

Example 8.15 Heat Conduction in a Rectangle with a Time Dependent Boundary Condition
Equation (8.1.35) is solved in Maple below for a general time dependent function, $w(t)$, and plots are obtained for a particular step function.

```
> restart : with(inttrans) : with(plots) :
```

```
> eq:=diff(u(x,t),t)=diff(u(x,t),x$2);
```

$$eq := \frac{\partial}{\partial t} u(x, t) = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} u(x, t) \quad (1)$$

```
> u(x,0):=0;
```

$$u(x, 0) := 0 \quad (2)$$

```
> bc1:=u(x,t)=0;
```

$$bc1 := u(x, t) = 0 \quad (3)$$

```
> bc2:=u(x,t)=w(t);
```

$$bc2 := u(x, t) = w(t) \quad (4)$$

```
> eqs:=laplace(eq,t,s):
```

```
> eqs:=subs(laplace(u(x,t),t,s)=U(x),eqs);
```

$$eqs := s U(x) = \frac{d^2}{dx^2} U(x) \quad (5)$$

```
> bc1:=laplace(bc1,t,s):
```

```
> bc1:=subs(laplace(u(x,t),t,s)=U(x),laplace(w(t),t,s)=W(s),bc1);
```

$$bc1 := U(x) = 0 \quad (6)$$

```
> bc2:=laplace(bc2,t,s):
```

```
> bc2:=subs(laplace(u(x,t),t,s)=U(x),laplace(w(t),t,s)=W(s),bc2);
```

$$bc2 := U(x) = W(s) \quad (7)$$

```
> dsolve(eqs,U(x));
```

$$U(x) = _C1 e^{\sqrt{s} x} + _C2 e^{-\sqrt{s} x} \quad (8)$$

```
> U(x):=c[1]*cosh(s^(1/2)*x)+c[2]*sinh(s^(1/2)*x);
```

$$U(x) := c_1 \cosh(\sqrt{s} x) + c_2 \sinh(\sqrt{s} x) \quad (9)$$

```
> eq0:=eval(subs(x=0,bc1));
```

```
> eq1:=eval(subs(x=1,bc2));
```

```
> con:=solve({eq0,eq1},{c[1],c[2]}):
```

```
> U(x):=subs(con,U(x));
```

$$U(x) := \frac{W(s) \sinh(\sqrt{s} x)}{\sinh(\sqrt{s})} \quad (10)$$

```
> U(x):=factor(combine(simplify(U(x))));
```

$$U(x) := \frac{W(s) \sinh(\sqrt{s} x)}{\sinh(\sqrt{s})} \quad (11)$$

Next $U_1(x)$ is written as a product of two functions (see equations (8.1.31) and (8.1.33)):

```
> U1(x):=simplify(U(x)/W(s)/s);
```

$$U_1(x) := \frac{\sinh(\sqrt{s} x)}{\sinh(\sqrt{s}) s} \quad (12)$$

$U_1(x)$ is chosen so that $q(s)$ is a higher order than $p(s)$ (see equation (8.1.32)):

```
> G(s):=W(s)*s;
```

$$G(s) := W(s) s \quad (13)$$

where $W(s)$ is the Laplace transform of the time dependent boundary condition $w(t)$ in equation (8.11.35). Next, $U_1(X)$ is inverted to the time domain as illustrated in section 8.1.7 to obtain $f(t)$ as:

```
> P(s):=numer(U1(x));
```

$$P(s) := \sinh(\sqrt{s} x) \quad (14)$$

```
> Q(s):=denom(U1(x));
```

$$Q(s) := \sinh(\sqrt{s}) s \quad (15)$$

```
> solve(Q(s),s);
```

$$0 \quad (16)$$

```
> _EnvAllSolutions := true;
```

$$_EnvAllSolutions := true \quad (17)$$

```
> solve(Q(s),s);
```

$$-\pi^2 _Z1^2, 0 \quad (18)$$

```
> 0,0,-n^2*Pi^2;
```

$$0, 0, -n^2 \pi^2 \quad (19)$$

```
> mu0:=0;
```

$$\mu_0 := 0 \quad (20)$$

```
> b[2]:=(s-mu0)^2*P(s)/Q(s);
```

$$b_2 := \frac{s \sinh(\sqrt{s} x)}{\sinh(\sqrt{s})} \quad (21)$$

```
> B[2]:=limit(b[2],s=0);
```

