

Classificazione

Data

$$a_{11}u_{xx} + 2a_{12}u_{xy} + a_{22}u_{yy} + F(x, y, u, u_x, u_y) = 0 \quad (1)$$

dove $a_{ij} = a_{ij}(x, y)$, consideriamo $a_{11}u_{xx} + 2a_{12}u_{xy} + a_{22}u_{yy} = 0$;
da questa l'equazione caratteristica

$$a_{11} \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2 - 2a_{12} \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right) + a_{22} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{a_{12} \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{a_{11}} \quad \text{dove } \Delta = a_{12}^2 - a_{11}a_{22} \quad (2)$$

se $\Delta > 0 \Rightarrow$ eq. iperbolica

se $\Delta < 0 \Rightarrow$ eq. ellittica

se $\Delta = 0 \Rightarrow$ eq. parabolica

Riduzione in forma canonica

Considero le due soluzioni $\begin{cases} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{a_{12} + \sqrt{\Delta}}{a_{11}} \\ \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{a_{12} - \sqrt{\Delta}}{a_{11}} \end{cases}$ e risolvendo ottengo $\begin{cases} \xi = \xi(x, y) \\ \eta = \eta(x, y) \end{cases}$ che andranno poi

sostituite in (1); le sostituzioni sono:

$$u_x = u_\xi \xi_x + u_\eta \eta_x$$

$$u_y = u_\xi \xi_y + u_\eta \eta_y$$

$$u_{xx} = u_{\xi\xi} \xi_x^2 + 2u_{\xi\eta} \xi_x \eta_x + u_{\eta\eta} \eta_x^2 + [u_\xi \xi_{xx} + u_\eta \eta_{xx}]$$

$$u_{yy} = u_{\xi\xi} \xi_y^2 + 2u_{\xi\eta} \xi_y \eta_y + u_{\eta\eta} \eta_y^2 + [u_\xi \xi_{yy} + u_\eta \eta_{yy}]$$

$$u_{xy} = u_{\xi\xi} \xi_x \xi_y + u_{\xi\eta} (\xi_x \eta_y + \xi_y \eta_x) + u_{\eta\eta} \eta_x \eta_y + [u_\xi \xi_{xy} + u_\eta \eta_{xy}]$$

eq. Iperboliche

Forma canonica: $u_{\xi\eta} = \Psi(\xi, \eta, u, u_\xi, u_\eta)$

Con $\alpha = \xi + \eta$ e $\beta = \xi - \eta$ ¹ otteniamo $u_{\alpha\alpha} - u_{\beta\beta} = \Psi(\alpha, \beta, u, u_\alpha, u_\beta)$

eq. Ellittiche

Forma canonica: $u_{\xi\eta} = \Psi(\xi, \eta, u, u_\xi, u_\eta)$ [variabili complesse]

Con $\alpha = \frac{\xi + \eta}{2}$ e $\beta = \frac{\xi - \eta}{2i}$ otteniamo $u_{\alpha\alpha} + u_{\beta\beta} = \Psi(\alpha, \beta, u, u_\alpha, u_\beta)$ [variabili reali]

eq. Paraboliche

In questo caso in (2) abbiamo una sola radice, $\xi = \frac{dy}{dx}$, e per η scelgo una funzione linearmente indipendente da ξ .

Forma canonica: $u_{\eta\eta} = \Psi(\xi, \eta, u, u_\xi, u_\eta)$

¹se $\alpha = \frac{\xi + \eta}{k}$ e $\beta = \frac{\xi - \eta}{w}$, $k \neq w$ reali, non otteniamo la forma canonica

Eq. delle onde

sul segmento omogenea

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^2 u_{xx} & x \in [0, L] \\ u(x, 0) = \varphi(x) & \varphi \in C^4([0, L]), \varphi(0) = \varphi(L) = \varphi'(0) = \varphi'(L) = 0 \\ u_t(x, 0) = \psi(x) & \psi \in C^3([0, L]), \psi(0) = \psi(L) = \psi'(0) = \psi'(L) = 0 \\ u(0, t) = u(L, t) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$u(x, t) = \sum_{k \geq 1} \left[\varphi_k \cos\left(\frac{k\pi a}{L} t\right) + \frac{L}{k\pi a} \psi_k \sin\left(\frac{k\pi a}{L} t\right) \right] \sin\left(\frac{k\pi}{L} x\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{dove } \varphi_k &= \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L \varphi(\xi) \sin\left(\frac{k\pi}{L} \xi\right) d\xi & \Leftarrow \varphi(x) &= \sum_{k \geq 1} \varphi_k \sin\left(\frac{k\pi}{L} x\right) \\ \psi_k &= \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L \psi(\xi) \sin\left(\frac{k\pi}{L} \xi\right) d\xi & \Leftarrow \psi(x) &= \sum_{k \geq 1} \psi_k \sin\left(\frac{k\pi}{L} x\right) \end{aligned}$$

