

4. Руршнн ј-нч

$$\Delta u(x, y) = x$$

$$u(e^{it}) = \sin 2t + \frac{1}{8} \cos t, \quad u(2e^{it}) = \sin 4t + \cos t, \quad 0 \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$u(r) = \frac{r^3}{8}, \quad u(ir) = 0, \quad 1 \leq r \leq 2$$

на снчн $\Omega = \{z = x + iy \in \mathbb{C} \mid 1 < |z| < 2, 0 < \arg z < \frac{\pi}{2}\}$.

Руршнн:

Нађнмо партикулрно руршнн. Претпоставнмо да је

$$u_p = Ax^3 + Bx^2y + Cxy^2 + Dy^3$$

$$u_{p_{xx}} = 6Ax + 2By$$

$$u_{p_{yy}} = 2Cx + 6Dy$$

$$\Delta u_p = (6A + 2C)x + (6D + 2B)y = x \Rightarrow 6A + 2C = 1$$

$$6D + 2B = 0$$

За избор коэфрнцнентна А, В, С и D крнстнтнро и граничне услове.

$$\Gamma \begin{cases} x = r \cos t \\ y = r \sin t \end{cases}$$

$$u_h + u_p = u \Rightarrow u_h = u - u_p$$

$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos t \\ y = r \sin t \end{cases}$$

$$\Delta u_h = 0$$

$$u_h(e^{it}) = u(e^{it}) - u_p(e^{it}) = \sin 2t + \frac{1}{8} \cos t - u_p(e^{it}) =$$

$$= \sin 2t + \frac{1}{8} \cos t - (A \cos^3 t + B \cos^2 t \sin t + C \cos t \sin^2 t + D \sin^3 t), \quad 0 \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$u_h(2e^{it}) = u(2e^{it}) - u_p(2e^{it}) = \sin 4t + \cos t - u_p(2e^{it}) =$$

$$= \sin 4t + \cos t - 8(A \cos^3 t + B \cos^2 t \sin t + C \cos t \sin^2 t + D \sin^3 t), \quad 0 \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$u_h(r) = u(r) - u_p(r) = \frac{r^3}{8} - u_p(re^{i0}) = \frac{r^3}{8} - Ar^3, \quad 1 \leq r \leq 2$$

$$u_h(ir) = u(ir) - u_p(ir) = 0 - u_p(re^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}) = -Dr^3, \quad 1 \leq r \leq 2$$

Вукумо га, уздурак $A = \frac{1}{8}, B = 0, C = \frac{1}{8}, D = 0$ нам
загивама пошмаје

$$\Delta u_n = 0$$

$$u_n(e^{it}) = \sin 2t + \frac{1}{8} \cos t - \frac{1}{8} \cos^3 t - \frac{1}{8} \cos t \sin^2 t =$$

$$= \sin 2t + \frac{1}{8} (\cos t - \cos t (\cos^2 t + \sin^2 t)) = \sin 2t, \quad 0 \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$u_n(2e^{it}) = \sin 4t + \cos t - 8 \left(\frac{1}{8} \cos^3 t + \frac{1}{8} \cos t \sin^2 t \right) =$$

$$= \sin 4t + \cos t - 8 \cdot \frac{1}{8} \cdot \cos t (\cos^2 t + \sin^2 t) = \sin 4t, \quad 0 \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$u_n(r) = \frac{r^3}{8} - \frac{r^5}{8} = 0, \quad u_n(ir) = 0 - 0 = 0, \quad 1 \leq r \leq 2$$

Зав, рачибуко $u_n = \vartheta_0^1 + \vartheta_0^2$, гдје ϑ^i задовољавају

$$\Delta \vartheta_0^1 = 0$$

$$\Delta \vartheta_0^2 = 0$$

$$\vartheta^1(e^{it}) = \sin 2t, \quad \vartheta^1(2e^{it}) = 0,$$

$$\vartheta^2(e^{it}) = 0, \quad \vartheta^2(2e^{it}) = \sin 4t, \quad 0 \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\vartheta^1(r) = 0, \quad \vartheta^1(ir) = 0,$$

$$\vartheta^2(r) = 0, \quad \vartheta^2(ir) = 0, \quad 1 \leq r \leq 2$$

Решимо обе врдуе. Прво, уведумо поларне координате

$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos t \\ y = r \sin t \end{cases}$$

