



T skalar $T(x, y, z)$

$$\nabla T = \underbrace{\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)}_{\text{vektor}} \cdot \underbrace{T(x, y, z)}_{\text{skalar}} =$$

$$= \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial T}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \right)$$

$$q = -\lambda \nabla T = \left(-\lambda_x \frac{\partial T}{\partial x}, -\lambda_y \frac{\partial T}{\partial y}, -\lambda_z \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \right)$$

$$\text{ha } \lambda_x = \lambda_y = \lambda_z$$

$$-\lambda \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial T}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \right)$$

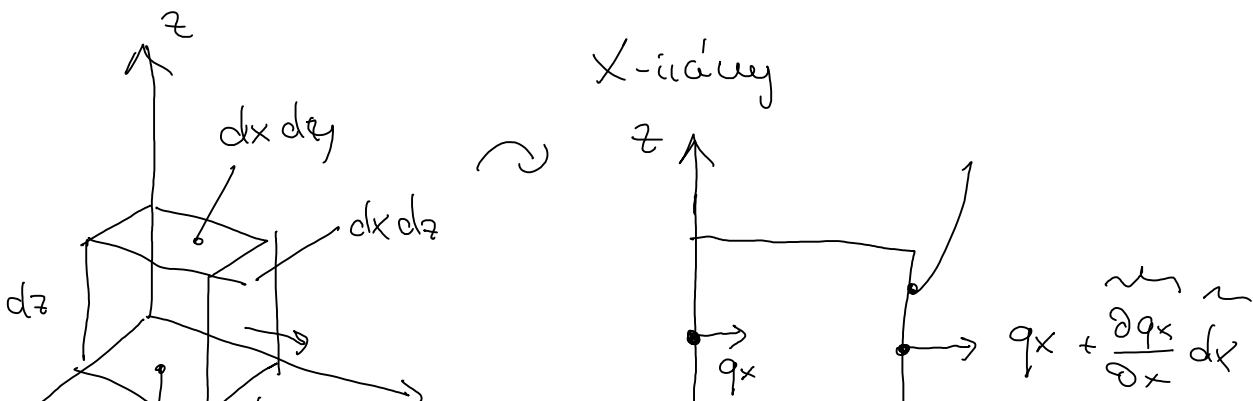
Divergencia = a vektorok kifeje uentato' föbblöt áramlóval
 az töltésel ellátott terület értéke

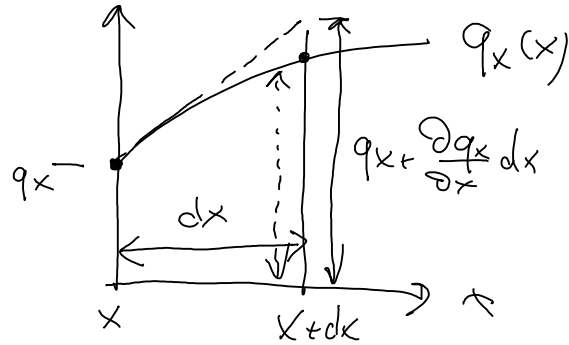
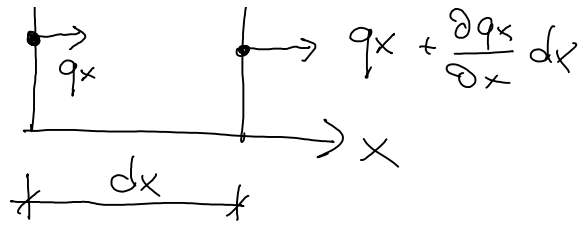
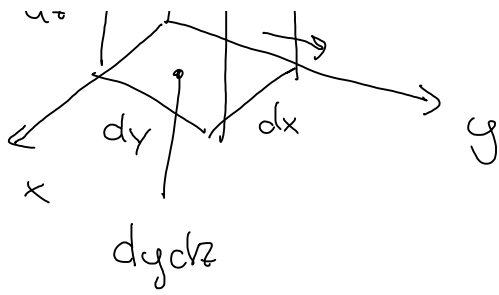
$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{div} \mathbf{q} &= \nabla \cdot \mathbf{q} = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} q_x \\ q_y \\ q_z \end{pmatrix} = \\ &= \frac{\partial q_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial q_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial q_z}{\partial z} \end{aligned}$$

skalár

tulajdonságai:

- + előjel → többlet kiáramlás
- - előjel → többlet beáramlás
- ϕ → $k_i = b_e$

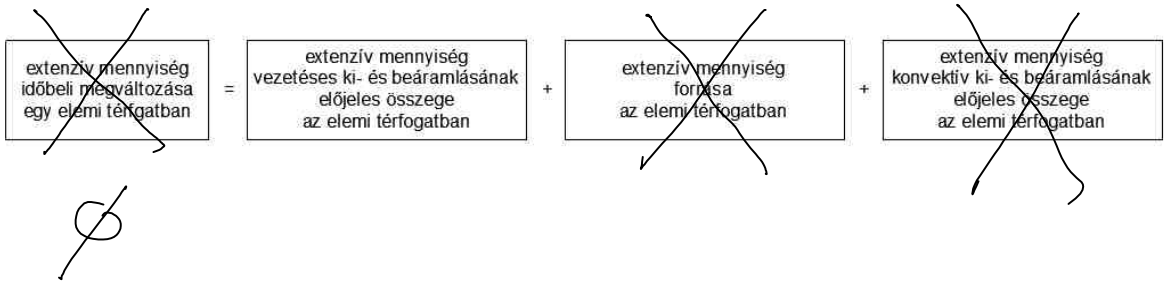




$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left[\left(q_x + \frac{\partial q_x}{\partial x} dx \right) - q_x \right] dy dz + \left[\left(q_y + \frac{\partial q_y}{\partial y} dy \right) - q_y \right] dx dz + \left[\left(q_z + \frac{\partial q_z}{\partial z} dz \right) - q_z \right] dx dy = \\
 & = \left(\frac{\partial q_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial q_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial q_z}{\partial z} \right) \underbrace{dx dy dz}_{\text{Volumen}} = \text{div } \mathbf{q} dV
 \end{aligned}$$

02 - Stacioner Hővezetés

2016. szeptember 16.
8:19



$$- \text{div } q = \phi$$

$$- \text{div}(\lambda \text{ grad } T) = \phi$$

$$- \text{div} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -\lambda_x \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} \\ -\lambda_y \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} \\ -\lambda_z \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \end{pmatrix} = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -\lambda_x \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} \\ -\lambda_y \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} \\ -\lambda_z \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \end{pmatrix} =$$

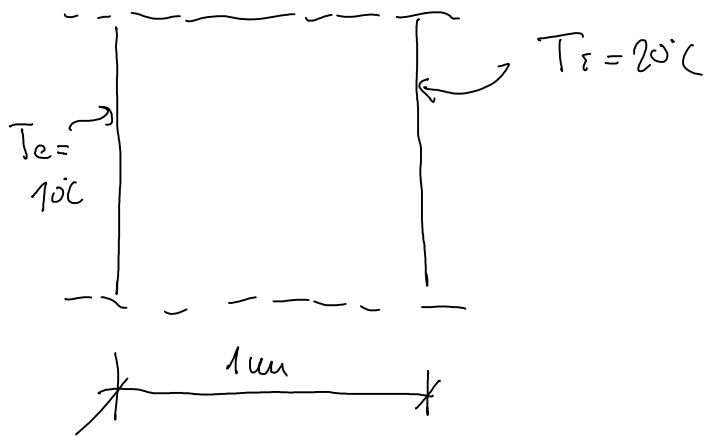
$$= \lambda_x \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2} + \lambda_y \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial y^2} + \lambda_z \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial z^2} = \phi$$