sul segmento omogenea con termine forzante

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^2 u_{xx} + f(x, t) & x \in [0, L] \\ u(x, 0) = \varphi(x) \\ u_t(x, 0) = \psi(x) \\ u(0, t) = u(L, t) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{si divide in } \begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^2 u_{xx} & x \in [0, L] \\ u(x, 0) = \varphi(x) \\ u_t(x, 0) = \psi(x) \\ u(0, t) = u(L, t) = 0 \end{cases} + \begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^2 u_{xx} + f(x, t) & x \in [0, L] \\ u(x, 0) = 0 \\ u_t(x, 0) = 0 \\ u(0, t) = u(L, t) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$u(x, t) = \sum_{k \geq 1} \left[\varphi_k \cos\left(\frac{k\pi a}{L} t\right) + \frac{L}{k\pi a} \psi_k \sin\left(\frac{k\pi a}{L} t\right) \right] \sin\left(\frac{k\pi}{L} x\right) + \sum_{k \geq 1} \frac{L}{k\pi a} \int_0^t \sin\left(\frac{k\pi a}{L} (t - \tau)\right) \sin\left(\frac{k\pi}{L} x\right) f_k(\tau) d\tau$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{dove } \varphi_k &= \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L \varphi(\xi) \sin\left(\frac{k\pi}{L} \xi\right) d\xi & \Leftarrow \varphi(x) &= \sum_{k \geq 1} \varphi_k \sin\left(\frac{k\pi}{L} x\right) \\ \psi_k &= \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L \psi(\xi) \sin\left(\frac{k\pi}{L} \xi\right) d\xi & \Leftarrow \psi(x) &= \sum_{k \geq 1} \psi_k \sin\left(\frac{k\pi}{L} x\right) \\ f_k(\tau) &= \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L f(\xi, \tau) \sin\left(\frac{k\pi}{L} \xi\right) d\xi & \Leftarrow f(x, t) &= \sum_{k \geq 1} f_k(t) \sin\left(\frac{k\pi}{L} x\right) \end{aligned}$$

sul segmento non omogenea

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^2 u_{xx} + f(x, t) & x \in [0, L] \\ u(x, 0) = \varphi(x) \\ u_t(x, 0) = \psi(x) \\ u(0, t) = \mu_1(t) \\ u(L, t) = \mu_2(t) \end{cases}$$

prendo $u(x, t) = v(x, t) + U(x, t)$, scelgo $U(x, t)$ che mi rende omogenei i valori al bordo (per esempio $U(x, t) = \mu_1 + \frac{x}{L}(\mu_2 - \mu_1)$) e mi ritrovo che $v(x, t)$ soddisfa il caso precedente

sul segmento omogenea nelle derivate

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^2 u_{xx} & x \in [0, L] \\ u(x, 0) = \varphi(x) \\ u_t(x, 0) = \psi(x) \\ u_x(0, t) = u_x(L, t) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$u(x, t) = \sum_{k \geq 0} \left[\varphi_k \cos\left(\frac{k\pi}{L}at\right) + \frac{L}{k\pi a} \psi_k \sin\left(\frac{k\pi}{L}at\right) \right] \cos\left(\frac{k\pi}{L}x\right)$$

$$\text{dove } \varphi_k = \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L \varphi(\xi) \cos\left(\frac{k\pi}{L}\xi\right) d\xi \quad \Leftrightarrow \varphi(x) = \sum_{k \geq 0} \varphi_k \cos\left(\frac{k\pi}{L}x\right)$$

$$\psi_k = \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L \psi(\xi) \cos\left(\frac{k\pi}{L}\xi\right) d\xi \quad \Leftrightarrow \psi(x) = \sum_{k \geq 0} \psi_k \cos\left(\frac{k\pi}{L}x\right)$$

sulla retta

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^2 u_{xx} & x \in \mathbb{R}, \quad a > 0 \\ u(x, 0) = \varphi(x) & \varphi \in C^2(\mathbb{R}) \\ u_t(x, 0) = \psi(x) & \psi \in C^1(\mathbb{R}) \end{cases}$$

