

## 3.2 HW2

### Question 25

Consider heat flow in a long circular cylinder where the temperature depends only on  $t$  and on the distance  $r$  to the axis of the cylinder. Here  $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  is the cylindrical coordinate. From the three dimensional heat equation derive the equation  $u_t = k(u_{rr} + \frac{u_r}{r})$

*Proof.* Write the three dimensional heat equation by

$$u_t = k\Delta u$$

Note that the Laplacian  $\Delta u$  when written in cylindrical coordinate is

$$\Delta u = u_{rr} + \frac{u_r}{r} + \frac{u_{\theta\theta}}{r^2} + u_{zz}$$

Because the premise says that  $u$  is constant in  $z$  and  $\theta$ , we know  $u_{\theta\theta} = u_{zz} = 0$

$$\Delta u = u_{rr} + \frac{u_r}{r}$$

This give us

$$u_t = k(u_{rr} + \frac{u_r}{r})$$

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