на гудујато

$$\frac{1}{r} \vartheta_r^i + \vartheta_{rr}^i + \frac{1}{r^2} \vartheta_{tt}^i = 0$$

$$\vartheta^1(1, t) = \sin 2t, \quad \vartheta^1(2, t) = 0, \quad \vartheta^2(1, t) = 0, \quad \vartheta^2(2, t) = \sin 4t, \quad 0 \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\vartheta^i(r, 0) = 0, \quad \vartheta^i(r, \frac{\pi}{2}) = 0, \quad i = 1, 2, \quad 1 \leq r \leq 2$$

Трећо пошмабуко га је $\vartheta^i(r, t) = R^i(r) T^i(t), i = 1, 2$. Задужамо

$$\frac{1}{r} R^i{}'(r) T^i(t) + R^i{}''(r) T^i(t) + \frac{1}{r^2} R^i(r) T^i{}''(t) = 0, \quad i = 1, 2$$

$$R^1(2) = 0, \quad R^2(1) = 0$$

$$T^i(0) = 0, \quad T^i(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 0, \quad i = 1, 2$$

Сређувањем једначине добијемо

$$\frac{r^2 R^{i''}(r) + r R^{i'}(r)}{R^i(r)} = \frac{T^{i''}(t)}{T^i(t)} = -\lambda$$

односно $r^2 R^{i''}(r) + r R^{i'}(r) - \lambda R^i(r) = 0$

$$T^{i''}(t) + \lambda T^i(t) = 0$$

1° $\lambda < 0 \Rightarrow$ Карактеристични полином је

$$k^2 + \lambda = 0$$

$$k^2 = -\lambda$$

$$k = \pm \sqrt{-\lambda} \Rightarrow T^i(t) = c_1^i e^{\sqrt{-\lambda} t} + c_2^i e^{-\sqrt{-\lambda} t}$$

$$T^i(0) = c_1^i + c_2^i = 0 \Rightarrow c_2^i = -c_1^i$$

$$T^i\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = c_1^i e^{\sqrt{-\lambda} \frac{\pi}{2}} + c_2^i e^{-\sqrt{-\lambda} \frac{\pi}{2}} = c_1^i \left(e^{\sqrt{-\lambda} \frac{\pi}{2}} - e^{-\sqrt{-\lambda} \frac{\pi}{2}} \right) = 0 \Rightarrow c_1^i = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow T^i(t) = 0 \Rightarrow \vartheta^i(r, t) = 0 \quad \times$$

2° $\lambda = 0 \Rightarrow T^{i''}(t) = 0 \Rightarrow T^{i'}(t) = a^i t + b^i$

$$T^i(0) = b^i = 0$$

$$T^i\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = a^i \frac{\pi}{2} = 0 \Rightarrow a = 0 \quad \left. \vphantom{T^i(0)} \right\} \Rightarrow T^i(t) = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \vartheta^i(r, t) = 0 \quad \times$$

3° $\lambda > 0 \Rightarrow$ Карактеристични полином је

$$k^2 + \lambda = 0$$

$$k^2 = -\lambda$$

$$k = \pm i\sqrt{\lambda} \Rightarrow T^i(t) = c_1^i \cos \sqrt{\lambda} t + c_2^i \sin \sqrt{\lambda} t$$

$$T^i(0) = c_1^i = 0$$

$$T^i\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = c_2^i \sin \sqrt{\lambda} \frac{\pi}{2} = 0$$

За $c_2^i = 0$ добијемо $T^i(t) = 0$, односно $\vartheta^i(r, t) = 0$. Како ми
урачунмо нејеривујална решења, то је $c_2^i \neq 0 \Rightarrow \sin \sqrt{\lambda} \frac{\pi}{2} = 0 \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{\lambda} \frac{\pi}{2} = n \pi, n \in \mathbb{N} \Rightarrow \lambda_n = 4n^2$$

Закне, $T_n^i(t) = c_{2n}^i \sin 2nt$.