$$u(x, t) = \frac{\varphi(x+at) + \varphi(x-at)}{2} + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} \psi(\alpha) d\alpha \quad [\text{formula di D'Alembert}]$$

sulla retta con termine forzante

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^2 u_{xx} + f(x, t) & x \in \mathbb{R} \quad a > 0 \\ u(x, 0) = \varphi(x) & \varphi \in C^2(\mathbb{R}) \\ u_t(x, 0) = \psi(x) & \psi \in C^1(\mathbb{R}) \end{cases}$$

si divide in
$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^2 u_{xx} & x \in \mathbb{R} \\ u(x, 0) = \varphi(x) \\ u_t(x, 0) = \psi(x) \end{cases} + \begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^2 u_{xx} + f(x, t) & x \in \mathbb{R} \\ u(x, 0) = 0 \\ u_t(x, 0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$u(x, t) = \frac{\varphi(x+at) + \varphi(x-at)}{2} + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} \psi(\alpha) d\alpha + \frac{1}{2a} \int_0^t \int_{x-a(t-\tau)}^{x+a(t+\tau)} f(\xi, \tau) d\xi d\tau$$

sulla semiretta omogenea

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^2 u_{xx} & x \in [0, +\infty) \quad a > 0 \\ u(x, 0) = \varphi(x) & \varphi(0) = 0 \\ u_t(x, 0) = \psi(x) & \psi(0) = 0 \\ u(0, t) = 0 \end{cases}$$

si cerca di trasferire questo problema su tutta la retta:
$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^2 u_{xx} & x \in \mathbb{R}, \quad a > 0 \\ u(x, 0) = \Phi(x) \\ u_t(x, 0) = \Psi(x) \end{cases}$$

Ampliamento dispari:
$$\Phi(x) = \begin{cases} \varphi(x) & \text{se } x \geq 0 \\ -\varphi(-x) & \text{se } x < 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{e} \quad \Psi(x) = \begin{cases} \psi(x) & \text{se } x \geq 0 \\ -\psi(-x) & \text{se } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$u(x, t) = \begin{cases} \frac{\varphi(x+at) + \varphi(x-at)}{2} + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} \psi(\alpha) d\alpha & x - at \geq 0 \\ \frac{\varphi(x+at) - \varphi(at-x)}{2} + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{a-xt}^{x+at} \psi(\alpha) d\alpha & x - at < 0 \end{cases}$$

sulla semiretta omogenea nelle derivate

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^2 u_{xx} & x \in [0, +\infty) \quad a > 0 \\ u(x, 0) = \varphi(x) \\ u_t(x, 0) = \psi(x) \\ u_x(0, t) = 0 \end{cases}$$

si cerca di trasferire questo problema su tutta la retta:
$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^2 u_{xx} & x \in \mathbb{R}, \quad a > 0 \\ u(x, 0) = \Phi(x) \\ u_t(x, 0) = \Psi(x) \end{cases}$$

Ampliamento pari:
$$\Phi(x) = \begin{cases} \varphi(x) & \text{se } x \geq 0 \\ \varphi(-x) & \text{se } x < 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{e} \quad \Psi(x) = \begin{cases} \psi(x) & \text{se } x \geq 0 \\ \psi(-x) & \text{se } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$u(x, t) = \begin{cases} \frac{\varphi(x+at) + \varphi(x-at)}{2} + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} \psi(\alpha) d\alpha & x - at \geq 0 \\ \frac{\varphi(x+at) - \varphi(at-x)}{2} + \frac{1}{2a} \left[\int_0^{x+at} \psi(\alpha) d\alpha + \int_0^{at-x} \psi(\alpha) d\alpha \right] & x - at < 0 \end{cases}$$

in 2 dimensioni

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = \Delta u & (x, y) \in Q = [0, L] \times [0, R], \quad \Delta = \partial_x^2 + \partial_y^2 \\ u(x, y, 0) = \varphi(x, y) \\ u_t(x, y, 0) = \psi(x, y) \\ u|_{\partial Q} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$u(x, y, t) = \sum_{n, k \geq 1} \left[\varphi_{n, k} \cos\left(\frac{k\pi}{L}t\right) + \frac{L}{k\pi} \psi_{n, k} \sin\left(\frac{k\pi}{L}t\right) \right] \sin\left(\frac{k\pi}{L}x\right) \sin\left(\frac{k\pi}{L}y\right)$$

