

# Project 4, FYS4150

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## About the problem

## The algorithm

## Analytic solution

As a comparison we can find the analytic solution to this problem as follows.

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = D \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}, \quad u(x, 0) = u(d, t) = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$x \in [0, d], \quad D = d = u(0, t) = 1 \quad (2)$$

We see right away that the boundary  $x = 0$  could give us some problems, so we start off with a small trick

$$u(x, t) = v(x, t) = u(x, t) - u_s(x)$$

where the  $u_s = 1 - x$  term is the steady-state solution to equation 1. This trick leaves us with new boundary conditions on  $u(x, t)$

$$v(0, t) = u(0, t) - u_s(0, t) = 1, \quad u_s(0, t) = 1 \implies u(0, t) = 0$$

which makes the whole procedure much simpler. We now assume that  $u(x, t)$  can be separated into factors

$$u(x, t) = F(x)G(t) \implies \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \rightarrow F(x) \frac{\partial G}{\partial t} = G(t) \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2}$$
$$\frac{1}{G(t)} \frac{\partial G}{\partial t} = -k^2 = \frac{1}{F(x)} \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2}$$

We start with the simplest of the equations which is the time dependence

$$\frac{1}{G(t)} \frac{\partial G}{\partial t} = -k^2$$
$$G(t) = C e^{-k^2 t}$$

and leave it like this for now. The x-dependent equation is somewhat more complicated

$$\frac{1}{F(x)} \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2} = -k^2$$
$$F(x) = A \sin(kx) + B \cos(kx)$$
$$F(0) = A \sin(0) + B \cos(0) = 0 \implies B = 0$$
$$F(d) = A \sin(kd) = 0 \implies k = \frac{m\pi}{d} = \pi m, \quad A = A_m$$

we now combine all the equations to determine  $v(x, t)$

$$v(x, t) = 1 - x + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} B_m e^{-(m\pi)^2 t} \sin(m\pi x)$$
$$v(x, 0) = 1 - x + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} B_m \sin(m\pi x)$$
$$\implies \int_0^1 \sin(m\pi x) \sin(n\pi x) dx = \delta_{mn} = \int_0^1 (x - 1) \sin(m\pi x) dx = -\frac{2}{m\pi} = B_m$$

This gives us the full analytical solution

$$v(x, t) = 1 - x - \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m} e^{-(m\pi)^2 t} \sin(m\pi x) \quad (3)$$

which satisfies all initial and boundary conditions.

## **Results**

### **Stability and precision**

### **Final comments**