

Mx (1,4) = - sin 244 => - sin 244 = \( \frac{1}{2} \) sin \( \frac{1}{2} \) sin \( \frac{1}{2} \) match up =)  $(nz 4 qq = \frac{-1}{2\pi \sinh 2\pi})$ 

Assemble

生2

2 SmiTy

M(x, y) = -2 Sin # y coch # (x-1) - 1 Sin 2 # y coch 2 # X

Sohn

5.3.1 cont<sup>1</sup>d # 3

right bounday.

$$3 \cos 2\pi y = 90 + 60 + \frac{8}{2} \left( a_n \cosh \frac{n\pi}{2} \right) \cos \frac{n\pi y}{2}$$

We already know bo = -1

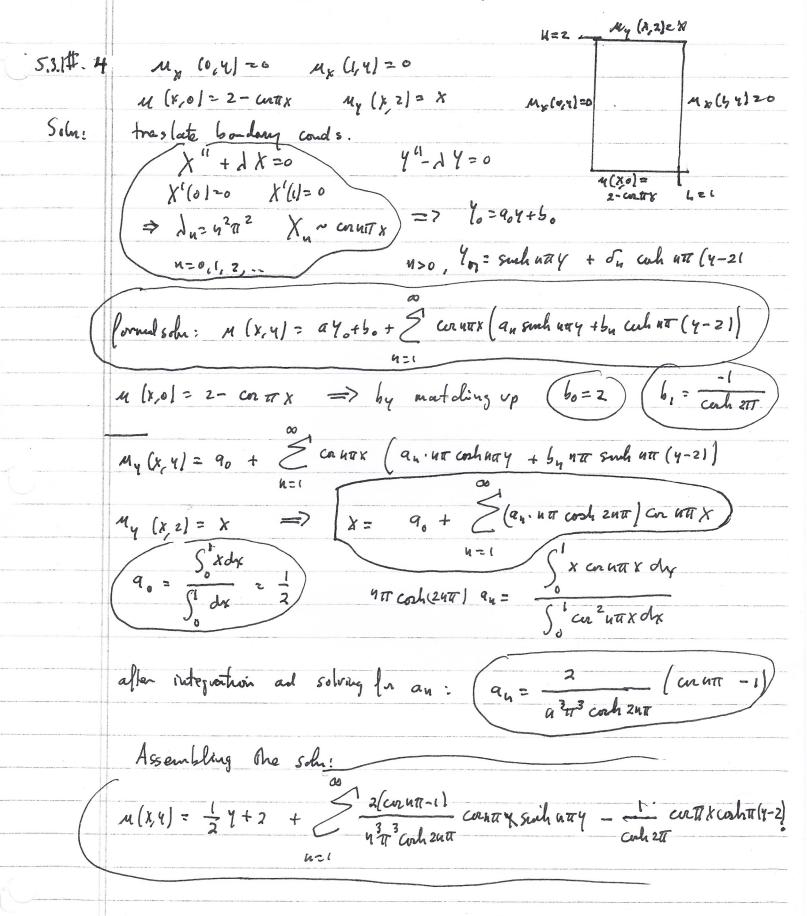
So matching up

$$3 \text{ cm } 2\pi y = 90-1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( 9_n \text{ cmh } \frac{4\pi}{2} \right) \text{ cm } \frac{n\pi}{2} y$$

$$= \sqrt{q_0 = 1} \qquad q_y \cosh 2\pi = 3 \qquad q_y = \frac{3}{\cosh 2\pi}$$

Assembling the solution  $\frac{3}{1} \frac{8(\cos n\pi - 1)}{\sin^3 \pi^3 \cosh \frac{n\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin h}{2} \frac{n\pi}{2} \frac{\pi}{2}$   $\frac{\pi}{3} \frac{\pi}{3} \frac{1}{3} \cosh \frac{n\pi}{2}$ 

