

Университет имени Сулеймана Демиреля

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**СПЕЦИАЛЬНЫЕ МЕТОДЫ  
РЕШЕНИЯ УРАВНЕНИЯ  
ТЕПЛОПРОВОДНОСТИ**

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## ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Традиционные методы решения задач теплопроводности, такие как метод разделения переменных, интегральные преобразования Лапласа и Фурье, метод тепловых потенциалов позволяют получить решение, как правило, в виде ряда с медленной сходимостью, что ограничивает его практическое использование. Особый класс представляют собой задачи теплопроводности в областях с движущейся границей, вырождающимися в начальный момент времени. Для этого класса задач указанные выше аналитические методы неприменимы, а использование численных методов вызывает существенные трудности, связанные с сингулярностью в начальный момент времени. Кроме того, в практических задачах, содержащих большое число параметров, интерпретация результатов численных расчетов весьма затруднительна. Поэтому разработка аналитических методов решения таких задач представляется весьма актуальной проблемой.

В данной работе разработан новый метод решения краевых задач для уравнения теплопроводности, который с успехом может быть использован как для решения классических проблем, излагаемых в университетском курсе задач математической физики, так и для задач теплопроводности в областях с подвижной границей, включая случай вырождения границы и нелинейную задачу Стефана. Этот метод основан на представлении искомого решения в виде линейной комбинации специальных функций (интегральные функции ошибок или функции Хартри), которые удовлетворяют априори уравнению теплопроводности, а фигурирующие в них произвольные постоянные выбираются так, чтобы удовлетворить краевым условиям. В случае построения приближенного решения, когда линейная комбинация, аппроксимирующая граничные функции, содержит конечное число членов, принцип максимума позволяют дать точную оценку погрешности приближенного решения, которая не превышает погрешность приближения граничных функций.

Пособие состоит из двух разделов: в первом рассмотрены свойства интегральной функции ошибок и представлен так называемый ИФО метод, во втором разделе представлены теоретические положения и методы для решения задач теплопроводности в областях с подвижными границами.

# 1 МЕТОД ИНТЕГРАЛЬНОЙ ФУНКЦИИ ОШИБОК (ИФО метод)

## 1.1 Введение

В этом разделе рассматривается интегральная функция ошибок и ее свойства, с помощью которой разрабатываются специальные методы позволяющие аналитически и приближенно решать уравнения теплопроводности в областях с подвижными границами.

Рекуррентная формула для интегральной функции ошибок

$$i^n \operatorname{erfc} x = \int_x^\infty i^{n-1} \operatorname{erfc} v \, dv, \quad n=1,2,\dots \quad i^0 \operatorname{erfc} x \equiv \operatorname{erfc} x = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_x^\infty \exp(-v^2) \, dv \quad (1)$$

где 
$$\operatorname{erf} x = 1 - \operatorname{erfc} x = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^x \exp(-v^2) \, dv$$

из (1) следует

$$i^n \operatorname{erfc} x = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \frac{1}{n!} \int_x^\infty (v-x)^n \exp(-v^2) \, dv \quad (2)$$

Выражения (1) удовлетворяют дифференциальному уравнению

$$\frac{d^2}{dx^2} i^n \operatorname{erfc} x + 2x \frac{d}{dx} i^n \operatorname{erfc} x - 2ni^n \operatorname{erfc} x = 0 \quad (3)$$

Откуда следуют рекуррентные формулы

$$2ni^n \operatorname{erfc} x = i^{n-2} \operatorname{erfc} x - 2xi^{n-1} \operatorname{erfc} x \quad (4)$$

Выражение

$$u_n(\pm x, t) = t^{\frac{n}{2}} i^n \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\pm x}{2a\sqrt{t}} \quad (5)$$

в точности удовлетворяет уравнению теплопроводности:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \quad (6)$$

В области  $D(t > 0, 0 < x < \alpha(t))$  со свободной границей  $x = \alpha(t)$

Итак решением уравнения (6) является (5) или линейная комбинация функций (принцип суперпозиций) в (5)

$$u(x, t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} [A_n u_n(x, t) + B_n u_n(-x, t)] \quad (7)$$

Идея метода заключается в нахождении коэффициентов  $A_n$ ,  $B_n$ , которые определяются путем подстановки выражения (7) в граничные условия при

$x = 0$  и  $x = \alpha(t)$ .

## 1.2 Свойства интегральной функции ошибок

1. Если  $n$  целое, то

$$i^n \operatorname{erfc}(-x) + (-1)^n i^n \operatorname{erfc}x = \frac{1}{2^{n-1} n! i^n} H_n(ix) = \frac{1}{2^{n-1} n!} e^{-x^2} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} e^{x^2} \quad \text{где } i = \sqrt{-1}$$

$H_n(x)$  в правой части — полином Эрмита.

Используя формулу (2) можно записать

$$\begin{aligned} i^n \operatorname{erfc}(-x) + (-1)^n i^n \operatorname{erfc}x &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \frac{1}{n!} \int_{-x}^{\infty} (v+x)^n \exp(-v^2) dv + \\ \frac{(-1)^n 2}{n! \sqrt{\pi}} \int_x^{\infty} (v-x)^n \exp(-v^2) dv &= \frac{2}{n! \sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (v+x)^n \exp(-v^2) dv = \frac{1}{2^{n-1} n! i^n} H_n(ix) \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

2. Используя формулу для полиномов Эрмита можно получить

$$i^n \operatorname{erfc}(-x) + (-1)^n i^n \operatorname{erfc}x = \sum_{m=0}^{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor} \frac{x^{n-2m}}{2^{2m-1} m! (n-2m)!} \quad (9)$$

Если  $n = 2k$ , тогда

$$i^{2k} \operatorname{erfc}x + i^{2k} \operatorname{erfc}(-x) = \sum_{m=0}^k \frac{x^{2(k-m)}}{2^{2m-1} m! (2k-2m)!} \quad (10)$$

в частности

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{erfc}x + \operatorname{erfc}(-x) &= 2, \\ i^2 \operatorname{erfc}x + i^2 \operatorname{erfc}(-x) &= \frac{1}{2} + x^2, \\ i^4 \operatorname{erfc}x + i^4 \operatorname{erfc}(-x) &= \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{4} x^2 + \frac{1}{12} x^4. \end{aligned}$$

Если  $n = 2k+1$ , тогда

$$i^{2k+1} \operatorname{erfc}(-x) - i^{2k+1} \operatorname{erfc}x = \sum_{m=0}^k \frac{x^{2(k-m)+1}}{2^{2m-1} m! (2k-2m+1)!} \quad (11)$$

В ЧАСТНОСТИ

$$ierfc(-x) - ierfc x = 2x,$$

$$i^3 erfc(-x) - i^3 erfc x = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{3}x^3,$$

$$i^5 erfc(-x) - i^5 erfc x = \frac{1}{2^3 \cdot 2!}x + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 2! \cdot 3!}x^3 + \frac{2}{5!}x^5.$$

Доказательство формулы

$$i^n erfc(-x) - (-1)^n i^n erfcx = \frac{1}{2^{n-1} n!} e^{-x^2} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (e^{x^2} erfcx) \quad (12)$$

где

$$erfcx = 1 - erfcx = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^x \exp(-v^2) dv$$

может быть получено при помощи (4) и метода математической индукции.

3. Дифференцируя правую часть формулы (8), получим

$$i^n erfc(-x) - (-1)^n i^n erfcx = P_n(x) erfcx - Q_n(x) \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \exp(-x^2), \quad (13)$$

Где полиномы  $P_n(x)$  и  $Q_n(x)$  определяются по формулам

$$P_n(x) = \sum_{m=0}^{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor} \frac{x^{n-2m}}{2^{2m-1} m! (n-2m)!}, \quad Q_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{(-1)^{n-k} H_{n-k-1}(x)}{2^{n-k} (n-k)!} P_k(x)$$

4. Из (12), (13) можно получить явные выражения для интегральных функций ошибок с целыми индексами

$$i^n erfcx = \frac{(-1)^n}{2} [P_n(x) erfcx + Q_n(x) \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \exp(-x^2)] \quad (14)$$

$$i^n erfc(-x) = \frac{1}{2} [P_n(x) erfc(-x) - Q_n(x) \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \exp(-x^2)] \quad (15)$$

5. Используя правило Лопиталья (1), нетрудно показать, что

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{i^n erfc(-x)}{x^n} = \frac{2}{n!} \quad (16)$$

### 1.3 Следствия из свойств Интегральной Функции Ошибок

1. Используя свойство 2 можно получить следующую формулу

$$u(x, t) = \sum_{n=0}^k \left\{ A_{2n} \sum_{m=0}^n x^{2n-2m} t^m \beta_{2n,m} + A_{2n+1} \sum_{m=0}^n x^{2n-2m+1} t^m \beta_{2n+1,m} \right\} \quad (17)$$

Где  $u(x, t)$  является решением уравнения теплопроводности в виде многочлена где

$$\beta(n, m) := \frac{1}{2^{n+m-1} \cdot m! \cdot (n-2m)!}$$

2. Выражение  $u(x, t)$  может быть записано в следующем виде  $u(x, t) = A_0 \beta_{0,0} +$

$$\begin{aligned} &+ A_2 \left( x^2 \beta_{2,0} + t \beta_{2,1} \right) + \\ &+ A_4 \left( x^4 \beta_{4,0} + x^2 t \beta_{4,1} + t^2 \beta_{4,2} \right) + \dots + \\ &+ A_{2k} \left( x^{2k} \beta_{2k,0} + x^{2k-2} t \beta_{2k,1} + \dots + x^2 t^{k-1} \beta_{2k,k-1} + t^k \beta_{2k,k} \right) + \\ &+ A_1 x \beta_{1,0} + \\ &+ A_3 \left( x^3 \beta_{3,0} + x t \beta_{3,1} \right) + \\ &+ A_5 \left( x^5 \beta_{5,0} + x^3 t \beta_{5,1} + x t^2 \beta_{5,2} \right) + \dots + \\ &+ A_{2k+1} \left( x^{2k+1} \beta_{2k+1,0} + x^{2k-1} t \beta_{2k+1,1} + \dots + x^3 t^{k-1} \beta_{2k+1,k-1} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + x t^k \beta_{2k+1,k} \right) \end{aligned}$$

3. Производная (17)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{du}{dx} &= 2A_2 x \beta_{2,0} + \\ &+ A_4 \left( 4x^3 \beta_{4,0} + 2xt \beta_{4,1} \right) + \\ &+ A_6 \left( 6x^5 \beta_{6,0} + 4x^3 t \beta_{6,1} + 2xt^2 \beta_{6,2} \right) + \dots + \\ &+ A_{2k} \left( 2kx^{2k-1} \beta_{2k,0} + (2k-1)x^{2k-3} t \beta_{2k,1} + \dots + 2xt^k \beta_{2k,k} \right) + \\ &+ A_1 \beta_{1,0} + \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
& +A_3 \left( 3x^2\beta_{3,0} + t\beta_{3,1} \right) + \\
& +A_5 \left( 5x^4\beta_{5,0} + 3x^2t\beta_{5,1} + t^2\beta_{5,2} \right) + \dots + \\
& +A_{2k+1} \left( (2k+1)x^{2k}\beta_{2k+1,0} + (2k-1)x^{2k-2}t\beta_{2k+1,1} + \dots \right. \\
& \quad \left. + 3x^2t^{k-1}\beta_{2k+1,k-1} + t^k\beta_{2k+1,k} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

4. Выражение

$$u(x, t) = \sum_{n=0}^k (\sqrt{t})^n \left[ A_n i^n \operatorname{erfc} \frac{x}{2a\sqrt{t}} + B_n i^n \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-x}{2a\sqrt{t}} \right] \quad (18)$$

может быть представлено в иде:

$$\begin{aligned}
u(x, t) &= (\sqrt{t})^0 \left[ A_0 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{x}{2a\sqrt{t}} + B_0 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-x}{2a\sqrt{t}} \right] + \\
&+ (\sqrt{t})^1 \left[ A_1 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{x}{2a\sqrt{t}} + B_1 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-x}{2a\sqrt{t}} \right] + \\
&+ (\sqrt{t})^2 \left[ A_2 i^2 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{x}{2a\sqrt{t}} + B_2 i^2 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-x}{2a\sqrt{t}} \right] + \dots + \\
&+ (\sqrt{t})^n \left[ A_n i^n \operatorname{erfc} \frac{x}{2a\sqrt{t}} + B_n i^n \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-x}{2a\sqrt{t}} \right]
\end{aligned}$$

5. Производная от (18)

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} &= \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{t}} \left[ -A_0 \exp \left( \frac{x^2}{4a^2 t} \right) + B_0 \exp \left( \frac{-x^2}{4a^2 t} \right) \right] + \\
&+ \frac{1}{2a} \left[ -A_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{x}{2a\sqrt{t}} + B_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-x}{2a\sqrt{t}} \right] + \\
&+ \left( \frac{\sqrt{t}}{2a} \right)^1 \left[ -A_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{x}{2a\sqrt{t}} + B_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-x}{2a\sqrt{t}} \right] + \dots + \\
&+ \left( \frac{\sqrt{t}}{2a} \right)^{n-1} \left[ -A_n i^{n-1} \operatorname{erfc} \frac{x}{2a\sqrt{t}} + B_n i^{n-1} \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-x}{2a\sqrt{t}} \right]
\end{aligned}$$

## 2 АНАЛИТИЧЕСКИЕ РЕШЕНИЯ УРАВНЕНИЯ ТЕПЛОПРОВОДНОСТИ

### 2.1 Решение (приближенное) первой краевой задачи для уравнения теплопроводности в полубесконечном стержне

Решение задачи теплопроводности:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}, \quad 0 < x < \infty, \quad t > 0 \quad (19)$$

$$\text{Н.у:} \quad u(x, 0) = \varphi(x) \quad (20)$$

$$\text{Г.у:} \quad u(0, t) = f(t) \quad (21)$$

$$u(\infty, t) = 0 \quad (22)$$

$$\varphi(0) = f(0), \quad \varphi(\infty) = 0 \quad (23)$$

где  $\varphi(x)$  и  $f(t)$  аналитические функции

Может быть представлено в виде:

$$u(x, t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (2a\sqrt{t})^n \left[ A_n i^n \operatorname{erfc} \frac{x}{2a\sqrt{t}} + B_n i^n \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-x}{2a\sqrt{t}} \right] \quad (24)$$

Эта функция удовлетворяет уравнению теплопроводности (19), как уже было сказано выше, где нужно определить константы  $A_n$  и  $B_n$ . Подставим (24) в (20) и (21) и разложим функции  $\varphi(x)$  and  $f(t)$  в ряд Маклорена:

$$\varphi(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\varphi^{(n)}(0)}{n!} \cdot x^n \quad (25)$$

$$f(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!} \cdot t^n, \quad (26)$$

из формулы (16) следует

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} (2a\sqrt{t})^n i^n \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-x}{2a\sqrt{t}} = \frac{2}{n!} x^n, \quad (27)$$

в то время как

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} (2a\sqrt{t})^n i^n \operatorname{erfc} \frac{x}{2a\sqrt{t}} = 0 \quad (28)$$

Тогда из начального условия (20)

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2}{n!} B_n x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\varphi^{(n)}(0)}{n!} x^n, \quad (29)$$

таким образом

$$B_n = \frac{1}{2} \varphi^{(n)}(0), \quad n=1, 2, \dots \quad (30)$$

Используя граничные условия (21) получаем

$$u(0, t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 2 \cdot (A_n + B_n) \cdot i^n \operatorname{erfc} 0 \cdot (2a\sqrt{t})^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!} t^n \quad (31)$$

Учитывая, что

$$i^n \operatorname{erfc} 0 = \frac{\Gamma(\frac{n+1}{2})}{n! \sqrt{\pi}}, \quad i^{2m} \operatorname{erfc} 0 = \frac{1}{2^{2m} m!}, \quad i^{2m+1} \operatorname{erfc} 0 = \frac{m!}{(2m+1)! \sqrt{\pi}} \quad (32)$$

и сравнивая коэффициенты в (33) получаем

$$A_{2m+1} + B_{2m+1} = 0, \quad A_{2m} + B_{2m} = 2^{2m-1} f^{(m)}(0), \quad (33)$$

так

$$A_{2m+1} = -\frac{1}{2} \varphi^{(2m+1)}(0), \quad A_{2m} = 2^{2m-1} f^{(m)}(0) - \frac{1}{2} \varphi^{(2m)}(0), \quad m=0, 1, 2, \dots \quad (34)$$

Выражения (32), (33), (34) дают решение задачи (19) - (23).

