

## Project 2 : Hand-Calculations

$$u_t - u_{xx} = f(x, t)$$

If  $r(x)$  is a function which disappears at boundary (as per Dirichlet), we can do the following:

$$r(x) (u_t - u_{xx}) = r(x) f(x, t)$$

since we're given domain  $(0, 1)$ :  $\downarrow$

$$\int_0^1 r(x) (u_t - \underline{u_{xx}}) dx = \int_0^1 r(x) f(x, t) dx$$

Doing integration by parts, we get:

$$\int_0^1 r(x) u_{xx} dx = \underbrace{r(x) u_x \Big|_0^1}_{= 0 \text{ by Dirichlet conditions}} - \int_0^1 r'(x) u_x dx$$

$\therefore$  Our equation simplifies to:

$$\int_0^1 r(x) u_t dx + \int_0^1 r'(x) u_x dx = \int_0^1 r(x) f(x, t) dx$$