

Example 8.5 Heat Transfer in a Rectangle
Equation (8.1.5) is solved in Maple below:

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

The governing equation and boundary conditions are entered and converted to the Laplace domain.

```
> 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):=1;
```

$$u(x, 0) := 1 \quad (2)$$

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

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

```
> bc2:=u(x,t)=0;
```

$$bc2 := u(x, t) = 0 \quad (4)$$

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

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

$$eqs := s U(x) - 1 = \frac{d^2}{dx^2} U(x) \quad (5)$$

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

```
> bc1:=subs(diff(laplace(u(x,t),t,s),x)=D(U)(0),laplace(u(x,t),t,s)=U(0),bc1);
```

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

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

```
> bc2:=subs(diff(laplace(u(x,t),t,s),x)=D(U)(1),laplace(u(x,t),t,s)=U(1),bc2);
```

$$bc2 := U(1) = 0 \quad (7)$$

The solution obtained in the Laplace domain is:

```
> U(x):=rhs(dsolve({eqs,bc1,bc2},U(x)));
```

$$U(x) := -\frac{e^{\sqrt{s}x}(-1 + e^{-\sqrt{s}})}{s(-e^{\sqrt{s}} + e^{-\sqrt{s}})} + \frac{e^{-\sqrt{s}x}(-1 + e^{\sqrt{s}})}{s(-e^{\sqrt{s}} + e^{-\sqrt{s}})} + \frac{1}{s} \quad (8)$$

Maple fails to invert the solution obtained:

```
> invlaplace(U(x),s,t);
```

$$-\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{invlaplace}\left(\frac{e^{\sqrt{s}x}}{s \sinh(\sqrt{s})}, s, t\right) - \operatorname{invlaplace}\left(\frac{e^{\sqrt{s}x - \sqrt{s}}}{s(-e^{\sqrt{s}} + e^{-\sqrt{s}})}, s, t\right) + \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{invlaplace}\left(\frac{e^{-\sqrt{s}x}}{s \sinh(\sqrt{s})}, s, t\right) + \operatorname{invlaplace}\left(\frac{e^{-\sqrt{s}x + \sqrt{s}}}{s(-e^{\sqrt{s}} + e^{-\sqrt{s}})}, s, t\right) + 1 \quad (9)$$

The first two terms of U(x) are expressed as an infinite series below:

> U1s:=-exp(s^(1/2)*x)/s/(exp(s^(1/2))+1);

$$U1s := -\frac{e^{\sqrt{s}x}}{s(e^{\sqrt{s}}+1)} \quad (10)$$

> U2s:=-exp(-s^(1/2)*x)*exp(s^(1/2))/s/(exp(s^(1/2))+1);

$$U2s := -\frac{e^{-\sqrt{s}x}e^{\sqrt{s}}}{s(e^{\sqrt{s}}+1)} \quad (11)$$

We want to write a series in terms of S=exp(-s^(1/2)) so that the series will converge:

> U1S:=series(subs(exp(s^(1/2))=1/S,U1s),S);

$$U1S := -\frac{e^{\sqrt{s}x}}{s}S + \frac{e^{\sqrt{s}x}}{s}S^2 - \frac{e^{\sqrt{s}x}}{s}S^3 + \frac{e^{\sqrt{s}x}}{s}S^4 - \frac{e^{\sqrt{s}x}}{s}S^5 + O(S^6) \quad (12)$$

> U1S:=subs(S=exp(-s^(1/2)),U1S);

$$U1S := -\frac{e^{\sqrt{s}x}e^{-\sqrt{s}}}{s} + \frac{e^{\sqrt{s}x}(e^{-\sqrt{s}})^2}{s} - \frac{e^{\sqrt{s}x}(e^{-\sqrt{s}})^3}{s} + \frac{e^{\sqrt{s}x}(e^{-\sqrt{s}})^4}{s} - \frac{e^{\sqrt{s}x}(e^{-\sqrt{s}})^5}{s} + O((e^{-\sqrt{s}})^6) \quad (13)$$

> simplify(U1S);

$$\frac{-e^{\sqrt{s}(x-1)} + e^{\sqrt{s}(x-2)} - e^{\sqrt{s}(x-3)} + e^{\sqrt{s}(x-4)} - e^{\sqrt{s}(x-5)} + O(e^{-6\sqrt{s}})}{s} \quad (14)$$

Hence, U1S can be written as the infinite series:

> U1S:=Sum((-1)^n*exp(s^(1/2)*(x-n))/s,n=1..infinity);

$$U1S := \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n e^{\sqrt{s}(x-n)}}{s} \quad (15)$$

The general term in the above series is:

> u1s:=(-1)^n*exp(s^(1/2)*(x-n))/s;

$$u1s := \frac{(-1)^n e^{\sqrt{s}(x-n)}}{s} \quad (16)$$

The time domain solution for this expression is:

> ult:=invlaplace(u1s,s,t);

$$ult := (-1)^n \text{invlaplace}\left(\frac{e^{\sqrt{s}(x-n)}}{s}, s, t\right) \quad (17)$$

Hence, the inverse of U1S is the infinite series given by:

> U1t:=Sum(ult,n=1..infinity);

$$U1t := \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \text{invlaplace}\left(\frac{e^{\sqrt{s}(x-n)}}{s}, s, t\right) \quad (18)$$

Similarly, U2S is inverted below:

> U2S:=series(subs(exp(s^(1/2))=1/S,U2s),s);

$$U2S := -\frac{e^{-\sqrt{s}x}}{s} + \frac{e^{-\sqrt{s}x}}{s} S - \frac{e^{-\sqrt{s}x}}{s} S^2 + \frac{e^{-\sqrt{s}x}}{s} S^3 - \frac{e^{-\sqrt{s}x}}{s} S^4 + \frac{e^{-\sqrt{s}x}}{s} S^5 + O(S^6) \quad (19)$$

> U2S:=subs(S=exp(-s^(1/2)),U2S);

$$U2S := -\frac{e^{-\sqrt{s}x}}{s} + \frac{e^{-\sqrt{s}x}e^{-\sqrt{s}}}{s} - \frac{e^{-\sqrt{s}x}(e^{-\sqrt{s}})^2}{s} + \frac{e^{-\sqrt{s}x}(e^{-\sqrt{s}})^3}{s} - \frac{e^{-\sqrt{s}x}(e^{-\sqrt{s}})^4}{s} + \frac{e^{-\sqrt{s}x}(e^{-\sqrt{s}})^5}{s} + O((e^{-\sqrt{s}})^6) \quad (20)$$

> simplify(U2S);

$$\frac{-e^{-\sqrt{s}x} + e^{-\sqrt{s}(x+1)} - e^{-\sqrt{s}(x+2)} + e^{-\sqrt{s}(x+3)} - e^{-\sqrt{s}(x+4)} + e^{-\sqrt{s}(x+5)} + O(e^{-6\sqrt{s}})}{s} \quad (21)$$

> U2S:=Sum((-1)^n*exp(-s^(1/2)*(x+n-1))/s,n=1..infinity);

$$U2S := \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n e^{-\sqrt{s}(x+n-1)}}{s} \quad (22)$$

> u2s:=(-1)^n*exp(-s^(1/2)*(x+n-1))/s;

$$u2s := \frac{(-1)^n e^{-\sqrt{s}(x+n-1)}}{s} \quad (23)$$

> u2t:=invlaplace(u2s,s,t);

$$u2t := (-1)^n \text{invlaplace}\left(\frac{e^{(-x-n+1)\sqrt{s}}}{s}, s, t\right) \quad (24)$$

> U2t:=Sum(u2t,n=1..infinity);

$$U2t := \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \text{invlaplace}\left(\frac{e^{(-x-n+1)\sqrt{s}}}{s}, s, t\right) \quad (25)$$

The final solution for u in the time domain is:

> Ut:=U1t+U2t+1;

$$Ut := \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \text{invlaplace}\left(\frac{e^{\sqrt{s}(x-n)}}{s}, s, t\right) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \text{invlaplace}\left(\frac{e^{(-x-n+1)\sqrt{s}}}{s}, s, t\right) + 1 \quad (26)$$

For plotting purposes, infinity is replaced by N = 20:

> u:=subs(infinity=N,Ut);

$$u := \sum_{n=1}^N (-1)^n \text{invlaplace}\left(\frac{e^{\sqrt{s}(x-n)}}{s}, s, t\right) + \sum_{n=1}^N (-1)^n \text{invlaplace}\left(\frac{e^{(-x-n+1)\sqrt{s}}}{s}, s, t\right) + 1 \quad (27)$$

> u:=subs(N=20,u);