Следует отметить, что радиус сходимости ряда (24) равен минимальному радиусу сходимости рядов (20) и (21).

## 2.2 Аналитическое решение первой краевой задачи Аналитическое решение уравнения теплопроводности

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}, \quad \beta\sqrt{t} < x < \alpha\sqrt{t}, \quad t > 0 \quad (35)$$

$$\text{Н.У:} \quad u(x, 0) = 0, \quad (36)$$

$$\text{Г.У:} \quad u(\beta\sqrt{t}, t) = \varphi(t) \quad (37)$$

$$u(\alpha\sqrt{t}, t) = \phi(t) \quad (38)$$

$$u(0,0) = 0, \quad (39)$$

может быть представлено в виде

$$u(x, t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\gamma} (\sqrt{t})^n \left[ A_n i^n \operatorname{erfc} \frac{x}{2a\sqrt{t}} + B_n i^n \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-x}{2a\sqrt{t}} \right]$$

где функции  $\varphi(t), \phi(t)$  определены

$$\varphi(t) = \sum_{n=0}^k \mu_n t^{\frac{n}{2}}, \quad \phi(t) = \sum_{n=0}^m \nu_n t^{\frac{n}{2}}$$

Подставляя в граничные условия (37) для  $x = \beta\sqrt{t}$

$$u(\beta\sqrt{t}, t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\gamma} (\sqrt{t})^n \left[ A_n i^n \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_n i^n \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} \right]$$

или

$$\begin{aligned} u(\beta\sqrt{t}, t) &\equiv (\sqrt{t})^0 \left[ A_0 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_0 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} \right] + \\ &+ (\sqrt{t})^1 \left[ A_1 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_1 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} \right] + \\ &+ (\sqrt{t})^2 \left[ A_2 i^2 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_2 i^2 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} \right] + \dots + \\ &+ (\sqrt{t})^n \left[ A_n i^n \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_n i^n \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} \right] = \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\gamma} \mu_n t^{\frac{n}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

где  $\gamma = \sup\{m, n\}$

для  $x = \alpha\sqrt{t}$

$$\begin{aligned} u(\alpha\sqrt{t}, t) &\equiv (\sqrt{t})^0 \left[ A_0 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\alpha}{2a} + B_0 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\alpha}{2a} \right] + \\ &+ (\sqrt{t})^1 \left[ A_1 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\alpha}{2a} + B_1 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\alpha}{2a} \right] + \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& +(\sqrt{t})^2 \left[ A_2 i^2 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\alpha}{2a} + B_2 i^2 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\alpha}{2a} \right] + \dots + \\
& +(\sqrt{t})^n \left[ A_n i^n \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\alpha}{2a} + B_n i^n \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\alpha}{2a} \right] = \\
& = \sum_{n=0}^{\gamma} v_n t^{\frac{n}{2}}
\end{aligned}$$

Наконец коэффициенты  $A_0, A_1, A_2, \dots, A_\gamma$  и  $B_0, B_1, B_2, \dots, B_\gamma$  определяются из системы линейных уравнений

$$A_0 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_0 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} = \mu_0$$

$$A_0 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\alpha}{2a} + B_0 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\alpha}{2a} = v_0$$

$$A_1 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_1 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} = \mu_1$$

$$A_1 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\alpha}{2a} + B_1 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\alpha}{2a} = v_1$$

$$A_2 i^2 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_2 i^2 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} = \mu_2$$

$$A_2 i^2 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\alpha}{2a} + B_2 i^2 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\alpha}{2a} = v_2$$

.....

$$A_\gamma i^\gamma \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_\gamma i^\gamma \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} = \mu_\gamma$$

$$A_\gamma i^\gamma \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\alpha}{2a} + B_\gamma i^\gamma \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\alpha}{2a} = v_\gamma$$

Где  $i^\gamma \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a}, i^\gamma \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a}, i^\gamma \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\alpha}{2a}, i^\gamma \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\alpha}{2a}$ ,  $\gamma=0,1,2,\dots$  определяются из таблицы.

Примечание: Очень важно в решении уравнения теплопроводности, уметь определить значение  $\gamma$ , которое является  $\gamma = \sup\{m, n\}$ .

### Пример 1

Решить задачу с помощью ИФО метода

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}, \quad -\infty < x < 4\sqrt{t}, \quad t > 0 \quad (40)$$

$$u(x, 0) = e^x, \quad (41)$$

$$u(4\sqrt{t}, t) = 2\sqrt{t} + 4t, \quad (42)$$

$$u(-\infty, t) = 0 \quad (43)$$

**Решение.**

Решение рассматривается в виде

$$u(x, t) = \sum_{n=0}^k (\sqrt{t})^n [A_n i^n \operatorname{erfc} \frac{x}{2\sqrt{t}} + B_n i^n \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-x}{2\sqrt{t}}] \quad (44)$$

для  $t=0$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} (2\sqrt{t})^n i^n \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-x}{2\sqrt{t}} = \frac{2}{n!} x^n, \quad (45)$$

В то время как

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} (2\sqrt{t})^n i^n \operatorname{erfc} \frac{x}{2\sqrt{t}} = 0 \quad (46)$$

Тогда начального условия (41)

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2}{n!} B_n x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} x^n, \quad (47)$$

Таким образом

$$B_n = \frac{1}{2} \quad (48)$$

для  $x = 4\sqrt{t}$

$$\sum_{n=0}^k (\sqrt{t})^n [A_n i^n \operatorname{erfc} 2 + B_n i^n \operatorname{erfc} (-2)] = 2\sqrt{t} + 4t \quad (49)$$

$k=2$ , выражение (49) примет вид

$$\begin{aligned} & A_0 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} 2 + \frac{1}{2} i^0 \operatorname{erfc} (-2) + \\ & + t^{\frac{1}{2}} \left[ A_1 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} 2 + \frac{1}{2} i^1 \operatorname{erfc} (-2) \right] + \\ & + t \left[ A_2 i^2 \operatorname{erfc} 2 + \frac{1}{2} i^2 \operatorname{erfc} (-2) \right] = 2\sqrt{t} + 4t \end{aligned}$$

где

$$A_0 = \frac{-\frac{1}{2}i^0 \operatorname{erfc}(-2)}{i^0 \operatorname{erfc} 2}, A_1 = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{2}i^1 \operatorname{erfc}(-2)}{i^1 \operatorname{erfc} 2}, A_2 = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{2}i^2 \operatorname{erfc}(-2)}{i^2 \operatorname{erfc} 2}$$

и  $i^0 \operatorname{erfc}(-2), i^1 \operatorname{erfc}(-2), i^2 \operatorname{erfc}(-2), i^0 \operatorname{erfc} 2, i^1 \operatorname{erfc} 2, i^2 \operatorname{erfc} 2$  можно найти в таблицах  $\operatorname{erfc}$ .

### 2.3 Аналитическое решение второй краевой задачи Аналитическое решение уравнения теплопроводности

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}, \quad \beta\sqrt{t} < x < \alpha\sqrt{t}, \quad t > 0 \quad (50)$$

$$\text{Н.У:} \quad u(x, 0) = 0, \quad (51)$$

$$\text{Г.У:} \quad \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right|_{x=\beta\sqrt{t}} = \varphi(t), \quad (52)$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right|_{x=\alpha\sqrt{t}} = \phi(t), \quad (53)$$

$$u(0, 0) = 0, \quad (54)$$

где  $\varphi(t) = \sum_{n=0}^k \mu_n t^{\frac{n}{2}}, \phi(t) = \sum_{n=0}^k \nu_n t^{\frac{n}{2}}$  аналитические функции, можно представить в виде

$$u(x, t) = \sum_{n=0}^k (\sqrt{t})^n \left[ A_n i^n \operatorname{erfc} \frac{x}{2a\sqrt{t}} + B_n i^n \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-x}{2a\sqrt{t}} \right] \quad (55)$$

Подставляя (55) в граничные условия (52) и (53) и используя метод неопределенных коэффициентов для  $x = \beta\sqrt{t}$  получаем:

$$\begin{aligned} \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right|_{x=\beta\sqrt{t}} &= \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{t}} \left[ -A_0 \exp\left(\frac{\beta^2}{4a^2}\right) + B_0 i^0 \exp\left(-\frac{\beta^2}{4a^2}\right) \right] + \\ &+ \frac{1}{2a} \left[ -A_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} \right] + \\ &+ \left( \frac{\sqrt{t}}{2a} \right)^1 \left[ -A_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} \right] + \dots + \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \left(\frac{\sqrt{t}}{2a}\right)^k \left[-A_{k+1}i^k \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_{k+1}i^k \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a}\right] = \\
& = \sum_{n=0}^k \mu_n t^{\frac{n}{2}}
\end{aligned}$$

для  $x = \alpha\sqrt{t}$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=\alpha\sqrt{t}} &= \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{t}} \left[-A_0 \exp\left(\frac{\alpha^2}{4a^2}\right) + B_0 i^0 \exp\left(-\frac{\alpha^2}{4a^2}\right)\right] + \\
& + \frac{1}{2a} \left[-A_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\alpha}{2a} + B_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\alpha}{2a}\right] + \\
& + \left(\frac{\sqrt{t}}{2a}\right)^1 \left[-A_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\alpha}{2a} + B_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\alpha}{2a}\right] + \dots + \\
& + \left(\frac{\sqrt{t}}{2a}\right)^k \left[-A_{k+1} i^k \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\alpha}{2a} + B_{k+1} i^k \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\alpha}{2a}\right] = \\
& = \sum_{n=0}^k \nu_n t^{\frac{n}{2}}
\end{aligned}$$

Таким образом коэффициенты  $A_0, A_1, A_2, \dots, A_\gamma$  и  $B_0, B_1, B_2, \dots, B_\gamma$  находятся из системы

$$\begin{aligned}
-A_0 \exp\left(\frac{\alpha^2}{4a^2}\right) + B_0 \exp\left(-\frac{\alpha^2}{4a^2}\right) &= 0 \\
-A_0 \exp\left(\frac{\beta^2}{4a^2}\right) + B_0 \exp\left(-\frac{\beta^2}{4a^2}\right) &= 0 \\
-A_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} &= \mu_1 \\
-A_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\alpha}{2a} + B_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\alpha}{2a} &= \nu_1 \\
-A_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} &= \mu_2 \\
-A_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\alpha}{2a} + B_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\alpha}{2a} &= \nu_2 \\
&\dots \dots \dots \\
-A_k i^{k-1} \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_k i^{k-1} \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} &= \mu_k \\
-A_k i^{k-1} \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\alpha}{2a} + B_k i^{k-1} \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\alpha}{2a} &= \nu_k
\end{aligned}$$

Если функции  $\varphi(t)$ ,  $\phi(t)$  можно разложить в виде

$$\varphi(t) = \sum_{n=0}^k \mu_n t^{\frac{n}{2}}, \quad \phi(t) = \sum_{n=0}^m \nu_n t^{\frac{n}{2}}$$

тогда для  $m \geq k$ ,



Решение будет рассмотрено в виде

$$u(x, t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\gamma} (\sqrt{t})^n \left[ A_n i^n \operatorname{erfc} \frac{x}{2a\sqrt{t}} + B_n i^n \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-x}{2a\sqrt{t}} \right] \quad (56)$$

Где  $\gamma = m + 1$

для  $x = \beta\sqrt{t}$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=\beta\sqrt{t}} &= \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{t}} \left[ -A_0 \exp\left(\frac{\beta^2}{4a^2}\right) + B_0 i^0 \exp\left(-\frac{\beta^2}{4a^2}\right) \right] + \\ &+ \frac{1}{2a} \left[ -A_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} \right] + \\ &+ \left(\frac{\sqrt{t}}{2a}\right)^1 \left[ -A_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} \right] + \dots + \\ &+ \left(\frac{\sqrt{t}}{2a}\right)^k \left[ -A_{k+1} i^k \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_{k+1} i^k \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} \right] = \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^k \mu_n t^{\frac{n}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

для  $x = \alpha\sqrt{t}$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=\alpha\sqrt{t}} &= \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{t}} \left[ -A_0 \exp\left(\frac{\alpha^2}{4a^2}\right) + B_0 i^0 \exp\left(-\frac{\alpha^2}{4a^2}\right) \right] + \\ &+ \frac{1}{2a} \left[ -A_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\alpha}{2a} + B_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\alpha}{2a} \right] + \\ &+ \left(\frac{\sqrt{t}}{2a}\right)^1 \left[ -A_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\alpha}{2a} + B_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\alpha}{2a} \right] + \dots + \\ &+ \left(\frac{\sqrt{t}}{2a}\right)^{m+1} \left[ -A_{m+1} i^m \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\alpha}{2a} + B_{m+1} i^m \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\alpha}{2a} \right] = \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{m+1} \nu_n t^{\frac{n}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

коэффициенты  $A_0, A_1, A_2, \dots, A_\gamma$  и  $B_0, B_1, B_2, \dots, B_\gamma$  определяются из системы линейных уравнений

$$-A_0 \exp\left(\frac{\alpha^2}{4a^2}\right) + B_0 \exp\left(-\frac{\alpha^2}{4a^2}\right) = 0$$

$$-A_0 \exp\left(\frac{\beta^2}{4a^2}\right) + B_0 \exp\left(-\frac{\beta^2}{4a^2}\right) = 0$$

$$-A_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc}\frac{\beta}{2a} + B_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc}\frac{-\beta}{2a} = \mu_1$$

$$-A_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc}\frac{\alpha}{2a} + B_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc}\frac{-\alpha}{2a} = \nu_1$$

$$-A_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc}\frac{\beta}{2a} + B_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc}\frac{-\beta}{2a} = \mu_2$$

$$-A_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc}\frac{\alpha}{2a} + B_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc}\frac{-\alpha}{2a} = \nu_2$$

.....

