

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

Section - 1

Q1 Solve the Laplace equation.

$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0$ in a rectangle in the xy plane, $0 \leq y \leq b$ satisfying the boundary condition $u(x, 0) = 0$, $u(x, b) = 0$ and $u(a, y) = 0$.

Ans: Given Laplace equation is

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0 \quad (1)$$

Let $u = xy$, where x is a function of x only
 y is a function of y only.

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = y \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial x^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = x \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial y^2}$$

from eq (1)

$$y \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial x^2} + x \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial y^2} = 0$$

$$-\frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{y} \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial y^2}$$

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

$$\text{Case (i): } -\frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{y} \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial y^2} = 0 \quad (\text{say})$$

$$\frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial x^2} = 0$$

$$\text{and } \frac{1}{y} \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial y^2} = 0$$

$$x = C_1 x + C_2 y = C_3 y + C_4$$

$$\text{At } y=0, y=0 \Rightarrow C_4 = 0$$

$$y=b, y=0 \Rightarrow C_3 = 0$$

$$y = 0$$

$$\text{Thus, } u = xy = x(0)$$

$$u = 0 \quad (\text{not possible})$$

$$\text{Case (ii): } -\frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{y} \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial y^2} = k^2 \quad (\text{say})$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial x^2} + k^2 x = 0$$

$$\text{and } \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial y^2} - k^2 y = 0$$

$$\text{if } x = C_1 \cos kx + C_2 \sin kx, y = C_3 e^{ky} + C_4 e^{-ky}$$

$$y=0, y=0$$

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$C_3 + C_4 = 0$

$C_4 = -C_3$

$y = 0$ at $y = b$

$0 = C_3 e^{kb} - C_3 e^{-kb}$

$C_3 (e^{kb} - e^{-kb}) = 0$

$C_3 = 0, C_4 = 0, y = 0$ (not possible)

Case (iii) $-\frac{1}{x} \frac{d^2 x}{dx^2} = \frac{1}{y} \frac{d^2 y}{dy^2} = -k^2 (\text{say})$

$X = C_1 e^{kx} + C_2 e^{-kx}$

$y = C_3 \cos ky + C_4 \sin ky$

$y = 0, y = 0, C_3 = 0$

$y = C_4 \sin ky$

$y = b, y = 0$

$0 = C_4 \sin kb$

$\sin kb = 0$

$kb = n\pi$

$k = \frac{n\pi}{b}$

b

Thus $U = (C_1 e^{kx} + C_2 e^{-kx}) C_4 \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b}$ (2)

$x = 0, U = 0$

$0 = (C_1 + C_2) C_4 \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b}$

$C_1 + C_2 = 0$
 $C_2 = -C_1$

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
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from eq (2)

$U = \frac{2}{b} C_4 C_1 (e^{kx} - e^{-kx}) \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b}$

$U = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n \left(\frac{e^{\frac{n\pi x}{b}} - e^{-\frac{n\pi x}{b}}}{2} \right) \sin \left(\frac{n\pi y}{b} \right)$

from eq (3)

$f(y) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n \left(\frac{e^{\frac{n\pi a}{b}} - e^{-\frac{n\pi a}{b}}}{2} \right) \sin \left(\frac{n\pi y}{b} \right)$

$f(y) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n \sinh \left(\frac{n\pi a}{b} \right) \sin \left(\frac{n\pi y}{b} \right)$

$b_n \sinh \left(\frac{n\pi a}{b} \right) = \frac{2}{b} \int_0^b f(y) \sin \left(\frac{n\pi y}{b} \right) dy$ (4)

$U = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n \sinh \left(\frac{n\pi x}{b} \right) \sin \left(\frac{n\pi y}{b} \right)$

where b_n is given by eq (4). A.H