$$\lambda_x = \lambda_y = \lambda_z$$

$$\rightarrow \lambda \left(\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial z^2} \right) = \lambda \Delta T$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial z^2} = \phi$$



$$\lambda = 1 \left[\frac{\text{W}}{\text{mK}} \right]$$

$$T(x) = ?$$

$$T(x) = ax + b$$

← általános megoldás

$$T(x=0) = 10^\circ\text{C}$$

$$a \cdot 0 + b = 10 \rightarrow b = 10$$

$$T(x=1) = 20^\circ\text{C}$$

$$a \cdot 1 + 10 = 20 \rightarrow a = 10$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{T(x) = 10 \cdot x + 10}$$

$$\lambda x \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2} = 0$$

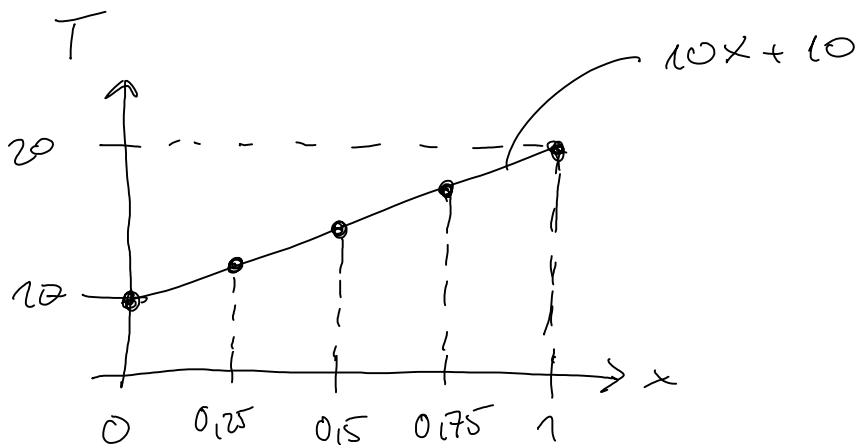
diff. egyenlet

analitikus megoldás = $ax + b$ ← általános $10x + 10$ ← specifikus

analitikus: Zárt lépés szerinti

bármilyen x -et behelyettesíthetünk→ ∞ pontban is megad a megoldás ∞ pontossággal

Numerikus megoldás



X	0	0,25	0,5	0,75	1
y(T)	10	12,5	15	17,5	20

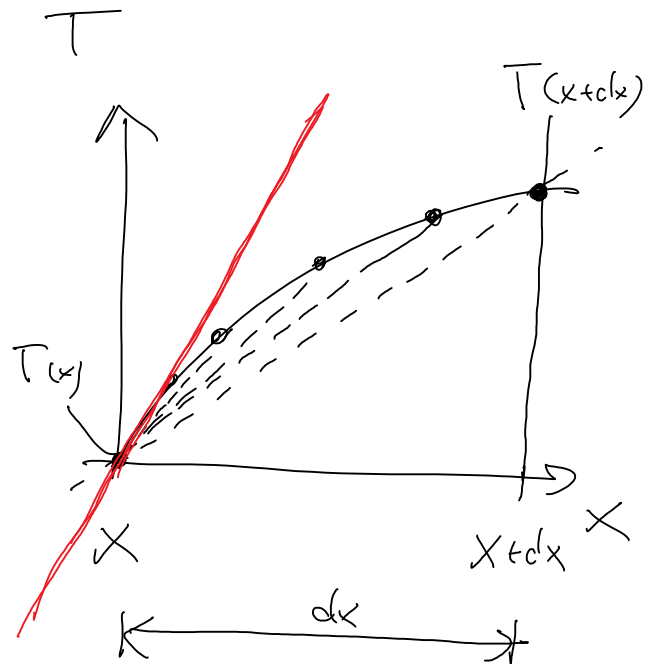
$$9.99998 \quad 12 \quad 50001 \quad \dots$$

