

## Exercise 13

Prove from first principles that  $Q(x, t)$  must have the form (4), as follows.

- (a) Assuming uniqueness show that  $Q(x, t) = Q(\sqrt{ax}, at)$ . This identity is valid for all  $a > 0$ , all  $t > 0$ , and all  $x$ .
- (b) Choose  $a = 1/(4kt)$ .

### Solution

The goal here is to show that

$$Q(x, t) = Q\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{4kt}}\right)$$

by following steps (a) and (b).

### Part (a)

Show that  $Q(y = \sqrt{ax}, z = at)$  is a solution of the diffusion equation,  $Q_t = kQ_{xx}$ . Use the chain rule to write the derivatives of  $Q$  in terms of the new variables.

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial t} = Q_y \cdot 0 + Q_z \cdot a = aQ_z$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = Q_y \cdot \sqrt{a} + Q_z \cdot 0 = \sqrt{a}Q_y$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 Q}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \right) = \left( \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) (\sqrt{a}Q_y) = \left( \sqrt{a} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + 0 \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) (\sqrt{a}Q_y) = aQ_{yy}$$

Thus, if we substitute the expressions for  $Q_t$  and  $Q_{xx}$  into the diffusion equation, then we get

$$aQ_z = kaQ_{yy}.$$

After cancelling  $a$  we see that

$$Q_z = kQ_{yy},$$

which means that  $Q(y = \sqrt{ax}, z = at)$  satisfies the diffusion equation. Because the solution to the diffusion equation is unique,  $Q(x, t)$  and  $Q(\sqrt{ax}, at)$  must be one and the same.

$$Q(x, t) = Q(\sqrt{ax}, at)$$

### Part (b)

If we choose

$$a = \frac{1}{4kt},$$

then we have

$$Q(x, t) = Q\left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{4kt}}x, \frac{1}{4kt}t\right) = Q\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{4kt}}, \frac{1}{4k}\right).$$

The second argument of  $Q$  is only a constant, so we exclude it. Therefore,

$$Q(x, t) = Q\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{4kt}}\right).$$