

A1

$$M = \{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid 0 \leq x, y \leq 1 \}$$

$$\Delta u = 0 \quad \text{in } \overset{\circ}{M}$$

$$u|_M = xy + y^2$$

□ Nullwerte in Ecken erzeugen

Ansatz:

$$v(x, y) = u(x, y) + ax + by + cxy + d$$

$$\text{i) } v(0, 0) = \underbrace{u(0, 0)}_{=0} + d \stackrel{!}{=} 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow d = 0$$

$$\text{ii) } v(1, 0) = \underbrace{u(1, 0)}_{=0} + a \stackrel{!}{=} 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a = 0$$

$$\text{iii) } v(0, 1) = \underbrace{u(0, 1)}_{=1} + b \stackrel{!}{=} 0$$

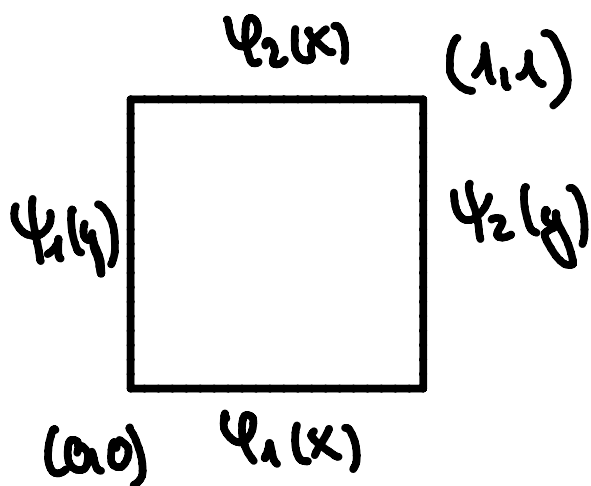
$$\Leftrightarrow b = -1$$

$$\text{iv) } v(1,1) = \underbrace{u(1,1)}_{=2} - 1 + c \stackrel{!}{=} 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow c = -1$$

$$\text{also: } v(x,y) = u(x,y) - y - xy$$

Randfunktionen:



$$\begin{aligned} 1) \psi_1(x) &= v(x,0) \\ &= u(x,0) \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2) \psi_2(x) &= v(x,1) \\ &= u(x,1) - 1 - x \end{aligned}$$

$$= x + 1 - 1 - x$$

$$= 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3) \quad \psi_1(y) &= v(0, y) \\ &= u(0, y) - y \\ &= y^2 - y \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4) \quad \psi_2(y) &= v(1, y) \\ &= u(1, y) - y - y \\ &= y + y^2 - 2y \\ &= y^2 - y \end{aligned}$$

Löse 4 Teilprobleme

$$\begin{aligned} 1) \quad \Delta v_1 &= 0, \quad v(x, 0) = \psi_1(x) \\ v(x, 1) &= v(0, y) = v(1, y) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2) \quad \Delta v_2 &= 0, \quad v(x, 1) = \psi_2(x) \\ v(x, 0) &= v(0, y) = v(1, y) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$3) \Delta v_3 = 0, \quad v(0, y) = \psi_1(y)$$

$$v(x, 0) = v(x, 1) = v(1, y) = 0$$

$$4) \Delta v_4 = 0, \quad v(1, y) = \psi_2(y)$$

$$v(x, 0) = v(x, 1) = v(0, y) = 0$$

Lösungen der Teilprobleme ergeben sich durch Separationsansätze. Koeffizienten erhält man durch Fourier-Entw.

$$1) \underline{v_1} \quad (\text{allg. Quadrat } 0 \leq x, y \leq l)$$

$$v_1(x, y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sinh\left(\frac{n\pi}{l}(l-y)\right) \cdot \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{l}x\right)$$

$$b_n = \frac{B_n}{\sinh(n\pi)}$$

$$\text{mit } B_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \psi_1(x) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{l}x\right) dx$$

Kontext: $\varphi_1(x) = 0 \Rightarrow B_n = 0$
 $\Rightarrow b_n = 0$
 $\Rightarrow V_1(x, y) = 0$

2) V_2

$$V_2(x, y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \cdot \sinh\left(\frac{n\pi}{l} y\right) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{l} x\right)$$

$$b_n = \frac{B_n}{\sinh(n\pi)}$$

mit $B_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \varphi_2(x) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{l} x\right) dx$