.....

$$-A_{m+1} i^m \operatorname{erfc}\frac{\beta}{2a} + B_{m+1} i^m \operatorname{erfc}\left(-\frac{\beta}{2a}\right) = 0$$

$$-A_{m+1} i^m \operatorname{erfc}\frac{\alpha}{2a} + B_{m+1} i^m \operatorname{erfc}\frac{-\alpha}{2a} = \nu_m$$

для  $m < k$ ,

Решение представляется в виде

$$u(x, t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\gamma} (\sqrt{t})^n \left[ A_n i^n \operatorname{erfc}\frac{x}{2a\sqrt{t}} + B_n i^n \operatorname{erfc}\frac{-x}{2a\sqrt{t}} \right]$$

где  $\gamma = k + 1$

для  $x = \beta\sqrt{t}$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=\beta\sqrt{t}} = \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{t}} \left[ -A_0 \exp\left(\frac{\beta^2}{4a^2}\right) + B_0 i^0 \exp\left(-\frac{\beta^2}{4a^2}\right) \right] +$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2a} \left[ -A_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc}\frac{\beta}{2a} + B_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc}\frac{-\beta}{2a} \right] +$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \left(\frac{\sqrt{t}}{2a}\right)^1 \left[-A_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a}\right] + \dots + \\
& + \left(\frac{\sqrt{t}}{2a}\right)^k \left[-A_{k+1} i^k \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_{k+1} i^k \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a}\right] = \\
& = \sum_{n=0}^{k+1} \mu_n t^{\frac{n}{2}}
\end{aligned}$$

для  $x = \alpha\sqrt{t}$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=\alpha\sqrt{t}} &= \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{t}} \left[-A_0 \exp\left(\frac{\alpha^2}{4a^2}\right) + B_0 i^0 \exp\left(-\frac{\alpha^2}{4a^2}\right)\right] + \\
& + \frac{1}{2a} \left[-A_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\alpha}{2a} + B_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\alpha}{2a}\right] + \\
& + \left(\frac{\sqrt{t}}{2a}\right)^1 \left[-A_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\alpha}{2a} + B_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\alpha}{2a}\right] + \dots + \\
& + \left(\frac{\sqrt{t}}{2a}\right)^k \left[-A_{k+1} i^k \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\alpha}{2a} + B_{k+1} i^k \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\alpha}{2a}\right] = \\
& = \sum_{n=0}^{k+1} \nu_n t^{\frac{n}{2}}
\end{aligned}$$

Коэффициенты  $A_0, A_1, A_2, \dots, A_k$  и  $B_0, B_1, B_2, \dots, B_k$  определяются из

$$-A_0 \exp\left(\frac{\alpha^2}{4a^2}\right) + B_0 \exp\left(-\frac{\alpha^2}{4a^2}\right) = 0$$

$$-A_0 \exp\left(\frac{\beta^2}{4a^2}\right) + B_0 \exp\left(-\frac{\beta^2}{4a^2}\right) = 0$$

$$-A_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} = \mu_1$$

$$-A_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\alpha}{2a} + B_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\alpha}{2a} = \nu_1$$

$$-A_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} = \mu_2$$

$$-A_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\alpha}{2a} + B_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\alpha}{2a} = v_2$$

.....

$$-A_{k+1} i^k \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_{k+1} i^k \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} = \mu_{k+1}$$

$$-A_{k+1} i^k \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\alpha}{2a} + B_{k+1} i^k \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\alpha}{2a} = v_{k+1}$$

где  $i^\gamma \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a}, i^\gamma \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a}, i^\gamma \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\alpha}{2a}, i^\gamma \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\alpha}{2a}$ ,  $\gamma=0,1,2,\dots$  константы, которые могут быть определены из таблиц для  $\operatorname{erfc}$ .

## 2.4 Аналитическое решения уравнения теплопроводности с граничными условиями смешанного типа

Аналитическое решение уравнения теплопроводности

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}, \quad \beta\sqrt{t} < x < \alpha\sqrt{t}, \quad t > 0 \quad (57)$$

$$\text{Н.У:} \quad u(x, 0) = 0, \quad (58)$$

$$\text{Г.У:} \quad u(\beta\sqrt{t}, t) = \varphi(t), \quad (59)$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right|_{x=\alpha(t)} = \phi(t), \quad (60)$$

$$u(0, 0) = 0, \quad (61)$$

где  $\varphi(t) = \sum_{n=0}^k \mu_n t^{\frac{n}{2}}$ ,  $\phi(t) = \sum_{n=0}^m v_n t^{\frac{n}{2}}$  аналитические функции записывается в виде

$$u(x, t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\gamma} (\sqrt{t})^n \left[ A_n i^n \operatorname{erfc} \frac{x}{2a\sqrt{t}} + B_n i^n \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-x}{2a\sqrt{t}} \right] \quad (62)$$

Подставляем выражение (62) в граничные условия (59), (60)

если  $m \geq k$ , тогда  $\gamma = m + 1$ , если  $m \leq k$  тогда  $\gamma = k$

для  $m \geq k$ ,  $\gamma = m + 1$

Решение принимает вид

$$x = \beta\sqrt{t}$$

$$u(\beta\sqrt{t}, t) = \sum_{n=0}^{m+1} (\sqrt{t})^n \left[ A_n i^n \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_n i^n \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} \right]$$

или

$$\begin{aligned} u(\beta\sqrt{t}, t) &\equiv (\sqrt{t})^0 \left[ A_0 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_0 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} \right] + \\ &+ (\sqrt{t})^1 \left[ A_1 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_1 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} \right] + \\ &+ (\sqrt{t})^2 \left[ A_2 i^2 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_2 i^2 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} \right] + \dots + \\ &+ (\sqrt{t})^{m+1} \left[ A_{m+1} i^{m+1} \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_{m+1} i^{m+1} \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} \right] = \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^k \mu_n t^{\frac{n}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$x = \alpha\sqrt{t}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=\alpha\sqrt{t}} &= \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{t}} \left[ -A_0 \exp\left(\frac{\alpha^2}{4a^2}\right) + B_0 i^0 \exp\left(-\frac{\alpha^2}{4a^2}\right) \right] + \\ &+ \frac{1}{2a} \left[ -A_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\alpha}{2a} + B_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\alpha}{2a} \right] + \\ &+ \left( \frac{\sqrt{t}}{2a} \right)^1 \left[ -A_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\alpha}{2a} + B_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\alpha}{2a} \right] + \dots + \\ &+ \left( \frac{\sqrt{t}}{2a} \right)^m \left[ -A_{m+1} i^m \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\alpha}{2a} + B_{m+1} i^m \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\alpha}{2a} \right] = \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^m \nu_n t^{\frac{n}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

коэффициенты  $A_0, A_1, A_2, \dots, A_\gamma$  и  $B_0, B_1, B_2, \dots, B_\gamma$  определяются из системы линейных уравнений

$$-A_0 \exp\left(\frac{\alpha^2}{4a^2}\right) + B_0 i^0 \exp\left(-\frac{\alpha^2}{4a^2}\right) = 0$$

$$A_0 i^0 \operatorname{erfc}\frac{\beta}{2a} + B_0 i^0 \operatorname{erfc}\frac{-\beta}{2a} = \mu_0$$

$$-A_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc}\frac{\alpha}{2a} + B_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc}\frac{-\alpha}{2a} = \nu_1$$

$$A_1 i^1 \operatorname{erfc}\frac{\beta}{2a} + B_1 i^1 \operatorname{erfc}\frac{-\beta}{2a} = \mu_1$$

$$-A_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc}\frac{\alpha}{2a} + B_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc}\frac{-\alpha}{2a} = \nu_2$$

.....

$$-A_{m+1} i^m \operatorname{erfc}\frac{\alpha}{2a} + B_{m+1} i^m \operatorname{erfc}\frac{-\alpha}{2a} = \nu_m$$

$$A_{m+1} i^{m+1} \operatorname{erfc}\frac{\beta}{2a} + B_{m+1} i^{m+1} \operatorname{erfc}\frac{-\beta}{2a} = 0$$

для  $m < k, \gamma = k$

Решение записывается в виде для  $x = \beta\sqrt{t}$

$$u(\beta\sqrt{t}, t) = \sum_{n=0}^k (\sqrt{t})^n \left[ A_n i^n \operatorname{erfc}\frac{\beta}{2a} + B_n i^n \operatorname{erfc}\frac{-\beta}{2a} \right]$$

или

$$\begin{aligned} u(\beta\sqrt{t}, t) &\equiv (\sqrt{t})^0 \left[ A_0 i^0 \operatorname{erfc}\frac{\beta}{2a} + B_0 i^0 \operatorname{erfc}\frac{-\beta}{2a} \right] + \\ &+ (\sqrt{t})^1 \left[ A_1 i^1 \operatorname{erfc}\frac{\beta}{2a} + B_1 i^1 \operatorname{erfc}\frac{-\beta}{2a} \right] + \\ &+ (\sqrt{t})^2 \left[ A_2 i^2 \operatorname{erfc}\frac{\beta}{2a} + B_2 i^2 \operatorname{erfc}\frac{-\beta}{2a} \right] + \dots + \\ &+ (\sqrt{t})^k \left[ A_k i^k \operatorname{erfc}\frac{\beta}{2a} + B_k i^k \operatorname{erfc}\frac{-\beta}{2a} \right] = \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^k \mu_n t^{\frac{n}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$x = \alpha\sqrt{t}$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=\alpha\sqrt{t}} &= \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{t}} \left[ -A_0 \exp\left(\frac{\alpha^2}{4a^2}\right) + B_0 i^0 \exp\left(-\frac{\alpha^2}{4a^2}\right) \right] + \\ &+ \frac{1}{2a} \left[ -A_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\alpha}{2a} + B_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\alpha}{2a} \right] + \\ &+ \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{t}} (\sqrt{t})^1 \left[ -A_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\alpha}{2a} + B_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\alpha}{2a} \right] + \dots + \\ &+ \left( \frac{\sqrt{t}}{2a\sqrt{t}} \right)^{k-1} \left[ -A_k i^{k-1} \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\alpha}{2a} + B_k i^{k-1} \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\alpha}{2a} \right] = \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^m v_n t^{\frac{n}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

коэффициенты  $A_0, A_1, A_2, \dots, A_\gamma$  и  $B_0, B_1, B_2, \dots, B_\gamma$  определяются из системы линейных уравнений

$$-A_0 \exp\left(\frac{\alpha^2}{4a^2}\right) + B_0 i^0 \exp\left(-\frac{\alpha^2}{4a^2}\right) = 0$$

$$A_0 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_0 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} = \mu_0$$

$$-A_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\alpha}{2a} + B_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\alpha}{2a} = v_1$$

$$A_1 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_1 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} = \mu_1$$

$$-A_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\alpha}{2a} + B_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\alpha}{2a} = v_2$$

.....

$$-A_k i^{k-1} \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\alpha}{2a} + B_k i^{k-1} \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\alpha}{2a} = v_m, \text{ если } k - 1 = m$$

$$(\text{if } k - 1 > m, \text{ получаем } -A_k i^{k-1} \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\alpha}{2a} + B_k i^{k-1} \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\alpha}{2a} = 0)$$

$$A_k i^k \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_k i^k \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} = 0$$

для  $k-1=m$

где  $i^\gamma \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a}, i^\gamma \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a}, i^\gamma \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\alpha}{2a}, i^\gamma \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\alpha}{2a}$ ,  $\gamma=0,1,2,\dots$  определяются из таблицы.

### Пример

Решить краевую задачу методом интегральной функции ошибок

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = 16 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}, \quad 0 < x < 2\sqrt{t}, \quad t > 0$$

$$u(0,0) = 0, \quad \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right|_{x=0} = 2 - 3\sqrt{t}, \quad u(2\sqrt{t}, t) = 1 + 2\sqrt{t}$$

### Решение

решение будет рассмотрено в следующей форме

$$u(x,t) = \sum_{n=0}^2 (\sqrt{t})^n [A_n i^n \operatorname{erfc} \frac{x}{8\sqrt{t}} + B_n i^n \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-x}{8\sqrt{t}}] \quad (1)$$

Для  $x = 0$

выражение (1) примет вид

$$\begin{aligned} \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right|_{x=0} &\equiv \frac{1}{8\sqrt{t}} [-A_0 \exp(0) + B_0 i^0 \exp(0)] + \\ &+ \frac{1}{8} [-A_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} 0 + B_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} 0] + \\ &+ \frac{1}{8} (\sqrt{t})^1 [-A_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} 0 + B_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} 0] = \\ &= 2 - 3\sqrt{t} \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

для  $x = 2\sqrt{t}$

$$\begin{aligned} u(2\sqrt{t}, t) &= (\sqrt{t})^0 [A_0 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{1}{4} + B_0 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-1}{4}] + \\ &+ (\sqrt{t})^1 [A_1 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{1}{4} + B_1 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-1}{4}] + \\ &+ (\sqrt{t})^2 [A_2 i^2 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{1}{4} + B_2 i^2 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-1}{4}] = \\ &= 1 + 2\sqrt{t} \end{aligned}$$

коэффициенты  $A_0, B_0, A_1, B_1, A_2, B_2$  легко определяются из системы

$$\left. \begin{aligned} A_0 + B_0 &= 0 \\ A_0 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{1}{4} + B_0 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-1}{4} &= 1 \\ -A_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} 0 + B_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} 0 &= 16 \\ A_1 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{1}{4} + B_1 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-1}{4} &= 2 \\ -A_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} 0 + B_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} 0 &= -24 \\ A_2 i^2 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{1}{4} + B_2 i^2 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-1}{4} &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\}$$



### Пример 3

Решить данную краевую задачу ИФО методом

$$\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial t} = 4 \frac{\partial^2 u_1}{\partial x^2}, \quad -\sqrt{t} < x < 2\sqrt{t}, \quad t > 0 \quad (66)$$

$$\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial x^2}, \quad 2\sqrt{t} < x < \infty, \quad t > 0 \quad (67)$$

$$u_1(0,0) = 0, \quad (68)$$

$$u_2(x,0) = xe^{-2x}, \quad (69)$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x} \right|_{x=-\sqrt{t}} = \sqrt{t} - 2t, \quad (70)$$

$$2 \left. \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x} \right|_{x=2\sqrt{t}} = 4 \left. \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x} \right|_{x=2\sqrt{t}}, \quad (71)$$

$$u_1(2\sqrt{t}, t) = u_2(2\sqrt{t}, t) \quad (72)$$

$$u_2(\infty, 0) = 0, \quad (73)$$

#### Решение:

Решение уравнения теплопроводности можно представить в виде

$$u_1(x, t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} t^{\frac{n}{2}} \left\{ A_n i^n \operatorname{erfc} \left( \frac{x}{4\sqrt{t}} \right) + B_n i^n \operatorname{erfc} \left( -\frac{x}{4\sqrt{t}} \right) \right\} \quad (74)$$

$$u_2(x, t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} t^{\frac{n}{2}} \left\{ C_n i^n \operatorname{erfc} \left( \frac{x}{2\sqrt{t}} \right) + D_n i^n \operatorname{erfc} \left( -\frac{x}{2\sqrt{t}} \right) \right\} \quad (75)$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} (\sqrt{t})^n A_n i^n \operatorname{erfc} \left( \frac{x}{4\sqrt{t}} \right) = 0,$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sqrt{t})^n B_n i^n \operatorname{erfc} \left( -\frac{x}{4\sqrt{t}} \right)}{\left( \frac{x}{4\sqrt{t}} \right)^n} \left( \frac{x}{4\sqrt{t}} \right)^n = \frac{2B_n}{n!} \frac{x^n}{4^n},$$

$$xe^{-2x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n 2^n}{n!} x^{n+1}$$

из (68) следует

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2B_n}{n!} \frac{x^n}{4^n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n 2^n}{n!} x^{n+1},$$

или

$$B_0 + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2B_{n+1} x^{n+1}}{(n+1)!4^{n+1}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n 2^n}{n!} x^{n+1}$$

где  $B_0 = 0$

$$\text{и } B_{n+1} = (-1)^n 2^{3n+1} (n+1) \quad (76)$$

из (70)

$$\sum_{n=0}^3 \frac{t^{\frac{n}{2}-1}}{4} \left\{ -A_n i^{n-1} \operatorname{erfc} \frac{1}{4} + (-1)^n 2^{3n+1} (n+1) i^{n-1} \operatorname{erfc} \left( -\frac{1}{4} \right) \right\} = \sqrt{t} - 2t$$

или

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{4\sqrt{t}} \left[ -A_0 \exp \frac{1}{16} + 2 \exp \left( -\frac{1}{16} \right) \right] + \\ & + \frac{1}{4} \left[ -A_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{1}{16} - 32 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \left( -\frac{1}{16} \right) \right] + \\ & + \frac{\sqrt{t}}{4} \left[ -A_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{1}{16} + 3 \cdot 2^7 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \left( -\frac{1}{16} \right) \right] + \\ & + \frac{t}{4} \left[ -A_3 i^2 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{1}{16} - 2^{12} i^2 \operatorname{erfc} \left( -\frac{1}{16} \right) \right] = \sqrt{t} - 2t \end{aligned}$$

