

8.6.13

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2} &= 0 \\ u(r, 0) &= 0 \\ u(r, \pi) &= 0 \\ u(a, \theta) &= f(\theta) \end{aligned} \right. \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{for } u=0 \text{ p\u00e5 l. akse} \\ \text{for } u=0 \text{ p\u00e5 l. akse} \\ \text{for } u=0 \text{ p\u00e5 l. akse} \end{array} \right.$$

Som side 606 ses at

$$u(r, \theta) = R(r) \Theta(\theta), \quad 0 < r < a, \quad 0 < \theta < \pi$$

l\u00f8ser $\Delta u = 0$ hvis og kun hvis der er et tal λ s\u00e5

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

$$\Theta'' + \lambda \Theta = 0$$

Igen er der 3 muligheder, afh\u00e6ngig af λ 's v\u00e6rdi:

$$\Theta(\theta) = A \cos(\alpha \theta) + B \sin(\alpha \theta), \quad \text{for } \lambda = \alpha^2 > 0$$

$$\Theta(\theta) = A + B \theta, \quad \text{for } \lambda = 0$$

$$\Theta(\theta) = A e^{\alpha \theta} + B e^{-\alpha \theta}, \quad \text{for } \lambda = -\alpha^2 < 0$$

[Karakterligningen $z^2 + \lambda = 0$ kan l\u00f8ses af $\pm i\alpha$, 0 eller $\pm \alpha$.]

Randbetingelsen at $u=0$ p\u00e5 l. akse giver

$$\Theta(\theta) = 0 \quad \text{for } \theta = 0 \quad \text{og} \quad \theta = \pi.$$

For $\lambda < 0$ giver dette $A = 0 = B$ (den ubrugelige nullos\u00f8sning...);
for $\lambda = 0$ giver $\theta = 0$ at $A = 0$, s\u00e5 $\theta = \pi$ giver $B = 0$ (igen ubrugeligt)

Men $\lambda = \alpha^2 > 0$ giver

$$0 = \Theta(0) = A \cdot 1, \quad \text{s\u00e5 } A = 0$$

$$0 = \Theta(\pi) = B \sin(\alpha \pi).$$

Dette leder sig kun g\u00f8re n\u00e5r $\alpha \pi = p \cdot \pi$ for et heltal p ($p \in \mathbb{Z}$). S\u00e5 vi l\u00f8der s\u00e5 med

$$\Theta(\theta) = \sin(n \cdot \theta), \quad n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

Som i bogen f\u00f8jer dette til (da $a_n = 0$ for hvert n)

$$u(r, \theta) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n r^n \sin(n\theta).$$

Da $u(a, \theta) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n a^n \sin(n\theta) = f(\theta)$

er en sinus-r\u00e6kke for $f(\theta)$ for $\theta \in [0, \pi]$, ses at

$$C_n = \frac{1}{a^n} \cdot \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(\theta) \sin(n\theta) d\theta.$$