

សមារាង

ឯកត្រាបែងចែកនៃបណ្តុះបណ្តុះដែល

$$a \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} + b \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x \partial y} + c \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial y^2} + d \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} + e \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} + f \phi + g = 0$$

បានដោះស្រាយ ជា សមាមឹតិ λ^2 សមារ ដំឡើង a, b, c, d, e, f នូវ g នៅខាងក្រោម

$$\text{យុទ្ធសាស្ត្រ} \quad \phi = \phi(x, y) \quad \text{គឺជាអនុគម្រោងយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រ}$$

ឬ សមារ តាមឱ្យ គឺជាលើអាណាពល ឯករាប់ characteristic equation នឹង

$$a\lambda^2 + b\lambda + c = 0$$

គឺជានេះ សមារ តាមឱ្យ λ^2 រាយ

$$\lambda = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

characteristic eq.

បានដោះស្រាយ ឯករាប់ នៃ ឯករាប់ PDEs. គឺជាដំឡើង ឯករាប់ (λ)

តាមឱ្យ ឯករាប់ នៃ ឯករាប់ PDEs នឹងដោះស្រាយ

បាន

$$b^2 - 4ac > 0, \quad \lambda \text{ ពីរនៅក្នុងក្រោម 2 នឹង} \Rightarrow \text{Hyperbolic}$$

$$b^2 - 4ac = 0 \quad \lambda \text{ ពីរនៅក្នុងក្រោម 1 នឹង} \Rightarrow \text{Parabolic}$$

$$b^2 - 4ac < 0, \quad \lambda \text{ ពីរនៅក្នុងក្រោម 1 នឹង 2 នឹង} \Rightarrow \text{Elliptic}$$

ពីរនៅក្នុងក្រោម ឯករាប់ នឹង បណ្តុះបណ្តុះ ឯករាប់

$$1. \quad \alpha \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} \Rightarrow \text{Diffusion eq.}$$

\Rightarrow Parabolic eq.

$$2. \frac{c^2}{2x^2} \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} \Rightarrow \text{Wave eq.}$$

\Rightarrow Hyperbolic eq.

$$3. \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial y^2} = 0 \Rightarrow \text{Laplace eq.}$$

\Rightarrow Elliptic eq.

ສິນກາ ແລ້ວກາ PDEs \Rightarrow Separation of Variables

- Separation of Variables Method

ດີການ ສະກາ PDEs ຄຳນອງ

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2}$$

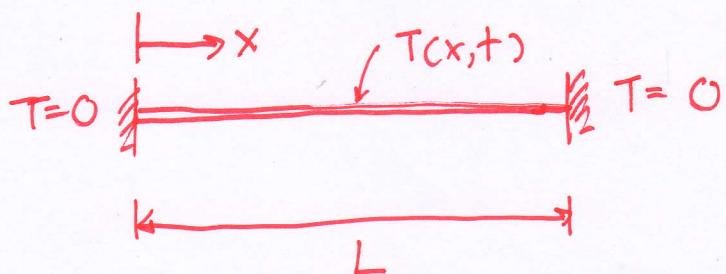
$$\text{ວິທີໄວ່ } T = T(x, t)$$

$$T(x, t) = G(t) \cdot H(x)$$

ຕົວຢ່າງ

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2}$$

ເພື່ອສົນກາ ສິນ ອາມຮັບນຸ້ນ 1 ຊົ່ວໂມງ ນາຄືຕະຫຼາດ ອາມວຸດ L



Boundary conditions $\therefore x=0, T=0$

$$x=L, T=0$$

Initial condition : $t=0, T=20^\circ C$

ស៊ីវិភាគ

អាជីវិតនៃ សាច់ដែល $T(x, t)$ ជាអនុវត្តន៍យោង និងមានរូបរាង ដែលនឹងចូល

$$T(x, t) = G(t) \cdot H(x)$$

និង សាច់នេះ ទូទៅ មានរូបរាង (Governing equation)

$$\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} [G(t) \cdot H(x)] = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} [G(t) \cdot H(x)]$$

$$H(x) \frac{\partial G(t)}{\partial t} = G(t) \frac{\partial^2 H(x)}{\partial x^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{G(t)} \frac{\partial G}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{H(x)} \frac{\partial^2 H(x)}{\partial x^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{G(t)} G'(t) = \frac{1}{H(x)} H''(x)$$