В результате получаем

$$\frac{1}{4} \left[ -A_0 \exp \frac{1}{16} + 2 \exp \left( -\frac{1}{16} \right) \right] = 0, \quad \Rightarrow \quad A_0 = 2 \exp \left( -\frac{1}{8} \right), \quad (77)$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \left[ -A_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{1}{16} - 32 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \left( -\frac{1}{16} \right) \right] = 0, \quad \Rightarrow \quad A_1 = -\frac{32 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \left( -\frac{1}{16} \right)}{i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{1}{16}}, \quad (78)$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \left[ -A_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{1}{16} + 3 \cdot 2^7 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \left( -\frac{1}{16} \right) \right] = 1, \quad \Rightarrow \quad A_2 = \frac{3 \cdot 2^7 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \left( -\frac{1}{16} \right) - 4}{i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{1}{16}}, \quad (79)$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \left[ -A_3 i^2 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{1}{16} - 2^{12} i^2 \operatorname{erfc} \left( -\frac{1}{16} \right) \right] = -2, \quad \Rightarrow \quad A_3 = \frac{8 - 2^{12} i^2 \operatorname{erfc} \left( -\frac{1}{16} \right)}{i^2 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{1}{16}} \quad (80)$$

Аналогично из (71) получаем

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{n=0}^3 \frac{t^{\frac{n}{2}-1}}{4} \left\{ -A_n i^{n-1} \operatorname{erfc} \frac{1}{2} + B_n i^{n-1} \operatorname{erfc} \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right) \right\} \\ & = \sum_{n=0}^3 \frac{t^{\frac{n}{2}-1}}{2} \left\{ -C_n i^{n-1} \operatorname{erfc} 1 + D_n i^{n-1} \operatorname{erfc} (-1) \right\} \end{aligned}$$

или

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{2}\left\{-A_0 i^{-1} \operatorname{erfc} \frac{1}{2} + B_0 i^{n-1} \operatorname{erfc}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\right\} &= \{-C_0 i^{-1} \operatorname{erfc} 1 + D_0 i^{-1} \operatorname{erfc}(-1)\}, \\ \frac{1}{2}\left\{-A_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{1}{2} + B_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\right\} &= \{-C_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} 1 + D_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc}(-1)\}, \\ \frac{1}{2}\left\{-A_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{1}{2} + B_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\right\} &= \{-C_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} 1 + D_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc}(-1)\}, \\ \frac{1}{2}\left\{-A_3 i^2 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{1}{2} + B_3 i^2 \operatorname{erfc}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\right\} &= \{-C_3 i^2 \operatorname{erfc} 1 + D_3 i^2 \operatorname{erfc}(-1)\}.\end{aligned}$$

из (72)

$$\sum_{n=0}^3 t^{\frac{n}{2}} \left\{ A_n i^n \operatorname{erfc} \frac{1}{2} + B_n i^n \operatorname{erfc}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \right\} = \sum_{n=0}^3 t^{\frac{n}{2}} \{ C_n i^n \operatorname{erfc} 1 + D_n i^n \operatorname{erfc}(-1) \}$$

или

$$\begin{aligned}\left\{ A_0 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{1}{2} + B_0 i^0 \operatorname{erfc}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \right\} &= \{ C_0 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} 1 + D_0 i^0 \operatorname{erfc}(-1) \}, \\ \left\{ A_1 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{1}{2} + B_1 i^1 \operatorname{erfc}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \right\} &= \{ C_1 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} 1 + D_1 i^1 \operatorname{erfc}(-1) \}, \\ \left\{ A_2 i^2 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{1}{2} + B_2 i^2 \operatorname{erfc}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \right\} &= \{ C_2 i^2 \operatorname{erfc} 1 + D_2 i^2 \operatorname{erfc}(-1) \}, \\ \left\{ A_3 i^3 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{1}{2} + B_3 i^3 \operatorname{erfc}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \right\} &= \{ C_3 i^3 \operatorname{erfc} 1 + D_3 i^3 \operatorname{erfc}(-1) \}.\end{aligned}$$

коэффициенты  $C_n, D_n$ ,  $n = 0, 1, 2, 3$  определяются из системы уравнений

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{2}\left\{-A_0 i^{-1} \operatorname{erfc} \frac{1}{2} + B_0 i^{n-1} \operatorname{erfc}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\right\} &= \{-C_0 i^{-1} \operatorname{erfc} 1 + D_0 i^{-1} \operatorname{erfc}(-1)\}, \\ \frac{1}{2}\left\{-A_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{1}{2} + B_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\right\} &= \{-C_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} 1 + D_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc}(-1)\}, \\ \frac{1}{2}\left\{-A_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{1}{2} + B_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\right\} &= \{-C_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} 1 + D_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc}(-1)\}, \\ \frac{1}{2}\left\{-A_3 i^2 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{1}{2} + B_3 i^2 \operatorname{erfc}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\right\} &= \{-C_3 i^2 \operatorname{erfc} 1 + D_3 i^2 \operatorname{erfc}(-1)\}, \\ \left\{ A_0 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{1}{2} + B_0 i^0 \operatorname{erfc}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \right\} &= \{ C_0 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} 1 + D_0 i^0 \operatorname{erfc}(-1) \}, \\ \left\{ A_1 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{1}{2} + B_1 i^1 \operatorname{erfc}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \right\} &= \{ C_1 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} 1 + D_1 i^1 \operatorname{erfc}(-1) \}, \\ \left\{ A_2 i^2 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{1}{2} + B_2 i^2 \operatorname{erfc}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \right\} &= \{ C_2 i^2 \operatorname{erfc} 1 + D_2 i^2 \operatorname{erfc}(-1) \},\end{aligned}$$

$$\left\{A_3 i^3 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{1}{2} + B_3 i^3 \operatorname{erfc} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\right\} = \{C_3 i^3 \operatorname{erfc} 1 + D_3 i^3 \operatorname{erfc}(-1)\}.$$

Где коэффициенты  $A_n, B_n, n=0,1,2,3$  находятся из (77)-(80)

## 2.5 Аналитическое решение уравнения теплопроводности с граничными условиями третьего типа

Аналитическое решение уравнения теплопроводности

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}, \quad \beta\sqrt{t} < x < \alpha\sqrt{t}, \quad t > 0 \quad (81)$$

$$\text{Н.У:} \quad u(x,0) = 0, \quad (82)$$

$$\text{Г.У:} \quad \left(\rho u + \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right) \Big|_{x=\beta\sqrt{t}} = \varphi(t), \quad (83)$$

$$\left(\varepsilon u + \xi \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right) \Big|_{x=\alpha\sqrt{t}} = \phi(t), \quad (84)$$

$$u(0,0) = 0, \quad (85)$$

задается в виде:

$$u(x,t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\gamma} (\sqrt{t})^n \left[ A_n i^n \operatorname{erfc} \frac{x}{2a\sqrt{t}} + B_n i^n \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-x}{2a\sqrt{t}} \right] \quad (86)$$

где  $\varphi(t), \phi(t)$  аналитические функции, которые могут быть представлены в виде  $\varphi(t) = \sum_{n=0}^k \mu_n t^{\frac{n}{2}}, \phi(t) = \sum_{n=0}^m \nu_n t^{\frac{n}{2}}$

Подставляя выражение (86) где  $\gamma = \sup\{m, k\}$

в граничные условия

для  $x = \beta\sqrt{t}$  получаем

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\rho u + \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right) \Big|_{x=\beta\sqrt{t}} = \\ & = \rho \sum_{n=0}^{\gamma} (\sqrt{t})^n \left[ A_n i^n \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_n i^n \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} \right] + \\ & \quad + \theta \sum_{n=0}^{\gamma} (\sqrt{t})^{n-1} \left[ A_n i^{n-1} \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_n i^{n-1} \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} \right] \end{aligned}$$

или

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left( \rho u + \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) \Big|_{x=\beta\sqrt{t}} \equiv \\
& \equiv \rho(\sqrt{t})^0 \left[ A_0 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_0 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} \right] + \frac{\theta}{\sqrt{t}} \left[ -A_0 \exp \left( \frac{\beta^2}{4a^2} \right) + B_0 i^0 \exp \left( -\frac{\beta^2}{4a^2} \right) \right] + \\
& + \rho(\sqrt{t})^1 \left[ A_1 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_1 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} \right] + \theta \left[ -A_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} \right] + \\
& + \rho(\sqrt{t})^2 \left[ A_2 i^2 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_2 i^2 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} \right] + \theta(\sqrt{t}) \left[ A_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} \right] \\
& + \rho(\sqrt{t})^\gamma \left[ A_\gamma i^\gamma \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_\gamma i^\gamma \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} \right] \\
& \quad + \theta(\sqrt{t})^{\gamma-1} \left[ -A_\gamma i^{\gamma-1} \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_\gamma i^{\gamma-1} \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} \right] = \\
& \quad = \sum_{n=0}^k \mu_n t^{\frac{n}{2}}
\end{aligned}$$

для  $x = \alpha\sqrt{t}$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left( \rho u + \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) \Big|_{x=\alpha\sqrt{t}} = \\
& = \rho \sum_{n=0}^{\gamma} (\sqrt{t})^n \left[ A_n i^n \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\alpha}{2a} + B_n i^n \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\alpha}{2a} \right] \\
& \quad + \theta \sum_{n=0}^{\gamma} (\sqrt{t})^{n-1} \left[ A_n i^{n-1} \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\alpha}{2a} + B_n i^{n-1} \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\alpha}{2a} \right]
\end{aligned}$$

или

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left( \varepsilon u + \xi \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) \Big|_{x=\alpha\sqrt{t}} = \\
& = \varepsilon(\sqrt{t})^0 \left[ A_0 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_0 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} \right] + \frac{\xi}{2a\sqrt{t}} \left[ -A_0 \exp \left( \frac{\alpha^2}{4a^2} \right) + B_0 i^0 \exp \left( -\frac{\alpha^2}{4a^2} \right) \right] + \\
& + \varepsilon(\sqrt{t})^1 \left[ A_1 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_1 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} \right] + \xi \left[ -A_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\alpha}{2a} + B_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\alpha}{2a} \right] + \\
& + \varepsilon(\sqrt{t})^2 \left[ A_2 i^2 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_2 i^2 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} \right] + \xi(\sqrt{t}) \left[ A_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} \right] \\
& + \varepsilon(\sqrt{t})^\gamma \left[ A_\gamma i^\gamma \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_\gamma i^\gamma \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} \right] + \xi(\sqrt{t})^{\gamma-1} \left[ -A_\gamma i^{\gamma-1} \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_\gamma i^{\gamma-1} \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} \right] \\
& = \\
& \quad = \sum_{n=0}^m \nu_n t^{\frac{n}{2}}
\end{aligned}$$

коэффициенты  $A_0, A_1, A_2, \dots, A_\gamma$  и  $B_0, B_1, B_2, \dots, B_\gamma$  определяются из системы линейных уравнений

$$-A_0 \exp\left(\frac{\beta^2}{4a^2}\right) + B_0 i^0 \exp\left(-\frac{\beta^2}{4a^2}\right) = 0$$

$$-A_0 \exp\left(\frac{\alpha^2}{4a^2}\right) + B_0 i^0 \exp\left(-\frac{\alpha^2}{4a^2}\right) = 0$$

$$\rho \left[ A_0 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_0 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} \right] + \theta \left[ -A_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} \right] = \mu_0$$

$$\varepsilon \left[ A_0 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_0 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} \right] + \xi \left[ -A_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\alpha}{2a} + B_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\alpha}{2a} \right] = \nu_0$$

$$\rho \left[ A_1 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_1 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} \right] + \theta \left[ A_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} \right] = \mu_1$$

$$\varepsilon \left[ A_1 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_1 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} \right] + \xi \left[ A_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} \right] = \nu_1$$

.....

$$\rho \left[ A_\gamma i^\gamma \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_\gamma i^\gamma \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} \right] = \mu_\gamma$$

$$\varepsilon \left[ A_\gamma i^\gamma \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_\gamma i^\gamma \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} \right] = \nu_\gamma$$

где  $i^\gamma \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a}, i^\gamma \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a}, i^\gamma \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\alpha}{2a}, i^\gamma \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\alpha}{2a}$ ,  $\gamma=0,1,2,\dots$  определяются из таблиц интегральной функции ошибок.

### 3 IEF METHOD

#### 3.1 Introduction to IEF method

This chapter is devoted to introduce special methods by the help of which Heat Equations in the domains with fixed and moving boundaries are solved. Heat equations are solved by the help of Integral Error Functions (IEF method) and its properties, which were introduced by Hartree in 1935 and reasonably sometimes called Hartree functions. As it will be shown in further paragraphs, method can be used to solve first, second and third boundary value problems for Heat Equations with fixed and moving finite, semi-infinite and infinite boundaries. The integral error functions determined by recurrent formulas

$$i^n \operatorname{erfc} x = \int_x^\infty i^{n-1} \operatorname{erfc} v dv, \quad n=1,2,\dots \quad i^0 \operatorname{erfc} x \equiv \operatorname{erfc} x = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_x^\infty \exp(-v^2) dv \quad (1)$$

Where 
$$\operatorname{erfc} x = 1 - \operatorname{erf} x = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^x \exp(-v^2) dv$$

One can obtain from (1)

$$i^n \operatorname{erfc} x = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \frac{1}{n!} \int_x^\infty (v-x)^n \exp(-v^2) dv \quad (2)$$

Expressions (56) satisfy the differential equation

$$\frac{d^2}{dx^2} i^n \operatorname{erfc} x + 2x \frac{d}{dx} i^n \operatorname{erfc} x - 2ni^n \operatorname{erfc} x = 0 \quad (2)$$

and recurrent formulas

$$2ni^n \operatorname{erfc} x = i^{n-2} \operatorname{erfc} x - 2xi^{n-1} \operatorname{erfc} x \quad (3)$$

Integral Error Functions are very useful for investigation of heat transfer, diffusion and other phenomena which can be described by the equation

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \quad (4)$$

in a region  $D(t > 0, 0 < x < \alpha(t))$  with free boundary  $x = \alpha(t)$ , since the functions

$$u_n(\pm x, t) = t^{\frac{n}{2}} i^n \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\pm x}{2a\sqrt{t}}$$

suffice the equation (4) as well as their linear combination or even series

$$u(x, t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} [A_n u_n(x, t) + B_n u_n(-x, t)]$$

For any constants  $A_n, B_n$ . We can choose these constants to satisfy the boundary conditions at

$x=0$  and  $x = \alpha(t)$ , if given boundary functions can be expanded into Taylor series with powers

$t$  or  $\sqrt{t}$ .

### 3.2 Properties of Integral Error Function

It is possible to derive new properties of Integral Error Functions.

