Równanie transportu ciepła MES

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1 Problem

Równanie transport ciepła:

$$-\frac{d}{dx}\left(k(x)\frac{du(x)}{dx}\right) = 100x$$

$$u(2) = 0$$

$$\frac{du(0)}{dx} + u(0) = 20$$

$$k(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{dla} \quad x \in [0, 1] \\ 2x & \text{dla} \quad x \in (1, 2] \end{cases}$$

gdzie u to poszukiwana funkcja

$$[0,2] \ni x \mapsto u(x) \in R$$

2 Rozwiazanie

$$-\frac{d}{dx}\left(k(x)\frac{du(x)}{dx}\right)\cdot v(x) = 100x\cdot v(x), \qquad u\in V, \forall v\in V, V=\{f\in H^1, f(2)=0\}$$

$$-\int_0^2 \left(\frac{d}{dx} \left(k(x) \cdot u'(x)\right) \cdot v(x)\right) dx = \int_0^2 \left(100x \cdot v(x)\right) dx$$

całkuje przez cześci lewa strone równania:

$$-\int_0^2 \left(\frac{d}{dx}\left(k(x)\cdot u'(x)\right)\cdot v(x)\right) dx = -(v(x)\cdot k(x)\cdot u'(x))\bigg|_0^2 + \int_0^2 (k(x)\cdot u'(x)\cdot v'(x)) dx = -(v(x)\cdot k(x)\cdot u'(x))\bigg|_0^2 + \int_0^2 (k(x)\cdot u'(x)\cdot v'(x)) dx = -(v(x)\cdot k(x)\cdot u'(x))\bigg|_0^2 + \int_0^2 (k(x)\cdot u'(x)\cdot v'(x)) dx = -(v(x)\cdot k(x)\cdot u'(x))\bigg|_0^2 + \int_0^2 (k(x)\cdot u'(x)\cdot v'(x)) dx = -(v(x)\cdot k(x)\cdot u'(x))\bigg|_0^2 + \int_0^2 (k(x)\cdot u'(x)\cdot v'(x)) dx = -(v(x)\cdot k(x)\cdot u'(x))\bigg|_0^2 + \int_0^2 (k(x)\cdot u'(x)\cdot v'(x)) dx = -(v(x)\cdot k(x)\cdot u'(x))\bigg|_0^2 + \int_0^2 (k(x)\cdot u'(x)\cdot v'(x)) dx = -(v(x)\cdot k(x)\cdot u'(x))\bigg|_0^2 + \int_0^2 (k(x)\cdot u'(x)\cdot v'(x)) dx = -(v(x)\cdot k(x)\cdot u'(x))\bigg|_0^2 + \int_0^2 (k(x)\cdot u'(x)\cdot v'(x)) dx = -(v(x)\cdot k(x)\cdot u'(x))\bigg|_0^2 + \int_0^2 (k(x)\cdot u'(x)\cdot v'(x)) dx = -(v(x)\cdot k(x)\cdot u'(x))\bigg|_0^2 + \int_0^2 (k(x)\cdot u'(x)\cdot v'(x)) dx = -(v(x)\cdot k(x)\cdot u'(x))\bigg|_0^2 + \int_0^2 (k(x)\cdot u'(x)\cdot v'(x)) dx = -(v(x)\cdot k(x)\cdot u'(x))\bigg|_0^2 + \int_0^2 (k(x)\cdot u'(x)\cdot v'(x)) dx = -(v(x)\cdot k(x)\cdot u'(x))\bigg|_0^2 + \int_0^2 (k(x)\cdot u'(x)\cdot v'(x)) dx = -(v(x)\cdot k(x)\cdot u'(x))\bigg|_0^2 + \int_0^2 (k(x)\cdot u'(x)\cdot v'(x)) dx = -(v(x)\cdot k(x)\cdot u'(x))\bigg|_0^2 + \int_0^2 (k(x)\cdot u'(x)\cdot v'(x)) dx = -(v(x)\cdot k(x)\cdot u'(x))\bigg|_0^2 + \int_0^2 (k(x)\cdot u'(x)\cdot v'(x)) dx = -(v(x)\cdot k(x)\cdot u'(x))\bigg|_0^2 + \int_0^2 (k(x)\cdot u'(x)\cdot v'(x)) dx = -(v(x)\cdot k(x)\cdot u'(x))\bigg|_0^2 + \int_0^2 (k(x)\cdot u'(x)\cdot v'(x)) dx = -(v(x)\cdot k(x)\cdot u'(x))\bigg|_0^2 + \int_0^2 (k(x)\cdot u'(x)\cdot v'(x)) dx = -(v(x)\cdot k(x)\cdot u'(x))\bigg|_0^2 + \int_0^2 (k(x)\cdot u'(x)\cdot v'(x)) dx = -(v(x)\cdot k(x)\cdot u'(x))\bigg|_0^2 + \int_0^2 (k(x)\cdot v'(x)\cdot v'(x)) dx = -(v(x)\cdot k(x)\cdot v'(x))\bigg|_0^2 + \int_0^2 (k(x)\cdot v'(x)\cdot v'(x)) dx = -(v(x)\cdot k(x)\cdot v'(x))\bigg|_0^2 + \int_0^2 (k(x)\cdot v'(x)\cdot v'(x)) dx = -(v(x)\cdot k(x)\cdot v'(x))\bigg|_0^2 + \int_0^2 (k(x)\cdot v'(x)\cdot v'(x)) dx = -(v(x)\cdot v'(x)\cdot v'(x))\bigg|_0^2 + \int_0^2 (k(x)\cdot v'(x)\cdot v'(x)) dx = -(v(x)\cdot v'(x)\cdot v'(x))\bigg|_0^2 + \int_0^2 (k(x)\cdot v'(x)\cdot v'(x) dx = -(v(x)\cdot v'(x))\bigg|_0^2 + \int_0^2 (k(x)\cdot v'(x)\cdot v'(x) dx = -(v(x)\cdot v'(x))\bigg|_0^2 + \int_0^2 (k(x)\cdot v'(x)\cdot v'(x) dx = -(v(x)\cdot v'(x))\bigg|_0^2 + \int_0^2 (k(x)\cdot v'(x)\cdot v'(x) dx = -(v(x)\cdot v'(x))\bigg|_0^2 + \int_0^2 (k(x)\cdot v'(x)\cdot v'(x) dx = -(v(x)\cdot v'(x))\bigg|_0^2 + \int_0^2 (k(x)\cdot v'(x)\cdot v'(x) dx = -(v(x)\cdot v'(x))\bigg|_0^2 + (v(x)\cdot v'(x)\cdot v'(x)\bigg|_0^2 + (v(x)\cdot v'(x)\bigg|_0^2 + (v(x)\cdot v$$

