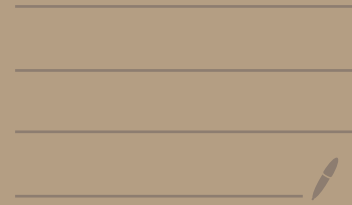
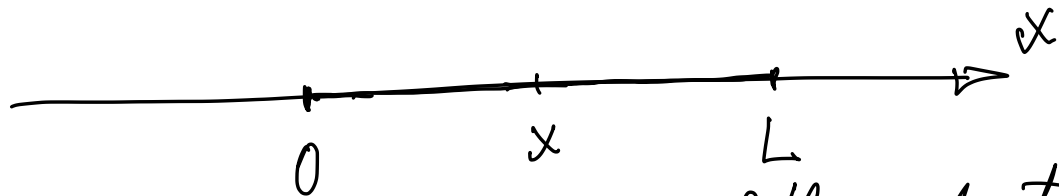


Heat Equation, Boundary Conditions





$u(x, t)$ temperature of the rod at point x and time t

$c(x)$

specific heat

$\rho(x)$

mass density

$K_0(x)$

Fourier's constant

Heat Sources



$$c(x) \rho(x) \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(x, t) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(K_0(x) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(x, t) \right) + Q(x, t)$$

Initial Condition $u(x, 0) = f(x) \quad 0 \leq x \leq L$

Boundary Conditions: $u(0, t) = a(t) \quad u(L, t) = b(t)$

BCs ① temperature prescribed at the endpoints 0 & L

$$u(0, t) = a(t) \quad u(L, t) = b(t)$$

boundary points

$$u(0, t) = 0, \quad u(L, t) = 0$$

Dirichlet's bc's

special

BP

② heat flux is prescribed at the endpoints 0 & L

$$\phi(x, t) = -k_0(x) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(x, t)$$

$$-k_0(0) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(0, t) = \alpha(t) \quad -k_0(L) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(L, t) = \beta(t)$$

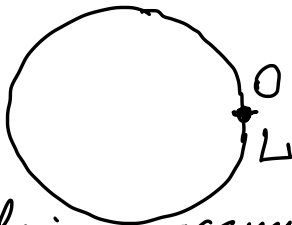
Special case: insulated boundary points

(the most import.)

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(0, t) = 0 \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(L, t) = 0$$

Neumann's conditions

③



heated ring assume

$$\begin{aligned} p(0) &= p(L) \\ c(0) &= c(L) \\ k_0(0) &= k_0(L) \end{aligned}$$

$$u(0, t) = u(L, t) \quad \forall t \geq 0$$

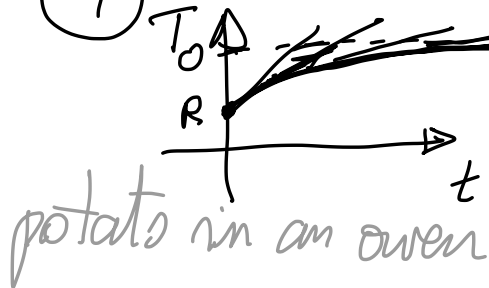
only one BC

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(0, t) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(L, t)$$

second BC

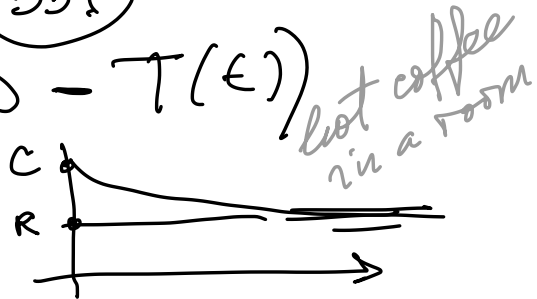
periodic BCs

④ These BCs come from Newton's Law of cooling (331)



$$\frac{dT}{dt} = h(b - T(\epsilon))$$

$h > 0$



$$-K_0(L) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(L, t) = h(u(L, t) - \delta(t))$$

$$-K_0(0) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(0, t) = -h(u(0, t) - \delta(t))$$

↑
environment
temperature