پروژه دوم ریاضیات مهندسی، معادله گرما و حرارت

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1. معادله حرارت

1.1 فرم كلى معادله در Matlab

معادله:

Code:

```
equation.m * +

1  function [c,f,s] = Equation(x,t,u,DuDx)

c=50;

f=DuDx;

s = 0;

end
```

معادله به همراه شرایط مرزی:

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} u(0,t) = 0 \\ u(2,t) = 50 \\ u(x,0) = 2e^x \end{cases}, \quad \frac{1}{c^2} = 50$$

مطابق رابطه بالا، ضریب c که مشتق نسبت به زمان است را صفر قرار می دهیم.

طبق راهنمایی باید $f = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$ باشد.

چون معادله همگن است ترم ناهمگن کننده $_{\mathrm{S}}$ بر ابر صفر است.

```
equation.m × IC.m × +

function value = Init(x)

value = 2*exp(x);

end
```

3.1 شرايط مرزى

Code:

```
equation.m \times IC.m \times BC.m \times +

\frac{\text{function}}{\text{p1=u1;}} \quad \text{[p1,q1,pr,qr]=BC(x1,u1,xr,ur,t)}

p1=u1;

q1=0;

pr=ur-50;

qr=0;

end

u(0,t) = 0, ul = 0

u(2,t) = 50, ur = 50

p(0,t,u(0,t)) = ul

p(2,t,u(2,t)) = ur - 50

p(2,t,u(2,t)) = ur - 50

p(3,t,u(2,t)) = ur - 50

p(4,t,u(2,t)) = ur - 50

p(5,t,u(2,t)) = ur - 50

p(5,t,u(2,t)) = ur - 50

p(6,t,u(2,t)) = ur - 50

p(7,t,u(2,t)) = ur - 50

p(7,t,u(2,t)) = ur - 50

p(8,t,u(2,t)) = ur - 50

p(8,t,u(2,t)) = ur - 50

p(8,t,u(2,t)) = ur - 50

p(9,t,u(2,t)) = ur - 50

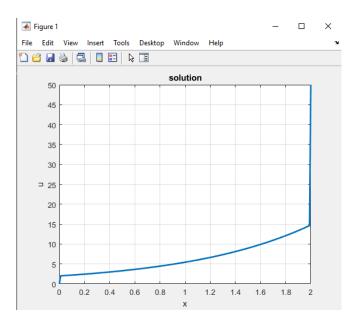
p(1,t,u(2,t)) = ur - 50
```

t = 0:

Code:

```
equation.m × IC.m × BC.m × solver.m × +
           x=linspace(0,2,200);
  2
           t=linspace(0,10,201);
  3
           m=0;
           sol=pdepe(m,@equation,@IC,@BC,x,t);
  4
  5
           u_at_t5=sol(t==0,:,1);
  6
  8
           plot(x,u_at_t5,'LineWidth',2)
  9
           xlabel('x')
ylabel('u')
 10
 11
           title('solution')
 12
           grid on
 13
```

Result:

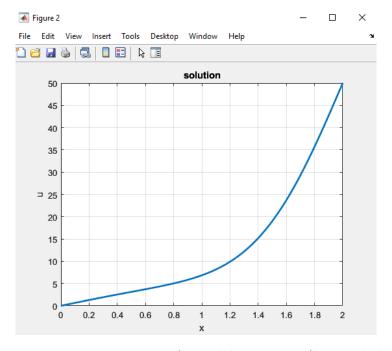


در اینجا پار امتر m تقارن مسئله را مشخص می کند. با قرار دادن m=0، به مختصات کار تزین می رسیم.

