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Homogoreous: Ut= Duxx
                                                                                                                                                                                                             U(0,2) = Q(x) 7 S E( JE)
((t,x)= e = = 5, (=x)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                u(t,0)=0
                                                                                                                                                                                                                U(6, L) = 0
                    In homogeneous.
                                                                                                                                                                                                              u(0,x)= 0(x)=3sin(27/x)
                                                                                                               Ut= Uxx +x
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  +2(1-x)
                                                                                                                                                                                                              u($,0)=2
          u(t,x) = 3s.n(2\pi x) \cdot e^{-4\pi^2 t}
                                                                                                                                                                                                              u(E,L) = E
                                                  +2+(-2)x
                 Neumann:
            in x (homogreous) Ut=DUnx
                                                                                                                                                                                                  u(x,0) = \phi(x) = \omega(x,x)
                                                                                                                                                                                                  Ux (0,t) =. Ux (a,t)=0
       u(t_1x) = e^{-3t^2} Ot \cdot (w(3t^2))
             Find analytical Solution to Neumann in to inhomogneous in x
                                                                                                                                                                                                        U(0,x)=\phi(x)=1-\cos(\frac{3}{2}\pi x)
              Mixed:
                                                                                                             Ut = DUxx
      Meumann unx
                                                                                                                                                                                                       U2(0,t) = 0 u(1,t)=1
       homogreous in Neumann.
                        U(\xi, x) = 1 - \cos \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{3} (x) e^{-o(\frac{93^2}{4L^2})} e^{-o(\frac{9
          r.h.S funct.
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U_t = DU_{xx} + f(x) \qquad \phi(x) = S_{in}(\frac{2\pi x}{\alpha})
    dep on a
                              u(t,0)=0 u(t,0)=0 f(x)=sin(\frac{\pi}{x})
  (homo Dirich)
                            U(t,x) = \frac{\alpha^2}{0\pi^2} (1 - e^{-\frac{0\pi^2t}{\alpha^2}}) \sin(\frac{\pi}{\alpha}x) + e^{-\frac{40\pi^2t}{\alpha^2}} \sin(\frac{2\pi}{\alpha}x)
     Ch.S Fund.
                               U_t = Du_{\alpha n} + f(x,t) \qquad \phi(x) = S(\frac{2\pi\alpha}{\alpha})
   dep on xet.
   (Homo Dirich.)
                               U(t,0)=0 U(t,\alpha)=0 f(x)=e^{-0\pi^2t} Sin(x)
   U(2,t)= Sin(3x).t.e-0x2+e-0.4.x2+
Periodic : (inf. domain).
                                              U(x,0)= 1/25 1 = 2.
boundary
                         Ut = Ollax
                    U(\alpha,t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi + 0t/\pi}} \cdot e^{-\frac{\chi^2}{2(t+\frac{\Omega t}{2\pi^2})}}
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Variable kappa int: $U_t = t U_{xx}$ $U(0,x) = \phi(x) = Sin(\frac{\pi}{2}x)$ $U(x,t) = Sin(\frac{\pi}{2}x) \cdot e^{-\frac{\pi^2}{2L^2}}$ U(t,0) = U(t,L) = 0