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Second-Order Parabolic Partial Differential Equations > Heat Equation with Axial Symmetry

### 1.4. Heat Equation with Axial Symmetry $\frac{\partial w}{\partial t}=a\left(\frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial r^{2}}+\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial w}{\partial r}\right)$

This is the heat (diffusion) equation with axial symmetry, where $r=\sqrt{x^{2}+y^{2}}$ is the radial coordinate.

## 1.4-1. Particular solutions of the heat equation with axial symmetry:

$$
\begin{aligned}
w(r) & =A+B \ln r, \\
w(r, t) & =A+B\left(r^{2}+4 a t\right), \\
w(r, t) & =A+B\left(r^{4}+16 a t r^{2}+32 a^{2} t^{2}\right), \\
w(r, t) & =A+B\left(r^{2 n}+\sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{4^{k}[n(n-1) \ldots(n-k+1)]^{2}}{k!}(a t)^{k} r^{2 n-2 k}\right), \\
w(r, t) & =A+B\left(4 a t \ln r+r^{2} \ln r-r^{2}\right), \\
w(r, t) & =A+\frac{B}{t} \exp \left(-\frac{r^{2}}{4 a t}\right), \\
w(r, t) & =A+B \exp \left(-a \mu^{2} t\right) J_{0}(\mu r), \\
w(r, t) & =A+B \exp \left(-a \mu^{2} t\right) Y_{0}(\mu r), \\
w(r, t) & =A+\frac{B}{t} \exp \left(-\frac{r^{2}+\mu^{2}}{4 t}\right) I_{0}\left(\frac{\mu r}{2 t}\right), \\
w(r, t) & =A+\frac{B}{t} \exp \left(-\frac{r^{2}+\mu^{2}}{4 t}\right) K_{0}\left(\frac{\mu r}{2 t}\right),
\end{aligned}
$$

where $A, B$, and $\mu$ are arbitrary constants, $n$ is an arbitrary positive integer, $J_{0}(z)$ and $Y_{0}(z)$ are the Bessel functions, and $I_{0}(z)$ and $K_{0}(z)$ are the modified Bessel functions.

## 1.4-2. Formulas allowing the construction of particular solutions.

Suppose $w=w(r, t)$ is a solution of the heat equation. Then the functions

$$
\begin{aligned}
& w_{1}=A w\left( \pm \lambda r, \lambda^{2} t+C\right)+B \\
& w_{2}=\frac{A}{\delta+\beta t} \exp \left[-\frac{\beta r^{2}}{4 a(\delta+\beta t)}\right] w\left( \pm \frac{r}{\delta+\beta t}, \frac{\gamma+\lambda t}{\delta+\beta t}\right), \quad \lambda \delta-\beta \gamma=1,
\end{aligned}
$$

where $A, B, C, \beta, \delta$, and $\lambda$ are arbitrary constants, are also solutions of this equation. The second formula usually may be encountered with $\beta=1, \gamma=-1$, and $\delta=\lambda=0$.

## 1.4-3. Boundary value problems for the heat equation with axial symmetry.

For solutions of various boundary value problems, see Subsection 1.5.

## References

Carslaw, H. S. and Jaeger, J. C., Conduction of Heat in Solids, Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1984.
Polyanin, A. D., Handbook of Linear Partial Differential Equations for Engineers and Scientists, Chapman \& Hall/CRC, 2002.