Нађемо одговарајуће $R_n^i(r)$. Ова др-ја задовољава с-ту

$$r^2 R_n^{i''}(r) + r R_n^{i'}(r) - \lambda_n R_n^i(r) = 0$$

Уведимо смењу $r = e^z$, односно $z = \ln r$. Тада је

$$R_n^i(r) = R_n^i(z) \cdot \frac{1}{r}$$

$$R_n^{i''}(r) = R_n^{i''}(z) \cdot \frac{1}{r^2} - \frac{1}{r^2} R_n^i(z)$$

та је

$$\lambda_n^2 \cdot \frac{1}{r^2} (R_n^{i''}(z) - R_n^i(z)) + \frac{1}{r} \cdot R_n^{i'}(z) - \lambda_n R_n^i(z) = 0$$

$$R_n^{i''}(z) - \lambda_n R_n^i(z) = 0$$

Карактеристични полином је

$$k^2 - \lambda_n = 0$$

$$k = \pm \sqrt{\lambda_n}$$

$$k = \pm \sqrt{\lambda_n} \Rightarrow R_n^i(z) = d_{1n}^i e^{\sqrt{\lambda_n} z} + d_{2n}^i e^{-\sqrt{\lambda_n} z}$$

$$R_n^i(z) = d_{1n}^i (e^z)^{\sqrt{\lambda_n}} + d_{2n}^i (e^z)^{-\sqrt{\lambda_n}}$$

$$R_n^i(r) = d_{1n}^i r^{\sqrt{\lambda_n}} + d_{2n}^i r^{-\sqrt{\lambda_n}}$$

$$R_n^1(2) = 0 \Rightarrow d_{1n}^1 2^{2n} + d_{2n}^1 2^{-2n} = 0$$

$$d_{2n}^1 = -d_{1n}^1 \cdot 2^{4n} = -d_{1n}^1 \cdot 16^n$$

$$R_n^2(1) = 0 \Rightarrow d_{1n}^2 + d_{2n}^2 = 0 \Rightarrow d_{2n}^2 = -d_{1n}^2$$

$$\text{Закне, } R_n^1(r) = d_{1n}^1 (r^{2n} - 16^n r^{-2n})$$

$$R_n^2(r) = d_{2n}^2 (r^{2n} - r^{-2n})$$

Odgabge je

$$U_0^1(r, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} R_n^1(r) T_n^1(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_{2n}^1 d_{1n}^1 (r^{2n} - 16r^{-2n}) \sin 2nt$$

$$U_0^2(r, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} R_n^2(r) T_n^2(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_{2n}^2 d_{1n}^2 (r^{2n} - r^{-2n}) \sin 2nt$$

Означимо $e_n^1 = c_{2n}^1 d_{1n}^1$, $e_n^2 = c_{2n}^2 d_{1n}^2$, та годимо

$$U^1(r, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} e_n^1 (r^{2n} - 16r^{-2n}) \sin 2nt$$

$$U^2(r, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} e_n^2 (r^{2n} - r^{-2n}) \sin 2nt$$

Коэффициенте $e_n^1, e_n^2, n \in \mathbb{N}$ годимо ус услова

$$U^1(1, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} e_n^1 \cdot (1-16) \sin 2nt = \sin 2t$$

$$U^2(2, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} e_n^2 (2^{2n} - 2^{-2n}) \sin 2nt = \sin 4t.$$

Закне, да се $\sin 2t, \sin 4t$ уреду разбуиу у Фурјеову реду на $[1, 2]$ уо "сигура", како $\sin 2t, \sin 4t \in \{ \sin 2nt | n \in \mathbb{N} \}$, уо у ове две рде бех у однесу Фурјеову реду.