Kontext: $\varphi_2(x) = 0 \Rightarrow B_n = 0$
 $\Rightarrow b_n = 0$
 $\Rightarrow V_2(x, y) = 0$

3) V_3

$$V_3(x,y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sinh\left(\frac{n\pi}{l}(l-x)\right) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{l}y\right)$$

$$b_n = \frac{B_n}{\sinh(n\pi)}$$

mit

$$B_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \psi_1(y) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{l}y\right) dy$$

Konkret:

$$B_n = 2 \cdot \int_0^1 (y^2 - y) \sin(n\pi y) dy$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{p.f.} \quad &= 2 \cdot \left[-(y^2 - y) \cdot \frac{1}{n\pi} \cos(n\pi y) \Big|_0^1 \right. \\ &\left. + \frac{1}{n\pi} \int_0^1 (2y - 1) \cdot \cos(n\pi y) dy \right] = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{p.f.} \quad &= \frac{2}{n\pi} \left[(2y - 1) \sin(n\pi y) \Big|_0^1 \right. \\ &\left. - \frac{1}{n\pi} \cdot 2 \int_0^1 \sin(n\pi y) dy \right] = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{-4}{(n\pi)^2} \left[\frac{\Lambda}{n\pi} \cos(n\pi y) \Big|_0^1 \right]$$

$$= \frac{4}{(n\pi)^3} ((-1)^n - 1)$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0 & n \text{ gerade} \\ \frac{-8}{(n\pi)^3} & n \text{ ungerade} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow V_3(x, y) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{-8}{((2k+1)\pi)^3 \cdot \sinh((2k+1)\pi)} \cdot \sinh((2k+1)\pi \cdot (1-x)) \cdot \sin((2k+1)\pi \cdot y)$$

4) V_4

$$V_4(x, y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sinh\left(\frac{n\pi}{l} x\right) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{l} y\right)$$

$$b_n = \frac{B_n}{\sinh(n\pi)} \quad \text{mit}$$

$$B_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \psi_2(y) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{l} y\right) dy$$

konkret : $\psi_2(y) = \psi_1(y)$

\Rightarrow Koeff. sind gleich !

$$V_4(x,y) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{-8}{((2k+1)\pi)^3 \cdot \sinh((2k+1)\pi)} \cdot \sinh((2k+1)\pi \cdot x) \cdot \sin((2k+1)\pi \cdot y)$$

Es gilt dann:

$$\begin{aligned} V &= V_1 + V_2 + V_3 + V_4 \\ &= V_3 + V_4 \end{aligned}$$

und

$$u = V_3 + V_4 + y + xy$$

A2

$$M = \{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid 1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 9 \}$$

$$\Delta u = 0 \quad \text{in } \overset{\circ}{M}$$

$$u|_{\partial M} = x + y^2$$

Idee: Laplace - Operator in Polarkoord.,
dann Separationsansatz

allg. Lsg.: $(v(r, \varphi) = u(x, y))$

$$v(r, \varphi) = c_0 + d_0 \cdot \ln(r) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[(a_n \cos(n\varphi) + b_n \sin(n\varphi)) (c_n \cdot r^n + d_n \cdot r^{-n}) \right]$$

Koeff. durch Randfunktionen und

Fourier-Entw.

konkret:

Kreisring \rightsquigarrow 2 Randteile

(Kreis mit Radius $1 = R_1$
" " " $3 = R_2$)

$$V_{\text{DM}}(r, \varphi) = r \cdot \cos(\varphi) + r^2 \cdot \sin^2(\varphi)$$

1)

$$V(R_1, \varphi) = c_0$$

$$+ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos(n\varphi) + b_n \sin(n\varphi))$$

($c_n + d_n$)

und

$$V_{\text{DM}}(R_1, \varphi) = \cos(\varphi) + \sin^2(\varphi)$$

$$\sin^2(\varphi) = \left(\frac{1}{2i} (e^{ix} - e^{-ix}) \right)^2$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} [e^{ix} - 2 + e^{-ix}]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} [\cos(2\varphi) - 1]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [1 - \cos(2\varphi)]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{d.h. : } & \cos(\varphi) + \sin^2(\varphi) \\ &= \cos(\varphi) + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cos(2\varphi) \end{aligned}$$

