

Dirichlet boundary condition

In the [mathematical](#) study of [differential equations](#), the **Dirichlet** (or **first-type**) **boundary condition** is a type of [boundary condition](#), named after [Peter Gustav Lejeune Dirichlet](#) (1805–1859).^[1] When imposed on an [ordinary](#) or a [partial differential equation](#), it specifies the values that a solution needs to take along the [boundary](#) of the domain.

In [finite element method](#) (FEM) analysis, *essential* or Dirichlet boundary condition is defined by weighted-integral form of a differential equation.^[2] The dependent unknown *u in the same form as the weight function w* appearing in the boundary expression is termed a *primary variable*, and its specification constitutes the *essential* or Dirichlet boundary condition.

The question of finding solutions to such equations is known as the [Dirichlet problem](#). In applied sciences, a Dirichlet boundary condition may also be referred to as a **fixed boundary condition**.

Examples [\[edit \]](#)

ODE [\[edit \]](#)

For an [ordinary differential equation](#), for instance,

$$y'' + y = 0,$$

the Dirichlet boundary conditions on the interval $[a,b]$ take the form

$$y(a) = \alpha, \quad y(b) = \beta,$$

where α and β are given numbers.

PDE [\[edit \]](#)

For a [partial differential equation](#), for example,

$$\nabla^2 y + y = 0,$$

where ∇^2 denotes the [Laplace operator](#), the Dirichlet boundary conditions on a domain $\Omega \subset \mathbf{R}^n$ take the form

$$y(x) = f(x) \quad \forall x \in \partial\Omega,$$

where f is a known [function](#) defined on the boundary $\partial\Omega$.

Applications [\[edit \]](#)

For example, the following would be considered Dirichlet boundary conditions:

- In [mechanical engineering](#) and [civil engineering](#) ([beam theory](#)), where one end of a beam is held at a fixed position in space.
- In [heat transfer](#), where a surface is held at a fixed temperature.
- In [electrostatics](#), where a node of a circuit is held at a fixed voltage.
- In [fluid dynamics](#), the [no-slip condition](#) for viscous fluids states that at a solid boundary, the fluid will have zero velocity relative to the boundary.

Other boundary conditions [[edit](#)]

Many other boundary conditions are possible, including the [Cauchy boundary condition](#) and the [mixed boundary condition](#). The latter is a combination of the Dirichlet and [Neumann](#) conditions.

See also [[edit](#)]

- [Neumann boundary condition](#)
- [Robin boundary condition](#)
- [Boundary conditions in fluid dynamics](#)

References [[edit](#)]

1. [^] Cheng, A.; Cheng, D. T. (2005). "Heritage and early history of the boundary element method". *Engineering Analysis with Boundary Elements*. **29** (3): 268–302. doi:[10.1016/j.enganabound.2004.12.001](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enganabound.2004.12.001).
2. [^] Reddy, J. N. (2009). "Second order differential equations in one dimension: Finite element models". *An Introduction to the Finite Element Method* (3rd ed.). Boston: McGraw-Hill. p. 110. ISBN [978-0-07-126761-8](#).

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