

Auxiliar 8

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P1. Problema de Dirichlet en el disco unitario. El objetivo de esta pregunta es resolver el siguiente problema:

$$(PD) \begin{cases} \Delta u = 0 & \text{en } \Omega \\ u = f & \text{en } \partial\Omega \end{cases}$$

con $\Omega := D(0, 1) \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ y $f \in \mathcal{C}(\partial\Omega)$. Para esto procedemos como sigue.

- Expresar u en coordenadas polares (r, θ) y calcular su Laplaciano en estas variables.
- Suponga que $u(r, \theta) = R(r)\Theta(\theta)$. Encuentre ecuaciones diferenciales ordinarias para R y Θ .
- Escriba condiciones de compatibilidad y resuelva las ecuaciones anteriores.
- Determine la solución del problema.
- Demuestre la fórmula de Poisson en dimensión 2:

$$u(\xi) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{S^1} f(\eta) \frac{1 - |\xi|^2}{|\eta - \xi|^2} dS(\eta), \quad \forall \eta \in \Omega.$$

P2. Sea un dominio acotado en \mathbb{R}^d y sea $u \in \mathcal{C}^2(\Omega) \cap \mathcal{C}(\bar{\Omega})$ una función armónica en Ω . Demuestre que:

$$\sup_{x, y \in \Omega} \frac{u(x) - u(y)}{x - y} =: M = M_1 := \sup_{x \in \Omega, y \in \partial\Omega} \frac{u(x)u(y)}{x - y} \quad \rightarrow \quad u(x) - u(y)$$

Con esta igualdad demuestre la siguiente cota para el gradiente de u

$$M_0 := \sup_{x \in \Omega} Du \leq M$$

Finalmente, demuestre que si es convexa, entonces $M_0 = M$.

P3. (Como usar resultados de la Ecuación de Calor)

- Escriba una fórmula explícita para las soluciones de

$$\begin{cases} u_t - \Delta u + cu = f & \text{en } \mathbb{R}^d \times (0, \infty) \\ u = g & \text{en } \mathbb{R}^d \times \{t = 0\} \end{cases}$$

- Dada la función $g : [0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, con $g(0) = 0$, derive la siguiente fórmula

$$u(t, x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{4\pi}} \int_0^t \frac{1}{(t-s)^{\frac{3}{2}}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4(t-s)}} g(s) ds$$

para las soluciones del problema

$$\begin{cases} u_t - u_{xx} = 0 & \text{en } \mathbb{R}_+ \times (0, \infty) \\ u = 0 & \text{en } \mathbb{R}_+ \times \{t = 0\} \\ u = g & \text{en } \{x = 0\} \times [0, \infty) \end{cases}$$

Hint: Considere la función $v(x, t) = u(x, t) - g(t)$ y extienda v para $x < 0$ de forma impar.

$$\boxed{\text{P1}} \quad r \cos \sigma = x$$

$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$r \sin \sigma = y$$

$$\sigma = \arctan\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$$

$$\frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \cdot 2x = \cos \sigma$$

$$\frac{\partial r}{\partial y} = \text{"} = \sin \sigma$$

$$\frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2} \cdot \left(-\frac{y}{x^2}\right) = \frac{-y}{x^2 + y^2} = -\frac{\sin \sigma}{r}$$

$$\frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{\cos \sigma}{r}$$

$$\frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = \cos \sigma$$

$$\frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial x} = -\frac{\sin \sigma}{r}$$

$$\frac{\partial r}{\partial y} = \sin \sigma$$

$$\frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial y} = \frac{\cos \sigma}{r}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \cdot \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \sigma} \cdot \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial x}$$

$$= u_r \cos \sigma - \frac{u_\sigma \sin \sigma}{r}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\quad \right) \cos \sigma - \frac{\partial}{\partial \sigma} \left(\quad \right) \frac{\sin \sigma}{r}$$

$$= \left(u_{rr} \cos \sigma - \frac{u_{\sigma r} \sin \sigma}{r} + \frac{u_{\sigma r} \sin \sigma}{r^2} \right) \cos \sigma$$

$$- \left(u_{\sigma r} \cos \sigma - u_r \sin \sigma - \frac{u_{\sigma \sigma} \sin \sigma}{r} - \frac{u_\sigma \cos \sigma}{r} \right) \frac{\sin \sigma}{r}$$

