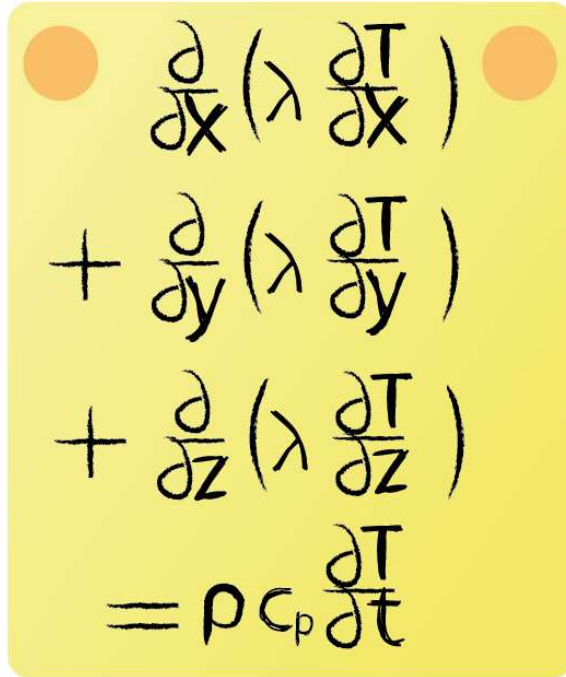


Lecture 14 - Question 1



$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\lambda \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} \right) \\ & + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\lambda \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} \right) \\ & + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\lambda \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \right) \\ & = \rho c_p \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} \end{aligned}$$

Consider a medium in which the heat conduction equation is given in its simplest form as:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\lambda \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\lambda \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\lambda \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \right) = \rho c_p \frac{\partial T}{\partial t}$$

Indicate whether:

The heat transfer is **steady** / **transient**.

The heat transfer is **one-** / **two-** / **three-dimensional**.

There is **heat generation** / **no heat generation** in the medium.

From the equation it can be seen that the heat transfer is **transient**, as $\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \neq 0$.

The heat transfer is **three-dimensional** as there are three partial derivatives with respect to x, y and z

No $\dot{\Phi}'''$ is given. Implying that **no heat generation** takes place.

