

1. Categorize the following equations by:

- Order
- Number of independent variables
- Linear vs Non-linear. If linear, is it homogeneous or non-homogeneous?

(a)  $u_{xx} + u_{yy} + u_{zz} = f(y, t)$

- Second Order
- 4: x, y, z, t
- Linear - Non-homogeneous

(b)  $u_{tt} = u_{tx} + t^2 u_x$

- Second Order
- 2: x, t
- Linear, Homogeneous

(c)  $(u_y)^4 + (u_x)^5 = 7$

- First Order
- 2: x, y
- Non-linear

(d)  $u_t - \sqrt{1 + (u_y)^2} = 0$

- First Order
- 2: y, t
- Non-linear

(e)  $u_t + (u^2)_x = 0$

- First order
- 2: x, t
- Non-linear

(f)  $u_t + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} u^3 - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} u^{\frac{5}{2}} = 0$

- Second Order
- 3: x, y, t
- Non-linear

(g)  $u_t - uu_y + 6u_{xx} = 4 \cos t$

- Second Order
- 3: x, y, t
- Non-linear

(h)  $0 = \nabla \cdot \nabla u$  (Where  $u$  is dependent on  $n$  variables  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$ ).

$$0 = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_1^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_2^2} + \dots + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_n^2}$$

- Second Order
- $n$  variables.
- Linear, homogeneous

(i)  $\left( \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial t \partial x^2 \partial y} \right)^2 = g(x, t)$

- Fourth order
- 3: x, y, t
- Non-linear

(j)  $u_t = \frac{u_{xx}(u_y)^2 - 2u_x u_y u_{xy} + u_{yy}(u_x)^2}{(u_y)^2 + (u_x)^2}$

- Second Order
- 2: x, y
- Non-linear

(k)  $\sqrt{u_x + u_y} = e^{xt}$

- First Order
- 3: x, y, t
- Non-linear

2. Derive the heat equation for a 2-D region in the following ways:

(a) Do this over a differential square  $\Delta x \Delta y$ , generalizing the argument from the notes.

Let us derive the heat equation for a 2-D region. We want to consider the conservation of energy where we can consider heat accumulated with heat in - heat out. Let us consider the transfer of heat about the x axis:

$$q_x(x, y, t) \Delta y \Delta z \Delta t \quad (1)$$

Here, we want to consider finding the heat accumulated through the heat in and heat out, therefore we want to consider  $x_0$  and  $x_0 + \Delta$

$$q_x(x_0, y, t) \Delta y \Delta z \Delta t - q_x(x_0 + \Delta x, y, t) \Delta y \Delta z \Delta t \quad (2)$$

Here, we want to consider the deltas in 2). We have our heat function in the  $x$  direction,  $q_x$ . We have a function with variables  $y, t$ . Instead of keeping them in their form, let us find the integral and integrate in terms of  $y$  and  $t$ :

$$\Delta z \int \int q_x(x_0, y, t) dy dt - \Delta z \int \int q_x(x_0 + \Delta x, y, t) dy dt \quad (3)$$

Let us take note of the integral. We are finding the area over the span of  $y$  and  $t$ , these are our intervals. In addition, let us combine the integrals:

$$\Delta z \int_{t_0}^{t_0 + \Delta t} \int_{y_0}^{y_0 + \Delta y} q_x(x_0, y, t) - q_x(x_0 + \Delta x, y, t) dy dt \quad (4)$$

Now for the  $y$  direction, we can repeat the previous steps to obtain the following equation:

$$\Delta z \int_{t_0}^{t_0 + \Delta t} \int_{x_0}^{x_0 + \Delta x} q_y(x, y_0, t) - q_y(x, y_0 + \Delta y, t) dx dt \quad (5)$$