ឱ្យក្រុមហ៊្ន សម្រាប់ រួចរាល់ និង គិត សម្រាប់ រួចរាល់ និង គិត នូវ t និង x

និង សម្រាប់ រួចរាល់ និង គិត នូវ x និង t និង $H(x)$ និង $G(t)$ និង λ តាម នីមួយៗ និង នីមួយៗ និង λ និង $H''(x)$ និង $G'(t)$

$$\frac{1}{G(t)} G'(t) = \frac{1}{H(x)} H''(x) = -\lambda^2$$

និង នីមួយៗ សម្រាប់ រួចរាល់ និង λ

$$\frac{1}{G(t)} G'(t) = -\lambda^2$$

$$\frac{1}{H(x)} H''(x) = -\lambda^2$$

பீஷன்

$$\frac{1}{G(t)} G'(t) = -\lambda^2$$

$$\frac{1}{G(t)} \frac{dG(t)}{dt} = -\lambda^2 \Rightarrow G(t) = ?$$

$$\int \frac{1}{G} dG = \int -\lambda^2 dt$$

$$\ln G = -\lambda^2 t + c_1$$

$$e^{\ln G} = e^{-\lambda^2 t + c_1} = e^{-\lambda^2 t} \cdot (e^{c_1}) = c_2$$

$$G(t) = c_2 e^{-\lambda^2 t} ; A = c_2$$

$$\boxed{G(t) = A e^{-\lambda^2 t}}$$

பீஷன்

$$\frac{1}{H(x)} H''(x) = -\lambda^2$$

$$\frac{1}{H(x)} \frac{d^2 H(x)}{dx^2} = -\lambda^2$$

$$\frac{d^2 H(x)}{dx^2} + \lambda^2 H(x) = 0$$

$$H'' + \lambda^2 H = 0$$

$$\text{in characteristic eq. : } \delta^2 + \lambda^2 = 0$$

$$\delta^2 = -\lambda^2$$

$$\delta^2 = +\lambda^2 i^2 ; i = \sqrt{-1}$$

$$\delta = \pm \lambda i$$

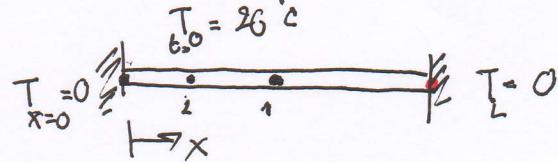
$$H(x) = B e^{\lambda x} \sin \lambda x + D e^{\lambda x} \cos \lambda x$$

$$H(x) = B \sin \lambda x + D \cos \lambda x$$

$$T(x,t) = G(t) \cdot H(x)$$

Initial Boundary conditions

1. $x=0, T=0$



$$T(x,t) = G(t) \cdot H(x)$$

$$T(0,t) = \underbrace{G(t)}_{\neq 0} \cdot H(0) = 0$$

$$\therefore H(0) = 0$$

on applying to $H(x)$

$$H(x) = B \sin \lambda x + D \cos \lambda x$$

$$H(0) = \underbrace{B \sin \lambda \cdot 0}_{=0} + D \underbrace{\cos \lambda \cdot 0}_{=1} = 0$$

$$\boxed{D = 0}$$

so

$$H(x) = B \sin \lambda x$$

2. $x=L, T=0$

$$T(L,t) = 0$$

$$G(t) \cdot H(x) = 0$$

$$G(t) \cdot H(L) = 0$$

\downarrow
 $\neq 0$

$$\therefore H(L) = 0 \checkmark$$

$$H(x) = B \sin \lambda x$$

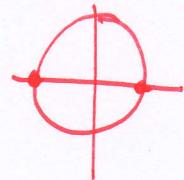
$$H(L) = B \sin \lambda L = 0$$

$$B \sin \lambda L = 0 ; B \neq 0$$

$$\sin \lambda L = 0 ; \lambda \neq 0$$

$$\lambda L = n\pi, 2\pi, 3\pi, \dots$$

$$\lambda = \frac{\pi}{L}, \frac{2\pi}{L}, \frac{3\pi}{L}, \dots$$



မြန်မာစာ အောက်ပါတဲ့

$$\lambda_n = \frac{n\pi}{L} ; n=1, 2, 3, \dots$$

လိုအပ် စောင့် သေခါးပြီး ပေါ်ပေါ် ဖျော်ရှုံးချွေ

$$T(x,t) = G(t) \cdot H(x)$$

$$T(x,t) = A e^{-\lambda^2 t} B \sin \lambda x$$

$$= K e^{-\lambda^2 t} \sin \lambda x ; K = AB = \text{အဆုံး}$$

မြန်မာစာ အောက်ပါတဲ့ စိတ်ချိန် အောက်ပါတဲ့ စိတ်ချိန်

$$T_1(x,t) = K_1 e^{-\lambda_1^2 t} \sin \lambda_1 x ; \lambda_1 = \frac{\pi}{L}$$

$$T_2(x,t) = K_2 e^{-\lambda_2^2 t} \sin \lambda_2 x ; \lambda_2 = \frac{2\pi}{L}$$