$$= u_{rr} \cos^2 \sigma + u_{\sigma \sigma} \frac{\sin^2 \sigma}{r^2} - 2 u_{\sigma r} \frac{\cos \sigma \sin \sigma}{r} + 2 u_\sigma \frac{\cos \sigma \sin \sigma}{r^2} + u_r \frac{\sin^2 \sigma}{r}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = u_r \sin \sigma + u_\sigma \frac{\cos \sigma}{r}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\quad \right) \sin \sigma + \frac{\partial}{\partial \sigma} \left(\quad \right) \frac{\cos \sigma}{r}$$

$$= \left(u_{rr} \sin^2 \sigma + u_{\theta\theta} \frac{\cos^2 \sigma}{r} - u_{\theta\theta} \frac{\cos^2 \sigma}{r^2} \right) \sin \sigma$$

$$+ \left(u_{\theta\theta} \sin^2 \sigma + u_{rr} \cos^2 \sigma + u_{\theta\theta} \frac{\cos^2 \sigma}{r} - \frac{u_{\theta\theta} \sin^2 \sigma}{r} \right) \frac{\cos \sigma}{r}$$

$$= u_{rr} \sin^2 \sigma + u_{\theta\theta} \frac{\cos^2 \sigma}{r^2} - 2 u_{\theta\theta} \frac{\cos \sigma \sin \sigma}{r}$$

$$- 2 \frac{u_{\theta\theta} \cos \sigma \sin \sigma}{r^2} + u_{rr} \frac{\cos^2 \sigma}{r}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta u = u_{xx} + u_{yy} = u_{rr} + \frac{u_r}{r} + \frac{u_{\theta\theta}}{r^2}$$

B) Método de Separación de Variables Ejemplos
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Suponer Solución $u(r, \theta) = R(r) \Theta(\theta)$

$$u_{rr} + \frac{u_r}{r} + \frac{u_{\theta\theta}}{r^2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow R'' \vartheta + R' \frac{\vartheta}{r} + R \frac{\vartheta''}{r} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{\frac{R'' r^2 + R' r}{R}}_{f(r)} = - \underbrace{\frac{\vartheta''}{\vartheta}}_{g(r)}$$

La única forma que son iguales

$$\Rightarrow f(r) = g(r) = a$$

$$\Rightarrow R'' r^2 + R' r = a R, \quad a \in \mathbb{R}$$
$$-\vartheta'' = a \vartheta$$

$$\Rightarrow \left. \begin{aligned} R'' + R' - aR &= 0 \\ \vartheta'' + a\vartheta &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} a \in \mathbb{R}$$

c) Como ϑ es d'Angulo

$$\Rightarrow \left. \begin{aligned} \vartheta(0) &= \vartheta(2\pi) \\ \vartheta'(0) &= \vartheta'(2\pi) \end{aligned} \right\} \text{Condiç. de contorno}$$

S: $a < 0$

$$\vartheta'' + a\vartheta = 0 \Rightarrow \vartheta(\vartheta) = Ae^{\sqrt{-a}\vartheta} + Be^{-\sqrt{-a}\vartheta}$$

$$\vartheta'(\vartheta) = \sqrt{-a}(Ae^{\sqrt{-a}\vartheta} - Be^{-\sqrt{-a}\vartheta})$$

$$\vartheta(0) = \vartheta(2\pi) \Rightarrow A + B = (Ae^{\sqrt{-a}2\pi} + Be^{\sqrt{-a}2\pi})$$

$$\vartheta'(0) = \vartheta'(2\pi) \Rightarrow A - B = (Ae^{\sqrt{-a}2\pi} - Be^{\sqrt{-a}2\pi})$$

$$\Rightarrow A = A e^{\sqrt{a} 2\pi} \Rightarrow a = 0 \quad *$$

No puede ser $a < 0$

$$\boxed{a = 0} \Rightarrow \vartheta'' = 0 \Rightarrow \vartheta(\sigma) = A + B\sigma$$

