2.1.1 V=0 when y=0

V=0 when y=a

V=0 when x=b

V=V when x=0

V= (A cosh (m(b-x)) + B sinh (m(b-x)) (C cos (my) + D sin (my))

For V=0 when y=0,

D sin (my) = 0 and C cos (my) = 0 if C=0

For V=0 when y=a,

D sin (mx) = D sin (nx) = 0, so 
$$m = \frac{nx}{a}$$

V= (A cosh ( $\frac{nx}{a}$  (b-x)) + B sinh ( $\frac{nx}{a}$  (b-x)) D sin ( $\frac{nxy}{a}$ )

For V=0 when x=b,

(b-x) is used instead of x

B sinh ( $\frac{nx}{a}$  (b-x)) sin ( $\frac{nxy}{a}$  (b)

V= BD sinh ( $\frac{nx}{a}$  (b-x)) sin ( $\frac{nxy}{a}$  y)

V=  $\frac{E}{a}$  C sinh ( $\frac{nx}{a}$  b) sin ( $\frac{nxy}{a}$  y) for x=b

1. Cn sinh ( $\frac{nx}{a}$  b)  $\frac{e}{a}$   $\frac{e}$ 

2.1.4

V=0 when y=0 V=0 when y=a V=0 when x=0 V=Vo when x=b

 $V = (A \cosh(mx) + B \sinh(mx))(C \cos(my) + D \sin(my))$ when y = 0, V = 0 when C = 0when y = a, V = 0 when  $m = \frac{n\pi}{a}$ when x = 0, V = 0 when A = 0when x = b,  $V_0 = \sum_{n=1}^{N} C_n \sinh(\frac{n\pi b}{a}) \sin(\frac{n\pi y}{a})$   $C_n = \frac{4V_0}{n\pi \sinh(\frac{n\pi b}{a})}$   $V_r = \frac{4V_0}{n\pi \log n} \sum_{n = 1,3,5,...} \frac{\sin \ln(\frac{n\pi x}{a})}{n \sinh(\frac{n\pi b}{a})}$   $V_r = \frac{4V_0}{n \sin \ln(\frac{n\pi x}{a})} \sin(\frac{n\pi x}{a})$   $V_r = \frac{4V_0}{n \sin \ln(\frac{n\pi x}{a})} \sin(\frac{n\pi x}{a})$