The Use of the Collocation Method for Solving the Diffusion Equation under Two Mass Specifications

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In this paper the diffusion equation Japana or ive and lo not allog [8]

$$\frac{\partial y(x,t)}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 y(x,t)}{\partial x^2} + u(x,t), \qquad -1 < x < 1, \quad 0 < t \le T$$
 (1)

with the initial condition

$$y(x,t)\Big|_{t=0} = f(x)$$
 $-1 < x < 1$ (2)

is considered.

Usually the diffusion equation (1) is supplemented by the Dirichlet

$$|y(x,t)| = |\phi_1(t)|, \quad 0 < t \le T, \text{ is odd of in (11)}$$
and the property of the property o

$$y(x,t)\Big|_{x=+1} = \phi_2(t), \quad 0 < t \le T$$
 (4)

or Neumann

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y(x,t)}{\mathrm{d}x}\Big|_{x=-1} = \phi_3(t), \quad 0 < t \le T, \tag{5}$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y(x,t)}{\mathrm{d}x}\Big|_{x=+1} = \phi_4(t), \quad 0 < t \le T \tag{6}$$

boundary conditions.

In equation (1) and conditions (2)-(6) u(x,t), f(x), $\phi_1(t)$, $\phi_2(t)$, $\phi_3(t)$, $\phi_4(t)$ are known functions.

Instead of the boundary conditions at x = -1 and x = +1 ((3)-(4) or (5)-(6)), in this paper the diffusion equation (1) is subject to two integral conditions (specifications on mass in a case of diffusion or specifications on energy in a case of heat transfer)

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$$y(t)$$
 46, No. 3, 431-
$$\int_{-1}^{v(t)} y(x,t) \, \mathrm{d}x = g_1(t), \qquad 0 < t \le T,$$
(7)

$$\int_{v(t)}^{1} y(x,t) \, \mathrm{d}x = h_1(t), \quad 0 < t \le T, \quad \text{which is the property of the property$$

where v(t), $g_1(t)$ and $h_1(t)$ are known functions.

Another possibility of integral conditions is the following:

$$\int_{-1}^{1} \varphi(x) y(x,t) dx = g_2(t), \qquad 0 < t \le T,$$
 (9)

$$\int_{-1}^{1} \psi(x) y(x,t) dx = h_2(t), \quad T 0 < t \le T$$

$$(10)$$

with $\varphi(x)$, $\psi(x)$, $g_2(t)$ and $h_2(t)$ being known functions.

The diffusion equation subject to mass specification arises from many important applications in mass [1] and heat transfer [2], thermoelasticity [3], pollution of the environment [4], control theory [5], etc. [6]

This paper is a continuation of the previous papers [7–10]. The initial-boundary value problems are solved using the collocation method [6]. According to this method we seek a solution in the form

$$y(x,t) = \sum_{n=0}^{N} a_n(t) T_n(x),$$
(11)

where $T_n(x)$ are the Chebyshev polynomials of the first kind.

From the mass specifications (7)-(8) or (9)-(10) we obtain two algebraic equations for unknown coefficients a_n . Next, we introduce the solution (11) into the diffusion equation (1) and demand that this equation is satisfied at N-1 collocation points. In this paper the Chebyshev-Gauss-Lobatto points have been chosen as the collocation ones. Numerical examples are analized. A comparison between exact and approximate solutions shows efficiency of the proposed method.

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S. Derkach

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The paper [5] is devoted to the construction of the first-order differential equations in the space $M(1,3) \times R(u)$, which are invariant undespitting subgroups of the group P(1,4). R(u) is the number axis of the dependent variable u.

In the present paper we continue to study this type of equations. We concentrate our attention on the first-order differential equations (in the space $M(1,3) \times R(u)$) invariant under non-splitting subgroups of the group P(1,4).

1. The Lie algebra of the group P(1,4) and its representation. The Lie algebra of the group P(1,4) is given by the 15 basis elements $M_{\mu\nu} = -M_{\nu\mu}$ ($\mu, \nu = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4$) and P' ($\mu = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4$), which