$$\vartheta(0) = \vartheta(2\pi) \Rightarrow \vartheta(\sigma) = A$$

$$\boxed{a > 0} \Rightarrow \vartheta(\sigma) = A \cos(\sqrt{a}\sigma) + B \sin(\sqrt{a}\sigma)$$
$$\vartheta'(\sigma) = \sqrt{a} (-A \sin(\sqrt{a}\sigma) + B \cos(\sqrt{a}\sigma))$$

$$\vartheta(0) = \vartheta(2\pi) \Rightarrow A = A \cos(\sqrt{a} 2\pi) + B \sin(\sqrt{a} 2\pi)$$

$$\vartheta'(0) = \vartheta'(2\pi) \Rightarrow B = -A \sin(\sqrt{a} 2\pi) + B \cos(\sqrt{a} 2\pi)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 - \cos(\sqrt{a} 2\pi) & -\sin(\sqrt{a} 2\pi) \\ \sin(\sqrt{a} 2\pi) & 1 - \cos(\sqrt{a} 2\pi) \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Para tener infinitas soluciones $\det(L) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow (1 - \cos(\sqrt{a} 2\pi))^2 + \sin^2(\sqrt{a} 2\pi) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 - 2\cos(\sqrt{a} 2\pi) + \cos^2(\sqrt{a} 2\pi) + \sin^2(\sqrt{a} 2\pi) = 0$$

$$\cos(\sqrt{a} 2\pi) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{a} = k \in \mathbb{N} \quad \{1, 2, \dots\}$$

En resumen

$$\forall k \in \mathbb{N}_0 = \{0, 1, \dots\}$$

$$J^{(0)} = A_k \cos(k\sigma) + B_k \sin(k\sigma)$$

Son soluciones, $\forall k, k > 0$

$$R'' r^2 + R' r - k^2 R = 0$$

Tomando $R(r) = C r^m$

$$\Rightarrow (m(m-1) + m - k^2) r^m = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow m^2 = k^2 \Rightarrow m = \pm k$$

$$\Rightarrow R_k(r) = C_k r^k + D_k r^{-k}$$

Usando $\lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} |u(r, 0)| < \infty$

$$\Rightarrow D_k = 0 \Rightarrow R_k(r) = C_k r^k$$

Para $k=0 \Rightarrow R'' r^2 + R' r = 0 \Rightarrow R'' r + R' = 0$

$$\Rightarrow (R' r)' = 0 \Rightarrow R' = \frac{D}{r} \Rightarrow R = C + D \ln(r)$$

Por lo anterior $\Rightarrow R_0(r) = C_0$

$$\Rightarrow V_k(r, \theta) = C_k r^k (A_k \cos(k\theta) + B_k \sin(k\theta))$$

es solución

Por superposición es solución la suma

$$\Rightarrow u(r, \theta) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} r^k (A_k \cos(k\theta) + B_k \sin(k\theta)) + \tilde{A}_0/2$$

d) Usando $u(r, \theta) = f$

Como $f \in C(\partial D(2, 1)) \cong C(S)$

Se puede definir como $f \in C([0, 2\pi])$

f continua en $[0, 2\pi] \Rightarrow \underline{C'(0, 2\pi)}$

$$\Rightarrow f = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} C_k \cos(k\theta) + D_k \sin(k\theta) + \frac{C_0}{2}$$

$$\text{Con } C_k = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(\theta) \cos(k\theta) d\theta$$

$$D_k = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(\theta) \sin(k\theta) d\theta$$

Por unicidad

$$\text{Con } u(r, \theta) = \bar{A}_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \bar{A}_k \cos(k\theta) + \bar{B}_k \sin(k\theta)$$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{A}_i = C_i, \bar{B}_i = D_i$$

$$c) u(r, \theta) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(\omega) d\omega +$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{r^k}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(\omega) [\cos(k\omega) \cos(k\theta) + \sin(k\omega) \sin(k\theta)] d\omega$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(\omega) \left[1 + 2 \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} r^k [\cos(k\omega) \cos(k\theta) + \sin(k\omega) \sin(k\theta)] \right] d\omega$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(\omega) \left[1 + 2 \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \cos(k(\omega - \theta)) \right] d\omega$$

$$2 \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \cos(k\alpha) r^k = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (re^{i\alpha})^k + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (re^{-i\alpha})^k = \frac{1}{1 - re^{i\alpha}} + \frac{1}{1 - re^{-i\alpha}}$$