Закључујемо га је

$$-15 \cdot e_n^1 = 0 \text{ за } n \neq 1, -15e_1^1 = 1 \Rightarrow e_1^1 = -\frac{1}{15}$$

$$e_n^2 (2^{2n} - 2^{-2n}) = 0 \text{ за } n \neq 2, e_2^2 (2^4 - 2^{-4}) = 1 \Rightarrow e_2^2 = \frac{1}{2^4 - 2^{-4}}$$

Закне

$$U^1(r, t) = -\frac{1}{15} (r^2 - 16r^{-2}) \sin 2t$$

$$U^2(r, t) = \frac{1}{2^4 - 2^{-4}} (r^4 - r^{-4}) \sin 4t$$

та је

$$u_n(r, t) = U^1(r, t) + U^2(r, t) = -\frac{1}{15} (r^2 - 16r^{-2}) \sin 2t + \frac{1}{2^4 - 2^{-4}} (r^4 - r^{-4}) \sin 4t$$

Ha krasny

$$u(r, t) = u_q(r, t) + u_p(r, t) = -\frac{1}{15}(r^2 - 16r^{-2})\sin 2t + \frac{1}{2^2 - 2^{-4}}(r^4 - r^{-4})\sin 4t + \frac{1}{8}(r^3 \cos^3 t + r^3 \cos t \sin^2 t)$$

2. u ne

$$u(r, t) = -\frac{1}{15}(r^2 - 16r^{-2})\sin 2t + \frac{1}{2^2 - 2^{-4}}(r^4 - r^{-4})\sin 4t + \frac{1}{8}r^3 \cos t$$

5. Наћи ф-ју $u(r, \varphi)$ која је хармоничка на
 уршету $a < r < b$, $0 < a < b$, и која задовољава граничне
 услове

$$u(a, \varphi) = 0, u(b, \varphi) = c \cos \varphi, 0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi$$

Решење:

Разматрамо задатак

$$\Delta u = 0$$

$$u(a, \varphi) = 0, u(b, \varphi) = c \cos \varphi, 0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi$$

на $\Omega = \{ (r, \varphi) \mid a < r < b, 0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi \}$.

Почињемо је ф-ја и непрекидна на уршету, она је
 једна периодична по φ , па важи

$$u(r, \varphi) = u(r, \varphi + 2\pi), 0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi$$

Претпоставимо да је $u(r, \varphi) = R(r) \Phi(\varphi)$. Задужамо

$$\frac{1}{r} R'(r) \Phi(\varphi) + R''(r) \Phi(\varphi) + \frac{1}{r^2} R(r) \Phi''(\varphi) = 0$$

$$R(a) = 0, \Phi(\varphi) = \Phi(\varphi + 2\pi)$$

Одговара је

$$-\frac{r^2 R''(r) + r R'(r)}{R(r)} = \frac{\Phi''(\varphi)}{\Phi(\varphi)} = -\lambda$$

односно $r^2 R''(r) + r R'(r) - \lambda R(r) = 0$

$$\Phi''(\varphi) + \lambda \Phi(\varphi) = 0$$

1° $\lambda < 0 \Rightarrow$ Карактеристични полином је:

$$k^2 + \lambda = 0$$

$$k^2 = -\lambda$$

$$k = \pm \sqrt{-\lambda} \Rightarrow \Phi(\varphi) = c_1 e^{\sqrt{-\lambda} \varphi} + c_2 e^{-\sqrt{-\lambda} \varphi}$$

$$\phi(\varphi+2\pi) = c_1 e^{\sqrt{-\lambda}(\varphi+2\pi)} + c_2 e^{-\sqrt{-\lambda}(\varphi+2\pi)}$$

$$\phi(\varphi) = \phi(\varphi+2\pi) \Rightarrow c_1 e^{\sqrt{-\lambda}\varphi} + c_2 e^{-\sqrt{-\lambda}\varphi} = c_1 e^{\sqrt{-\lambda}(\varphi+2\pi)} + c_2 e^{-\sqrt{-\lambda}(\varphi+2\pi)}$$

$$c_2 = c_1 e^{2\sqrt{-\lambda}\varphi} \frac{(e^{2\sqrt{-\lambda}2\pi} - 1)}{1 - e^{-2\sqrt{-\lambda}2\pi}}, \quad \forall \varphi \in [0, 2\pi]$$