 $u(x,0)=2e^x$ طبق شرط مرزی تابع از صفر شروع می شود و در x=2 دما باید x=2 باشد x=2 باشد x=2 ولی چون در اینجا ، پس از x=2 برسیم.

```
t = 5:
```

```
equation.m × IC.m ×
                        BC.m × solver_1.m × col
          x=linspace(0,2,200);
 1
 2
          t=linspace(0,10,201);
 3
          sol=pdepe(m,@equation,@IC,@BC,x,t);
 4
 5
 6
         u_at_t5=sol(t==10,:,1);
 7
         figure
 8
         plot(x,u_at_t5,'LineWidth',2)
 9
         xlabel('x')
10
         ylabel('u')
11
         title('solution')
12
13
         grid on
```

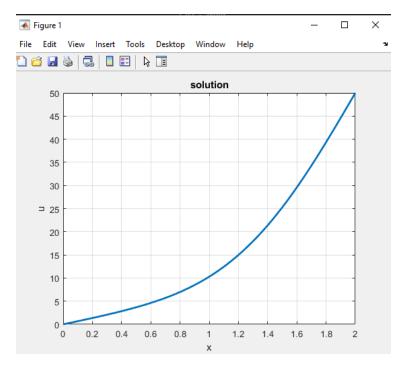


برای t=5 باید در x=0 دما برابر صفر باشد و در x=2 دما باید t=5 باشد.

t = 10:

Code:

```
equation.m × | IC.m × | BC.m × | solver.m × | q1_ca2.mlx × | +
         x=linspace(0,2,200);
1
 2
         t=linspace(0,10,201);
3
          m=0;
4
          sol=pdepe(m,@equation,@IC,@BC,x,t);
5
         u_at_t5=sol(t==10,:,1);
6
8
         plot(x,u_at_t5,'LineWidth',2)
9
         xlabel('x')
10
         ylabel('u')
11
          title('solution')
12
         grid on
13
```



برای t=10 هم باید این شرایط برقرار باشد در t=0 دما برابر صفر باشد و در t=10 دما باید t=10

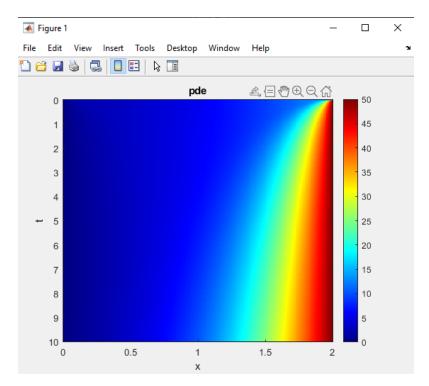
5.1 نمودار تغییرات دمایی:

در ابتدا x و t به ترتیب به 200 و 201 ناحیه تقسیم بندی شدهاند.

رسم نمودار colormap:

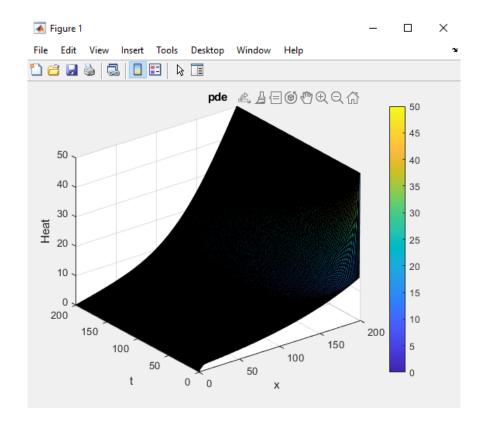
Code:

```
equation.m × | IC.m × | BC.m × | solver.m × | q1_ca2.mlx
          x = linspace(0, 2, 200);
2
          t = linspace(0, 10, 201);
3
          m=0;
          sol=pdepe(m,@equation,@IC,@BC,x,t);
          u=sol(:,:,1);
          figure
          imagesc(x,t,u);
          colorbar;
9
          xlabel('x');
10
          ylabel('t');
          title('pde');
11
          colormap('hot')
12
          colormap('jet')
13
```



همانطور که مشاهده میکنیم، در گذر زمان تاثیرات شرایط اولیه محو میشود و تاثیرات شرایط مرزی بیشتر میشود. هم چنین تغییرات دما در فاصله x=0 و x=0 نیز بیشتر می شود و دمای هر نقطه بین x=0 و x=0 نیز بیشتر می شود.

```
colormap_1.m × +
          x = linspace(0, 2, 200);
 1
 2
          t = linspace(0, 10, 201);
 3
 4
          sol=pdepe(m,@equation,@IC,@BC,x,t);
 5
          u=sol(:,:,1);
 6
          figure
          imagesc(x,t,u);
 8
          colorbar;
          xlabel('x');
 9
          ylabel('t');
10
          title('pde');
11
12
          colormap('hot')
13
          colormap('jet')
```