$$\varphi_{n, k} = \int_0^R \int_0^L \varphi(x, y) \sin\left(\frac{k\pi}{L}x\right) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{R}y\right) dx dy \quad \Leftarrow \varphi(x, y) = \sum_{n, k \geq 1} \varphi_{n, k} \sin\left(\frac{k\pi}{L}x\right) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{R}y\right)$$

$$\psi_{n, k} = \int_0^R \int_0^L \psi(x, y) \sin\left(\frac{k\pi}{L}x\right) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{R}y\right) dx dy \quad \Leftarrow \psi(x, y) = \sum_{n, k \geq 1} \psi_{n, k} \sin\left(\frac{k\pi}{L}x\right) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{R}y\right)$$

in 3 dimensioni

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = \Delta u & \Delta = \partial_{x_1}^2 + \partial_{x_2}^2 + \partial_{x_3}^2 \\ u(x, 0) = \varphi(x) \\ u_t(x, 0) = \psi(x) \end{cases}$$

$$u(x, t) = t(M\psi)(x, t) + \partial_t[t(M\varphi)(x, t)] \quad \text{dove} \quad (MF)(x, t) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{S^1} F(x + ty)\sigma(dy)$$

Le coordinate sferiche sono $\begin{cases} x_1 = r \cos \theta \sin \varphi \\ x_2 = r \sin \theta \sin \varphi \\ x_3 = r \cos \varphi \end{cases}$ a cui va aggiunto (nell'integrale) $r^2 \sin \varphi$.

$$\int_{S^1} x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 d\sigma = 4\pi$$

$$\int_{S^1} x_1^2 + x_2^2 d\sigma = \frac{8\pi}{3}$$

$$\int_{S^1} x_1^2 d\sigma = \frac{4\pi}{3}$$

Eq. del calore**sulla retta**

$$\begin{cases} u_t = a^2 u_{xx} & x \in \mathbb{R} \\ u(x, 0) = \varphi(x) \end{cases}$$

$$u(x, t) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} G(x, \xi, t) \varphi(\xi) d\xi \quad \text{dove } G(x, \xi, t) = \frac{e^{-\frac{(x-\xi)^2}{4a^2t}}}{\sqrt{4\pi a^2t}}$$

Proprietà: $|u| \leq \sup_x |\varphi|$

sulla retta con termine forzante lineare

$$\begin{cases} u_t = a^2 u_{xx} + \alpha u & x \in \mathbb{R} \\ u(x, 0) = \varphi(x) \end{cases}$$

prendo $v(x, t) = e^{-\alpha t} u(x, t)$ (con $u(x, t)$ soluzione), che risolve il problema precedente e si ottiene

$$u(x, t) = e^{\alpha t} \int_{\mathbb{R}} G(x, \xi, t) \varphi(\xi) d\xi \quad \text{dove } G(x, \xi, t) = \frac{e^{-\frac{(x-\xi)^2}{4a^2t}}}{\sqrt{4\pi a^2t}}$$

sulla semiretta**sul segmento omogenea**

$$\begin{cases} u_t = a^2 u_{xx} & x \in [0, L] \\ u(x, 0) = \varphi(x) & \varphi \in C^0([0, L]) \\ u(0, t) = u(L, t) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$u(x, t) = \sum_{k \geq 1} \varphi_k \sin\left(\frac{k\pi}{L}x\right) e^{-\left(\frac{ak\pi}{L}\right)^2 t}$$

$$\text{dove } \varphi_k = \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L \varphi(\xi) \sin\left(\frac{k\pi}{L}\xi\right) d\xi \quad \Leftrightarrow \varphi(x) = \sum_{k \geq 1} \varphi_k \sin\left(\frac{k\pi}{L}x\right)$$

oppure

$$u(x, t) = \int_0^L G(x, \xi, t) \varphi(\xi) d\xi \quad \text{dove } G(x, \xi, t) = \frac{2}{L} \sum_{n \geq 1} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{L}\xi\right) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{L}x\right) e^{-\left(\frac{n\pi a}{L}\right)^2 t}$$

