	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
1,α)	assume \$(x, t) = Tit) Xix)
	$\frac{T'}{DT} = \frac{X''}{X} + \frac{C}{D} = -k$
	DT X + D N
	Then, we have $T_k = e^{-DKt}$
	X" = -(k+ =) X . XIXX = Sin (M= X)
	and, $K = (\frac{NT}{L})^2 - 4D$
	For large time, $M \rightarrow \infty$, $K > 0$, $t \rightarrow \infty$ Thus, $T(t) = e^{-pkt} \approx 0$. Then, $P(X,t) = T(t) \cdot X(x) = 0$, So there is no critical magnetic to the second s
	Thus, $T(x) = e^{-x} \otimes 0$.
	Men, (S(X) +) = 1(x) · (x) = 5
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(b)	$\frac{\partial P}{\partial t} = D \cdot \frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial t^2} + CP$
(b)	$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = D \cdot \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + C f$
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(b)	If we assume $H = D \cdot \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + C$. $\frac{\partial P}{\partial t} = H \cdot P \implies \frac{P_j^{nm} \cdot P_j^n}{T} = H \cdot P^{n+1}$. If we apply C-N algorithm.
(b)	If we assume $H = D \cdot \frac{3^2}{3x^3} + C$. $\frac{\partial P}{\partial t} = H \cdot P \implies \frac{P_j^{nn} \cdot P_j^n}{T} = H \cdot P^{n+1}.$
(b)	If we assume $H = D \cdot \frac{3^2}{3 \times 3^2} + C$. $\frac{\partial P}{\partial t} = H \cdot P \implies \frac{P_j^{nn}}{T} = P_j^n = H \cdot P^{n+1}.$ If we apply $C - N$ algorithm. $\frac{P_j^{n+1} - P_j^n}{T} = \frac{1}{2} H \cdot P_j^n + P_j^{n+1}.$
(b)	If we assume $H = D \cdot \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + C$. $\frac{\partial P}{\partial t} = H \cdot P \implies \frac{P_j^{nm} \cdot P_j^n}{T} = H \cdot P^{n+1}$. If we apply C-N algorithm.
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(b)	If we assume $H = D \cdot \frac{3^2}{3 \times 2} + C$. $\frac{\partial P}{\partial t} = H \cdot P \implies \frac{P_j^{nm}}{T} = P_j^n = H \cdot P^{n+1}.$ If we apply $C - x$ algorithm. $\frac{P_j^{n+1} - P_j^n}{T} = \frac{1}{2}H \cdot P_j^n + P_j^{n+1}}{T}$ $\frac{1}{2}H \cdot P_j^n + P_j^{n+1} = \frac{1}{2}H \cdot P_j^n + P_j^{n+1} = \frac{1}{2}H \cdot P_j^n + P_j^{n+1} = \frac{1}{2}H \cdot P_j^n + \frac{1}{2}H \cdot P_j^n$ $\frac{1}{2}H \cdot P_j^n = \frac{1}{2}H \cdot P_j^n + \frac{1}$
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