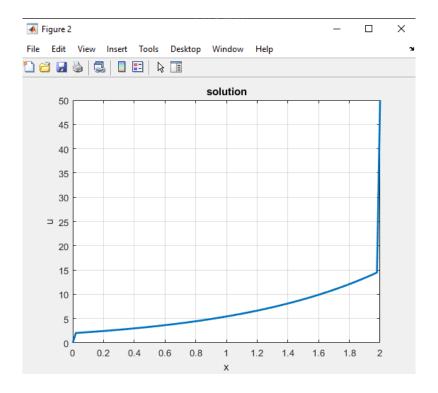
حال x و t به ترتیب به 100 و 101 ناحیه تقسیم بندی شدهاند.

حل معادله:

t = 0:

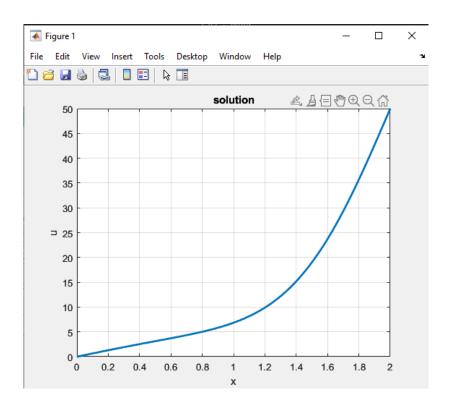
Code:

```
equation.m
                IC.m ×
                         BC.m ×
                                   solver_1.m X
                                                 colo
          x=linspace(0,2,100);
 1
          t=linspace(0,10,101);
 2
 3
          sol=pdepe(m,@equation,@IC,@BC,x,t);
 4
 5
 6
          u_at_t5=sol(t==0,:,1);
 7
          figure
 8
          plot(x,u_at_t5,'LineWidth',2)
 9
          xlabel('x')
10
         ylabel('u')
11
12
          title('solution')
13
          grid on
```



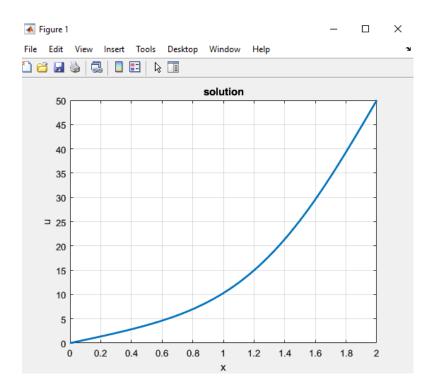
```
t = 5:
```

```
equation.m × IC.m × BC.m × solver_1.m ×
                                               colorn
         x=linspace(0,2,100);
1
          t=linspace(0,10,101);
2
 3
4
          sol=pdepe(m,@equation,@IC,@BC,x,t);
5
6
         u_at_t5=sol(t==5,:,1);
7
         figure
8
         plot(x,u_at_t5,'LineWidth',2)
9
         xlabel('x')
10
         ylabel('u')
11
         title('solution')
12
13
         grid on
```