Principio del massimo: se $u(x, t) \in C(R)$ con $R = [0, L] \times [0, T]$ e $u_t = a^2 u_{xx}$ in \dot{R} allora $u(x, t)$ raggiunge il massimo in $t = 0$ o $x = 0$ o $x = L$

sul segmento omogenea con termine forzante

$$\begin{cases} u_t = a^2 u_{xx} + f(x, t) & x \in [0, L] \\ u(x, 0) = \varphi(x) & \varphi \in C^0([0, L]) \\ u(0, t) = u(L, t) = 0 \end{cases}$$

si divide in $\begin{cases} u_t = a^2 u_{xx} & x \in [0, L] \\ u(x, 0) = \varphi(x) & \varphi \in C^0([0, L]) \\ u(0, t) = u(L, t) = 0 \end{cases} + \begin{cases} u_t = a^2 u_{xx} + f(x, t) & x \in [0, L] \\ u(x, 0) = 0 \\ u(0, t) = u(L, t) = 0 \end{cases}$

$$u(x, t) = \sum_{k \geq 1} \varphi_k \sin\left(\frac{k\pi}{L}x\right) e^{-\left(\frac{ak\pi}{L}\right)^2 t} + \sum_{k \geq 1} u_k(t) \sin\left(\frac{k\pi}{L}x\right)$$

dove $u_k(t) = \int_0^t f_k(\tau) e^{-\left(\frac{k\pi a}{L}\right)^2 (t-\tau)} d\tau$

$$\varphi_k = \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L \varphi(\xi) \sin\left(\frac{k\pi}{L}\xi\right) d\xi \quad \Leftarrow \varphi(x) = \sum_{k \geq 1} \varphi_k \sin\left(\frac{k\pi}{L}x\right)$$

$$f_k(\tau) = \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L f(\xi, \tau) \sin\left(\frac{k\pi}{L}\xi\right) d\xi \quad \Leftarrow f(x, t) = \sum_{k \geq 1} f_k(t) \sin\left(\frac{k\pi}{L}x\right)$$

oppure

$$u(x, t) = \int_0^L G(x, \xi, t) \varphi(\xi) d\xi + \int_0^t \int_0^L G(x, \xi, t - \tau) f(\xi, \tau) d\xi d\tau$$

dove $G(x, \xi, t) = \frac{2}{L} \sum_{n \geq 1} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{L}\xi\right) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{L}x\right) e^{-\left(\frac{n\pi a}{L}\right)^2 t}$

sul segmento non omogenea

$$\begin{cases} u_t = a^2 u_{xx} + f(x, t) & x \in [0, L] \\ u(x, 0) = \varphi(x) & \varphi \in C^0([0, L]) \\ u(0, t) = \mu_1(t) \\ u(L, t) = \mu_2(t) \end{cases}$$

prendo $u(x, t) = v(x, t) + U(x, t)$, scelgo $U(x, t)$ che mi rende omogenei i valori al bordo (per esempio $U(x, t) = \mu_1 + \frac{x}{L}(\mu_2 - \mu_1)$) e mi ritrovo che $v(x, t)$ soddisfa il caso precedente

sul segmento omogenea nelle derivate

$$\begin{cases} u_t = a^2 u_{xx} & x \in [0, L] \\ u(x, 0) = \varphi(x) & \varphi \in C^0([0, L]), \varphi'(0) = \varphi'(L) = 0 \\ u_x(0, t) = u_x(L, t) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$u(x, t) = \sum_{k \geq 0} \varphi_k \cos\left(\frac{k\pi}{L}x\right) e^{-\left(\frac{ak\pi}{L}\right)^2 t} \quad \text{dove } \varphi_k = \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L \varphi(\xi) \cos\left(\frac{k\pi}{L}\xi\right) d\xi$$

sul segmento con condizioni al bordo miste (1)

$$\begin{cases} u_t = a^2 u_{xx} & x \in [0, L] \\ u(x, 0) = \varphi(x) & \varphi \in C^0([0, L]) \\ u(0, t) = u_x(L, t) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$u(x, t) = \sum_{k \geq 1} \varphi_k \sin\left(\frac{2k-1}{2L}\pi x\right) e^{-\left(\frac{2k-1}{2L}a\pi\right)^2 t} \quad \text{dove } \varphi_k = \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L \varphi(\xi) \sin\left(\frac{2k-1}{2L}\pi \xi\right) d\xi$$

sul segmento con condizioni al bordo miste (2)

$$\begin{cases} u_t = a^2 u_{xx} & x \in [0, L] \\ u(x, 0) = \varphi(x) & \varphi \in C^0([0, L]) \\ u_x(0, t) = u(L, t) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$u(x, t) = \sum_{k \geq 0} \varphi_k \cos\left(\frac{2k+1}{2L}\pi x\right) e^{-\left(\frac{2k+1}{2L}a\pi\right)^2 t} \quad \text{dove } \varphi_k = \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L \varphi(\xi) \cos\left(\frac{2k+1}{2L}\pi \xi\right) d\xi$$