- diskret pontokba
- valamelyes létszám (numerikus létszám)
- 2 pont között nincs információ \rightarrow interpolálás

$$\lim_{dx \rightarrow 0} \frac{T(x+dx) - T(x)}{dx}$$

differenciálhányados

differenciálhányadosunk



2

6

→ véges differencia sémák

1. -rendű sémák

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial x} \approx \frac{T(x+dx) - T(x)}{dx}$$

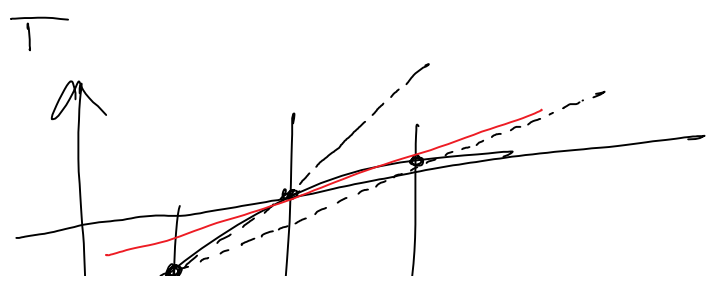
haladó - differencia
(forward difference)

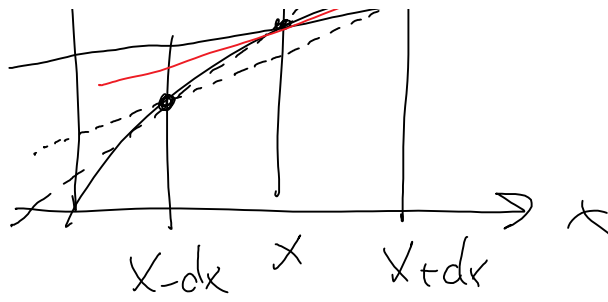
$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial x} \approx \frac{T(x) - T(x-dx)}{dx}$$

retrográd - differencia
(backward difference)

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial x} \approx \frac{T(x+dx) - T(x-dx)}{2dx}$$

centrális - differencia
(central difference)