\vdots

$$T_n(x,t) = K_n e^{-\lambda_n^2 t} \sin \lambda_n x ; \lambda_n = \frac{n\pi}{L}$$

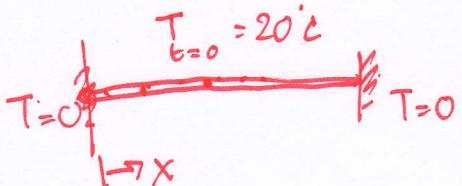
បង្ហាញ កំណត់រូបរាង ទិន្នន័យ និង សារធាតិការ ផែនការដែលខ្លួន

$$T(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \tilde{c}_n e^{-\lambda_n^2 t} \sin \lambda_n x ; \quad \tilde{c}_n = c_n k_n$$

c_n = ពិនិត្យការរាយការក្នុងការសម្រាប់បង្ហាញ

កំណត់ \tilde{c}_n នៅក្នុងភាពរាយ ទិន្នន័យ និងការសម្រាប់បង្ហាញ

នៅពេល $t=0$, $T = f(x) = 20$ ឬ



ដើម្បីបង្ហាញ អ៊ីចិន្ទី និង សារធាតិការ ទិន្នន័យ

$$x = \frac{1}{2}, \quad L = 1$$

កំណត់ \tilde{c}_n

$$\sin \lambda_n x = \sin \frac{n\pi}{L} x$$

$$\sin \frac{n\pi}{1} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \sin \frac{n\pi}{2}; \quad n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} = 1 + 0 - 1 + 0 + \dots \\ = 0$$

ជាបន្ទុក ថា ឯកតាមរយៈការ ពន្លានិនិមួយនិងការសម្រាប់បង្ហាញ ការគិតថា $T(x, t) = 0$ (កំណត់នូវការសម្រាប់បង្ហាញ) និងនូវការសម្រាប់បង្ហាញ ជាបន្ទុក ថា $\sin \lambda_n x$ គឺជាការសិរិយាជាមុន ឬ "Orthogonality"

$$T(x,0) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \tilde{c}_n e^{-\lambda_n(0)} \sin \lambda_n x$$

$$T(x,0) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \tilde{c}_n \sin \lambda_n x$$

↓

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \tilde{c}_n \sin \lambda_n x$$

Orthogonality

$$f(x) \sin \lambda_n x = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \tilde{c}_n (\sin \lambda_n x)(\sin \lambda_n x)$$

မြန်မာစာတွင် ပေါ်လေ့ရှိသော အဆင့်မြင် ပုံမှန် ဖော်ပြန်ခွင့်များ

$$x=0 \quad \text{ထို့} \quad x=L$$

$$\int_0^L f(x) (\sin \lambda_n x) dx = \int_0^L \tilde{c}_n \sin^2 \lambda_n x dx$$

မြန်မာစာ

$$\int_0^L \sin^2(\lambda_n x) dx = ?$$

$$\text{ရှိမှုများ} \quad u = \lambda_n x$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = \lambda_n$$

$$dx = \frac{1}{\lambda_n} du$$

$$x=0, u=0$$

$$x=L, u=\lambda_n L$$

$$\int_0^L \sin^2(\lambda_n x) dx = \int_0^{\lambda_n L} \frac{\sin^2 u}{\lambda_n} du$$

$$\int_0^{\lambda_n L} \frac{\sin^2 u}{\lambda_n} du = \frac{1}{\lambda_n} \int_0^{\lambda_n L} \frac{1}{2} (1 - \cos 2u) du$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{2\lambda_n} \int_0^{\lambda_n L} [1 - \cos(2u)] du \\
 &= \frac{1}{2\lambda_n} \left[u - \frac{\sin(2u)}{2} \right]_0^{\lambda_n L} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2\lambda_n} \left[\lambda_n L - \frac{\sin(2\lambda_n L)}{2} \right] - \left[0 - \frac{\sin(0)}{2} \right] \\
 &\quad - \frac{1}{2} \sin(2\lambda_n L) \\
 \int_0^L \sin^2(\lambda_n x) dx &= \frac{L}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \sin(2\lambda_n L) = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