6. If  $n$  is an integer, then

$$i^n \operatorname{erfc}(-x) + (-1)^n i^n \operatorname{erfc}x = \frac{1}{2^{n-1} n! i^n} H_n(ix) = \frac{1}{2^{n-1} n!} e^{-x^2} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} e^{x^2} \text{ with } i = \sqrt{-1} \text{ and}$$

Hermite polynomials  $H_n(x)$  in the right side. Indeed, using formula (2) one can write

$$\begin{aligned} i^n \operatorname{erfc}(-x) + (-1)^n i^n \operatorname{erfc}x &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \frac{1}{n!} \int_{-x}^{\infty} (v+x)^n \exp(-v^2) dv + \\ &\frac{(-1)^n 2}{n! \sqrt{\pi}} \int_x^{\infty} (v-x)^n \exp(-v^2) dv = \frac{2}{n! \sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (v+x)^n \exp(-v^2) dv = \frac{1}{2^{n-1} n! i^n} H_n(ix) \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

7. Using formula for Hermite polynomials one can derive

$$i^n \operatorname{erfc}(-x) + (-1)^n i^n \operatorname{erfc}x = \sum_{m=0}^{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor} \frac{x^{n-2m}}{2^{2m-1} m! (n-2m)!} \quad (7)$$

If  $n = 2k$ , then

$$i^{2k} \operatorname{erfc}x + i^{2k} \operatorname{erfc}(-x) = \sum_{m=0}^k \frac{x^{2(k-m)}}{2^{2m-1} m! (2k-2m)!}$$

In particular

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{erfc}x + \operatorname{erfc}(-x) &= 2, \\ i^2 \operatorname{erfc}x + i^2 \operatorname{erfc}(-x) &= \frac{1}{2} + x^2, \\ i^4 \operatorname{erfc}x + i^4 \operatorname{erfc}(-x) &= \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{4} x^2 + \frac{1}{12} x^4. \end{aligned}$$

If  $n = 2k+1$ , then

$$i^{2k+1} \operatorname{erfc}(-x) - i^{2k+1} \operatorname{erfc}x = \sum_{m=0}^k \frac{x^{2(k-m)+1}}{2^{2m-1} m! (2k-2m+1)!} \quad (8)$$

In particular

$$\begin{aligned} i \operatorname{erfc}(-x) - i \operatorname{erfc}x &= 2x, \\ i^3 \operatorname{erfc}(-x) - i^3 \operatorname{erfc}x &= \frac{1}{2} x + \frac{1}{3} x^3, \\ i^5 \operatorname{erfc}(-x) - i^5 \operatorname{erfc}x &= \frac{1}{2^3 \cdot 2!} x + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 2! \cdot 3!} x^3 + \frac{2}{5!} x^5. \end{aligned}$$

The proof of the formula

$$i^n \operatorname{erfc}(-x) - (-1)^n i^n \operatorname{erfc}x = \frac{1}{2^{n-1} n!} e^{-x^2} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (e^{x^2} \operatorname{erfc}x) \quad (9)$$

where

$$\operatorname{erfc}x = 1 - \operatorname{erf}x = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^x \exp(-v^2) dv$$



can be obtained by mathematical induction method using recurrent formula (2.3).

8. Differentiating the right side of formula (9), we obtain

$$i^n \operatorname{erfc}(-x) - (-1)^n i^n \operatorname{erfc}x = P_n(x) \operatorname{erfc}x - Q_n(x) \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \exp(-x^2), \quad (10)$$

where polynomials  $P_n(x)$  and  $Q_n(x)$  are defined by formulas

$$P_n(x) = \sum_{m=0}^{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor} \frac{x^{n-2m}}{2^{2m-1} m!(n-2m)!}, \quad Q_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{(-1)^{n-k} H_{n-k-1}(x)}{2^{n-k} (n-k)!} P_k(x)$$

9. From (9), (10) we can obtain the explicit expressions for Integral Error Functions of an integer index

$$i^n \operatorname{erfc}x = \frac{(-1)^n}{2} [P_n(x) \operatorname{erfc}x + Q_n(x) \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \exp(-x^2)] \quad (11)$$

$$i^n \operatorname{erfc}(-x) = \frac{1}{2} [P_n(x) \operatorname{erfc}(-x) - Q_n(x) \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \exp(-x^2)] \quad (12)$$

10. Using L'Hopital rule and representation (1.1), it is not difficult to show that

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{i^n \operatorname{erfc}(-x)}{x^n} = \frac{2}{n!} \quad (13)$$

### 3.3 Corollaries for IEF method

Following corollaries will be helpful to so solve Heat equations.

6. Using property 2 one can derive following formula

$$u(x, t) = \sum_{n=0}^k \left\{ A_{2n} \sum_{m=0}^n x^{2n-2m} t^m \beta_{2n,m} + A_{2n+1} \sum_{m=0}^n x^{2n-2m+1} t^m \beta_{2n+1,m} \right\}$$

Where  $u(x, t)$  is a solution of Heat Equation in polynomial form and

$$\beta(n, m) := \frac{1}{2^{n+m-1} \cdot m! \cdot (n-2m)!}$$

7. Expression  $u(x, t)$  can be expanded in the following form

$$u(x, t) = A_0 \beta_{0,0} +$$

$$+ A_2 \left( x^2 \beta_{2,0} + t \beta_{2,1} \right) +$$

$$+ A_4 \left( x^4 \beta_{4,0} + x^2 t \beta_{4,1} + t^2 \beta_{4,2} \right) + \dots +$$

$$+ A_{2k} \left( x^{2k} \beta_{2k,0} + x^{2k-2} t \beta_{2k,1} + \dots + x^2 t^{k-1} \beta_{2k,k-1} + t^k \beta_{2k,k} \right) +$$

$$+ A_1 x \beta_{1,0} +$$

$$+ A_3 \left( x^3 \beta_{3,0} + x t \beta_{3,1} \right) +$$

$$+ A_5 \left( x^5 \beta_{5,0} + x^3 t \beta_{5,1} + x t^2 \beta_{5,2} \right) + \dots +$$

$$+A_{2k+1} \left( x^{2k+1} \beta_{2k+1,0} + x^{2k-1} t \beta_{2k+1,1} + \dots + x^3 t^{k-1} \beta_{2k+1,k-1} + x t^k \beta_{2k+1,k} \right)$$

8. Following expression will be frequently used in solutions of Heat Equations

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{du}{dx} = & 2A_2 x \beta_{2,0} + \\ & +A_4 (4x^3 \beta_{4,0} + 2xt \beta_{4,1}) + \\ & +A_6 (6x^5 \beta_{6,0} + 4x^3 t \beta_{6,1} + 2xt^2 \beta_{6,2}) + \dots + \\ & +A_{2k} (2kx^{2k-1} \beta_{2k,0} + (2k-1)x^{2k-3} t \beta_{2k,1} + \dots + 2xt^k \beta_{2k,k}) + \\ & +A_1 \beta_{1,0} + \\ & +A_3 (3x^2 \beta_{3,0} + t \beta_{3,1}) + \\ & +A_5 (5x^4 \beta_{5,0} + 3x^2 t \beta_{5,1} + t^2 \beta_{5,2}) + \dots + \\ & +A_{2k+1} \left( (2k+1)x^{2k} \beta_{2k+1,0} + (2k-1)x^{2k-2} t \beta_{2k+1,1} + \dots \right. \\ & \left. + 3x^2 t^{k-1} \beta_{2k+1,k-1} + t^k \beta_{2k+1,k} \right) \end{aligned}$$

9. Expression  $u(x, t) = \sum_{n=0}^k (\sqrt{t})^n \left[ A_n i^n \operatorname{erfc} \frac{x}{2a\sqrt{t}} + B_n i^n \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-x}{2a\sqrt{t}} \right]$  can be expanded

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, t) = & (\sqrt{t})^0 \left[ A_0 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{x}{2a\sqrt{t}} + B_0 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-x}{2a\sqrt{t}} \right] + \\ & + (\sqrt{t})^1 \left[ A_1 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{x}{2a\sqrt{t}} + B_1 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-x}{2a\sqrt{t}} \right] + \\ & + (\sqrt{t})^2 \left[ A_2 i^2 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{x}{2a\sqrt{t}} + B_2 i^2 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-x}{2a\sqrt{t}} \right] + \dots + \\ & + (\sqrt{t})^n \left[ A_n i^n \operatorname{erfc} \frac{x}{2a\sqrt{t}} + B_n i^n \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-x}{2a\sqrt{t}} \right] \end{aligned}$$

10. Partial derivative of  $u(x, t)$  can be written as

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = & \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{t}} \left[ -A_0 \exp \left( \frac{x^2}{4a^2 t} \right) + B_0 \exp \left( \frac{-x^2}{4a^2 t} \right) \right] + \\ & + \frac{1}{2a} \left[ -A_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{x}{2a\sqrt{t}} + B_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-x}{2a\sqrt{t}} \right] + \\ & + \left( \frac{\sqrt{t}}{2a} \right)^1 \left[ -A_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{x}{2a\sqrt{t}} + B_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-x}{2a\sqrt{t}} \right] + \dots + \\ & + \left( \frac{\sqrt{t}}{2a} \right)^{n-1} \left[ -A_n i^{n-1} \operatorname{erfc} \frac{x}{2a\sqrt{t}} + B_n i^{n-1} \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-x}{2a\sqrt{t}} \right] \end{aligned}$$

## 4 ANALYTICAL AND APPROXIMATE SOLUTIONS OF HEAT EQUATION BY IEF METHOD

### 4.1 Solution of the first type boundary value problem for the Heat Equation in the half infinite bar

The solution of the problem

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}, \quad 0 < x < \infty, \quad t > 0 \quad (75)$$

$$u(x, 0) = \varphi(x) \quad (76)$$

$$u(0, t) = f(t) \quad (77)$$

$$u(\infty, t) = 0 \quad (78)$$

$$\varphi(0) = f(0), \quad \varphi(\infty) = 0 \quad (79)$$

where  $\varphi(x)$  and  $f(t)$  are analytical functions, can be represented in the form

$$u(x, t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (2a\sqrt{t})^n [A_n i^n \operatorname{erfc} \frac{x}{2a\sqrt{t}} + B_n i^n \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-x}{2a\sqrt{t}}] \quad (80)$$

This function satisfies the heat equation (75), as it was mentioned above for any constants  $A_n$  and  $B_n$ . To satisfy the initial and boundary conditions (76) and (77) we expand the functions  $\varphi(x)$  and  $f(t)$  in Maclaurin series:

$$\varphi(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\varphi^{(n)}(0)}{n!} \cdot x^n \quad (81)$$

$$f(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!} \cdot t^n, \quad (82)$$

One can derive from the formula (68)

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} (2a\sqrt{t})^n i^n \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-x}{2a\sqrt{t}} = \frac{2}{n!} x^n, \quad (83)$$

while

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} (2a\sqrt{t})^n i^n \operatorname{erfc} \frac{x}{2a\sqrt{t}} = 0 \quad (84)$$

Then initial condition (70) gives

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2}{n!} B_n x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\varphi^{(n)}(0)}{n!} x^n,$$

thus

$$B_n = \frac{1}{2} \varphi^{(n)}(0), \quad n=1, 2, \dots \quad (85)$$

Using the boundary condition (71) we get

$$u(0, t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 2 \cdot (A_n + B_n) \cdot i^n \operatorname{erfc} 0 \cdot (2a\sqrt{t})^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!} t^n \quad (86)$$

Taking into account that

$$i^n \operatorname{erfc} 0 = \frac{\Gamma(\frac{n+1}{2})}{n! \sqrt{\pi}}, \quad i^{2m} \operatorname{erfc} 0 = \frac{1}{2^{2m} m!}, \quad i^{2m+1} \operatorname{erfc} 0 = \frac{m!}{(2m+1)! \sqrt{\pi}} \quad (87)$$

and comparing coefficients in (86) we obtain

$$A_{2m+1} + B_{2m+1} = 0, \quad A_{2m} + B_{2m} = 2^{2m-1} f^{(m)}(0), \quad (88)$$

so

$$A_{2m+1} = -\frac{1}{2} \varphi^{(2m+1)}(0), \quad A_{2m} = 2^{2m-1} f^{(m)}(0) - \frac{1}{2} \varphi^{(2m)}(0), \quad m=0, 1, 2, \dots \quad (89)$$

The expressions (80), (85), (89) give the solution of the problem (75) - (79).

It has to be noted that the radius of convergence of the series (80) is equal to the minimum of the radii of convergence of the series (81) and (82).

## 4.2 Analytic solution of Heat Equation with the first type boundary

conditions in the  $\beta\sqrt{t} < x < \alpha\sqrt{t}$  domain by IEF method

Analytical solution of Heat Equation

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}, \quad \beta\sqrt{t} < x < \alpha\sqrt{t}, \quad t > 0 \quad (111)$$

Subject to

$$\text{I.C:} \quad u(x, 0) = 0, \quad (112)$$

$$\text{B.C:} \quad u(0, t) = \varphi(t), \quad (113)$$

$$u(l, t) = \phi(t), \quad (114)$$

$$u(0, 0) = 0, \quad (115)$$

If functions  $\varphi(t), \phi(t)$  are definite functions given in the form  $\varphi(t) = \sum_{n=0}^k \mu_n t^{\frac{n}{2}}, \phi(t) = \sum_{n=0}^m \nu_n t^{\frac{n}{2}}$  Then solution can be represented in the form

$$u(x, t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\gamma} (\sqrt{t})^n \left[ A_n i^n \operatorname{erfc} \frac{x}{2a\sqrt{t}} + B_n i^n \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-x}{2a\sqrt{t}} \right]$$

Substituting expression into the boundary conditions for  $x = \beta\sqrt{t}$

$$u(\beta\sqrt{t}, t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\gamma} (\sqrt{t})^n \left[ A_n i^n \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_n i^n \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} \right]$$

or

$$\begin{aligned} u(\beta\sqrt{t}, t) &\equiv (\sqrt{t})^0 \left[ A_0 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_0 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} \right] + \\ &+ (\sqrt{t})^1 \left[ A_1 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_1 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} \right] + \\ &+ (\sqrt{t})^2 \left[ A_2 i^2 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_2 i^2 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} \right] + \dots + \\ &+ (\sqrt{t})^n \left[ A_n i^n \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_n i^n \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} \right] = \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\gamma} \mu_n t^{\frac{n}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

where  $\gamma = \sup\{m, n\}$

for  $x = \alpha\sqrt{t}$

$$\begin{aligned} u(\alpha\sqrt{t}, t) &\equiv (\sqrt{t})^0 \left[ A_0 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\alpha}{2a} + B_0 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\alpha}{2a} \right] + \\ &+ (\sqrt{t})^1 \left[ A_1 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\alpha}{2a} + B_1 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\alpha}{2a} \right] + \\ &+ (\sqrt{t})^2 \left[ A_2 i^2 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\alpha}{2a} + B_2 i^2 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\alpha}{2a} \right] + \dots + \\ &+ (\sqrt{t})^n \left[ A_n i^n \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\alpha}{2a} + B_n i^n \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\alpha}{2a} \right] = \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\gamma} \nu_n t^{\frac{n}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

Finally coefficients  $A_0, A_1, A_2, \dots, A_\gamma$  and  $B_0, B_1, B_2, \dots, B_\gamma$  are determined from system of linear equations

$$\begin{aligned} A_0 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_0 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} &= \mu_0 \\ A_0 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\alpha}{2a} + B_0 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\alpha}{2a} &= \nu_0 \\ A_1 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_1 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} &= \mu_1 \end{aligned}$$

$$A_1 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\alpha}{2a} + B_1 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\alpha}{2a} = v_1$$

$$A_2 i^2 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_2 i^2 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} = \mu_2$$

$$A_2 i^2 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\alpha}{2a} + B_2 i^2 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\alpha}{2a} = v_2$$

.....

$$A_\gamma i^\gamma \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_\gamma i^\gamma \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} = \mu_\gamma$$

$$A_\gamma i^\gamma \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\alpha}{2a} + B_\gamma i^\gamma \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\alpha}{2a} = v_\gamma$$

where  $i^\gamma \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a}, i^\gamma \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a}, i^\gamma \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\alpha}{2a}, i^\gamma \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\alpha}{2a},$   $\gamma=0,1,2,\dots$  are identified from tables.

Remark: One of key points in solving Heat Equations in the domains with moving boundaries of the first type is to correctly identify value of  $\gamma$ , which takes maximum value between m and k in the boundary conditions.