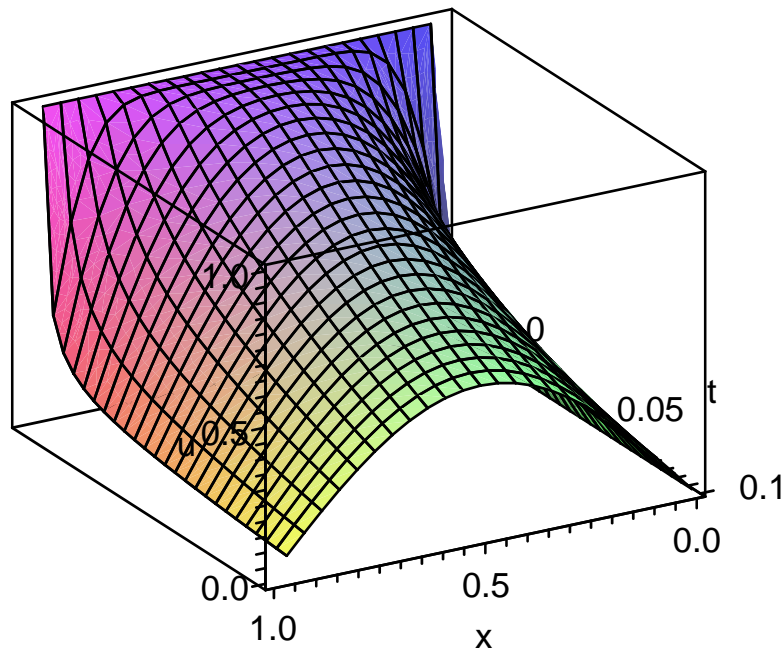
(28)

$$u := \sum_{n=1}^{20} (-1)^n \text{invlaplace}\left(\frac{e^{\sqrt{s}(x-n)}}{s}, s, t\right) + \sum_{n=1}^{20} (-1)^n \text{invlaplace}\left(\frac{e^{(-x-n+1)\sqrt{s}}}{s}, s, t\right) + 1 \quad (28)$$

The following plots can be obtained:

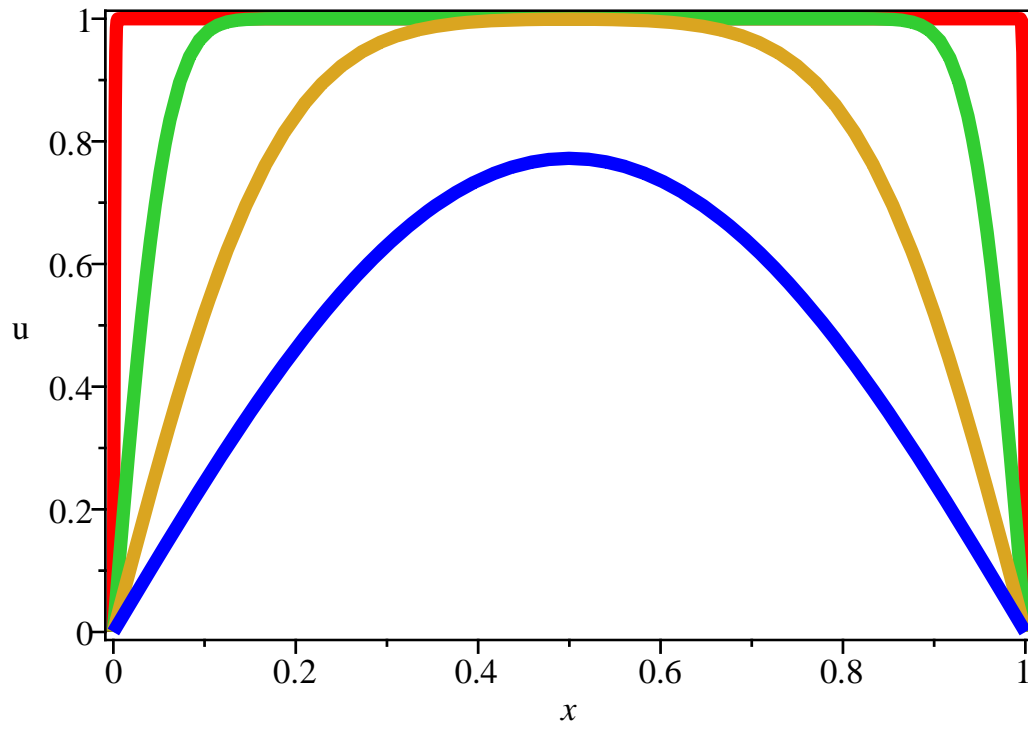
```
> plot3d(u,x=0..1,t=1e-6..0.1,axes=boxed,title="Figure 8.9.",
labels=[x,t,"u"],orientation=[60,60]);
```

Figure 8.9.



```
> plot([subs(t=1e-6,u),subs(t=1e-3,u),subs(t=0.01,u),subs(t=0.05,
u)],x=0..1,axes=boxed,title="Figure 8.10.",thickness=5,labels=
[x,"u"]);
```

Figure 8.10.



Note that for plotting purposes $t = 0$ is replaced by $t = 10^{-6}$ to avoid singularity at $t = 0$.

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