Како $e^{2\sqrt{-\lambda}\varphi}$ није константна ф-ја на $[0, 2\pi]$, што је

$$c_1 = c_2 = 0 \Rightarrow \phi(\varphi) = 0 \Rightarrow u(r, \varphi) = 0 \quad \times$$

$$2^\circ \lambda = 0 \Rightarrow \phi''(\varphi) = 0 \Rightarrow \phi(\varphi) = a_1 \varphi + b_1$$

$$\phi(\varphi+2\pi) = a_1(\varphi+2\pi) + b_1$$

$$\phi(\varphi) = \phi(\varphi+2\pi) \Rightarrow a_1 \varphi + b_1 = a_1 \varphi + 2a_1 \pi + b_1 \Rightarrow 2a_1 \pi = 0 \Rightarrow a_1 = 0$$

$$\text{Закле, } \phi(\varphi) = b_1$$

Напоно одређавајуће $R(r)$.

$$r^2 R''(r) + r R'(r) = 0$$

$$R''(r) = \frac{R'(r)}{r}$$

$$R'(r) = R_1(r) \Rightarrow R_1'(r) = \frac{R_1(r)}{r}$$

$$\frac{dR_1(r)}{R_1(r)} = \frac{dr}{r} \Rightarrow R_1(r) = cr$$

$$R_0'(r) = cr$$

$$R(r) = \left(\frac{cr^2}{2}\right) + d$$

$$R(r) = cr^2 + d, \quad \circledast$$

$$\text{Закле је } R(a) = ca^2 + d = 0 \Rightarrow d = -ca^2$$

2^ο αλε, $R(r) = cr^2 - ca^2 = c(r^2 - a^2)$, \bar{u} αλε

$$u(r, \varphi) = b_1 c (r^2 - a^2) = B(r^2 - a^2)$$

εγλε αλε $B = b_1 c$.

3^ο $\lambda > 0 \Rightarrow$ Κατακλιερικι αμικτικι ιοικικικ αλε

$$k^2 + \lambda = 0$$

$$k^2 = -\lambda$$

$$k = \pm \sqrt{\lambda} \Rightarrow \phi(\varphi) = c_1 \cos \sqrt{\lambda} \varphi + c_2 \sin \sqrt{\lambda} \varphi$$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi(\varphi + 2\pi) &= c_1 \cos \sqrt{\lambda} (\varphi + 2\pi) + c_2 \sin \sqrt{\lambda} (\varphi + 2\pi) = \\ &= c_1 (\cos \sqrt{\lambda} \varphi \cos 2\sqrt{\lambda} \pi - \sin \sqrt{\lambda} \varphi \sin 2\sqrt{\lambda} \pi) + \\ &+ c_2 (\sin \sqrt{\lambda} \varphi \cos 2\sqrt{\lambda} \pi + \cos \sqrt{\lambda} \varphi \sin 2\sqrt{\lambda} \pi) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi(\varphi) = \phi(\varphi + 2\pi) \Rightarrow c_1 \cos \sqrt{\lambda} \varphi + c_2 \sin \sqrt{\lambda} \varphi &= (c_1 \cos 2\sqrt{\lambda} \pi + c_2 \sin 2\sqrt{\lambda} \pi) \cos \sqrt{\lambda} \varphi + \\ &+ (-c_1 \sin 2\sqrt{\lambda} \pi + c_2 \cos 2\sqrt{\lambda} \pi) \sin \sqrt{\lambda} \varphi \end{aligned}$$

Ογικικε γικικικικ

$$\left. \begin{aligned} c_1 &= c_1 \cos 2\sqrt{\lambda} \pi + c_2 \sin 2\sqrt{\lambda} \pi \\ c_2 &= -c_1 \sin 2\sqrt{\lambda} \pi + c_2 \cos 2\sqrt{\lambda} \pi \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \left. \begin{aligned} \cos 2\sqrt{\lambda} \pi &= 1 \\ \sin 2\sqrt{\lambda} \pi &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} 2\sqrt{\lambda} \pi &= 2n\pi \\ \lambda_n &= n^2 \end{aligned}$$

2αικε, $\phi_n(\varphi) = c_{1n} \cos n\varphi + c_{2n} \sin n\varphi$.