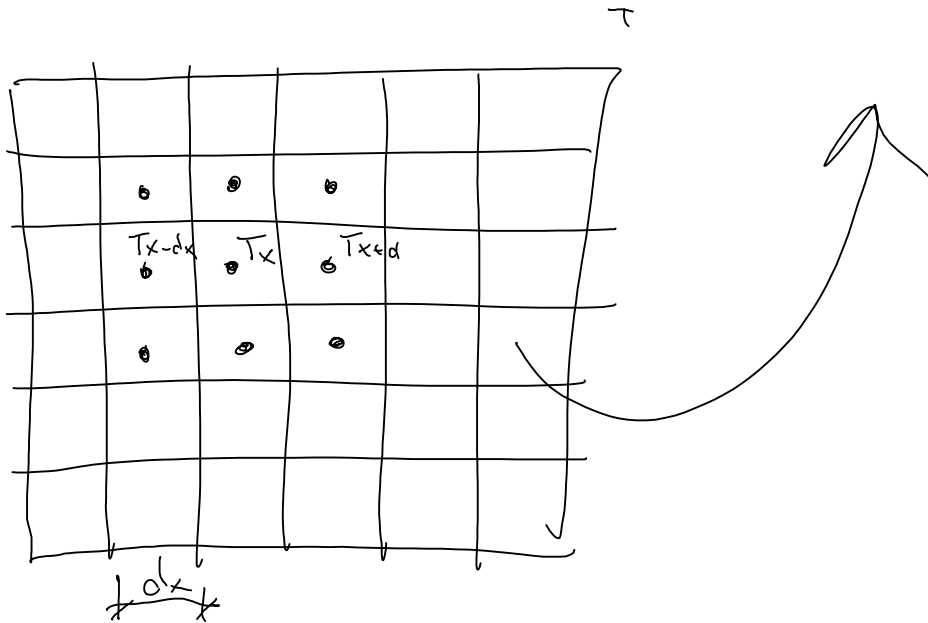


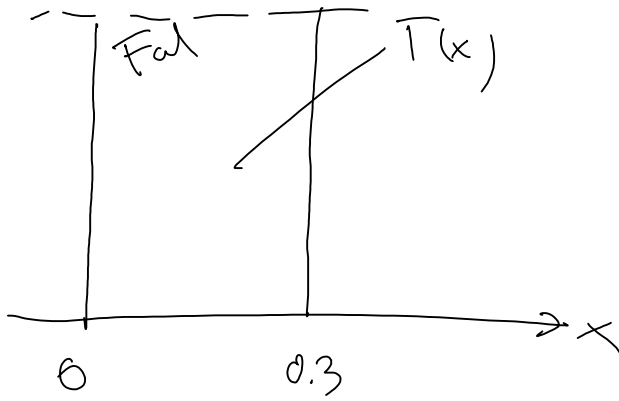
2. rendű sorok

$$\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2} \approx$$

$$\frac{T'(x) - T'(x - dx)}{dx} = \frac{\frac{T(x+dx) - T(x)}{dx} - \frac{T(x) - T(x-dx)}{dx}}{dx} =$$

$$= \frac{T(x+dx) - 2T(x) + T(x-dx)}{dx^2}$$





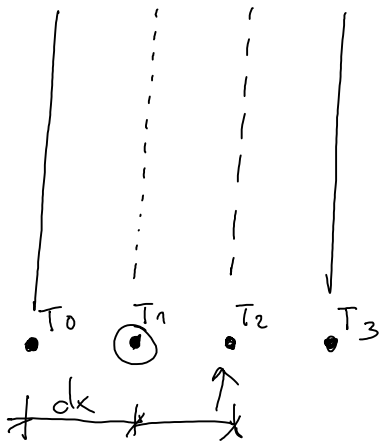
$$T(x=0) = 10 [^{\circ}\text{C}]$$

$$T(x=0.3) = 20 [^{\circ}\text{C}]$$

$$\lambda x \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2} = 0$$

1. felosztom véges picik elemeire

hálózás
diszkrétizáció



$$\lambda x = 1 \left[\frac{\text{W}}{\text{mK}} \right]$$

$$dx = 0.1$$

2. a kontinuum helyett a numerikus háló egyes pontjaira írunk fel egyenleteket

parciális differenciálegyenlet \leadsto véges differencia egyenletek

$T_0 = 10$

$T_1:$ $\lambda x \frac{T_2 - 2T_1 + T_0}{dx^2} = \frac{\lambda x}{dx^2} T_0 - \frac{2\lambda x}{dx^2} T_1 + \frac{\lambda x}{dx^2} T_2 = 0$

$T_2:$ $\frac{T_3 - 2T_2 + T_1}{dx^2} = \frac{\lambda x}{dx^2} T_3 - \frac{2\lambda x}{dx^2} T_2 + \frac{\lambda x}{dx^2} T_1 = 0$

$T_3 = 20$

KONTROL

4 egyenlet
4 ismeretlen

4 ismeretlenes
lineáris egyenletrendszer

= 0

$$\begin{aligned} -\frac{\lambda x}{dx^2} T_1 + \frac{\lambda x}{dx^2} T_2 &= -\frac{\lambda x}{dx^2} 10 \\ \frac{\lambda x}{dx^2} T_1 - \frac{2\lambda x}{dx^2} T_2 &= -\frac{\lambda x}{dx^2} 20 \end{aligned}$$

2 ismattlines
 Wiccu's anallitiedster

$$\begin{pmatrix} -2 \frac{\lambda x}{dx^2} & \frac{\lambda x}{dx^2} \\ \frac{\lambda x}{dx^2} & -2 \frac{\lambda x}{dx^2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} T_1 \\ T_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{\lambda x}{dx^2} 10 \\ -\frac{\lambda x}{dx^2} 20 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{K} \cdot \underline{T} = \underline{b}$$

$$T_1 = \dots \quad 10 + 3.33 =$$

$$T_2 = \dots \quad 10 + 6.66$$