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$$= \frac{2 - r(e^{i\varphi} + e^{-i\varphi})}{1 - r(e^{i\varphi} + e^{-i\varphi}) + r^2} - 2$$

$$= \frac{2 - 2r \cos(\varphi)}{1 - 2r \cos(\varphi) + r^2} - 2$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 + 2 \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \cos(k(\varphi - \theta)) = \frac{2 - 2r \cos(\varphi - \theta) - 1 - r^2 + 2r \cos(\varphi - \theta)}{1 - 2r \cos(\varphi - \theta) + r^2}$$

$$= \frac{1 - r^2}{1 - 2r \cos(\varphi - \theta) + r^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{U}(r, \theta) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{f(\varphi) (1 - r^2)}{1 - 2r \cos(\varphi - \theta) + r^2} d\varphi$$

Change de variables

$$\xi = (r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta), \eta = (\cos \varphi, \sin \varphi)$$

$$\Rightarrow |\xi - \eta| = 1 - 2r \cos(\eta - \theta) + r^2$$

$$\Rightarrow u(\xi) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_S \frac{f(\eta)(1 - |\xi|^2)}{|\xi - \eta|} d\eta$$

P2 Como u continua y C^2

$$\Rightarrow \frac{u(x) - u(y)}{x - y} \text{ es } C^1$$

$$\Rightarrow \sup_{x, y \in \Omega} \left| \frac{u(x) - u(y)}{x - y} \right| = \sup_{x, y \in \bar{\Omega}} \left| \frac{u(x) - u(y)}{x - y} \right|$$

$$\Rightarrow M \geq M_1$$

Sea $x_0, y_0 \in \Omega$, se define $h = y_0 - x_0$

Se define $\Omega_h := \{x \in \Omega \mid x+h \in \Omega\}$

$$\Rightarrow x_0 \in \Omega_h$$

Sea $v(x) = u(x) - u(x+h)$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta v = 0$$

Por lo tanto por Principio del Máximo

$$\sup_{x \in \Omega_h} |v(x)| = \sup_{x \in \partial \Omega_h} |v(x)|$$

Sei $x \in \partial\Omega_h$ Claim $x \in \partial\Omega$ o
 $x+h \in \partial\Omega$

Proof Si: $x \in \partial\Omega_h$ ✓

Si: $x \notin \partial\Omega$, Si: $x+h \notin \partial\Omega$

$\Rightarrow \exists \varepsilon > 0$ tal que $\forall w \in B(x+h, \varepsilon)$

$$x+h+w \in \Omega$$

$$\Rightarrow (x+w) \in \Omega$$

$$\Rightarrow x \notin \partial\Omega_h \Rightarrow x+h \in \partial\Omega$$

Si: $x \in \partial\Omega_h \Rightarrow \mathcal{V}(x) = \underbrace{u(x)}_{\text{def}} - \underbrace{u(x+h)}_{\text{Algem. } \in \partial\Omega}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{|\mathcal{V}(x)|}{|h|} \stackrel{\text{def}}{\leq} M_1 \Rightarrow \boxed{|\mathcal{V}(x)| \leq M_1 |h|} \quad \textcircled{*}$$

$$\left| \frac{u(x_0) - u(y_0)}{x_0 - y_0} \right| = \frac{|Dv(x_0)|}{|h|} \leq \sup_{x \in \Omega_h} \frac{|Dv(x)|}{h}$$

$$\leq \sup_{x \in \Omega_h} \frac{|Dv(x)|}{h}$$

$$\stackrel{(*)}{\leq} M_1$$

Como $x_0, y_0 \in \Omega$ arbitrarios, tomamos supremo

$$\Rightarrow M \leq M_1 \Rightarrow \boxed{M = M_1}$$

$$b) |Du(x)| = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} \sup_{|h|=r} \frac{|u(x+h) - u(x)|}{r} \stackrel{d^*}{\leq} M$$