Ηαβικικε ογικικικικικικ $R_n(r)$.

$$r^2 R_n''(r) + r R_n'(r) - \lambda_n R_n(r) = 0$$

Υβικικικε κικικικ $r = e^z$, ογικικικε $z = \ln r$. Πικικ αλε

$$R_n'(r) = R_n'(z) \frac{1}{r}$$

$$R_n''(r) = R_n''(z) \frac{1}{r^2} - \frac{1}{r^2} R_n'(z)$$

та је

$$\frac{1}{x} (R_n''(z) - R_n'(z)) + k \cdot \frac{1}{x} R_n'(z) - \lambda_n R_n(z) = 0$$

$$R_n''(z) - \lambda_n R_n(z) = 0$$

Како је инерцијални члан позитиван је

$$k^2 - \lambda_n = 0$$

$$k^2 = \lambda_n$$

$$k = \pm \sqrt{\lambda_n} \Rightarrow R_n(z) = d_{1n} e^{\sqrt{\lambda_n} z} + d_{2n} e^{-\sqrt{\lambda_n} z}$$

$$R_n(z) = d_{1n} (e^z)^{\sqrt{\lambda_n}} + d_{2n} (e^z)^{-\sqrt{\lambda_n}}$$

$$R_n(r) = d_{1n} r^n + d_{2n} r^{-n}$$

Дакле, $R_n(a) = d_{1n} a^n + d_{2n} a^{-n} = 0 \Rightarrow d_{2n} = -d_{1n} a^{2n}$.

Дакле, $R_n(r) = d_{1n} (r^n - a^{2n} r^{-n})$.

Додуше смо

$$u(r, \varphi) = B(r^2 - a^2) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} R_n(r) \Phi_n(\varphi)$$

$$u(r, \varphi) = B(r^2 - a^2) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} d_{1n} (r^n - a^{2n} r^{-n}) (c_{1n} \cos n\varphi + c_{2n} \sin n\varphi)$$

$$u(r, \varphi) = B(r^2 - a^2) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} e_{1n} (r^n - a^{2n} r^{-n}) \cos n\varphi + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} e_{2n} (r^n - a^{2n} r^{-n}) \sin n\varphi$$

јесте је $e_{1n} = d_{1n} c_{1n}$, $e_{2n} = d_{1n} c_{2n}$. Коэффициенте $B, e_{1n}, e_{2n}, u \in \mathcal{N}$ годудујемо уз услова

$$u(b, \varphi) = B(b^2 - a^2) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} e_{1n} (b^n - a^{2n} b^{-n}) \cos n\varphi + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} e_{2n} (b^n - a^{2n} b^{-n}) \sin n\varphi = \cos \varphi$$

$\cos \varphi$ је φ уредна развојна у Фурједов ред на $[0, 2\pi]$.

Како $\cos \varphi \in \{ \cos n\varphi, \sin n\varphi \mid n \in \mathbb{N}_0 \}$, то је два члана баш у одлику Фурједови реда, та закључујемо да је

$$B=0, \text{ ~~} e_{1n}=0, n \neq 1, e_{2n}=0, n \in \mathbb{N} \text{ } u~~$$

$$u \quad e_{11}(b^1 - a^{2 \cdot 1} \cdot b^{-1}) = 1 \Rightarrow e_{11} = \frac{b}{b^2 - a^2}$$

Зодули смо

$$u(r, \varphi) = \frac{b}{b^2 - a^2} (r^2 - a^2 r^{-2}) \cdot \cos \varphi$$

6. Наћи хармоничку ф-ју $u(r, \varphi)$ која на кружном одсјечку $0 < r < R$, $0 < \varphi < d$ задовољава граничне услове

$$u(r, 0) = u(r, d) = 0, \quad 0 \leq r \leq R$$

$$u(R, \varphi) = A \varphi, \quad 0 \leq \varphi \leq d$$

Решение:

Препостављамо да је $u(r, \varphi) = R(r) \phi(\varphi)$. Задањак постоје

$$\frac{1}{r} R'(r) \phi(\varphi) + R''(r) \phi(\varphi) + \frac{1}{r^2} R(r) \phi''(\varphi) = 0$$

$$\phi(0) = \phi(d) = 0$$

Како је $u(r, 0) = 0$, $0 \leq r \leq R$ то је и $u(0, 0) = 0$, иако је $u(0, \varphi) = 0$, $\forall \varphi \in [0, d]$, тако је $R(0) = 0$.