## Laplace i a Rectangle



## e-fution expansion 7.1.2

#1 
$$\begin{cases} M_{\xi} = M_{XX} + 2 + \omega R ? \pi X \\ M_{X} (o_{j+1} = 0) & M_{X} (I_{j+1} = 0) \\ M(X_{j} o) = 2 \cos \pi X - \cos 2\pi X & co \\ solu! e - Intain assumption & M(X_{j} + 1) = \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} C_{N}(+1 \cos N\pi X_{N} + 1) \\ after substitution: C_{N}^{N} + N^{2}\pi^{2}C_{N} = N^{N} coeff. d ? (V_{j} + 1) = 1$$

after substitution: 
$$C_n'' + n^2\pi^2C_n = n^{\frac{n}{2}} \text{ cueff. } d_{\frac{n}{2}}(x,t) = 2 + cn^{\frac{n}{2}\pi x}$$

$$C_n(0) = n^{\frac{n}{2}} \text{ cueff. } d_{\frac{n}{2}}(x,t) = 2 + cn^{\frac{n}{2}\pi x}$$

$$q_{n}(t) = n^{m} \text{ well } d_{n}(x,t) \Longrightarrow$$
  
 $2 + c_{n} z_{n} x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} q_{n}(t) c_{n} n x$ 

match up 
$$q_0(t) = 2$$
  $q_1(t) = 1$  all others are o

$$C_{11}(0) = n^{11} \text{ call of } f(x) = 3$$

$$2 \text{ can } \pi x - \text{ can } 2\pi x = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_{11}(n) \text{ can } n\pi x$$

all others are 
$$o$$

o.D.E.'s  $C_0 = 2$ 
 $C_1 + \pi^2 C_1 = 0$ 
 $C_2 + 4\pi^2 C_2 = 1$ 
 $C_3 = 0$ 
 $C_4 = 0$ 
 $C_4 = 0$ 
 $C_4 = 0$ 

all other  $C_4 = 0$ 

solving:  $C_6 = 2t$ ;  $C_1 = 2t$ ;  $C_2 = \frac{1}{4\pi^2} = \frac{4\pi^2 + 1}{4\pi^2} = \frac{4\pi^2 + 1$ 

solving: 
$$C_0 = 2t$$
;  $C_1 = 2e^{-\frac{\pi^2 t}{2}}$ ;  $C_2 = \frac{1}{4\pi^2} - \frac{4\pi^2 t}{4\pi^2} e^{-4\pi^2 t}$ 

$$M(x,t)=2t+2e^{-t/2t}$$
 Corx +  $\left[\frac{1}{4\pi^2}-\frac{4\pi^2+1}{4\pi^2}\cdot e^{-t/2t}\right]$  Con 271 x

## heat problems

## 2.1.3 \$1

 $M_{\xi} = M_{\chi\chi} + Sin\left(\frac{3}{2}\pi\chi\right) - 2Sin\left(\frac{5}{2}\pi\chi\right)$   $0 < \chi < 1$ M(0,+)=0 Mx (1,+)=0 4 (x,0) = Sun 3TX = F(x) M(x,t)=  $C_{n}(t)$   $S_{n}(2n-t)$   $T_{x}$ · - Sutian assurti  $S_{C_{N}} \sin \frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2} = S_{-\frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2}} \cdot C_{N} \sin \frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2} \times + Q(x,+1)$ ubstitutà Cy + (2n-1) 2 Cn = 2n Fu is le n'h well of q (x,t) Cu(0) = nh aeff of f(x). get o.d.e Sin 3 #x -2 5: 5 #x = 5 qu'41 sin (2n+1)# x n qu(+1 matching up N=2 => 92(+)=1 n=3 => 93(+)=-2 all others are o F(x=u(x,0)= 5= 3 TIX = 5 Cu(0) 5= (2n+1)TX n Culol mosch; up 4=2 =7 C2(0/21 .d.e.5  $c_{2}^{1} + \frac{9\pi^{2}}{u}c_{2} = 1$  $c_3' + \frac{27}{4}\pi^2 c_3 = -2$   $c_3(0) = 0$ all sher are o after solving Ne o.des. In Cn 2  $M(y,t) = \left(\frac{9\pi^2 y}{9\pi^2}\right) e^{\frac{-7\pi^2}{4}t} + \frac{y}{9\pi^2} \sin \frac{3\pi x}{2} + \left(\frac{8}{25\pi^2}\right) e^{\frac{-25\pi}{4}t} + \frac{9}{25\pi^2}$