

Example 8.9 Heat Conduction with the Time Dependent Boundary Conditions

Equation (8.1.19) is solved by slightly modifying the Maple program used for example 8.7 as:

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

$$bc1 := \frac{\partial}{\partial x} u(x, t) = 0 \quad (3)$$

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

$$bc2 := u(x, t) = e^{-t} \quad (4)$$

```
> 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),bc1);
```

$$bc1 := \frac{d}{dx} U(x) = 0 \quad (6)$$

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

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

$$bc2 := U(x) = \frac{1}{1+s} \quad (7)$$

```
> 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));
```

$$U(x) := \frac{\cosh(\sqrt{s} x)}{\cosh(\sqrt{s}) (1+s)} \quad (10)$$

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

$$P(s) := \cosh(\sqrt{s} x) \quad (11)$$

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

$$Q(s) := \cosh(\sqrt{s}) (1 + s) \quad (12)$$

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

$$A(s) := \frac{\cosh(\sqrt{s} x)}{\frac{1}{2} \frac{\sinh(\sqrt{s}) (1 + s)}{\sqrt{s}} + \cosh(\sqrt{s})} \quad (13)$$

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

$$-\frac{1}{4} \pi^2, -1 \quad (14)$$

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

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

The roots are:

```
> -1,-((2*n-1)*Pi/2)^2;
```

$$-1, -\frac{1}{4} (2n - 1)^2 \pi^2 \quad (15)$$

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

$$A_n := \frac{2 \cosh(\sqrt{\mu} x) \sqrt{\mu}}{\sinh(\sqrt{\mu}) + \sinh(\sqrt{\mu}) \mu + 2 \cosh(\sqrt{\mu}) \sqrt{\mu}} \quad (16)$$

```
> A[0]:=subs(mu^(1/2)=I,mu=-1,A[n]):
```

```
> A[0]:=simplify(A[0]);
```

$$A_0 := \frac{\cos(x)}{\cos(1)} \quad (17)$$

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

```
> vars:={cos(1/2*(2*n-1)*Pi)=0,sin(1/2*(2*n-1)*Pi)=(-1)^(n-1)}:
```

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

$$A_n := \frac{4 (-1)^{-n} (2n - 1) \pi \cos\left(\frac{1}{2} (2n - 1) \pi x\right)}{-4 + 4 \pi^2 n^2 - 4 \pi^2 n + \pi^2} \quad (18)$$

```
> u0s:=A[0]*subs(mu=-1,1/(s-mu));
```

$$u0s := \frac{\cos(x)}{\cos(1) (1 + s)} \quad (19)$$

```
> u0t:=invlaplace(u0s,s,t);
```

$$u0t := \frac{\cos(x) e^{-t}}{\cos(1)} \quad (20)$$

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

$$uns := \frac{4 (-1)^{-n} (2n-1) \pi \cos\left(\frac{1}{2} (2n-1) \pi x\right)}{(-4 + 4 \pi^2 n^2 - 4 \pi^2 n + \pi^2) (s - \mu)} \quad (21)$$

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

$$unt := \frac{4 \cos\left(\frac{1}{2} (2n-1) \pi x\right) e^{\mu t} \pi (-1)^{-n} (2n-1)}{(2 \pi n - \pi)^2 - 4} \quad (22)$$

> unt:=subs(mu=-((2*n-1)/2*Pi)^2,unt);

$$unt := \frac{4 \cos\left(\frac{1}{2} (2n-1) \pi x\right) e^{-\frac{1}{4} (2n-1)^2 \pi^2 t} \pi (-1)^{-n} (2n-1)}{(2 \pi n - \pi)^2 - 4} \quad (23)$$

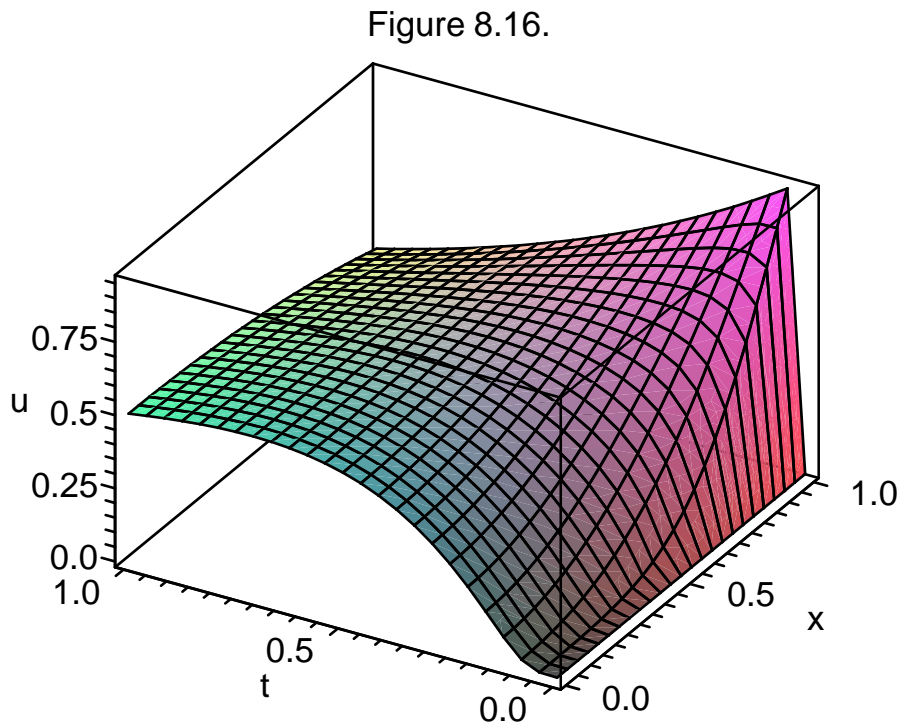
> U:=u0t+Sum(unt,n=1..infinity);

$$U := \frac{\cos(x) e^{-t}}{\cos(1)} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4 \cos\left(\frac{1}{2} (2n-1) \pi x\right) e^{-\frac{1}{4} (2n-1)^2 \pi^2 t} \pi (-1)^{-n} (2n-1)}{(2 \pi n - \pi)^2 - 4} \quad (24)$$

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

The following plots are obtained:

> plot3d(u,x=0..1,t=0..1,axes=boxed,title="Figure 8.16.",labels=[x,t,"u"],orientation=[-150,50]);



The dimensionless temperature at the surface $x = 0$ reaches a maximum and then decreases as a function

of time:

```
> plot(subs(x=0,u),t=0..2,thickness=3,axes=boxed,title="Figure  
Exp. 8.17.",labels=[t,"u(0,t)"]);
```