Закле, важи

$$-\frac{r^2 R''(r) + r R'(r)}{R(r)} = \frac{\phi''(\varphi)}{\phi(\varphi)} = -\lambda$$

односно $r^2 R''(r) + r R'(r) - \lambda R(r) = 0$

$$\phi''(\varphi) + \lambda \phi(\varphi) = 0$$

1° $\lambda < 0 \Rightarrow$ Карактеристични полином је

$$k^2 + \lambda = 0$$

$$k^2 = -\lambda$$

$$k = \pm \sqrt{-\lambda} \Rightarrow \phi(\varphi) = c_1 e^{\sqrt{-\lambda} \varphi} + c_2 e^{-\sqrt{-\lambda} \varphi}$$

$$\phi(0) = c_1 + c_2 = 0 \Rightarrow c_2 = -c_1$$

$$\phi(d) = c_1 e^{\sqrt{-\lambda} d} + c_2 e^{-\sqrt{-\lambda} d} = c_1 (e^{\sqrt{-\lambda} d} - e^{-\sqrt{-\lambda} d}) = 0 \Rightarrow c_1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \phi(\varphi) = 0 \Rightarrow u(r, \varphi) = 0 \quad \times$$

2° $\lambda = 0 \Rightarrow \phi''(\varphi) = 0 \Rightarrow \phi(\varphi) = a \varphi + b$

$$\phi(0) = b = 0$$

$$\phi(d) = a d = 0 \Rightarrow a = 0$$

$$\} \Rightarrow \phi(\varphi) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow u(r, \varphi) = 0 \quad \times$$

3° $\lambda < 0 \Rightarrow$ Карактеристични полином је

$$k^2 + \lambda = 0$$

$$k^2 = -\lambda$$

$$k = \pm i\sqrt{\lambda} \Rightarrow \phi(\varphi) = c_1 \cos\sqrt{\lambda}\varphi + c_2 \sin\sqrt{\lambda}\varphi$$

$$\phi(0) = c_1 = 0$$

$$\phi(d) = c_2 \sin\sqrt{\lambda}d = 0$$

За $c_2 = 0$ годујемо $\phi(\varphi) = 0$, односно $u(r, \varphi) = 0$. Како нас занимају нејивнујална решења, то је $c_2 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \sin\sqrt{\lambda}d = 0 \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{\lambda}d = n\pi \Rightarrow \lambda_n = \frac{n^2\pi^2}{d^2}$$

Дакле, $\phi_n(\varphi) = c_{2n} \sin \frac{n\pi}{d}\varphi$. Нађуемо одговарајуће $R_n(r)$.

$$r^2 R_n''(r) + r R_n'(r) - \lambda_n R_n(r) = 0$$

Уведимо смењу $r = e^z$, односно $z = \ln r$. Тада је

$$R_n'(r) = \frac{1}{r} R_n'(z)$$

$$R_n''(r) = \frac{1}{r^2} R_n''(z) - \frac{1}{r^2} R_n'(z)$$

та је

$$\frac{1}{r^2} (R_n''(z) - R_n'(z)) + r \frac{1}{r} R_n'(z) - \lambda_n R_n(z) = 0$$

$$R_n''(z) - \lambda_n R_n(z) = 0$$

Карактеристични полином је

$$k^2 - \lambda_n = 0$$

$$k^2 = \lambda_n$$

$$k = \pm \sqrt{\lambda_n} \Rightarrow R_n(z) = d_{1n} e^{\sqrt{\lambda_n} z} + d_{2n} e^{-\sqrt{\lambda_n} z}$$

$$R_n(z) = d_{1n} (e^z)^{\sqrt{\lambda_n}} + d_{2n} (e^z)^{-\sqrt{\lambda_n}}$$

$$R_n(r) = d_{1n} r^{\frac{n\pi}{d}} + d_{2n} r^{-\frac{n\pi}{d}}$$

Дакле је $R_n(0) = 0$ (ивнујално)

