

4) Given

$$\frac{\partial P(x,y,t)}{\partial t} = D_x \frac{\partial^2 P(x,y,t)}{\partial x^2} + D_y \frac{\partial^2 P(x,y,t)}{\partial y^2}$$

$$-L \leq y \leq L; -L \leq x \leq L; 0 \leq t \leq T$$

Initial conditions: $P(x,y,0) = 1$ for $x=0$ and $y=0$
 $= 0$ otherwise

Boundary conditions: $P(x,y,t) = 0$ ^{$x^2+y^2 = L^2$} all t

~~$$\begin{aligned} P(L,y,t) &= 0 \text{ all } y,t \\ P(-L,y,t) &= 0 \text{ all } y,t \\ P(x,L,t) &= 0 \text{ all } x,t \\ P(x,-L,t) &= 0 \text{ all } x,t \end{aligned}$$~~

Forward euler scheme:

$$t \geq n \Delta t, n \in 0, 1, 2, \dots, N_t$$

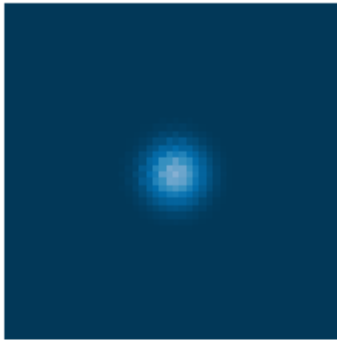
$$\begin{aligned} P(i,j,n+1) = & P(i,j,n) + \frac{D_x \Delta t}{(\Delta x)^2} \left[P(i+1,j,n) - 2P(i,j,n) \right. \\ & \left. + P(i-1,j,n) \right] \\ & + \frac{D_y \Delta t}{(\Delta y)^2} \left[P(i,j+1,n) - 2P(i,j,n) \right. \\ & \left. + P(i,j-1,n) \right] \end{aligned}$$

The plots are as shown

$$Dx = Dy$$

$$Dx = 4, Dy = 4$$

10 timesteps



100 timesteps



1000 timesteps



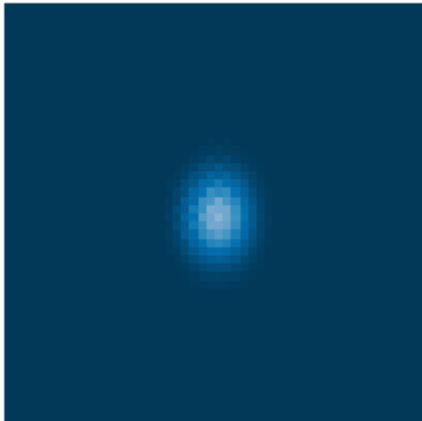
10000 timesteps



$$Dx > Dy$$

$Dx = 9, Dy = 4$

10 timesteps



100 timesteps



1000 timesteps



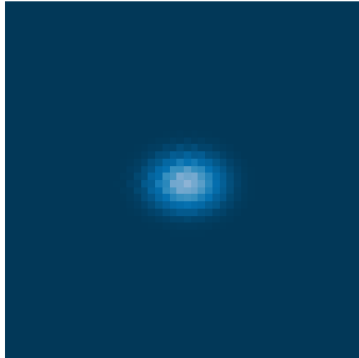
10000 timesteps



$Dx < Dy$

$Dx = 4, Dy = 9$

10 timesteps



100 timesteps



1000 timesteps



10000 timesteps