$$B_2 := 0 \quad (22)$$

```
> b[1]:=diff(b[2],s):
```

```
> B[1]:=limit(b[1],s=0);
```

$$B_1 := x \quad (23)$$

```
> A(s):=P(s)/diff(Q(s),s):
```

```
> A[n]:=simplify(subs(s=mu,A(s)));
```

$$A_n := \frac{2 \sinh(\sqrt{\mu} x)}{\cosh(\sqrt{\mu}) \sqrt{\mu} + 2 \sinh(\sqrt{\mu})} \quad (24)$$

```
> A[n]:=simplify(subs(mu^(1/2)=I*n*Pi,mu^(3/2)=-I*n^3*Pi^3,mu=-
n^2*Pi^2,A[n])):
```

```
> vars:={sin(n*Pi)=0};
```

$$vars := \{\sin(n\pi) = 0\} \quad (25)$$

```
> A[n]:=simplify(subs(vars,A[n])):
```

```
> A[n]:=simplify(subs(vars,expand(A[n])));
```

$$A_n := \frac{2 \sin(n\pi x)}{\cos(n\pi) n\pi} \quad (26)$$

```
> b1s:=B[1]*subs(mu0=0,1/(s-mu0));
```

$$b1s := \frac{x}{s} \quad (27)$$

```
> b1t:=invlaplace(b1s,s,t);
```

$$b1t := x \quad (28)$$

```
> b2s:=B[2]*subs(mu0=0,1/(s-mu0)^2);
```

$$b2s := 0 \quad (29)$$

```
> b2t:=invlaplace(b2s,s,t);
```

$$b2t := 0 \quad (30)$$

```
> uns:=A[n]/(s-mu);
```

$$uns := \frac{2 \sin(n\pi x)}{\cos(n\pi) n\pi (s-\mu)} \quad (31)$$

```
> unt:=invlaplace(uns,s,t);
```

$$unt := \frac{2 \sin(n\pi x) e^{\mu t}}{\cos(n\pi) n\pi} \quad (32)$$

```
> unt:=subs(mu=-n^2*Pi^2,unt);
```

$$unt := \frac{2 \sin(n\pi x) e^{-n^2 \pi^2 t}}{\cos(n\pi) n\pi} \quad (33)$$

```
> f(t):=b1t+b2t+Sum(unt,n=1..infinity);
```

$$f(t) := x + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2 \sin(n\pi x) e^{-n^2 \pi^2 t}}{\cos(n\pi) n\pi} \quad (34)$$

