1- The heat balance equation for infinite solid cylinders of radius a, initially at zero temperature and subject to constant surface flux w_0 is written as

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} = k \left(\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial r^2} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} \right), \quad 0 < r < a$$
$$v(r, 0) = 0, \quad 0 \le r \le a$$
$$k \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} = w_0, \quad r = a$$

Consider a penetration radius, $\rho(t)$, and an approximate solution as

$$v(r,t) = \alpha(t)[r^2 - \rho(t)^2] + \beta(t)\log\left(\frac{r}{\rho(t)}\right)$$

While $\alpha(t)$ and $\beta(t)$ are functions of time.

If the heat-balance integral $\theta(t)$ defined by

$$\theta(t) = \int_{\rho(t)}^{a} r v(r, t) dr$$

- (a) Calculate the functions $\alpha(t)$ and $\beta(t)$
- (b) Calculate the function $\theta(t)$
- (c) Prove that

$$t = \frac{1}{8k} \left\{ (a^2 + \rho^2) + \frac{4a^2\rho^2}{(a^2 - \rho^2)} \log(\rho/a) \right\}$$

2- Problem 12.15 page 627 of the book "Applied mathematics and modeling for chemical engineers" by Rice and Do.