Now, let us combine both equations:

$$\Delta z \int_{t_0}^{t_0 + \Delta t} \int_{y_0}^{y_0 + \Delta y} q_x(x_0, y, t) - q_x(x_0 + \Delta x, y, t) dy dt + \Delta z \int_{t_0}^{t_0 + \Delta t} \int_{x_0}^{x_0 + \Delta x} q_y(x, y_0, t) - q_y(x, y_0 + \Delta y, t) dx dt \quad (6)$$

Before moving forward, let us break our equation into two parts to keep our equation manipulation on one line. We will break the equation where both terms are added together.

i. Let us consider the first half of our equation:

$$\Delta z \int_{t_0}^{t_0 + \Delta t} \int_{y_0}^{y_0 + \Delta y} q_x(x_0, y, t) - q_x(x_0 + \Delta x, y, t) dy dt \quad (7)$$

$$(8)$$

Now, while keeping in mind the manipulations must be the same as in line (9), let us multiply by

$$\lim_{\Delta x, \Delta y, \Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\Delta x \Delta y \Delta z \Delta t}.$$

$$\lim_{\Delta x, \Delta y, \Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\Delta x \Delta y \Delta z \Delta t} \left( \Delta z \int_{t_0}^{t_0 + \Delta t} \int_{y_0}^{y_0 + \Delta y} q_x(x_0, y, t) - q_x(x_0 + \Delta x, y, t) dy dt \right) \quad (9)$$

$$\lim_{\Delta x, \Delta y, \Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\Delta x \Delta y \Delta t} \left( \int_{t_0}^{t_0 + \Delta t} \int_{y_0}^{y_0 + \Delta y} q_x(x_0, y, t) - q_x(x_0 + \Delta x, y, t) dy dt \right) \quad (10)$$

Here, we want to move  $\frac{1}{\Delta x}$  into our integral.

$$\lim_{\Delta x, \Delta y, \Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\Delta y \Delta t} \left( \int_{t_0}^{t_0 + \Delta t} \int_{y_0}^{y_0 + \Delta y} \frac{q_x(x_0, y, t) - q_x(x_0 + \Delta x, y, t)}{\Delta x} dy dt \right) \quad (11)$$

Here, we want to move one of our limits to the inside of our integral.

$$\lim_{\Delta y, \Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\Delta y \Delta t} \left( \int_{t_0}^{t_0 + \Delta t} \int_{y_0}^{y_0 + \Delta y} \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{q_x(x_0, y, t) - q_x(x_0 + \Delta x, y, t)}{\Delta x} dy dt \right) \quad (12)$$

Here, let us note that the inner integral looks familiar. We can see the inner integral is a difference quotient. However, the fraction is almost the same as the difference quotient, the signs in the numerator are flipped. Here, let us rewrite the fraction as  $-q_x$ .

$$\lim_{\Delta y, \Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\Delta y \Delta t} \left( \int_{t_0}^{t_0 + \Delta t} \int_{y_0}^{y_0 + \Delta y} -q_x dy dt \right) \quad (13)$$

ii. Let us consider the second half of our equation:

$$\Delta z \int_{t_0}^{t_0+\Delta t} \int_{x_0}^{x_0+\Delta x} q_y(x, y_0, t) - q_y(x, y_0 + \Delta y, t) \, dx \, dt \quad (14)$$

Now, while keeping in mind the manipulations must be the same as in line (9), let us multiply by  $\frac{1}{\Delta x \Delta y \Delta z \Delta t}$ .

$$\lim_{\Delta x, \Delta y, \Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\Delta x \Delta y \Delta z \Delta t} \left( \Delta z \int_{t_0}^{t_0+\Delta t} \int_{x_0}^{x_0+\Delta x} q_y(x, y_0, t) - q_y(x, y_0 + \Delta y, t) \, dx \, dt \right) \quad (15)$$

$$\lim_{\Delta x, \Delta y, \Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\Delta x \Delta y \Delta t} \left( \int_{t_0}^{t_0+\Delta t} \int_{x_0}^{x_0+\Delta x} q_y(x, y_0, t) - q_y(x, y_0 + \Delta y, t) \, dx \, dt \right) \quad (16)$$