Koeff. vgl. liefert:

$$\text{i) } c_0 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{ii) } a_1 (c_1 + d_1) = 1$$

$$\text{iii) } a_2 (c_2 + d_2) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{iv) } a_n (c_n + d_n) = 0 \quad \forall n > 2$$

$$\text{v) } b_n (c_n + d_n) = 0 \quad \forall n \geq 1$$

$$2) \quad V(R_2, \varphi)$$

$$= c_0 + d_0 \cdot \ln(3)$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos(n\varphi) + b_n \sin(n\varphi))$$

$$(c_n \cdot 3^n + d_n \cdot 3^{-n})$$

und

$$V_{\text{ISM}}(R_2, \varphi) = 3 \cdot \cos(\varphi) + 9 \cdot \cos^2(\varphi)$$

$$= 3 \cos(\varphi) + 9 \cdot \frac{1}{2} [1 - \cos(2\varphi)]$$

So.

$$= \frac{9}{2} + 3 \cos(\varphi) - \frac{9}{2} \cos(2\varphi)$$

Koeff.-vgl. liefert:

$$i) \quad c_0 + d_0 \cdot \ln(3) = \frac{9}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} + d_0 \cdot \ln(3) = \frac{9}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow d_0 = \frac{4}{\ln(3)}$$

$$ii) \quad a_1 \cdot (3c_1 + \frac{1}{3}d_1) = 3$$

$$iii) \quad a_2 \cdot (9c_2 + \frac{1}{9}d_2) = -\frac{9}{2}$$

$$iv) \quad a_n \cdot (3^n c_n + 3^{-n} d_n) = 0 \quad \forall n > 2$$

$$v) \quad b_n \cdot (3^n c_n + 3^{-n} d_n) = 0 \quad \forall n \geq 1$$

Es gilt:

$$1) \text{ I: } a_1 c_1 + a_1 d_1 = 1$$

$$\text{II: } 3 a_1 c_1 + \frac{1}{3} a_1 d_1 = 3$$

$$\text{II} - 3 \cdot \text{I} : \underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{3} - 3\right)}_{=-\frac{8}{3}} a_1 \cdot d_1 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a_1 \cdot d_1 = 0$$

$$\text{I} - 3 \cdot \text{II} : -8 a_1 \cdot c_1 = -8$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a_1 \cdot c_1 = 1$$

$$2) \text{I} : a_2 \cdot c_2 + a_2 \cdot d_2 = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{II} : 9 a_2 c_2 + \frac{1}{9} a_2 d_2 = -\frac{9}{2}$$

$$\text{II} - 9 \cdot \text{I} : \left(\frac{1}{9} - 9\right) a_2 \cdot d_2 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a_2 \cdot d_2 = 0$$

$$\text{I} - 9 \cdot \text{II} : -80 \cdot a_2 c_2 = \frac{80}{2} = 40$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a_2 \cdot c_2 = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$3) \begin{array}{l} \text{I} \quad a_m \cdot c_m + a_m \cdot d_m = 0 \\ \text{II} \quad 3 a_m c_m + \frac{1}{3} a_m d_m = 0 \end{array} \quad \forall m \geq 2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a_m \cdot c_m = a_m \cdot d_m = 0 \quad \forall m \geq 2$$

$$4) \text{ I } b_n c_n + b_n d_n = 0 \quad \forall n \geq 1$$

$$\text{II } 3^n b_n c_n + \frac{1}{3^n} b_n d_n = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow b_n \cdot c_n = b_n \cdot d_n = 0 \quad \forall n \geq 1$$

Die Lösung lautet daher:

$$v(r, \varphi) =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{4}{\ln(3)} \ln(r) + \cos(\varphi) \cdot r - \frac{1}{2} \cos(2\varphi) \cdot r^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{4}{\ln(3)} \ln(r) + r \cos(\varphi)$$

$$+ r^2 \sin^2(\varphi) - r^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{4}{\ln(3)} \ln(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2})$$

$$+ x$$

$$+ x^2 - \frac{1}{2} (x^2 + y^2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{4}{\ln(3)} \ln(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) + x + \frac{1}{2} x^2 - \frac{1}{2} y^2 = u(x, y)$$