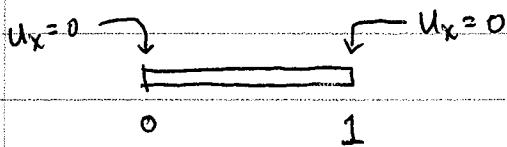


1. Use the Crank-Nicolson scheme to solve the problem:



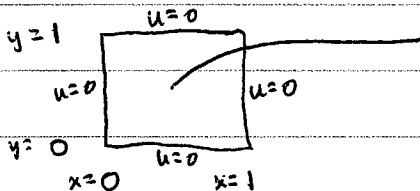
$$u_t = u_{xx}$$

$$u(x,0) = (\sin \pi x)^{100}$$

a. plot  $u(x,T)$  with  $T=0.1$  and  $T=1$

b. use the refinement path  $k=h$  and check the order of convergence of your  $T=0.1$  solution.

2. consider a plate illuminated by a pulsed laser



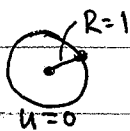
$$u_t = u_{xx} + u_{yy} + f(x,y,t), \quad u(x,y,0) = 0$$

$$f(x,y,t) = 10 (\sin \pi x)^{10} (\sin \pi y)^{10} (\sin \pi t)^{10}$$

a) use the ADI method to solve for  $u(x,y,t)$  to time  $t=1$ .

b) plot  $u(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, t)$  for  $0 \leq t \leq 1$  using two choices of  $k$  and  $h$  that are small enough that the answers look the same

3. consider a hot sphere dropped into a snow bank.



$$u_t = \Delta u = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) = u_{rr} + \frac{2}{r} u_r$$

$$u(r,0) = 1, \quad u_r(0,t) = 0, \quad u(1,t) = 0$$

final time  $T=0.1$

a. read §2.16 of the book.

b. implement (2.162 a, b) as an explicit scheme  $(D_t^+ u_j^n = B u_j^n)$

c. implement (2.162 a, b) as an implicit scheme  $(D_t^+ u_j^n = B u_j^{n+1})$

d. use the substitution  $v(r,t) = r u(r,t)$  to simplify the equation and solve for  $v$  numerically. How can you recover  $u(0,t)$ ?

plot  $u(r,0.1)$  for  $0 \leq r \leq 1$  and

plot  $u(0,t)$  for  $0 \leq t \leq 0.1$