

$$\nabla^2 V(x, y, z) = \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial z^2} = 0$$

Sep variables: Assume $V(x, y, z) = \underline{X}(x) \underline{Y}(y) \underline{Z}(z)$

find $\underline{X}(x)$, $\underline{Y}(y)$, $\underline{Z}(z)$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} (\underline{X} \underline{Y} \underline{Z}) + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} (\underline{X} \underline{Y} \underline{Z}) + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} (\underline{X} \underline{Y} \underline{Z})$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial^2 \underline{X}}{\partial x^2} \underline{Y} \underline{Z} + \underline{X} \frac{\partial^2 \underline{Y}}{\partial y^2} \underline{Z} + \underline{X} \underline{Y} \frac{\partial^2 \underline{Z}}{\partial z^2} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

(Note: In the original image, the terms are written with red annotations: $\frac{\partial^2 \underline{X}}{\partial x^2} \underline{Y} \underline{Z}$, $\underline{X} \frac{\partial^2 \underline{Y}}{\partial y^2} \underline{Z}$, and $\underline{X} \underline{Y} \frac{\partial^2 \underline{Z}}{\partial z^2}$. The \underline{X} and \underline{Y} terms in the first two are crossed out with red lines, and the \underline{X} and \underline{Y} terms in the third are underlined in red. An arrow points from the $\frac{\partial^2 \underline{Z}}{\partial z^2}$ term to the \underline{Z} term in the second term.)

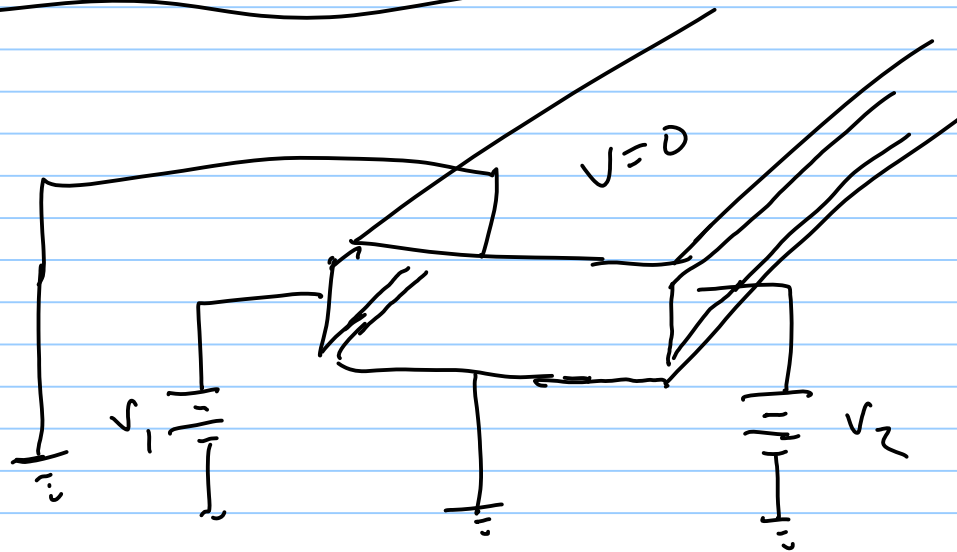
$$\frac{1}{X} \frac{d^2 X}{dx^2} + \frac{1}{Y} \frac{d^2 Y}{dy^2} + \frac{1}{Z} \frac{d^2 Z}{dz^2} = 0$$