$$\Rightarrow \sup_{x \in \Omega} |Du(x)| \leq M \quad (M_0 \leq M)$$

Si Ω convexe

$$[x, y] = \{tx + (1-t)y \mid t \in [0, 1]\} \subseteq \Omega$$

$$\begin{aligned} u(x) - u(y) &= \int_0^1 \frac{d}{dt} u(tx + (1-t)y) dt \\ &= \int_0^1 Du(tx + (1-t)y)(x-y) dt \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow |u(x) - u(y)| \leq \int_0^1 M_0 |x-y| dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{|u(x) - u(y)|}{|x-y|} \leq M_0$$

$$\Rightarrow M \leq M_0 \Rightarrow \boxed{M = M_0}$$

P3] a) Basta con hacer un cambio

$$V(t, x) = e^{ct} u(t, x)$$

$$\Rightarrow V_t = c e^{ct} u + e^{ct} u_t$$

$$\Delta V = e^{ct} \Delta u$$

$$\Rightarrow V_t - \Delta V = e^{ct} f \quad \mathbb{R}^d \times (0, \infty)$$

$$V = g \quad \mathbb{R}^d \text{ [} t=0 \text{]}$$

Usando la solución ca- $K(x, y, t) = (4\pi t)^{-\frac{d}{2}} e^{-\frac{|x-y|^2}{4t}}$

$$V(t, x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} K(x, y, t) g(y) dy +$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_0^t K(x, y, t-s) e^{cs} f(y, s) ds dy$$

$$u(t, x) = e^{-ct} v(t, x)$$

$$b) \quad v_t - v_{xx} = g' \quad \text{on } \mathbb{R}_+ \times (0, \infty)$$

$$v = 0 \quad \text{on } \mathbb{R}_+ \times \{t=0\}$$

$$v = 0 \quad \text{on } \{x=0\} \times [0, \infty)$$

↳ expansion as usual $v(x, t) = g(z) - u(-x, t)$

si $x < 0$

$$\Rightarrow v_t - v_{xx} = -g'(t) \quad \text{on } \mathbb{R}_- \times (0, \infty)$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
\Rightarrow v &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} K(x, y, t) \cdot 0 \, dy + \int_0^t \int_0^{\infty} K(x, y, t-s) g'(s) \, dy \, ds \\
&\quad - \int_0^t \int_{-\infty}^0 K(x, y, t-s) g'(s) \, dy \, ds \\
&= \int_0^t \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} K(x, y, t-s) g'(s) \, dy \, ds \\
&\quad - \int_0^t \int_{-\infty}^0 K(x, y, t-s) [2 g'(s)] \, dy \, ds \\
&= \int_0^t g'(s) \, ds - 2 \int_0^t \left[\int_{-\infty}^0 K(x, y, t-s) g'(s) \, dy \right] ds \\
&= g(t) - g(x) - 2 \int_0^t \int_{-\infty}^0 (\sqrt{\pi(t-s)})^{-2} e^{-\frac{(x-y)^2}{4(t-s)}} g'(s) \, dy \, ds \\
&\quad \text{with } \frac{x-y}{\sqrt{4(t-s)}} \\
&= g(t) - 2 \int_0^t \int_{\frac{x}{\sqrt{4(t-s)}}}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-z^2}}{\sqrt{\pi}} \, dz \, g'(s) \, ds
\end{aligned}$$

$$= g(t) - 2 \int_0^t h(s) g'(s) ds$$

$$\stackrel{\text{Int}}{=} g(t) - 2 [h(t) g(t) - h(0) g(0)]$$

$$+ 2 \int_0^t h'(s) g(s) ds$$

Para $x > 0$, $h(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} A g = 0$

$$h'(s) = \frac{e^{-\frac{x^2}{4(t-s)}}}{\sqrt{\pi}} \cdot \frac{x}{\sqrt{4}} \cdot \frac{(-\frac{1}{2})}{(t-s)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \cdot (-1)$$

$$= \frac{x}{2\sqrt{4\pi} (t-s)^{\frac{3}{2}}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4(t-s)}}$$

$$\Rightarrow v(x,t) = g(t) + \int_0^t \frac{x}{\sqrt{4\pi} (t-s)^{\frac{3}{2}}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4(t-s)}} g(s) ds$$

Usando $u = t - s$

$$\Rightarrow u(x,t) = \int_0^t \frac{x}{\sqrt{4\pi} (t-s)^{\frac{3}{2}}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4(t-s)}} g(s) ds$$