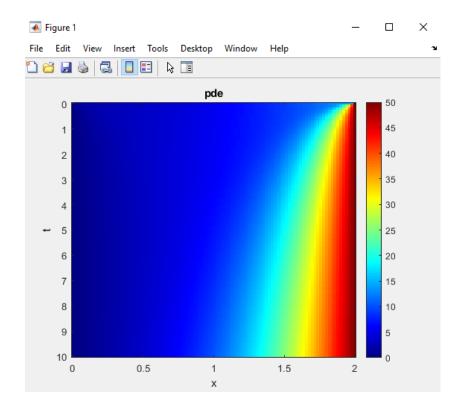


```
t = 10:
```

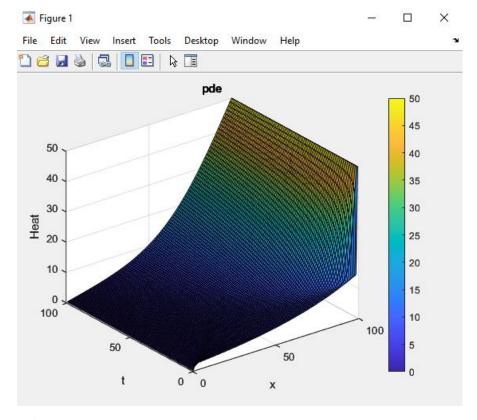
```
equation.m × IC.m × BC.m × solver_1.m × colc
          x=linspace(0,2,100);
 1
 2
          t=linspace(0,10,101);
 3
          sol=pdepe(m,@equation,@IC,@BC,x,t);
 4
 5
 6
          u_at_t5=sol(t==10,:,1);
 7
         figure
 8
          plot(x,u_at_t5,'LineWidth',2)
9
         xlabel('x')
10
         ylabel('u')
11
         title('solution')
12
13
          grid on
```



```
equation.m × IC.m × BC.m × solver_1.m × colormap_1.m
1
         x = linspace(0, 2, 100);
2
         t = linspace(0, 10, 101);
 3
4
         sol=pdepe(m,@equation,@IC,@BC,x,t);
5
         u=sol(:,:,1);
6
         figure
7
         imagesc(x,t,u);
8
         colorbar;
         xlabel('x');
9
         ylabel('t');
10
         title('pde');
11
         colormap('hot')
12
13
         colormap('jet')
```



```
IC.m
              BC.m × solver_1.m ×
                                      colormap_1.m X
          x = linspace(0, 2, 100);
1
 2
          t = linspace(0, 10, 101);
 3
 4
          sol=pdepe(m,@equation,@IC,@BC,x,t);
 5
          u=sol(:,:,1);
 6
          figure
 7
          imagesc(x,t,u);
 8
          surf(sol);
 9
          colorbar;
          xlabel('x');
10
          ylabel('t');
11
12
          zlabel('Heat')
13
          title('pde');
```



همانطور که مشاهده می کنیم، تغییر چندانی بین این دو نمودار مشاهده نمی شود، اما چون step های x و t بزرگتر شدهاند، بین نواحی دمایی مختلف فاصله افتاده (خطوط مشکی) که اندکی خطا ایجاد میکند.

conditions, and the specific form of the equation. The solution to the Helmholtz equation depends on the domain's geometry, the boundary

- Separation of variables: This method involves separating the variables in the Helmholtz equation and solving the resulting ordinary differential equations for A(r) and T(t).
- Fourier transform: The Helmholtz equation can be transformed into the frequency domain using the Fourier transform. This allows us to solve the equation in terms of the frequency ω . After solving the equation in terms of frequency, we can revert it and have the answer.
- Green's function: The Helmholtz equation can be solved using Green's functions, which are functions that satisfy the equation with a delta function as the source term.

Consider a rectangular domain. The solution can be written as a product of functions, each depending on a single coordinate:

$$\psi(x, y, z) = X(x)Y(y)Z(z)$$

$$\frac{d^2X}{dx^2} + k_x^2X = 0$$

$$\frac{d^2Y}{dy^2} + k_y^2Y = 0$$

$$\frac{d^2Z}{dz^2} + k_z^2Z = 0$$

$$k_x^2 + k_y^2Y + k_z^2Z = k^2$$

The general solutions to these equations are:

$$X(x) = Acos(k_x x) + Bsin(k_x x)$$

$$Y(y) = Ccos(k_y y) + Dsin(k_y y)$$

$$Z(z) = Ecos(k_z z) + Fsin(k_z z)$$

$$\psi(x, y, z) = (Acos(k_x x) + Bsin(k_x x))(Ccos(k_y y) + Dsin(k_y y))(Ecos(k_z z) + Fsin(k_z z))$$

$$(\nabla^2 - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\delta^2}{\delta x^2}) u(r, t) = 0$$

$$u(r, t) = A(r)T(t)$$

$$\frac{\nabla^2 A}{A} = \frac{1}{c^2 T} \frac{d^2 T}{dT^2}$$

$$\frac{\nabla^2 A}{A} = -k^2$$

$$\frac{1}{c^2 T} \frac{d^2 T}{dT^2} = -k^2$$

$$\nabla^2 A + k^2 A = (\Delta^2 + k^2)A = 0$$

Types of Boundary Conditions

There are three primary types of boundary conditions used with the Helmholtz equation:

1. **Dirichlet Boundary Condition**: This condition specifies the value of the function ψ on the boundary S of the domain Ω

ψ|S=f

where fff is a given function on SSS. This type of boundary condition is often used when the value of the field is known on the boundary, such as in the case of a vibrating membrane fixed at the boundary.

2. **Neumann Boundary Condition**: This condition specifies the value of the normal derivative of ψ on the boundary S:

$$\frac{\delta\psi}{\delta n}(in\,S)=g$$

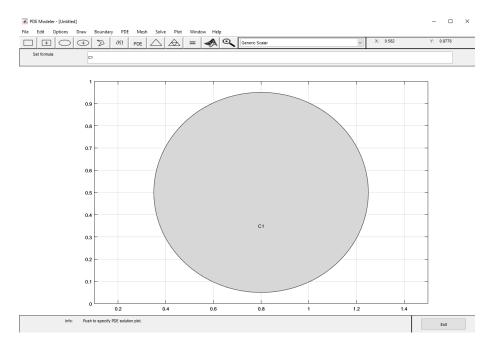
where $\frac{\delta\psi}{\delta n}$ is the derivative in the direction normal to the boundary, and g is a given function on S. Neumann boundary conditions are used when the gradient or flux of the field is known at the boundary, such as in thermal insulation problems where the heat flux is specified.

3. **Robin Boundary Condition** (or Mixed Boundary Condition): This condition is a combination of Dirichlet and Neumann boundary conditions:

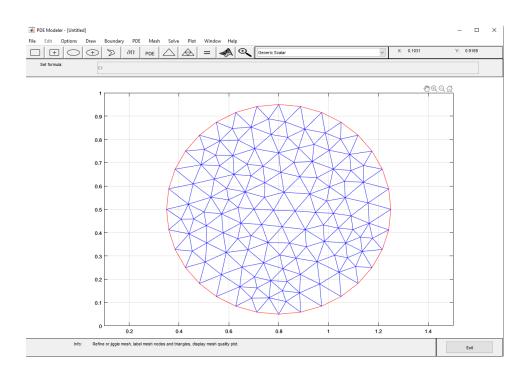
$$\alpha\psi + \beta \frac{\delta\psi}{\delta n} = h$$

where α , β , and h are given functions on the boundary S. Robin boundary conditions are used in cases where both the value of the field and its normal derivative are related, such as in problems involving impedance in electromagnetics.

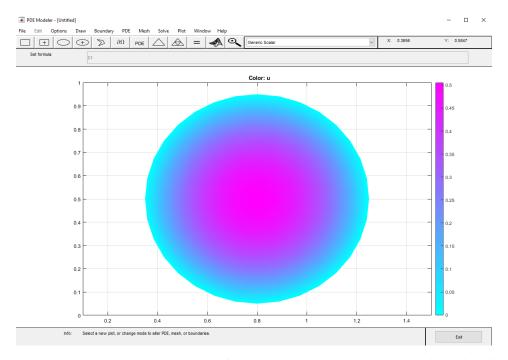
رسم دايره به شعاغ 0.45 و مركز (0.8, 0.5)



اعمال شرايط mesh:



حل pde:



این شکل راه حل مسئله هلمهاتز را با شرایط مرزی Neumann به شکل موج نمایش میدهد. همانطورکه مشاهده میکنیم، هر چه از مرکز منبع موج(مرکز دایره) فاصله میگیریم، intensity به شکل symmetric کاهش پیدا میکند. رفتار این موج مشابه رفتار موج صدا است.