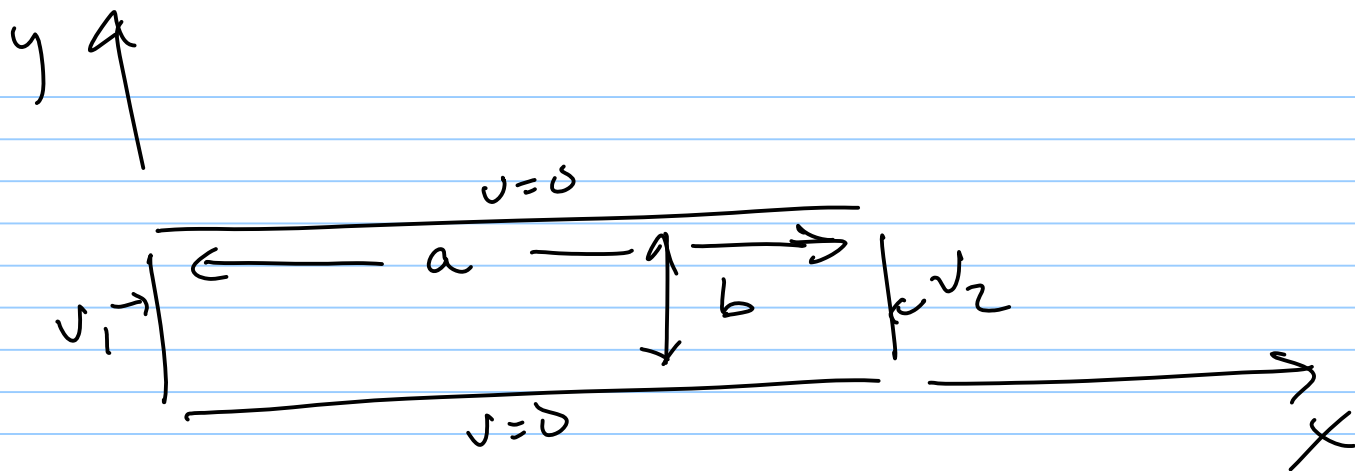
$$C_1 + C_2 + C_3 = 0$$

↑ ↑ ↑
constants

1 PDE \Rightarrow 3 ODE's

Ex:





B.C. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x=0 \quad v = v_1 \\ x=a \quad v = v_2 \\ y=0, b \quad v = 0 \end{array} \right.$

Solve 3 ODE'S

$$\frac{d^2 z(x)}{dx^2} = 0 = C_3 \quad \leftarrow z(x) = \text{const}$$

$$\frac{d^2 \vec{v}_\perp(y)}{dy^2} = C_2 \vec{v}_\perp$$

Solus

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \vec{v}_\perp = A \sin ky + B \cos ky \quad \underline{C_2 < 0} \\ \vec{v}_\perp = A' e^{\sqrt{C_2} y} + B' e^{-\sqrt{C_2} y} \quad \underline{C_2 > 0} \\ \vec{v}_\perp = A'' + B'' y \quad \underline{C_2 = 0} \end{array} \right.$$

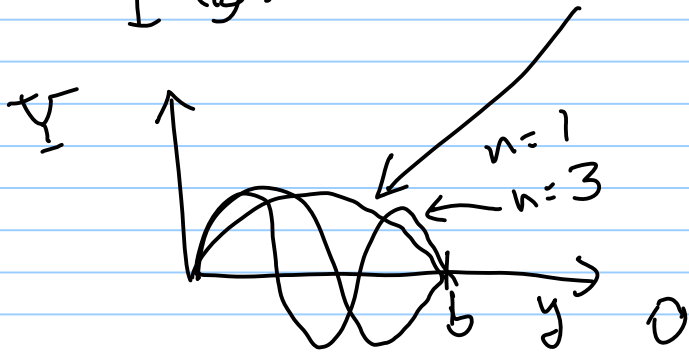
$$\vec{v}_\perp(y=0) = 0 \quad \& \quad \vec{v}_\perp(y=b) = 0 \quad \vec{v}_\perp = A \sin ky + B \cos ky$$

$$\vec{v}_\perp(0) = A \sin 0 + B \cos(0) = B \Rightarrow B = 0$$

$$\vec{v}_\perp(b) = 0 = A \sin kb \Rightarrow kb = n\pi \quad n=1, 2, 3, \dots$$

