

Separation of Variables

Classes Sept. 25 & 28
HW 17 & HW 18
Book § 3.3

C Cartesian Coordinates

$$V(x, y, z) = X(x)Y(y)Z(z)$$

$$\nabla^2 V = 0$$

↓ e.g. z-indep

$$V(x, y) = (Ae^{kx} + Be^{-kx})(C \sin(ky) + D \cos(ky))$$

or swapped

Boundary Conditions:



e.g. $k = n\frac{\pi}{a}$

$$V(x, y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n e^{-n\pi y/a} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{a}x\right)$$

Determine coefficient of remaining series:

e.g. $V_0 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n e^{-n\pi y/a} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{a}x\right)$

Fourier's Trick: Use $\int_0^a \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{a}y\right) \sin\left(\frac{m\pi}{a}y\right) dy = \begin{cases} 0 & n \neq m \\ a/2 & n = m \end{cases}$

$$C_n = \frac{2}{a} \int_0^a V_0 \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{a}y\right) dy$$

Spherical Coordinates

$$V(r, \phi, \theta) = R(r)\Phi(\phi)\Theta(\theta)$$

$$\nabla^2 V = 0$$

e.g. azimuthal symmetry
φ indep.

$$V(r, \theta) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} (A_l r^l + B_l \frac{1}{r^{l+1}}) P_l(\cos\theta)$$

Legendre Polynomials
 $P_0(x) = 1$
 $P_1(x) = x$
 $P_2(x) = \frac{1}{2}(3x^2 - 1)$

Boundary Conditions:



$V_{\text{inside}}(R) = V_{\text{outside}}(R)$
 $V(r=0) \neq \infty \rightarrow B_l = 0$
 $V(r \rightarrow \infty) = 0 \rightarrow A_l = 0$

$$V = V_0(\theta)$$

$$V_0(\theta) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} A_l R^l P_l(\cos\theta)$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} P_l(x) P_{l'}(x) dx = \int_0^{\pi} P_l(\cos\theta) P_{l'}(\cos\theta) \sin\theta d\theta = \begin{cases} 0 & l \neq l' \\ \frac{\pi}{2} & l = l' \end{cases}$$

$$A_{l'} = \frac{(2l'+1)}{2} \int_0^{\pi} V_0(\theta) P_{l'}(\cos\theta) \sin\theta d\theta$$

Cylindrical Coordinates

$$V(s, \phi, z) = S(s)\Phi(\phi)Z(z)$$

$$\nabla^2 V = 0$$

↓ e.g. z-indep.

$$V(s, \phi) = a_0 + b_0 \ln s + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} s^k (c_k \cos(k\phi) + d_k \sin(k\phi)) + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} s^{-k} (c_k \cos(k\phi) + d_k \sin(k\phi))$$

Boundary Conditions



Compare Coefficients Directly:

$$k \cos(3\theta) = k [\alpha P_3(\cos\theta) + \beta P_1(\cos\theta)]$$

$$= k [4 \cos^3\theta - 3 \cos\theta] = \dots = k \left[\frac{5}{2} \cos^3\theta + (-\frac{3}{2}) \cos\theta \right]$$

$$a_k b_{k'} c_{k''} d_{k'''} = 0 \text{ for all } k \neq k'$$

$$V(s, \phi) = S a_l \cos(\phi) + S' c_l \cos(\phi)$$

$$V(s \rightarrow \infty, \phi) = S a_l \cos\phi = -E_0 S \cos\phi$$

Compare Coefficients Directly

Basis vectors

example:

$$6 \begin{bmatrix} \hat{x} \\ \hat{y} \end{bmatrix} + 2 \begin{bmatrix} \hat{x} \\ \hat{y} \end{bmatrix} = A_1(\hat{x} + 3\hat{y}) + B_1(\hat{x} + 2\hat{y})$$

$$= (A_1 + B_1) \begin{bmatrix} \hat{x} \\ \hat{y} \end{bmatrix} + (3A_1 + 2B_1) \begin{bmatrix} \hat{x} \\ \hat{y} \end{bmatrix}$$

determine polynomials of $\cos \theta$

$$k \cos(3\theta) = k \cdot 4 \cos^3 \theta - 3 \cos \theta = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} A_l R^l P_l(\cos \theta)$$

given as boundary condition

$$= A_0 \cdot 1 + A_1 R^1 \cos \theta + A_2 R^2 (3 \cos^3 \theta - 3 \cos \theta) + A_3 R^3 (5 \cos^5 \theta - 3 \cos^3 \theta) + \dots$$

→ only $A_1 R^1 P_1(\cos \theta)$ and $A_3 R^3 P_3(\cos \theta)$

$$\dots = (A_1 R - \frac{3}{2} A_3 R^3) \cos \theta + \frac{5}{2} A_3 R^3 \cos^3 \theta$$

Fourier's Trick

Basis vectors e.g.

$$\hat{a} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\hat{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\hat{c} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$$

notice $\hat{a} \cdot \hat{b} = 0$
 $\hat{a} \cdot \hat{c} = 0$
 $\hat{b} \cdot \hat{c} = 0$
 $\hat{a} \cdot \hat{a} = 1$
 $\hat{b} \cdot \hat{b} = 1$
 $\hat{c} \cdot \hat{c} = 1$

$$6 \hat{x} = c_1 \hat{a} + c_2 \hat{b} + c_3 \hat{c}$$

Basis vectors

$$6 \hat{x} \cdot \hat{a} = c_1$$

$$6 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{6}{\sqrt{2}} = c_1$$

$$6 \hat{x} \cdot \hat{b} = c_2 \quad \text{etc.}$$

$$V_0 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{a} y\right)$$

$$C_n = \frac{2}{a} \int_0^a V_0 \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{a} y\right) dy$$