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The Analytical Theory of Heat

First published in 1878, The Analytical Theory of Heat is Alexander Freeman's English translation of French mathematician Joseph Fourier's Theorie Analytique de la Chaleur, originally published in French in 1822. In this groundbreaking study, arguing that previous theories of mechanics advanced by such scientific greats as Archimedes, Galileo, Newton and their successors did not explain the laws of heat, Fourier set out to study the mathematical laws governing heat diffusion and proposed that an infinite mathematical series may be used to analyse the conduction of heat in solids. Known in scientific circles as the 'Fourier Series', this work paved the way for modern mathematical physics. This translation, now reissued, contains footnotes that cross-reference other writings by Fourier and his contemporaries, along with 20 figures and an extensive bibliography. This book will be especially useful for mathematicians who are interested in trigonometric series and their applications.



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The Analytical Theory of Heat

JEAN BAPTISTE JOSEPH FOURIER





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THE

ANALYTICAL THEORY OF HEAT

 $\mathbf{B}\mathbf{Y}$

JOSEPH FOURIER.

TRANSLATED, WITH NOTES,

BY

ALEXANDER FREEMAN, M.A.,

FELLOW OF ST JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

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PREFACE.

In preparing this version in English of Fourier's celebrated treatise on Heat, the translator has followed faithfully the French original. He has, however, appended brief foot-notes, in which will be found references to other writings of Fourier and modern authors on the subject: these are distinguished by the initials A. F. The notes marked R. L. E. are taken from pencil memoranda on the margin of a copy of the work that formerly belonged to the late Robert Leslie Ellis, Fellow of Trinity College, and is now in the possession of St John's College. It was the translator's hope to have been able to prefix to this treatise a Memoir of Fourier's life with some account of his writings; unforeseen circumstances have however prevented its completion in time to appear with the present work.



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$$\frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{K}{CD} \left(\frac{d^2v}{dx^2} + \frac{d^2v}{dy^2} + \frac{d^2v}{dz^2} \right) \dots (A) \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad 112$$

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being the differential equation of the surface which bounds the solid, and q being equal to $(m^2+n^3+p^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$. To discover this equation we consider a molecule of the envelop which bounds the solid, and we express the fact that the temperature of this element does not change by a finite magnitude during an infinitely small instant. This condition holds and continues to exist after that the regular action of the medium has been exerted during a very small instant. Any form may be given to the element of the envelop. The case in which the molecule is formed by rectangular sections presents remarkable properties. In the most simple case, which is that in which the base is parallel to the tangent plane, the truth of the equation is evident.

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$$B = a + 2^3b + 3^3c + 4^3d + &c.,$$

$$C = a + 2^5b + 3^5c + 4^5d + &c.,$$

$$D = a + 2^7b + 3^7c + 4^7d + &c.,$$
&c.,

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 $\frac{\pi}{2}\phi(x) = \sin x \int_0^{\pi} da \,\phi(a) \sin a + \sin 2x \int_0^{\pi} da \,\phi(a) \sin 2a + \sin 3x \int_0^{\pi} da \,\phi(a) \sin 3a + &c.,$

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Each of the coefficients is a definite integral. We have in general

$$2\pi A = \int_{-\pi}^{+\pi} dx \, F(x), \qquad \pi a_i = \int_{-\pi}^{+\pi} dx F(x) \cos ix,$$
$$\pi b_i = \int_{-\pi}^{+\pi} dx \, F(x) \sin ix.$$

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$$\frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{d^2v}{dx^2} + \frac{d^2v}{dy^2} + \frac{d^2v}{dz^2}$$

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 $v = e^{-n^2t}\cos nx$

or from this:

$$v = \frac{e^{-\frac{x^2}{4t}}}{\sqrt{t}}$$
,

which both satisfy the equation $\frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{d^2v}{dx^2}$. The generality of the integrals obtained is founded upon the following proposition, which may be regarded as self-evident. Two functions of the variables x, y, z, t are necessarily identical, if they satisfy the differential equation

$$\frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{d^2v}{dx^2} + \frac{d^2v}{dy^2} + \frac{d^2v}{dz^2} ,$$

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ERRATA.

Pages 54, 55, for k read K. Page 189, line 2, The equation should be denoted (A). Page 205, last line but one, for x read X. Page 298, line 18, for $\frac{du}{dr}$ read $\frac{du}{dx}$. Page 299, line 16, for of read in.

,, ,, last line, read

Page 9, line 28, for III. read IV.

$$\int_0^{\pi} du \ \phi \ (t \sin u) = \pi \phi + t S_1 \phi' + \frac{t^2}{12} S_2 \phi'' + \&c.$$

Page 300, line 3, for A_2 , A_4 , A_6 , read πA_2 , πA_4 , πA_6 . Page 407, line 12, for $d\phi$ read dp.

Page 407, line 12, for $a\phi$ read of Page 432, line 13, read (x-a).