### Example 1

Solve the given boundary-value problem using Integral Error Functions

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}, \quad -\infty < x < 4\sqrt{t}, \quad t > 0 \quad (116)$$

$$u(x, 0) = e^x, \quad (117)$$

$$u(4\sqrt{t}, t) = 2\sqrt{t} + 4t, \quad (118)$$

$$u(-\infty, t) = 0 \quad (119)$$

### Solution

Solution considered in the form

$$u(x, t) = \sum_{n=0}^k (\sqrt{t})^n [A_n i^n \operatorname{erfc} \frac{x}{2\sqrt{t}} + B_n i^n \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-x}{2\sqrt{t}}] \quad (120)$$

for  $t=0$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} (2\sqrt{t})^n i^n \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-x}{2\sqrt{t}} = \frac{2}{n!} x^n, \quad (121)$$

while

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} (2\sqrt{t})^n i^n \operatorname{erfc} \frac{x}{2\sqrt{t}} = 0 \quad (122)$$

Then initial condition (117) gives

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2}{n!} B_n x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} x^n, \quad (123)$$

thus

$$B_n = \frac{1}{2} \quad (124)$$

And for  $x = 4\sqrt{t}$

$$\sum_{n=0}^k (\sqrt{t})^n [A_n i^n \operatorname{erfc} 2 + B_n i^n \operatorname{erfc} (-2)] = 2\sqrt{t} + 4t \quad (125)$$

It is very important to choose right value of k. Particularly in this case, k will be equal to 2. Expression (125) will take the form

$$\begin{aligned} & A_0 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} 2 + \frac{1}{2} i^0 \operatorname{erfc} (-2) + \\ & + t^{\frac{1}{2}} \left[ A_1 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} 2 + \frac{1}{2} i^1 \operatorname{erfc} (-2) \right] + \\ & + t \left[ A_2 i^2 \operatorname{erfc} 2 + \frac{1}{2} i^2 \operatorname{erfc} (-2) \right] = 2\sqrt{t} + 4t \end{aligned}$$

where

$$A_0 = \frac{-\frac{1}{2} i^0 \operatorname{erfc} (-2)}{i^0 \operatorname{erfc} 2}, \quad A_1 = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{2} i^1 \operatorname{erfc} (-2)}{i^1 \operatorname{erfc} 2}, \quad A_2 = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{2} i^2 \operatorname{erfc} (-2)}{i^2 \operatorname{erfc} 2}$$

and  $i^0 \operatorname{erfc} (-2), i^1 \operatorname{erfc} (-2), i^2 \operatorname{erfc} (-2), i^0 \operatorname{erfc} 2, i^1 \operatorname{erfc} 2, i^2 \operatorname{erfc} 2$  can be found in erfc tables.

### 4.3 Analytic solution of the second type boundary value problem

For the same problem but different boundary conditions

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}, \quad 0 < x < l, \quad t > 0 \quad (94)$$

Subject to

$$\text{I.C:} \quad u(x,0) = 0, \quad t > 0 \quad (95)$$

$$\text{B.C:} \quad \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right|_{x=0} = \varphi(t), \quad 0 < x < l \quad (96)$$

$$\left. \frac{du}{dx} \right|_{x=l} = \phi(t), \quad 0 < x < l \quad (97)$$

$$u(0,0) = 0 \quad (98)$$

where  $\varphi(t), \phi(t)$  are analytical functions, and solution represented in the form

$$u(x, t) = \sum_{n=0}^k \left\{ A_{2n} \sum_{m=0}^n x^{2n-2m} t^m \beta_{2n,m} + A_{2n+1} \sum_{m=0}^n x^{2n-2m+1} t^m \beta_{2n+1,m} \right\} \quad (98')$$

$$u(x, t) = \sum_{n=0}^k \left\{ A_{2n} \sum_{m=0}^n x^{2n-2m} t^m \beta_{2n,m} + A_{2n+1} \sum_{m=0}^n x^{2n-2m+1} t^m \beta_{2n+1,m} \right\} \quad (2.2.2.1.6)$$

Where  $A_{2n}, A_{2n+1}$  have to be found. To satisfy the initial and boundary conditions (95) - (98) we expand the functions  $\varphi(t), \phi(t)$  in Maclaurin's series:

$$\varphi(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\varphi^{(n)}(0)}{n!} \cdot t^n \quad (99)$$

$$\phi(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\phi^{(n)}(0)}{n!} \cdot t^n \quad (100)$$

Using undetermined coefficients method (equating coefficients in like terms) for  $x=0$  even coefficients  $A_{2k}$  can be obtained from

$$A_0 \beta_{0,0} + A_2 t \beta_{2,1} + A_4 t^2 \beta_{4,2} + \dots + A_{2k} t^{2k} \beta_{2k,k} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\varphi^{2k}(0)}{(2k)!} t^{2k}$$

In the same manner, using corollaries (3) and substituting even coefficients into the boundary condition for  $x=l$ , odd coefficients  $A_{2k+1}$  can be determined from

$$\begin{aligned} \left. \frac{du}{dx} \right|_{x=l} &\equiv 2A_2 l \beta_{2,0} + \\ &+ A_4 (4l^3 \beta_{4,0} + 2lt \beta_{4,1}) + \\ &+ A_6 (6l^5 \beta_{6,0} + 4l^3 t \beta_{6,1} + 2lt^2 \beta_{6,2}) + \dots + \\ &+ A_{2k} (2kl^{2k-1} \beta_{2k,0} + (2k-1)l^{2k-3} t \beta_{2k,1} + \dots + 2lt^k \beta_{2k,k}) + \\ &+ A_1 \beta_{1,0} + \\ &+ A_3 (3l^2 \beta_{3,0} + t \beta_{3,1}) + \\ &+ A_5 (5l^4 \beta_{5,0} + 3l^2 t \beta_{5,1} + t^2 \beta_{5,2}) + \dots + \\ &+ A_{2k+1} \left( (2k+1)l^{2k} \beta_{2k+1,0} + (2k-1)l^{2k-2} t \beta_{2k+1,1} + \dots \right. \\ &\quad \left. + 3l^2 t^{k-1} \beta_{2k+1,k-1} + t^k \beta_{2k+1,k} \right) = \sum_{n=0}^{2k+1} \frac{\phi^{(2k+1)}(0)}{(2k+1)!} t^{2k+1} \end{aligned}$$



#### 4.4 Analytic solution of Heat Equation with the second type boundary conditions in the $\beta\sqrt{t} < x < \alpha\sqrt{t}$ domain by IEF method

Analytic solution of Heat Equation

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}, \quad \beta\sqrt{t} < x < \alpha\sqrt{t}, \quad t > 0 \quad (156)$$

subject to

$$\text{I.C:} \quad u(x,0) = 0, \quad (157)$$

$$\text{B.C:} \quad \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right|_{x=0} = \varphi(t), \quad (158)$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right|_{x=\alpha(t)} = \phi(t), \quad (159)$$

$$u(0,0) = 0, \quad (160)$$

where  $\varphi(t) = \sum_{n=0}^k \mu_n t^{\frac{n}{2}}$ ,  $\phi(t) = \sum_{n=0}^k \nu_n t^{\frac{n}{2}}$  analytical functions, can be represented in the form

$$u(x,t) = \sum_{n=0}^k (\sqrt{t})^n \left[ A_n i^n \operatorname{erfc} \frac{x}{2a\sqrt{t}} + B_n i^n \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-x}{2a\sqrt{t}} \right] \quad (161)$$

Substituting expression (161) into the boundary conditions (158) and (159) and applying UC method (undetermined coefficients method) for  $x = \beta\sqrt{t}$  we have:

$$\begin{aligned} \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right|_{x=\beta\sqrt{t}} &= \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{t}} \left[ -A_0 \exp\left(\frac{\beta^2}{4a^2}\right) + B_0 i^0 \exp\left(-\frac{\beta^2}{4a^2}\right) \right] + \\ &+ \frac{1}{2a} \left[ -A_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} \right] + \\ &+ \left( \frac{\sqrt{t}}{2a} \right)^1 \left[ -A_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} \right] + \dots + \\ &+ \left( \frac{\sqrt{t}}{2a} \right)^k \left[ -A_{k+1} i^k \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_{k+1} i^k \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} \right] = \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^k \mu_n t^{\frac{n}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

and for  $x = \alpha\sqrt{t}$  we have

$$\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right|_{x=\alpha\sqrt{t}} = \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{t}} \left[ -A_0 \exp\left(\frac{\alpha^2}{4a^2}\right) + B_0 i^0 \exp\left(-\frac{\alpha^2}{4a^2}\right) \right] +$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{1}{2a} \left[ -A_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\alpha}{2a} + B_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\alpha}{2a} \right] + \\
& + \left( \frac{\sqrt{t}}{2a} \right)^1 \left[ -A_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\alpha}{2a} + B_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\alpha}{2a} \right] + \dots + \\
& + \left( \frac{\sqrt{t}}{2a} \right)^k \left[ -A_{k+1} i^k \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\alpha}{2a} + B_{k+1} i^k \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\alpha}{2a} \right] = \\
& = \sum_{n=0}^k v_n t^{\frac{n}{2}}
\end{aligned}$$

Thus following system obtained where coefficient  $A_0, A_1, A_2, \dots, A_\gamma$  and  $B_0, B_1, B_2, \dots, B_\gamma$  can be determined

$$\begin{aligned}
-A_0 \exp\left(\frac{\alpha^2}{4a^2}\right) + B_0 \exp\left(-\frac{\alpha^2}{4a^2}\right) &= 0 \\
-A_0 \exp\left(\frac{\beta^2}{4a^2}\right) + B_0 \exp\left(-\frac{\beta^2}{4a^2}\right) &= 0 \\
-A_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} &= \mu_1 \\
-A_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\alpha}{2a} + B_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\alpha}{2a} &= \nu_1 \\
-A_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} &= \mu_2 \\
-A_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\alpha}{2a} + B_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\alpha}{2a} &= \nu_2 \\
&\dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \\
-A_k i^{k-1} \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_k i^{k-1} \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} &= \mu_k \\
-A_k i^{k-1} \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\alpha}{2a} + B_k i^{k-1} \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\alpha}{2a} &= \nu_k
\end{aligned}$$

If the functions  $\varphi(t), \phi(t)$  are given in the form  $\varphi(t) = \sum_{n=0}^k \mu_n t^{\frac{n}{2}}, \phi(t) = \sum_{n=0}^m \nu_n t^{\frac{n}{2}}$  then for  $m \geq k$ ,

solution will be considered in the form

$$u(x, t) = \sum_{n=0}^\gamma (\sqrt{t})^n \left[ A_n i^n \operatorname{erfc} \frac{x}{2a\sqrt{t}} + B_n i^n \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-x}{2a\sqrt{t}} \right] \tag{162}$$

where  $\gamma = m + 1$

for  $x = \beta\sqrt{t}$  we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=\beta\sqrt{t}} &= \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{t}} \left[ -A_0 \exp\left(\frac{\beta^2}{4a^2}\right) + B_0 i^0 \exp\left(-\frac{\beta^2}{4a^2}\right) \right] + \\
& + \frac{1}{2a} \left[ -A_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} \right] +
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \left(\frac{\sqrt{t}}{2a}\right)^1 \left[-A_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a}\right] + \dots + \\
& + \left(\frac{\sqrt{t}}{2a}\right)^k \left[-A_{k+1} i^k \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_{k+1} i^k \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a}\right] = \\
& = \sum_{n=0}^k \mu_n t^{\frac{n}{2}}
\end{aligned}$$

For  $x = \alpha\sqrt{t}$

$$\begin{aligned}
\left.\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right|_{x=\alpha\sqrt{t}} & = \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{t}} \left[-A_0 \exp\left(\frac{\alpha^2}{4a^2}\right) + B_0 i^0 \exp\left(-\frac{\alpha^2}{4a^2}\right)\right] + \\
& + \frac{1}{2a} \left[-A_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\alpha}{2a} + B_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\alpha}{2a}\right] + \\
& + \left(\frac{\sqrt{t}}{2a}\right)^1 \left[-A_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\alpha}{2a} + B_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\alpha}{2a}\right] + \dots + \\
& + \left(\frac{\sqrt{t}}{2a}\right)^{m+1} \left[-A_{m+1} i^m \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\alpha}{2a} + B_{m+1} i^m \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\alpha}{2a}\right] = \\
& = \sum_{n=0}^{m+1} \nu_n t^{\frac{n}{2}}
\end{aligned}$$

Finally coefficients  $A_0, A_1, A_2, \dots, A_m$  and  $B_0, B_1, B_2, \dots, B_m$  are determined from system of linear equations

$$\begin{aligned}
-A_0 \exp\left(\frac{\alpha^2}{4a^2}\right) + B_0 \exp\left(-\frac{\alpha^2}{4a^2}\right) & = 0 \\
-A_0 \exp\left(\frac{\beta^2}{4a^2}\right) + B_0 \exp\left(-\frac{\beta^2}{4a^2}\right) & = 0 \\
-A_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} & = \mu_1 \\
-A_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\alpha}{2a} + B_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\alpha}{2a} & = \nu_1 \\
-A_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} & = \mu_2 \\
-A_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\alpha}{2a} + B_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\alpha}{2a} & = \nu_2 \\
\dots & \\
\dots & \\
-A_{m+1} i^m \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_{m+1} i^m \operatorname{erfc} \left(-\frac{\beta}{2a}\right) & = 0 \\
-A_{m+1} i^m \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\alpha}{2a} + B_{m+1} i^m \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\alpha}{2a} & = \nu_m
\end{aligned}$$

for  $m < k$ ,

solution is considered in the form

$$u(x, t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\gamma} (\sqrt{t})^n \left[ A_n i^n \operatorname{erfc} \frac{x}{2a\sqrt{t}} + B_n i^n \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-x}{2a\sqrt{t}} \right]$$

where  $\gamma = k + 1$

for  $x = \beta\sqrt{t}$

$$\begin{aligned} \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right|_{x=\beta\sqrt{t}} &= \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{t}} \left[ -A_0 \exp\left(\frac{\beta^2}{4a^2}\right) + B_0 i^0 \exp\left(-\frac{\beta^2}{4a^2}\right) \right] + \\ &+ \frac{1}{2a} \left[ -A_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} \right] + \\ &+ \left( \frac{\sqrt{t}}{2a} \right)^1 \left[ -A_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} \right] + \dots + \\ &+ \left( \frac{\sqrt{t}}{2a} \right)^k \left[ -A_{k+1} i^k \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_{k+1} i^k \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} \right] = \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{k+1} \mu_n t^{\frac{n}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

and for  $x = \alpha\sqrt{t}$  we have

$$\begin{aligned} \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right|_{x=\alpha\sqrt{t}} &= \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{t}} \left[ -A_0 \exp\left(\frac{\alpha^2}{4a^2}\right) + B_0 i^0 \exp\left(-\frac{\alpha^2}{4a^2}\right) \right] + \\ &+ \frac{1}{2a} \left[ -A_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\alpha}{2a} + B_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\alpha}{2a} \right] + \\ &+ \left( \frac{\sqrt{t}}{2a} \right)^1 \left[ -A_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\alpha}{2a} + B_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\alpha}{2a} \right] + \dots + \\ &+ \left( \frac{\sqrt{t}}{2a} \right)^k \left[ -A_{k+1} i^k \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\alpha}{2a} + B_{k+1} i^k \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\alpha}{2a} \right] = \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{k+1} \nu_n t^{\frac{n}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

Thus following system obtained where coefficient  $A_0, A_1, A_2, \dots, A_\gamma$  and  $B_0, B_1, B_2, \dots, B_\gamma$  can be determined

$$\begin{aligned} -A_0 \exp\left(\frac{\alpha^2}{4a^2}\right) + B_0 \exp\left(-\frac{\alpha^2}{4a^2}\right) &= 0 \\ -A_0 \exp\left(\frac{\beta^2}{4a^2}\right) + B_0 \exp\left(-\frac{\beta^2}{4a^2}\right) &= 0 \\ -A_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} &= \mu_1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
-A_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\alpha}{2a} + B_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\alpha}{2a} &= v_1 \\
-A_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} &= \mu_2 \\
-A_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\alpha}{2a} + B_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\alpha}{2a} &= v_2 \\
&\dots \dots \dots \\
-A_{k+1} i^k \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_{k+1} i^k \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} &= \mu_{k+1} \\
-A_{k+1} i^k \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\alpha}{2a} + B_{k+1} i^k \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\alpha}{2a} &= v_{k+1}
\end{aligned}$$

where  $i^\gamma \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a}, i^\gamma \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a}, i^\gamma \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\alpha}{2a}, i^\gamma \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\alpha}{2a}$ ,  $\gamma=0,1,2,\dots$  are treated as constants which can be determined from erfc tables.