မြန်မာစာ အနေ

$$\int_0^L f(x) \sin(\lambda_n x) dx \Rightarrow \text{အပူတဲ့ } f(x) = \text{အလျင်}$$

$$f(x) \int_0^L \sin(\lambda_n x) dx = f(x) \left[-\frac{\cos(\lambda_n x)}{\lambda_n} \right]_0^L$$

$$= f(x) \left[-\frac{\cos(\lambda_n L)}{\lambda_n} - \left(-\frac{\cos 0}{\lambda_n} \right)^1 \right]$$

$$= f(x) \left[\frac{1 - \cos \lambda_n L}{\lambda_n} \right]$$

မြန်

$$\int_0^L f(x) \sin(\lambda_n x) dx = \tilde{c}_n \int_0^L \sin^2(\lambda_n x) dx$$

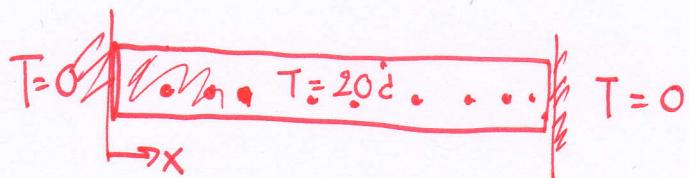
$$f(x) \left[\frac{1 - \cos \lambda_n L}{\lambda_n} \right] = \tilde{c}_n \frac{L}{2}$$

$$\tilde{c}_n = \frac{2}{L} f(x) \left[\frac{1 - \cos(\lambda_n L)}{\lambda_n} \right]$$

សោរអនុលែង តើ

$$T(x, t) = \frac{2}{L} f(x) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{1 - \cos(\lambda_n L)}{\lambda_n} \right] e^{-\lambda_n^2 t} \sin(\lambda_n x)$$

ទៅនៅក្នុង $\lambda_n = \frac{n\pi}{L}$; $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$



Unsteady 1D Heat conduction.

Q11.2

សោរអនុលែង Separation of Variables និងអារម្មណសម្រាប់

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

$$T(x, y) = G(x) H(y)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 G(x) H(y)}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 (G(x) H(y))}{\partial y^2} = 0$$

$$H(y) \frac{\partial^2 G(x)}{\partial x^2} + G(x) \frac{\partial^2 H(y)}{\partial y^2} = 0$$

$$H(y) \frac{\partial^2 G(x)}{\partial x^2} = - G(x) \frac{\partial^2 H(y)}{\partial y^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{G(x)} \frac{\partial^2 G(x)}{\partial x^2} = - \frac{1}{H(y)} \frac{\partial^2 H(y)}{\partial y^2}$$

$$+ \frac{G''(x)}{G(x)} = - \frac{H''(y)}{H(y)}$$

នេះមាន កំណត់ដំបូង និង និង និង $(= -\lambda^2)$

①

$$\frac{1}{G(x)} G''(x) = -\lambda^2$$

②

$$-\frac{1}{H(y)} H''(y) = -\lambda^2$$

$$\textcircled{1} : \quad + \frac{G''(x)}{G(x)} + \lambda^2 = 0$$

$$G''(x) + \lambda^2 G(x) = 0$$

$$G(x) = \dots$$

$$② : -\frac{1}{Hy} H''_{xy} = -\lambda^2$$

$$H''_{xy} - \lambda^2 H_{xy} = 0$$

$$H_{xy} = \underline{\underline{\underline{\underline{\quad}}}}$$

$$T(x,t) = \frac{2}{L} f(x) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{1 - \cos(\gamma_n L)}{\gamma_n} \right] e^{-\frac{\gamma_n^2 \pi^2}{L^2} t} \sin(\gamma_n x)$$

x=0.5		x=0.1	
Time	Temp	Time	Temp
0	19.99	0	19.98
0.1	9.49	0.1	2.93
0.2	3.54	0.2	1.09
0.3	1.32	0.3	0.41
0.4	0.49	0.4	0.15
0.5	0.18	0.5	0.06
0.6	0.07	0.6	0.01
0.7	0.03	0.7	0
0.8	0.01	0.8	0
0.9	0	0.9	0
1	0	1	0

Temperature Distribution

