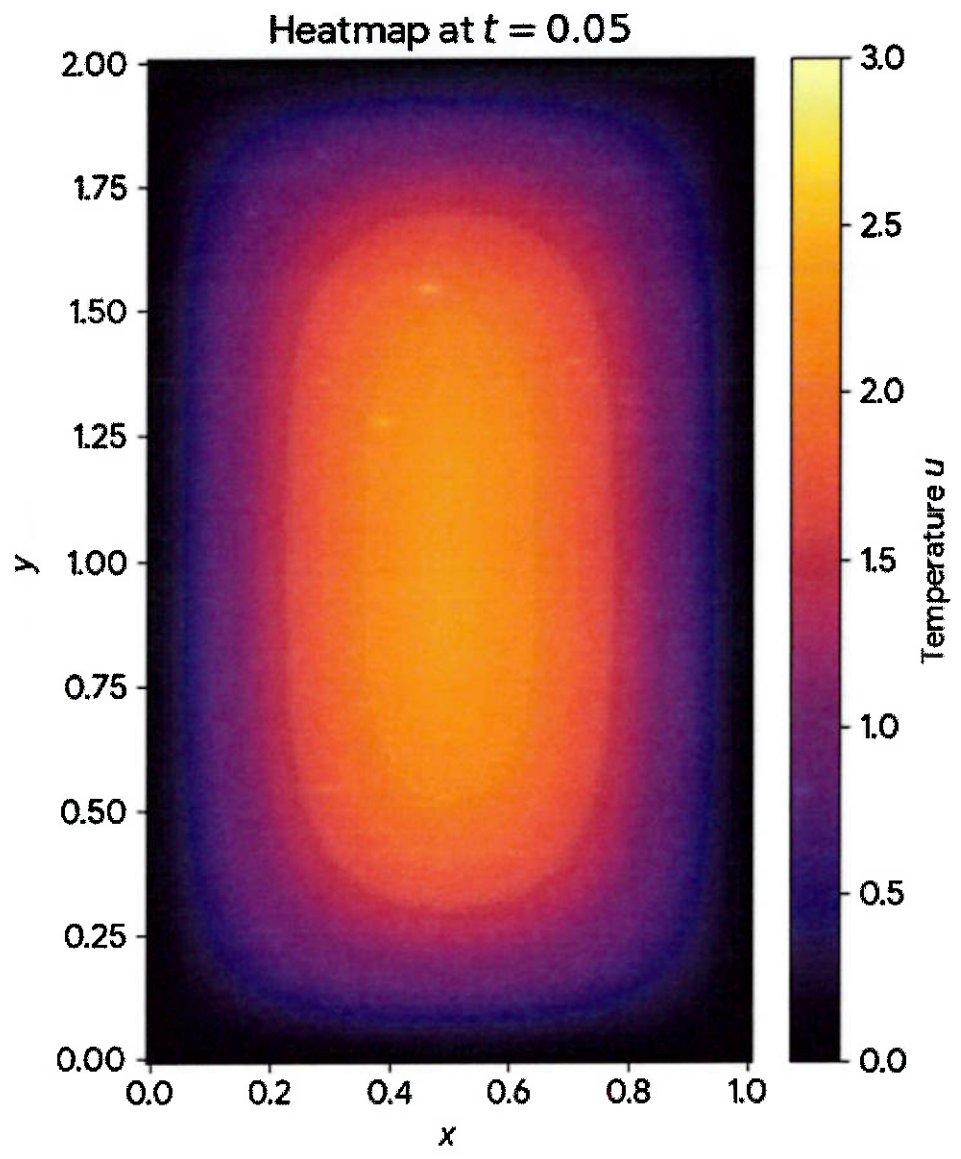
Surface Plot at $t = 0.002$



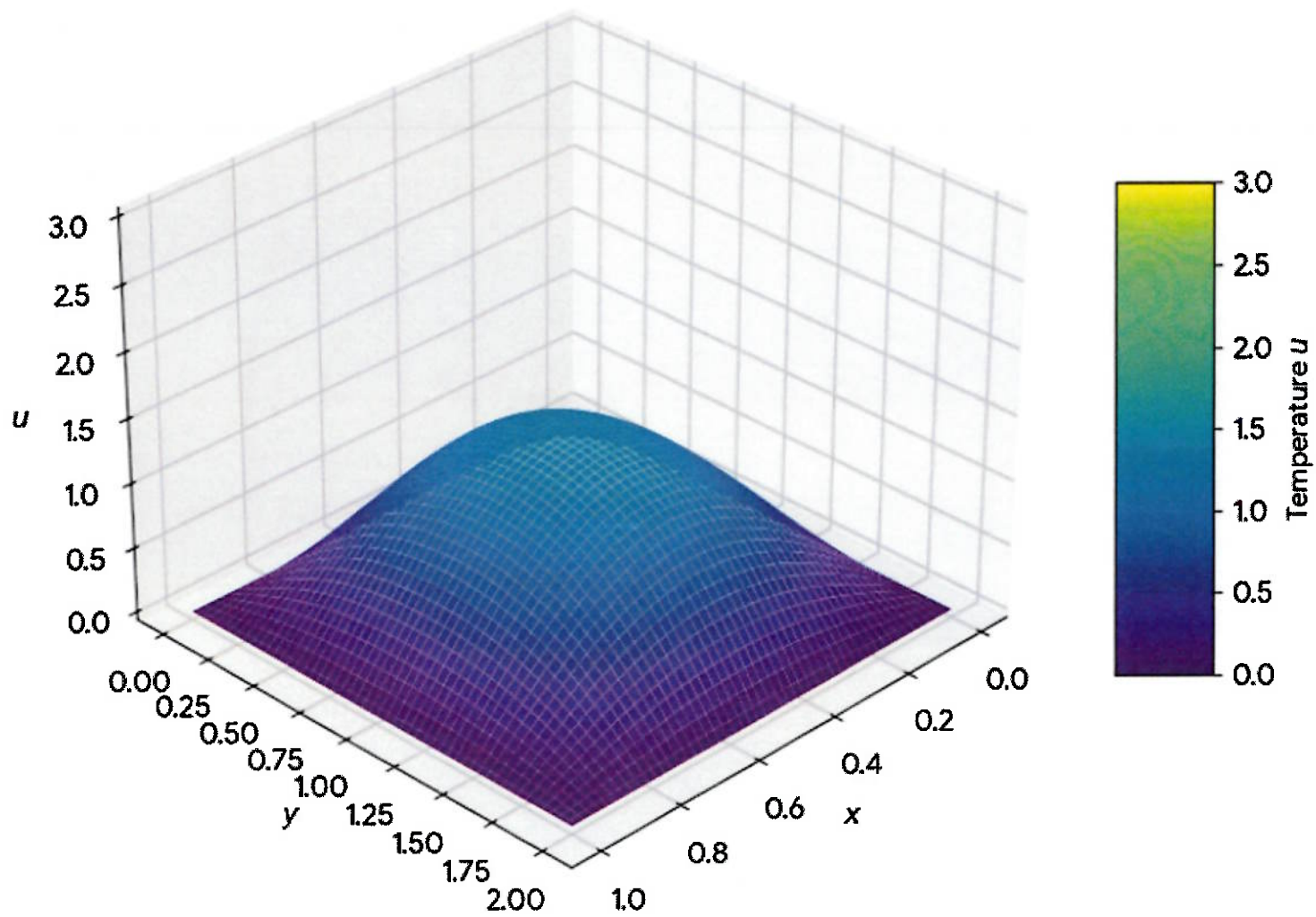