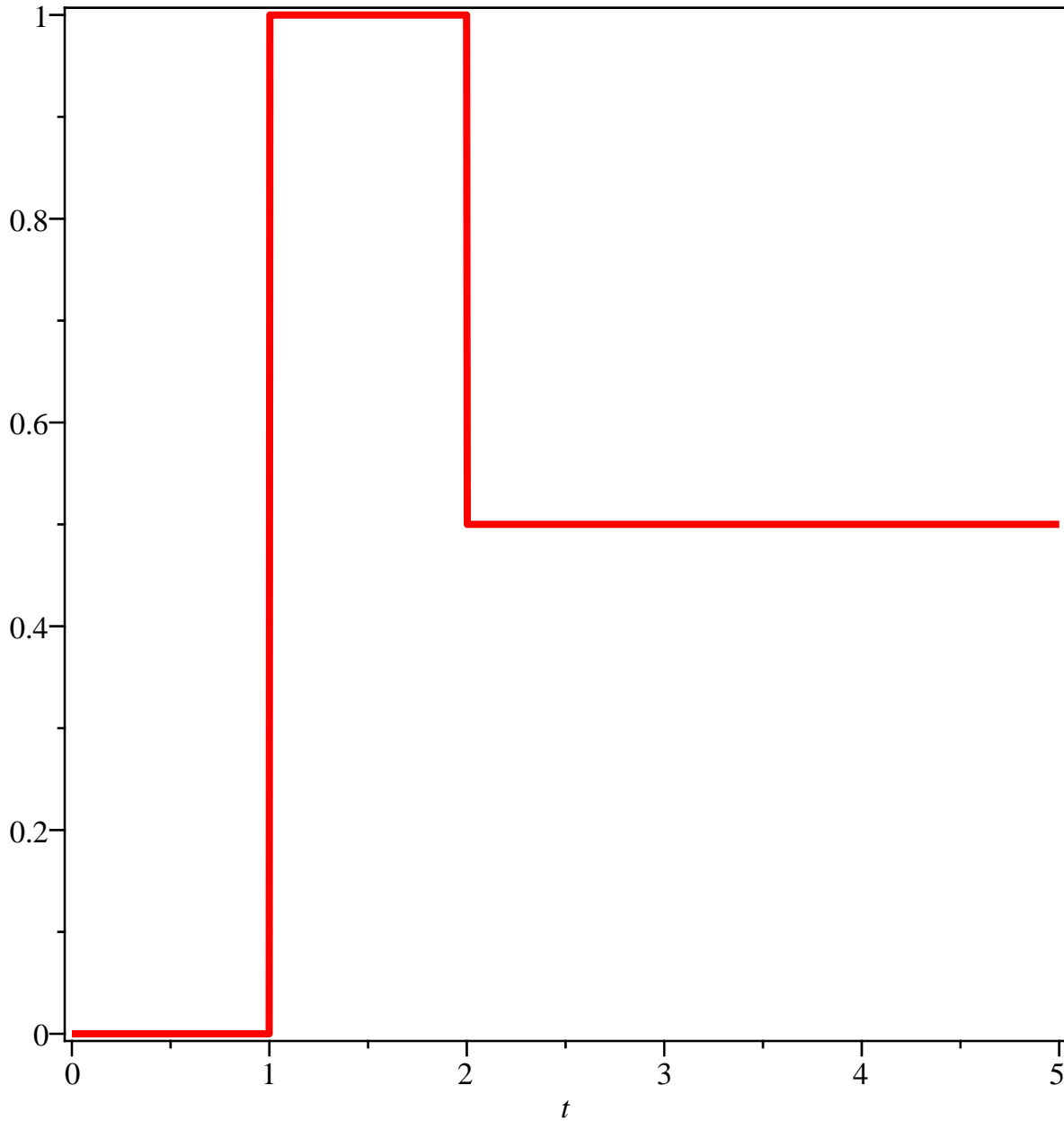
Next, a step function is chosen for w(t) and plotted:

```
> w(t):=Heaviside(t-1)-1/2*Heaviside(t-2);
```

$$w(t) := \text{Heaviside}(t-1) - \frac{1}{2} \text{Heaviside}(t-2) \quad (35)$$

```
> plot(w(t),t=0..5,thickness=3,title="Figure Exp. 8.28.",axes=
boxed);
```

Figure Exp. 8.28.