Here, we want to move  $\frac{1}{\Delta y}$  into our integral.

$$\lim_{\Delta x, \Delta y, \Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\Delta x \Delta t} \left( \int_{t_0}^{t_0+\Delta t} \int_{x_0}^{x_0+\Delta x} \frac{q_y(x, y_0, t) - q_y(x, y_0 + \Delta y, t)}{\Delta y} \, dx \, dt \right) \quad (17)$$

Here, we want to move one of our limits to the inside of our integral.

$$\lim_{\Delta x, \Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\Delta x \Delta t} \left( \int_{t_0}^{t_0+\Delta t} \int_{x_0}^{x_0+\Delta x} \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{q_y(x, y_0, t) - q_y(x, y_0 + \Delta y, t)}{\Delta y} \, dx \, dt \right) \quad (18)$$

Here, let us note that the inner integral looks familiar. We can see the inner integral is a difference quotient. However, the fraction is almost the same as the difference quotient, the signs in the numerator are flipped. Here, let us rewrite the fraction as  $-q_x$ .

$$\lim_{\Delta x, \Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\Delta x \Delta t} \left( \int_{t_0}^{t_0+\Delta t} \int_{x_0}^{x_0+\Delta x} -q_y \, dx \, dt \right) \quad (19)$$

Here, let us combine lines 13 and 19:

$$\lim_{\Delta y, \Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\Delta y \Delta t} \left( \int_{t_0}^{t_0+\Delta t} \int_{y_0}^{y_0+\Delta y} -q_x \, dy \, dt \right) + \lim_{\Delta x, \Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\Delta x \Delta t} \left( \int_{t_0}^{t_0+\Delta t} \int_{x_0}^{x_0+\Delta x} -q_y \, dx \, dt \right) \quad (20)$$

Here, let us assess our limit and integral:

$$\lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\Delta t} \left( \int_{t_0}^{t_0+\Delta t} -q_x(x_0, y_0 + \Delta y) \, dt \right) + \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\Delta x \Delta t} \left( \int_{t_0}^{t_0+\Delta t} -q_y(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0, t) \, dt \right) \quad (21)$$

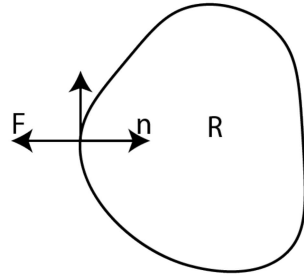
$$\lim_{\Delta y, \Delta t \rightarrow 0} -q_x(x_0, y_0 + \Delta y, t + \Delta t) + \lim_{\Delta x, \Delta t \rightarrow 0} -q_y(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0, t + \Delta t) \quad (22)$$

(b) Do this over any small area by using the divergence theorem.

Let us consider the divergence theorem:

$$\int \int_{\Omega} \nabla \cdot \vec{F} \, da = \oint \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} \, dS \quad (23)$$

Now, let us consider the small area the problem is asking for. Let us consider the force the heat exerts from a region:



Here, let us find the area of our circle. We can do this by taking the contour integral of the region.

Question: Why do we dot product this?

## The Divergence Theorem

- In 3-D: Let  $\vec{F}$  be any vector field, then

$$\int \int \int_{\Omega} \nabla \cdot \vec{F} dV = \int \int_R \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} dA$$

where  $\Omega$  is any bounded, simple 3-D region,  $R$  is the surface of the 3-D region, and  $\vec{n}$  is the unit outward normal.

- In 2-D:

$$\int \int_R \nabla \cdot \vec{F} da = \oint \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} dS \quad (24)$$

Where  $R$  is a simple 2-D region,  $C$  is the boundary of the region, and  $\vec{n}$  is the unit normal.

- In 1-D: The Fundamental Theorem of Calculus

$$\int_L \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} dx = f(b) - f(a) \quad (25)$$

note that here we are integrating along a line segment  $L$  which is  $[a, b]$