### 4.5 Analytic solutions of Heat Equation in the domain with moving boundaries of the mixed type obtained by IEF method

Analytical solution of Heat Equation

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}, \quad \beta\sqrt{t} < x < \alpha\sqrt{t}, \quad t > 0 \quad (189)$$

Subject to

$$\text{I.C: } u(x,0) = 0, \quad (190)$$

$$\text{B.C: } u(\beta\sqrt{t}, t) = \varphi(t), \quad (191)$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right|_{x=\alpha(t)} = \phi(t), \quad (192)$$

$$u(0,0) = 0, \quad (193)$$

where  $\varphi(t) = \sum_{n=0}^k \mu_n t^{\frac{n}{2}}, \phi(t) = \sum_{n=0}^m v_n t^{\frac{n}{2}}$  are analytical functions, can be represented in the form

$$u(x,t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\gamma} (\sqrt{t})^n \left[ A_n i^n \operatorname{erfc} \frac{x}{2a\sqrt{t}} + B_n i^n \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-x}{2a\sqrt{t}} \right]$$

Substituting expression () into the boundary conditions

If  $m \geq k$ , then  $\gamma = m + 1$ , if  $m \leq k$  then  $\gamma = k$

for  $m \geq k, \gamma = m + 1$

solution is considered in the form

$$x = \beta\sqrt{t}$$

$$u(\beta\sqrt{t}, t) = \sum_{n=0}^{m+1} (\sqrt{t})^n \left[ A_n i^n \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_n i^n \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} \right]$$

or

$$\begin{aligned} u(\beta\sqrt{t}, t) &\equiv (\sqrt{t})^0 \left[ A_0 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_0 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} \right] + \\ &+ (\sqrt{t})^1 \left[ A_1 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_1 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} \right] + \\ &+ (\sqrt{t})^2 \left[ A_2 i^2 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_2 i^2 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} \right] + \dots + \\ &+ (\sqrt{t})^{m+1} \left[ A_{m+1} i^{m+1} \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_{m+1} i^{m+1} \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} \right] = \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^k \mu_n t^{\frac{n}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$x = \alpha\sqrt{t}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=\alpha\sqrt{t}} &= \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{t}} \left[ -A_0 \exp\left(\frac{\alpha^2}{4a^2}\right) + B_0 i^0 \exp\left(-\frac{\alpha^2}{4a^2}\right) \right] + \\ &+ \frac{1}{2a} \left[ -A_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\alpha}{2a} + B_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\alpha}{2a} \right] + \\ &+ \left( \frac{\sqrt{t}}{2a} \right)^1 \left[ -A_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\alpha}{2a} + B_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\alpha}{2a} \right] + \dots + \\ &+ \left( \frac{\sqrt{t}}{2a} \right)^m \left[ -A_{m+1} i^m \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\alpha}{2a} + B_{m+1} i^m \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\alpha}{2a} \right] = \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^m \nu_n t^{\frac{n}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

Finally coefficients  $A_0, A_1, A_2, \dots, A_m$  and  $B_0, B_1, B_2, \dots, B_m$  are determined from system of linear equations

$$-A_0 \exp\left(\frac{\alpha^2}{4a^2}\right) + B_0 i^0 \exp\left(-\frac{\alpha^2}{4a^2}\right) = 0$$

$$A_0 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_0 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} = \mu_0$$

$$-A_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\alpha}{2a} + B_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\alpha}{2a} = \nu_1$$

$$A_1 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_1 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} = \mu_1$$

$$-A_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\alpha}{2a} + B_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\alpha}{2a} = \nu_2$$

.....

$$-A_{m+1} i^m \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\alpha}{2a} + B_{m+1} i^m \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\alpha}{2a} = \nu_m$$

$$A_{m+1}i^{m+1}erfc\frac{\beta}{2a} + B_{m+1}i^{m+1}erfc\frac{-\beta}{2a} = 0$$

for  $m < k, \gamma = k$

solution is considered in the form

$$x = \beta\sqrt{t}$$

$$u(\beta\sqrt{t}, t) = \sum_{n=0}^k (\sqrt{t})^n \left[ A_n i^n erfc\frac{\beta}{2a} + B_n i^n erfc\frac{-\beta}{2a} \right]$$

or

$$\begin{aligned} u(\beta\sqrt{t}, t) &\equiv (\sqrt{t})^0 \left[ A_0 i^0 erfc\frac{\beta}{2a} + B_0 i^0 erfc\frac{-\beta}{2a} \right] + \\ &+ (\sqrt{t})^1 \left[ A_1 i^1 erfc\frac{\beta}{2a} + B_1 i^1 erfc\frac{-\beta}{2a} \right] + \\ &+ (\sqrt{t})^2 \left[ A_2 i^2 erfc\frac{\beta}{2a} + B_2 i^2 erfc\frac{-\beta}{2a} \right] + \dots + \\ &+ (\sqrt{t})^k \left[ A_k i^k erfc\frac{\beta}{2a} + B_k i^k erfc\frac{-\beta}{2a} \right] = \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^k \mu_n t^{\frac{n}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$x = \alpha\sqrt{t}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=\alpha\sqrt{t}} &= \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{t}} \left[ -A_0 \exp\left(\frac{\alpha^2}{4a^2}\right) + B_0 i^0 \exp\left(-\frac{\alpha^2}{4a^2}\right) \right] + \\ &+ \frac{1}{2a} \left[ -A_1 i^0 erfc\frac{\alpha}{2a} + B_1 i^0 erfc\frac{-\alpha}{2a} \right] + \\ &+ \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{t}} (\sqrt{t})^1 \left[ -A_2 i^1 erfc\frac{\alpha}{2a} + B_2 i^1 erfc\frac{-\alpha}{2a} \right] + \dots + \\ &+ \left( \frac{\sqrt{t}}{2a\sqrt{t}} \right)^{k-1} \left[ -A_k i^{k-1} erfc\frac{\alpha}{2a} + B_k i^{k-1} erfc\frac{-\alpha}{2a} \right] = \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^m \nu_n t^{\frac{n}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

Finally coefficients  $A_0, A_1, A_2, \dots, A_\gamma$  and  $B_0, B_1, B_2, \dots, B_\gamma$  are determined from system of linear equations

$$-A_0 \exp\left(\frac{\alpha^2}{4a^2}\right) + B_0 i^0 \exp\left(-\frac{\alpha^2}{4a^2}\right) = 0$$

$$A_0 i^0 erfc\frac{\beta}{2a} + B_0 i^0 erfc\frac{-\beta}{2a} = \mu_0$$

$$-A_1 i^0 erfc\frac{\alpha}{2a} + B_1 i^0 erfc\frac{-\alpha}{2a} = \nu_1$$

$$A_1 i^1 erfc\frac{\beta}{2a} + B_1 i^1 erfc\frac{-\beta}{2a} = \mu_1$$

$$-A_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\alpha}{2a} + B_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\alpha}{2a} = v_2$$

.....

$$-A_k i^{k-1} \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\alpha}{2a} + B_k i^{k-1} \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\alpha}{2a} = v_m, \text{ if } k-1 = m$$

(if  $k-1 > m$ , we have  $-A_k i^{k-1} \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\alpha}{2a} + B_k i^{k-1} \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\alpha}{2a} = 0$ )

$$A_k i^k \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_k i^k \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} = 0$$

If  $k-1=m$

where  $i^\gamma \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a}, i^\gamma \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a}, i^\gamma \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\alpha}{2a}, i^\gamma \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\alpha}{2a}, \gamma=0,1,2,\dots$  are identified from tables.

**Example 2**

Solve the given boundary-value problem using Integral Error Functions

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = 16 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}, \quad 0 < x < 2\sqrt{t}, \quad t > 0$$

$$u(0,0) = 0, \quad \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right|_{x=0} = 2 - 3\sqrt{t}, \quad u(2\sqrt{t}, t) = 1 + 2\sqrt{t}$$

**Solution**

As in previous case solution will be considered in the following form

$$u(x,t) = \sum_{n=0}^2 (\sqrt{t})^n [A_n i^n \operatorname{erfc} \frac{x}{8\sqrt{t}} + B_n i^n \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-x}{8\sqrt{t}}] \tag{194}$$

Expression (\*) satisfies initial condition

For  $x = 0$

$$\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right|_{x=0} = 2 - 3\sqrt{t} \tag{195}$$

It is very important to choose right value of k, particularly in this case, k will be equal to 2. Expression (\*) will take the form

$$\begin{aligned} \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right|_{x=0} &\equiv \frac{1}{8\sqrt{t}} [-A_0 \exp(0) + B_0 i^0 \exp(0)] + \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{8} [-A_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} 0 + B_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} 0] + \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{8} (\sqrt{t})^1 [-A_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} 0 + B_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} 0] = \\ &= 2 - 3\sqrt{t} \end{aligned} \tag{196}$$



and for  $x = 2\sqrt{t}$

$$\begin{aligned} u(2\sqrt{t}, t) &= (\sqrt{t})^0 \left[ A_0 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{1}{4} + B_0 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-1}{4} \right] + \\ &+ (\sqrt{t})^1 \left[ A_1 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{1}{4} + B_1 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-1}{4} \right] + \\ &+ (\sqrt{t})^2 \left[ A_2 i^2 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{1}{4} + B_2 i^2 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-1}{4} \right] = \\ &= 1 + 2\sqrt{t} \end{aligned}$$

Finally following system it is possible to determine coefficients  $A_0, B_0, A_1, B_1, A_2, B_2$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} A_0 + B_0 &= 0 \\ A_0 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{1}{4} + B_0 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-1}{4} &= 1 \\ -A_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} 0 + B_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} 0 &= 16 \\ A_1 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{1}{4} + B_1 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-1}{4} &= 2 \\ -A_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} 0 + B_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} 0 &= -24 \\ A_2 i^2 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{1}{4} + B_2 i^2 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-1}{4} &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

### Example 3

Solve the given boundary-value problem using Integral Error Functions

$$\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial t} = 4 \frac{\partial^2 u_1}{\partial x^2}, \quad -\sqrt{t} < x < 2\sqrt{t}, \quad t > 0 \quad (197)$$

$$\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial x^2}, \quad 2\sqrt{t} < x < \infty, \quad t > 0 \quad (198)$$

$$u_1(0, 0) = 0, \quad (199)$$

$$u_2(x, 0) = x e^{-2x}, \quad (200)$$

$$\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=-\sqrt{t}} = \sqrt{t} - 2t, \quad (201)$$

$$2 \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=2\sqrt{t}} = 4 \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=2\sqrt{t}}, \quad (202)$$

$$u_1(2\sqrt{t}, t) = u_2(2\sqrt{t}, t) \quad (203)$$

$$u_2(\infty, 0) = 0, \quad (204)$$

### Solution:

Solution of the Heat Equation is represented in the form

$$u_1(x, t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} t^{\frac{n}{2}} \left\{ A_n i^n \operatorname{erfc} \left( \frac{x}{4\sqrt{t}} \right) + B_n i^n \operatorname{erfc} \left( -\frac{x}{4\sqrt{t}} \right) \right\} \quad (205)$$

$$u_2(x, t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} t^{\frac{n}{2}} \left\{ C_n i^n \operatorname{erfc} \left( \frac{x}{2\sqrt{t}} \right) + D_n i^n \operatorname{erfc} \left( -\frac{x}{2\sqrt{t}} \right) \right\} \quad (206)$$

Since  $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} (\sqrt{t})^n A_n i^n \operatorname{erfc}\left(\frac{x}{4\sqrt{t}}\right) = 0$ ,

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sqrt{t})^n B_n i^n \operatorname{erfc}\left(\frac{-x}{4\sqrt{t}}\right)}{\left(\frac{x}{4\sqrt{t}}\right)^n} \left(\frac{x}{4\sqrt{t}}\right)^n = \frac{2B_n}{n!} \frac{x^n}{4^n},$$

and  $x e^{-2x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n 2^n}{n!} x^{n+1}$

From (200)

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2B_n}{n!} \frac{x^n}{4^n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n 2^n}{n!} x^{n+1},$$

or

$$B_0 + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2B_{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \frac{x^{n+1}}{4^{n+1}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n 2^n}{n!} x^{n+1}$$

where  $B_0 = 0$

$$\text{and } B_{n+1} = (-1)^n 2^{3n+1} (n+1)$$

(207)

From (209)

$$\sum_{n=0}^3 \frac{t^{\frac{n}{2}-1}}{4} \left\{ -A_n i^{n-1} \operatorname{erfc}\frac{1}{4} + (-1)^n 2^{3n+1} (n+1) i^{n-1} \operatorname{erfc}\left(-\frac{1}{4}\right) \right\} = \sqrt{t} - 2t$$

or

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{4\sqrt{t}} \left[ -A_0 \exp\frac{1}{16} + 2 \exp\left(-\frac{1}{16}\right) \right] + \\ & + \frac{1}{4} \left[ -A_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc}\frac{1}{16} - 32 i^0 \operatorname{erfc}\left(-\frac{1}{16}\right) \right] + \\ & + \frac{\sqrt{t}}{4} \left[ -A_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc}\frac{1}{16} + 3 \cdot 2^7 i^1 \operatorname{erfc}\left(-\frac{1}{16}\right) \right] + \\ & + \frac{t}{4} \left[ -A_3 i^2 \operatorname{erfc}\frac{1}{16} - 2^{12} i^2 \operatorname{erfc}\left(-\frac{1}{16}\right) \right] = \sqrt{t} - 2t \end{aligned}$$

Yield

$$\frac{1}{4} \left[ -A_0 \exp\frac{1}{16} + 2 \exp\left(-\frac{1}{16}\right) \right] = 0, \Rightarrow A_0 = 2 \exp\left(-\frac{1}{16}\right), \quad (208)$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \left[ -A_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc}\frac{1}{16} - 32 i^0 \operatorname{erfc}\left(-\frac{1}{16}\right) \right] = 0, \Rightarrow A_1 = -\frac{32 i^0 \operatorname{erfc}\left(-\frac{1}{16}\right)}{i^0 \operatorname{erfc}\frac{1}{16}}, \quad (209)$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \left[ -A_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc}\frac{1}{16} + 3 \cdot 2^7 i^1 \operatorname{erfc}\left(-\frac{1}{16}\right) \right] = 1, \Rightarrow A_2 = \frac{3 \cdot 2^7 i^1 \operatorname{erfc}\left(-\frac{1}{16}\right) - 4}{i^1 \operatorname{erfc}\frac{1}{16}}, \quad (210)$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \left[ -A_3 i^2 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{1}{16} - 2^{12} i^2 \operatorname{erfc} \left( -\frac{1}{16} \right) \right] = -2, \Rightarrow A_3 = \frac{8 - 2^{12} i^2 \operatorname{erfc} \left( -\frac{1}{16} \right)}{i^2 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{1}{16}} \quad (211)$$