$$= -v(2) \cdot k(2) \cdot u'(2) + v(0) \cdot k(0) \cdot u'(0) + \int_0^2 (k(x) \cdot u'(x) \cdot v'(x)) dx = (*)$$

$$u, v \in V \land u(2) = 0 \Rightarrow v(2) = 0$$

$$u'(0) = 20 - u(0)$$

$$k(0) = 1$$

$$(*) = v(0)(20 - u(0)) + \int_0^2 (k(x) \cdot u'(x) \cdot v'(x)) dx$$

teraz wracajac do naszego głównego równania:

$$20v(0) - v(0) \cdot u(0) + \int_0^2 (k(x) \cdot u'(x) \cdot v'(x)) dx = \int_0^2 (100x \cdot v(x)) dx$$

to jest nasze sformułowanie wariancyjne:

$$\int_0^2 (k(x) \cdot u'(x) \cdot v'(x)) dx - v(0) \cdot u(0) = \int_0^2 (100x \cdot v(x)) dx - 20v(0)$$

$$B(u,v) = \int_0^2 (k(x) \cdot u'(x) \cdot v'(x)) dx - v(0) \cdot u(0)$$

$$L(v) = \int_0^2 (100x \cdot v(x)) dx - 20v(0)$$
$$B(u, v) = L(v)$$