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

$$Y(b) = A \sin \frac{n\pi}{b} y \Rightarrow \frac{d^2 Y}{dy^2} = -k^2 Y$$



$$C_2 = -k^2$$

$$C_2 = -\left(\frac{n\pi}{b}\right)^2$$

$$C_1 + C_2 + C_3 = 0$$

$$-k^2 \Rightarrow C_1 = k^2 > 0$$

$$\frac{d^2 Y}{dx^2} = C_1 Y$$

$$= k^2$$

$$X(x) = A' e^{\sqrt{C_1} x} + B' e^{-\sqrt{C_1} x}$$

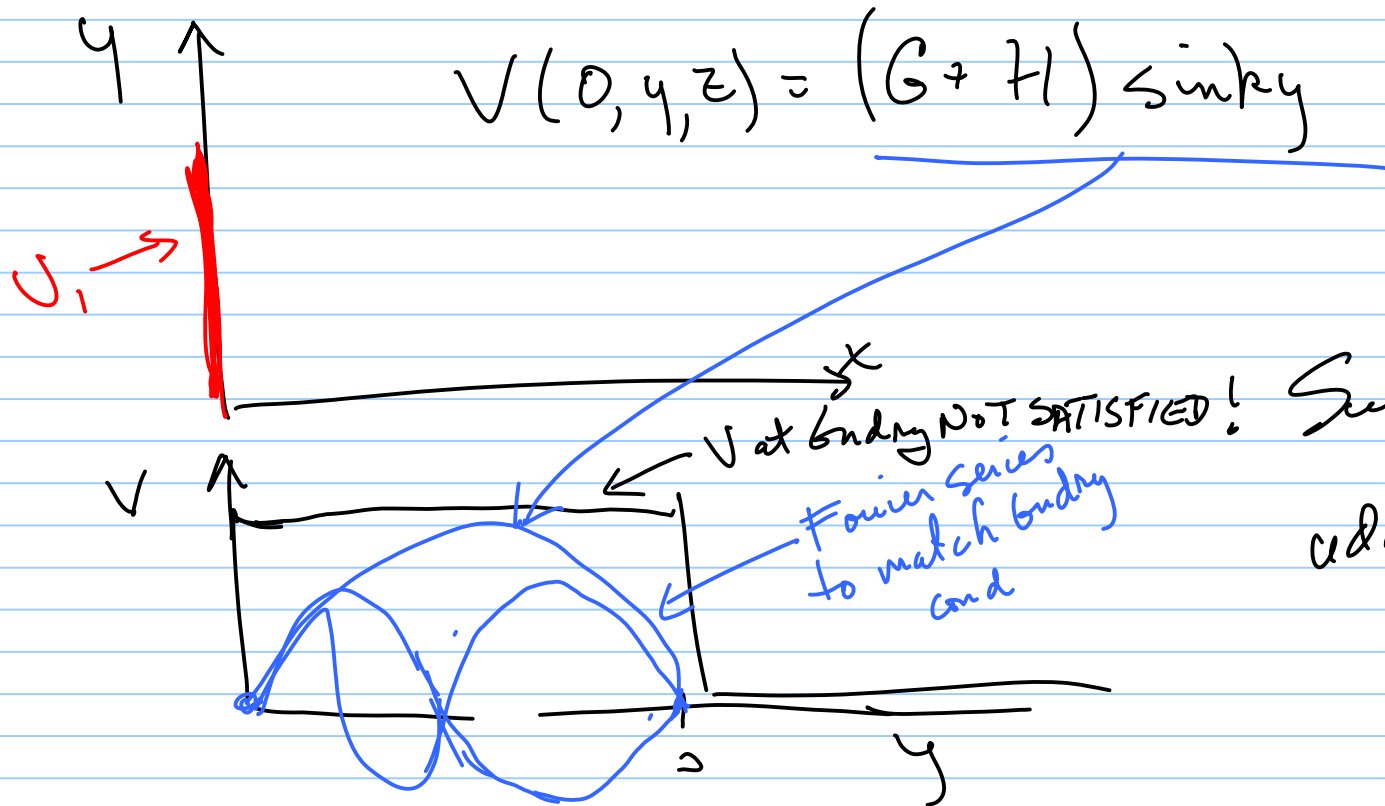
$$Y(x) = A' e^{kx} + B' e^{-kx}$$

$$V(x, y, z) = \sum \underline{V}_i z = \left(\underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{constants}}}{G} e^{kx} + \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{constants}}}{H} e^{-kx} \right) \sin ky$$

This soln satisfies Laplace eqn.

Does this soln satisfy Laplace eqn for our boundary conditions?

Does this soln satisfy bndry at $x=0, a$



Superposition \Rightarrow
add other solns to
PDE & sum is
still a soln

