

## PROJECT MMCE

Choose appropriate numerical method and implement it to solve the problem:

$$(1) \quad \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial t} = \kappa_1 \frac{\partial^2 u_1}{\partial x^2}, \quad -\infty < x < 0, \quad 0 < t \leq T,$$

$$(2) \quad \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial t} = \kappa_2 \frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial x^2}, \quad 0 < x < \infty, \quad 0 < t \leq T;$$

initial conditions:

$$(3) \quad u_1(x, 0) = 0, \quad -\infty < x < \infty,$$

$$(4) \quad u_2(x, 0) = u_0, \quad 0 < x < \infty;$$

boundary conditions:

$$(5) \quad u_1(-\infty, t) = 0, \quad t > 0,$$

$$(6) \quad u_2(+\infty, t) = u_0, \quad t > 0,$$

ideal contact conditions:

$$(7) \quad u_1(0, t) = u_2(0, t), \quad t > 0,$$

$$(8) \quad k_1 \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x}(0, t) = k_2 \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x}(0, t), \quad t > 0.$$

Make computational experiments:

A) for bodies of the same thermo-physical characteristics;

B) for bodies of different thermo-physical characteristics;

Determine "the actual infinity" depending on the time  $T$  so, that the boundary conditions are fulfilled with sufficient accuracy.

Compare the numerical solution with the exact one:

$$u_1(x, t) = \frac{\beta u_0}{1 + \beta} \left[ 1 + \operatorname{erf} \left( \frac{x}{2\sqrt{\kappa_1 t}} \right) \right],$$

$$u_2(x, t) = \frac{u_0}{1 + \beta} \left[ \beta + \operatorname{erf} \left( \frac{x}{2\sqrt{\kappa_2 t}} \right) \right],$$

where  $\operatorname{erf}(z)$  is the special function "error function":

$$\operatorname{erf}(z) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^z e^{-t^2} dt, \quad \operatorname{erf}(-z) = -\operatorname{erf}(z), \quad \frac{\sqrt{k_2 \rho_2 c_2}}{\sqrt{k_1 \rho_1 c_1}} = \beta.$$