The Laplace transform of $w(t)$ is:

```
> W(s):=laplace(w(t),t,s);
```

$$W(s) := \frac{1}{2} \frac{2e^{-s} - e^{-2s}}{s} \quad (36)$$

The function $g(t)$ is obtained by inverting $G(s)$:

```
> G(s):=s*W(s);
```

$$G(s) := e^{-s} - \frac{1}{2} e^{-2s} \quad (37)$$

```
> g(t):=invlaplace(G(s),s,t);
```

$$g(t) := \text{Dirac}(t-1) - \frac{1}{2} \text{Dirac}(t-2) \quad (38)$$

Next, the convolution integral is carried out to obtain the final time domain solution as:

```
> gtau:=subs(t=tau,g(t));
```

$$gtau := \text{Dirac}(\tau - 1) - \frac{1}{2} \text{Dirac}(\tau - 2) \quad (39)$$

```
> fttau:=subs(t=t-tau,f(t));
```

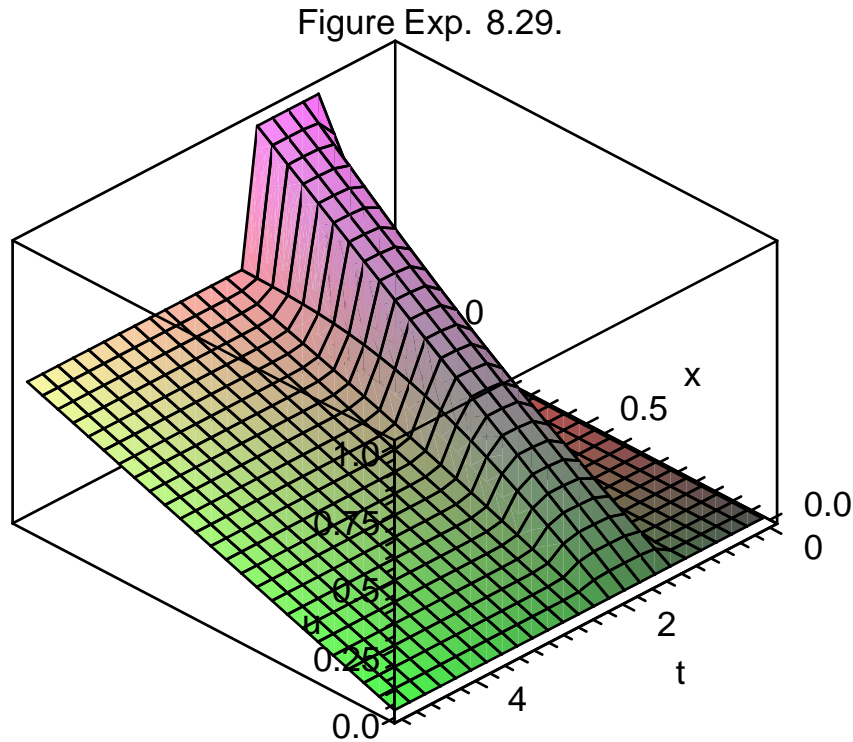
$$ftau := x + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2 \sin(n \pi x) e^{-n^2 \pi^2 (t-\tau)}}{\cos(n \pi) n \pi} \quad (40)$$

```
> U:=int(ftau*gtau,tau=0..t);
```

$$U := -\frac{1}{2} \text{Heaviside}(t-2) \left(x + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2 \sin(n \pi x) e^{-n^2 \pi^2 (t-2)}}{\cos(n \pi) n \pi} \right) + \text{Heaviside}(t-1) \left(x + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2 \sin(n \pi x) e^{-n^2 \pi^2 (t-1)}}{\cos(n \pi) n \pi} \right) \quad (41)$$

```
> u:=piecewise(t=0,0,t>0,subs(infinity=20,U));
```

```
> plot3d(simplify(u),x=0..1,t=0..5,axes=boxed,title="Figure Exp. 8.29.",labels=[x,t,"u"],orientation=[135,45]);
```



The dimensionless temperature at different points inside the rectangle are plotted as:

```
> plot([simplify(subs(x=1,u)),simplify(subs(x=0.75,u)),simplify
(subs(x=0.5,u)),simplify(subs(x=0.25,u)),simplify(subs(x=0.0,u))
],t=0..5.,thickness=3,axes=boxed,title="Figure Exp. 8.30.",
labels=[t,"u"]);
```

Figure Exp. 8.30.

