

Example 3.4 Using the separation of variables to solve the Laplace's equation:

$$\frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial y^2} = 0 \quad (1)$$

With the following boundary conditions:

$$V(x, 0) = 0 \quad (\text{i})$$

$$V(x, a) = 0 \quad (\text{ii})$$

$$V(b, y) = V_o \quad (\text{iii})$$

$$V(-b, y) = V_o \quad (\text{iv})$$

The general solution of (1) is:

$$V(x, y) = X(x)Y(y) = N \cosh(kx) \sin(ky) \quad (2)$$

$$\text{B.C. (ii)} \Rightarrow \sin(ka) = 0 \Rightarrow k_n = \frac{n\pi}{a}, \quad (n = 1, 2, 3, \dots)$$

$$V(x, y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} N_n \cosh(k_n x) \sin(k_n y) \quad (\text{D})$$

Boundary condition (iii) implies that:

$$V(b, y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} N_n \cosh\left(\frac{n\pi b}{a}\right) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi y}{a}\right) = V_o \quad (\text{E})$$

If V_o is constant, one finds

$$N_n \cosh\left(\frac{n\pi b}{a}\right) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } n \text{ is even,} \\ \frac{4V_o}{n\pi}, & \text{if } n \text{ is odd} \end{cases}$$

Since m and n are dummy indices, finally

$$V(x, y) = \frac{4V_o}{\pi} \sum_{n=1,3,5,\dots}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \frac{\cosh\left(\frac{n\pi x}{a}\right)}{\cosh\left(\frac{n\pi b}{a}\right)} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi y}{a}\right)$$

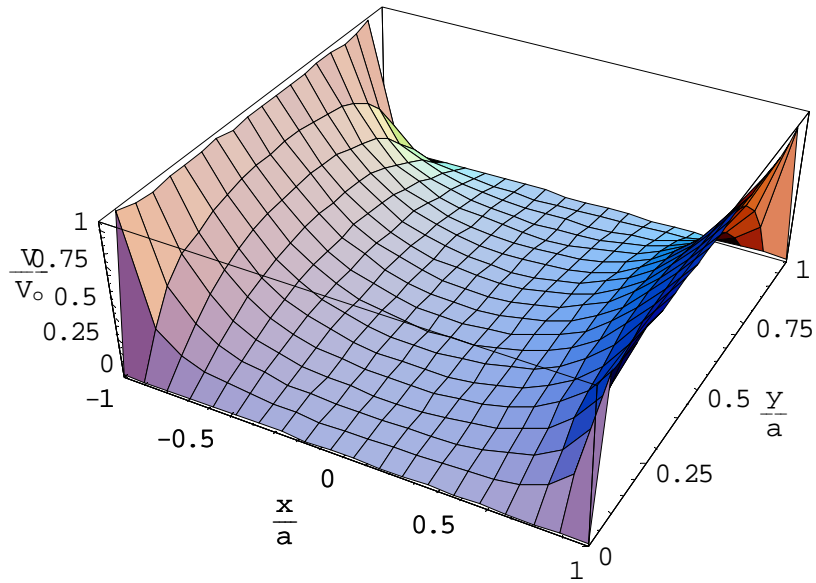
<<Graphics`Legend`

(* Phys 305 Eq. 3.42 Page 134 *)

$$V[x, y, m, a] := \frac{4}{\pi} \text{Sum}\left[\frac{1}{n} \frac{\text{Cosh}\left[\frac{n\pi x}{a}\right]}{\text{Cosh}\left[\frac{n\pi}{a}\right]} \sin\left[\frac{n\pi y}{a}\right], \{n, 1, m, 2\}\right]$$

Plot3D[V[x, y, 100, 1], {x, -1, 1}, {y, 0, 1}, AxesLabel -> {" $\frac{x}{a}$ ", " $\frac{y}{a}$ ", " $\frac{V}{V_0}$ "},

PlotRange -> All, PlotPoints -> 20, PlotRange -> All]



-SurfaceGraphics-