Eq. di Laplace

Teorema: se u è armonica su tutto Ω allora $\int_{\partial\Omega} \frac{d}{dr} u(r, \theta) d\theta = 0$

Teorema: $u(M_0) = \frac{1}{2\pi a^2} \int_{\Sigma_a} u d\sigma$, dove $\Sigma_a = \partial B_a(M_0)$, se u è armonica in $B_a(M_0) \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$
 $u(M_0) = \frac{1}{4\pi a^2} \int_{\Sigma_a} u d\sigma$, dove $\Sigma_a = \partial B_a(M_0)$, se u è armonica in $B_a(M_0) \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3$

Principio del massimo (interno): $u \in C(T \cap \partial T) \cup C^2(T)$ armonica raggiunge il massimo in ∂T

Teoremi di unicità:

nel caso di un problema interno la soluzione è unica

$$\begin{aligned} \text{la soluzione del problema esterno} & \begin{cases} \Delta u = 0 & \text{in } T \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3 \\ u|_{\partial T} = f \\ \lim_{|M| \rightarrow \infty} u(M) = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{è unica} \\ \text{la soluzione del problema esterno} & \begin{cases} \Delta u = 0 & \text{in } T \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2 \\ u|_{\partial T} = f \\ u \text{ limitata} \end{cases} \quad \text{è unica} \end{aligned}$$

problemi radiali

le funzioni armoniche fondamentali (nel piano) sono:

$A \in \mathbb{R}$, θ , $\ln r$, $r^n \cos(n\theta)$, $r^n \sin(n\theta)$, $r^{-n} \cos(n\theta)$, $r^{-n} \sin(n\theta)$ e la soluzione è scrivibile come

$$u(r, \theta) = A + B\theta + C \ln r + \sum_{n \geq 1} [D_n r^n \cos(n\theta) + E_n r^n \sin(n\theta) + F_n r^{-n} \cos(n\theta) + G_n r^{-n} \sin(n\theta)]$$

sul rettangolo

$$\begin{cases} \Delta u = 0 & \text{in } \Omega = [0, L_1] \times [0, L_2] \\ u = f(x) & \text{se } y = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$u(x, y) = \sum_{k \geq 1} \frac{f_k}{\sinh(-k\pi \frac{L_2}{L_1})} \sinh\left(\frac{k\pi}{L_1}(y - L_2)\right) \sin\left(\frac{k\pi}{L_1}x\right) \quad \text{dove } f_k = \frac{2}{L_1} \int_0^{L_1} f(\xi) \sin\left(\frac{k\pi}{L_1}\xi\right) d\xi$$

Nel caso di rotazioni $\begin{cases} x' = x \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + y \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ y' = -x \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + y \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{cases}$

sulla striscia

$$\begin{cases} \Delta u = 0 & \text{in } \Omega = \{\theta \in [0, 1]\} \\ u = 0|_{\partial\Omega} \end{cases}$$

ci si restringe al quadrato $[0, 1] \times [0, 1]$, si impone che $u(0, y) = f(y)$ e si risolve

Formule di addizione e sottrazione

$$\cos(\alpha \pm \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta \mp \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$\sin(\alpha \pm \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta \pm \cos \alpha \sin \beta$$

Formule di prosta(ta)feresi

$$\sin \alpha + \sin \beta = 2 \sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$$

$$\sin \alpha - \sin \beta = 2 \cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \sin \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$$

$$\cos \alpha + \cos \beta = 2 \cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$$

$$\cos \alpha - \cos \beta = -2 \sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \sin \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$$

$$\tan \alpha \pm \tan \beta = \frac{\sin(\alpha \pm \beta)}{\cos \alpha \cos \beta} \text{ con } \alpha, \beta \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\cot \alpha \pm \cot \beta = \frac{\sin(\beta \pm \alpha)}{\sin \alpha \sin \beta} \text{ con } \alpha, \beta \neq k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Formule di Werner

$$\sin \alpha \sin \beta = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(\alpha - \beta) - \cos(\alpha + \beta)]$$

$$\cos \alpha \cos \beta = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(\alpha + \beta) + \cos(\alpha - \beta)]$$

$$\sin \alpha \cos \beta = \frac{1}{2} [\sin(\alpha + \beta) + \sin(\alpha - \beta)]$$