

## Problem 1.

Use the product differentiation rule to show that the conservative and non-conservative forms of the 1D spherical equation are identical.

## Solution

Non-conservative form:

$$\mu \frac{\partial \Psi(r, \mu, E)}{\partial r} + \frac{1 - \mu^2}{r} \frac{\partial \Psi(r, \mu, E)}{\partial \mu} + \sigma_t(r, E) \Psi(r, \mu, E) = q(r, \mu, E)$$

Conservative form:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\mu}{r^2} \frac{\partial [r^2 \Psi(r, \mu, E)]}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} \left[ \frac{(1 - \mu^2) \Psi(r, \mu, E)}{r} \right] \sigma_t(r, E) \Psi(r, \mu, E) = q(r, \mu, E) \\ & \frac{\mu}{r^2} [2r \Psi(r, \mu, E) r^2 \Psi(r, \mu, E)] + \frac{1}{r} \left[ -2\mu \Psi(r, \mu, E) + (1 - \mu^2) \frac{\partial \Psi(r, \mu, E)}{\partial \mu} \right] + \sigma_t \Psi(r, \mu, E) = q(r, \mu, E) \\ & \cancel{\frac{2\mu}{r} \Psi(r, \mu, E)} + \mu \frac{\partial \Psi(r, \mu, E)}{\partial r} - \cancel{\frac{2\mu}{r} \Psi(r, \mu, E)} + \frac{1 - \mu^2}{r} \frac{\partial \Psi(r, \mu, E)}{\partial \mu} + \sigma_t \Psi(r, \mu, E) = q(r, \mu, E) \\ & \mu \frac{\partial \Psi(r, \mu, E)}{\partial r} + \frac{1 - \mu^2}{r} \frac{\partial \Psi(r, \mu, E)}{\partial \mu} + \sigma_t(r, E) \Psi(r, \mu, E) = q(r, \mu, E) \end{aligned}$$

## Problem 2.

Use the product differentiation rule to show that the conservative and non-conservative forms of the 1D cylindrical equation are identical.

## Solution

Non-conservative form:

$$\mu \frac{\partial \Psi(r, \omega, \xi, E)}{\partial r} - \frac{\eta}{r} \frac{\partial \Psi(r, \omega, \xi, E)}{\partial \omega} + \sigma_t(r, E) \Psi(r, \omega, \xi, E) = q(r, \omega, \xi, E)$$

Conservative form:

$$\frac{\mu}{r} \frac{\partial [r \Psi(r, \omega, \xi, E)]}{\partial r} - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial [\eta \Psi(r, \omega, \xi, E)]}{\partial \omega} + \sigma_t(r, E) \Psi(r, \omega, \xi, E) = q(r, \omega, \xi, E)$$

**Problem 3.**

Show that the white boundary condition is given by:

$$\Psi(\vec{r}_s, \hat{\Omega}, E, t) = 4J_n^+(\vec{r}_s, E, t)$$

**Solution**