Зодуна су

$$u(r, \varphi) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} R_n(r) \Phi_n(\varphi) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (d_{1n} r^{\frac{n\pi}{\alpha}} + d_{2n} r^{-\frac{n\pi}{\alpha}}) \cdot c_{2n} \sin \frac{n\pi}{\alpha} \varphi$$

$$u(r, \varphi) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} e_{1n} r^{\frac{n\pi}{\alpha}} \sin \frac{n\pi}{\alpha} \varphi + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} e_{2n} r^{-\frac{n\pi}{\alpha}} \sin \frac{n\pi}{\alpha} \varphi$$

$$u(r, \varphi) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (e_{1n} r^{\frac{n\pi}{\alpha}} + e_{2n} r^{-\frac{n\pi}{\alpha}}) \sin \frac{n\pi}{\alpha} \varphi$$

Еге се $e_{1n} = c_{2n} d_{1n}$, $e_{2n} = c_{2n} d_{2n}$.

Како да се e_{1n}, e_{2n} одуцамо из услова

$$u(R, \varphi) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (e_{1n} R^{\frac{n\pi}{\alpha}} + e_{2n} R^{-\frac{n\pi}{\alpha}}) \sin \frac{n\pi}{\alpha} \varphi = A \varphi$$

Закле, ф-ју $f(\varphi) = A \varphi$ морамо развити у Фурјеов ред по "ситуацији". Некако израчунамо све ф-је на $[-d, d]$ се

$$F(\varphi) = A \varphi.$$

F -ни парна $\Rightarrow a_0 = 0, a_n = 0, n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{d} \int_{-d}^d F(\varphi) \sin \frac{n\pi}{\alpha} \varphi d\varphi = \frac{2}{d} \int_0^d A \varphi \sin \frac{n\pi}{\alpha} \varphi d\varphi =$$

$$= \frac{2A}{d} \int_0^d \varphi \sin \frac{n\pi}{\alpha} \varphi d\varphi = \int_{\Gamma u = \varphi} du = d\theta \quad \theta = -\frac{\cos \frac{n\pi}{\alpha} \varphi}{\frac{n\pi}{\alpha}} =$$

$$= \frac{2A}{d} \left(-\frac{d}{n\pi} \cos \frac{n\pi}{\alpha} \varphi \Big|_0^d + \int_0^d \frac{\cos \frac{n\pi}{\alpha} \varphi}{\alpha} d\varphi \right) = \frac{2A}{d} \left(\frac{-d}{n\pi} \cos n\pi + \frac{d^2}{n\pi^2} \sin \frac{n\pi}{\alpha} \varphi \Big|_0^d \right)$$

$$= \frac{-2Ad}{n\pi} (-1)^n = \frac{(-1)^{n+1} Ad}{n\pi}$$

$$\text{Зодујемо } e_{1n} R^{\frac{n\pi}{\alpha}} + e_{2n} R^{-\frac{n\pi}{\alpha}} = \frac{(-1)^{n+1} Ad}{n\pi} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow e_{2n} = \frac{(-1)^{n+1} Ad R^{\frac{n\pi}{\alpha}}}{n\pi} - e_{1n} R^{\frac{2n\pi}{\alpha}}$$

Замеч

$$u(r, \varphi) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \cos \left(e_{1n} \left(r^{\frac{n\pi}{\alpha}} - R^{\frac{2n\pi}{\alpha}} r^{-\frac{n\pi}{\alpha}} \right) + \frac{(-1)^{n+1} A \alpha R^{\frac{n\pi}{\alpha}}}{n\pi} \right) \sin \frac{n\pi}{\alpha} \varphi$$

где $e_{1n}, n \in \mathbb{N}$ — произвольные вещественные функции.