From (210)

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=0}^3 \frac{t^{\frac{n}{2}-1}}{4} \left\{ -A_n i^{n-1} \operatorname{erfc} \frac{1}{2} + B_n i^{n-1} \operatorname{erfc} \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right) \right\} \\ = \sum_{n=0}^3 \frac{t^{\frac{n}{2}-1}}{2} \left\{ -C_n i^{n-1} \operatorname{erfc} 1 + D_n i^{n-1} \operatorname{erfc} (-1) \right\} \end{aligned}$$

or

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} \left\{ -A_0 i^{-1} \operatorname{erfc} \frac{1}{2} + B_0 i^{-1} \operatorname{erfc} \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right) \right\} &= \left\{ -C_0 i^{-1} \operatorname{erfc} 1 + D_0 i^{-1} \operatorname{erfc} (-1) \right\}, \\ \frac{1}{2} \left\{ -A_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{1}{2} + B_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right) \right\} &= \left\{ -C_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} 1 + D_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} (-1) \right\}, \\ \frac{1}{2} \left\{ -A_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{1}{2} + B_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right) \right\} &= \left\{ -C_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} 1 + D_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} (-1) \right\}, \\ \frac{1}{2} \left\{ -A_3 i^2 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{1}{2} + B_3 i^2 \operatorname{erfc} \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right) \right\} &= \left\{ -C_3 i^2 \operatorname{erfc} 1 + D_3 i^2 \operatorname{erfc} (-1) \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

From (211)

$$\sum_{n=0}^3 t^{\frac{n}{2}} \left\{ A_n i^n \operatorname{erfc} \frac{1}{2} + B_n i^n \operatorname{erfc} \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right) \right\} = \sum_{n=0}^3 t^{\frac{n}{2}} \left\{ C_n i^n \operatorname{erfc} 1 + D_n i^n \operatorname{erfc} (-1) \right\}$$

or

$$\begin{aligned} \left\{ A_0 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{1}{2} + B_0 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right) \right\} &= \left\{ C_0 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} 1 + D_0 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} (-1) \right\}, \\ \left\{ A_1 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{1}{2} + B_1 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right) \right\} &= \left\{ C_1 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} 1 + D_1 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} (-1) \right\}, \\ \left\{ A_2 i^2 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{1}{2} + B_2 i^2 \operatorname{erfc} \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right) \right\} &= \left\{ C_2 i^2 \operatorname{erfc} 1 + D_2 i^2 \operatorname{erfc} (-1) \right\}, \\ \left\{ A_3 i^3 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{1}{2} + B_3 i^3 \operatorname{erfc} \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right) \right\} &= \left\{ C_3 i^3 \operatorname{erfc} 1 + D_3 i^3 \operatorname{erfc} (-1) \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

Finally coefficients  $C_n, D_n$ ,  $n = 0, 1, 2, 3$  can be determined from system of equations

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} \left\{ -A_0 i^{-1} \operatorname{erfc} \frac{1}{2} + B_0 i^{-1} \operatorname{erfc} \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right) \right\} &= \left\{ -C_0 i^{-1} \operatorname{erfc} 1 + D_0 i^{-1} \operatorname{erfc} (-1) \right\}, \\ \frac{1}{2} \left\{ -A_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{1}{2} + B_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right) \right\} &= \left\{ -C_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} 1 + D_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} (-1) \right\}, \\ \frac{1}{2} \left\{ -A_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{1}{2} + B_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right) \right\} &= \left\{ -C_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} 1 + D_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} (-1) \right\}, \\ \frac{1}{2} \left\{ -A_3 i^2 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{1}{2} + B_3 i^2 \operatorname{erfc} \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right) \right\} &= \left\{ -C_3 i^2 \operatorname{erfc} 1 + D_3 i^2 \operatorname{erfc} (-1) \right\}, \\ \left\{ A_0 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{1}{2} + B_0 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right) \right\} &= \left\{ C_0 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} 1 + D_0 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} (-1) \right\}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\left\{A_1 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{1}{2} + B_1 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\right\} = \{C_1 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} 1 + D_1 i^1 \operatorname{erfc}(-1)\},$$

$$\left\{A_2 i^2 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{1}{2} + B_2 i^2 \operatorname{erfc} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\right\} = \{C_2 i^2 \operatorname{erfc} 1 + D_2 i^2 \operatorname{erfc}(-1)\},$$

$$\left\{A_3 i^3 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{1}{2} + B_3 i^3 \operatorname{erfc} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\right\} = \{C_3 i^3 \operatorname{erfc} 1 + D_3 i^3 \operatorname{erfc}(-1)\}.$$

Where coefficients  $A_n, B_n, n=0,1,2,3$  are given by (206)-(211)

#### 4.6 Analytic solution of Heat Equation with fixed boundary conditions of the third type by IEF method

For analytical solution of Heat Equation

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}, \quad 0 < x < l, \quad t > 0 \quad (106)$$

subject to initial and boundary conditions

$$u(x,0) = 0, \quad 0 < x < l \quad (107)$$

$$\left(\alpha \frac{du}{dx} + \beta u\right) \Big|_{x=0} = \varphi(t), \quad t > 0 \quad (108)$$

$$\left(\mu \frac{du}{dx} + \nu u\right) \Big|_{x=l} = \phi(t), \quad t > 0 \quad (109)$$

$$u(0,0) = 0, \quad (110)$$

where  $\varphi(x)$  and  $\phi(t)$  are analytical functions, solution can be represented in the polynomial form of IEF

$$u(x,t) = \sum_{n=0}^k \left\{ A_{2n} \sum_{m=0}^n x^{2n-2m} t^m \beta_{2n,m} + A_{2n+1} \sum_{m=0}^n x^{2n-2m+1} t^m \beta_{2n+1,m} \right\}$$

which satisfy initial conditions () with  $A_0 = 0$ . As in previous cases to determine even and odd coefficients  $A_{2n}, A_{2n+1}$  it is necessary to expand into Maclaurin's series right parts in boundary conditions

for  $x=0$

$$\alpha \left( A_0 \beta_{0,0} + A_2 t \beta_{2,1} + A_4 t^2 \beta_{4,2} + \dots + A_{2k} t^{2k} \beta_{2k,k} \right) + \beta \{ A_1 \beta_{1,0} + A_3 t \beta_{3,1} + A_5 t^2 \beta_{5,2} + \dots + A_{2k+1} t^k \beta_{2k+1,k} \} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\varphi^{2k+1}(0)}{(2k+1)!} t^{2k+1}$$

and for  $x=l$

$$\mu \{ A_0 \beta_{0,0} +$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& +A_2 \left( l^2 \beta_{2,0} + t \beta_{2,1} \right) + \\
& +A_2 \left( l^4 \beta_{4,0} + l^2 t \beta_{4,1} + t \beta_{4,2} \right) + \dots + \\
& +A_{2k} \left( l^{2k} \beta_{2k,0} + l^{2k-2} t \beta_{2k,1} + \dots + l^2 t^{k-1} \beta_{2k,k-1} + t^k \beta_{2k,k} \right) + \\
& +A_1 l \beta_{1,0} + \\
& +A_3 \left( l^3 \beta_{3,0} + l t \beta_{3,1} \right) + \\
& +A_5 \left( l^5 \beta_{5,0} + l^3 t \beta_{5,1} + l t^2 \beta_{5,2} \right) + \dots + \\
& +A_{2k+1} \left( l^{2k+1} \beta_{2k+1,0} + l^{2k-1} t \beta_{2k+1,1} + \dots + l^3 t^{k-1} \beta_{2k+1,k-1} + \right. \\
& \left. l t^k \beta_{2k+1,k} \right) \\
& \} + \\
& +v \{ 2A_2 l \beta_{2,0} + \\
& +A_4 (4l^3 \beta_{4,0} + 2l t \beta_{4,1}) + \\
& +A_6 (6l^5 \beta_{6,0} + 4l^3 t \beta_{6,1} + 2l t^2 \beta_{6,2}) + \dots + \\
& +A_{2k} (2k l^{2k-1} \beta_{2k,0} + (2k-1) l^{2k-3} t \beta_{2k,1} + \dots + 2l t^k \beta_{2k,k}) + \\
& +A_1 \beta_{1,0} + \\
& +A_3 (3l^2 \beta_{3,0} + t \beta_{3,1}) + \\
& +A_5 (5l^4 \beta_{5,0} + 3l^2 t \beta_{5,1} + t^2 \beta_{5,2}) + \dots + \\
& +A_{2k+1} \left( (2k+1) l^{2k} \beta_{2k+1,0} + (2k-1) l^{2k-2} t \beta_{2k+1,1} + \dots \right. \\
& \left. + 3l^2 t^{k-1} \beta_{2k+1,k-1} + t^k \beta_{2k+1,k} \right) \} = \sum_{n=0}^{2k+1} \frac{\phi^{(2k+1)}(0)}{(2k+1)!} t^{2k+1}
\end{aligned}$$

then combine like terms in left parts, and equate coefficients using UC method (undetermined coefficients method). Finally after obtaining recurrent formulas and solving systems of linear equations even and odd coefficients can be determined.

#### 4.7 Analytic solution of Heat Equation with the third type boundary conditions in the $\beta\sqrt{t} < x < \alpha\sqrt{t}$ domain by IEF method

Analytical solution of Heat Equation

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}, \quad \beta\sqrt{t} < x < \alpha\sqrt{t}, \quad t > 0 \quad (238)$$

Subject to

$$\text{I.C:} \quad u(x,0) = 0, \quad (239)$$

$$\text{B.C:} \quad \left( \rho u + \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) \Big|_{x=\beta\sqrt{t}} = \varphi(t), \quad (240)$$

$$\left( \epsilon u + \xi \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) \Big|_{x=\alpha\sqrt{t}} = \phi(t), \quad (241)$$

$$u(0,0) = 0, \quad (242)$$

where  $\varphi(t), \phi(t)$  are analytical functions which can be represented in the form  $\varphi(t) = \sum_{n=0}^k \mu_n t^{\frac{n}{2}}, \phi(t) = \sum_{n=0}^m \nu_n t^{\frac{n}{2}}$

$$u(x,t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\gamma} (\sqrt{t})^n \left[ A_n i^n \operatorname{erfc} \frac{x}{2a\sqrt{t}} + B_n i^n \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-x}{2a\sqrt{t}} \right]$$

Substituting expression ( ) into the boundary conditions where  $\gamma = \sup\{m, k\}$

for  $x = \beta\sqrt{t}$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left( \rho u + \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) \Big|_{x=\beta\sqrt{t}} = \\ & = \rho \sum_{n=0}^{\gamma} (\sqrt{t})^n \left[ A_n i^n \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_n i^n \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} \right] + \\ & \quad + \theta \sum_{n=0}^{\gamma} (\sqrt{t})^{n-1} \left[ A_n i^{n-1} \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_n i^{n-1} \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} \right] \end{aligned}$$

or

$$\begin{aligned} & \left( \rho u + \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) \Big|_{x=\beta\sqrt{t}} \equiv \\ & \equiv \rho (\sqrt{t})^0 \left[ A_0 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_0 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} \right] + \frac{\theta}{\sqrt{t}} \left[ -A_0 \exp \left( \frac{\beta^2}{4a^2} \right) + B_0 i^0 \exp \left( -\frac{\beta^2}{4a^2} \right) \right] + \\ & + \rho (\sqrt{t})^1 \left[ A_1 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_1 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} \right] + \theta \left[ -A_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} \right] + \\ & + \rho (\sqrt{t})^2 \left[ A_2 i^2 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_2 i^2 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} \right] + \theta (\sqrt{t}) \left[ A_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& +\rho(\sqrt{t})^\gamma \left[ A_\gamma i^\gamma \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_\gamma i^\gamma \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} \right] \\
& \quad + \theta(\sqrt{t})^{\gamma-1} \left[ -A_\gamma i^{\gamma-1} \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_\gamma i^{\gamma-1} \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} \right] = \\
& \quad = \sum_{n=0}^k \mu_n t^{\frac{n}{2}}
\end{aligned}$$

For  $x = \alpha\sqrt{t}$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left( \rho u + \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) \Big|_{x=\alpha\sqrt{t}} = \\
& = \rho \sum_{n=0}^{\gamma} (\sqrt{t})^n \left[ A_n i^n \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\alpha}{2a} + B_n i^n \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\alpha}{2a} \right] \\
& \quad + \theta \sum_{n=0}^{\gamma} (\sqrt{t})^{n-1} \left[ A_n i^{n-1} \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\alpha}{2a} + B_n i^{n-1} \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\alpha}{2a} \right]
\end{aligned}$$

or

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left( \varepsilon u + \xi \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) \Big|_{x=\alpha\sqrt{t}} = \\
& = \varepsilon(\sqrt{t})^0 \left[ A_0 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_0 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} \right] + \frac{\xi}{2a\sqrt{t}} \left[ -A_0 \exp\left(\frac{\alpha^2}{4a^2}\right) + B_0 i^0 \exp\left(-\frac{\alpha^2}{4a^2}\right) \right] + \\
& + \varepsilon(\sqrt{t})^1 \left[ A_1 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_1 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} \right] + \xi \left[ -A_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\alpha}{2a} + B_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\alpha}{2a} \right] + \\
& + \varepsilon(\sqrt{t})^2 \left[ A_2 i^2 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_2 i^2 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} \right] + \xi(\sqrt{t}) \left[ A_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} \right] \\
& + \varepsilon(\sqrt{t})^\gamma \left[ A_\gamma i^\gamma \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_\gamma i^\gamma \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} \right] + \xi(\sqrt{t})^{\gamma-1} \left[ -A_\gamma i^{\gamma-1} \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_\gamma i^{\gamma-1} \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} \right] \\
& = \\
& = \sum_{n=0}^m \nu_n t^{\frac{n}{2}}
\end{aligned}$$

Finally coefficients  $A_0, A_1, A_2, \dots, A_\gamma$  and  $B_0, B_1, B_2, \dots, B_\gamma$  are determined from system of linear equations

$$-A_0 \exp\left(\frac{\beta^2}{4a^2}\right) + B_0 i^0 \exp\left(-\frac{\beta^2}{4a^2}\right) = 0$$

$$-A_0 \exp\left(\frac{\alpha^2}{4a^2}\right) + B_0 i^0 \exp\left(-\frac{\alpha^2}{4a^2}\right) = 0$$

$$\rho \left[ A_0 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_0 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} \right] + \theta \left[ -A_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} \right] = \mu_0$$

$$\varepsilon \left[ A_0 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_0 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} \right] + \xi \left[ -A_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\alpha}{2a} + B_1 i^0 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\alpha}{2a} \right] = \nu_0$$

$$\rho \left[ A_1 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_1 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} \right] + \theta \left[ A_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} \right] = \mu_1$$

$$\varepsilon \left[ A_1 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_1 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} \right] + \xi \left[ A_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_2 i^1 \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} \right] = \nu_1$$

.....

$$\rho \left[ A_\gamma i^\gamma \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_\gamma i^\gamma \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} \right] = \mu_\gamma$$

$$\varepsilon \left[ A_\gamma i^\gamma \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a} + B_\gamma i^\gamma \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a} \right] = \nu_\gamma$$

where  $i^\gamma \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\beta}{2a}, i^\gamma \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\beta}{2a}, i^\gamma \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\alpha}{2a}, i^\gamma \operatorname{erfc} \frac{-\alpha}{2a},$   $\gamma=0,1,2,\dots$  are identified from integral error functions table.



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# **СПЕЦИАЛЬНЫЕ МЕТОДЫ РЕШЕНИЯ УРАВНЕНИЯ ТЕПЛОПРОВОДНОСТИ**

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