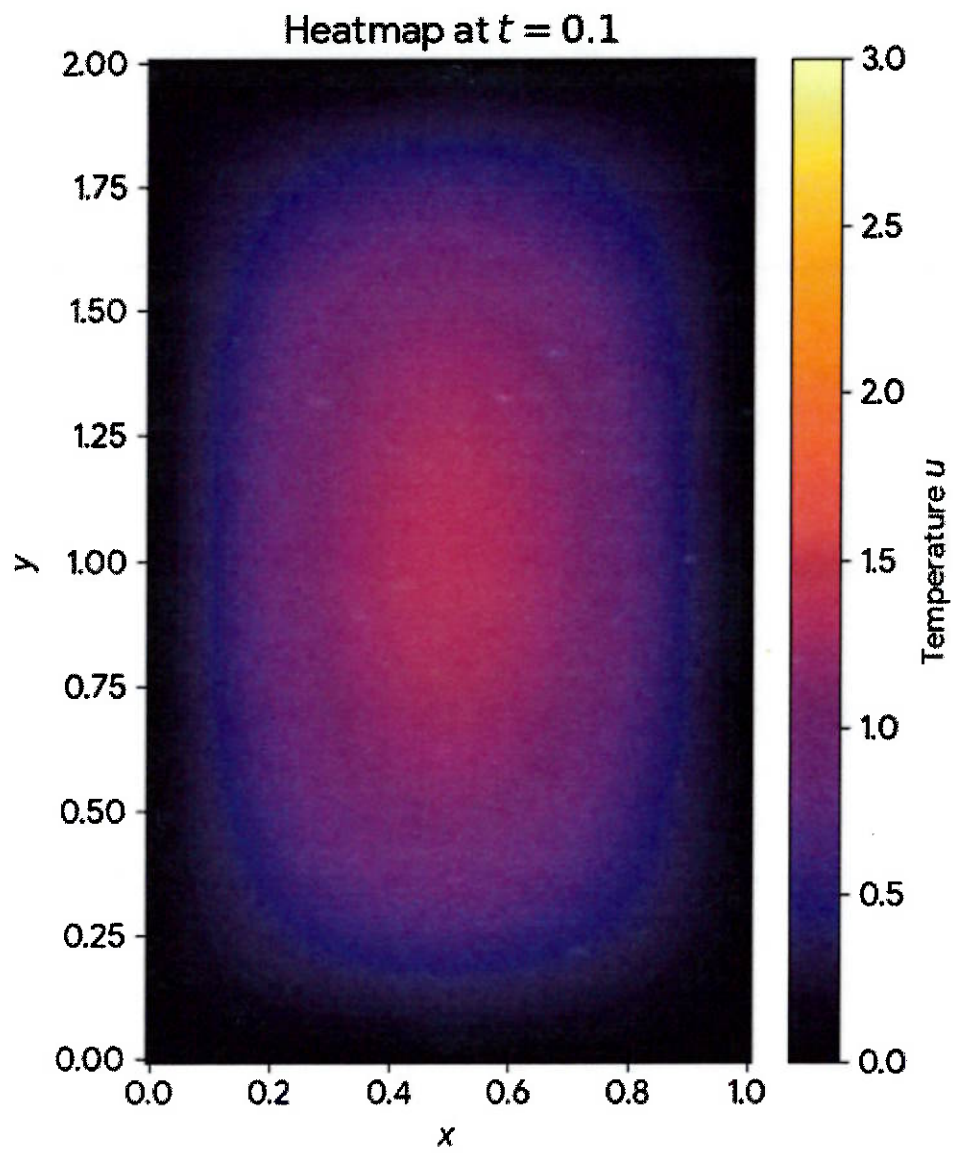
Surface Plot at $t = 0.05$





Surface Plot at $t = 0.1$





Surface Plot at $t = 0.15$

