## Гинение уравнения Летаса в кольце

$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} cosn\phi cosk\phi d\phi = \begin{cases} 0, n \neq K \\ \pi, n = k \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \left( R_{1}^{k} B_{k} + R_{1}^{-k} D_{k} \right) \pi = \int_{0}^{2\pi} g(\varphi) \sinh \varphi \, d\varphi \\ = \sum_{k=1,2,...} B_{k} D_{k} \\ \left( R_{2}^{k} B_{k} + R_{2}^{-k} D_{k} \right) \pi = \int_{0}^{2\pi} g_{2}(\varphi) \sinh \varphi \, d\varphi \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} (R_{1}^{k}J_{k} + R_{1}^{-k}C_{k})\pi = \int_{0}^{2\pi} g_{1}(\varphi) \cos_{k}\varphi d\varphi \\ (R_{2}^{k}J_{k} + R_{2}^{-k}C_{k})\pi = \int_{0}^{2\pi} g_{2}(\varphi) \cos_{k}\varphi d\varphi \end{cases} = > \mathcal{J}_{k}C_{k} \quad k=4^{2}/...$$

Задега решена.

Решение уравнения фрессона\_ в полячной систем необринат

$$\Delta u = -f(r, \varphi)$$
 $u(R, \varphi) = g(\varphi)$ 

Bufferness segere

 $v(r, \varphi)$ 

- 1. Bruspennes zopere
- 2. Brunnes zedare r>R

$$W$$
 = 1000e recente permence  $yp-q$ 

$$\Delta W = -f(r, p)$$

Takyto zadery

pemers yneers

V-uzs.90-4

Omben: 4=V+W

Гешение уравнения обучеств в кольче

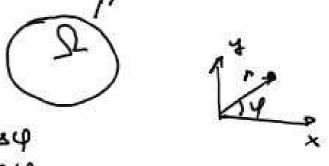
11=V+W DW=-g(r,q) => W- Nrosoe rathor pennenne

$$\Delta V + \Delta W = -\frac{1}{3}(r, \varphi) => \Delta V = 0$$
  
 $V(R, \varphi) + W(R, \varphi) = \frac{1}{3}(\varphi) => V(R, \varphi) = \frac{1}{3}(\varphi) - W(R, \varphi)$   
 $V(R_2 \varphi) + W(R_2 \varphi) = \frac{1}{3}(\varphi) => V(R_2 \varphi) = \frac{1}{3}(\varphi) - W(R_2, \varphi)$ 

Badara que V - 4p-e Manuera 6 KONEGE person ymeer => V - 438. 90-4.

Orden 4-V+W

$$(x,y) \in \Omega = \{(x,y) | x^2 + y^2 < R^2 \}$$
  
 $\Gamma = \{(x,y) | x^2 + y^2 - R^2 \}$ 



0 < 4 < 2 TT

0 sr < R

$$\Delta V = 0$$
 $V(R, \varphi) + \frac{R^{2} \cos^{2} \varphi}{6} = 0$ 
 $V(R, \varphi) = -\frac{R^{3} \cos^{2} \varphi}{6}$ 

$$V(R, \phi) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} R^{2} \left( \int_{K} \sin k \phi + B_{k} \cos k \phi \right) = -\frac{R^{2} \cos^{3} \phi}{6} =$$

$$= -\frac{R^{3}}{24} \cos^{3} \phi - \frac{R^{3}}{8} \cos^{3} \phi$$

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$$B_{k} = 0 \quad k \neq 1,3; \quad B_{k} \cdot R = -\frac{R^{3}}{8} = > B_{k} = -\frac{R^{2}}{8}$$

$$V = -\frac{R^{2}}{8} r \cos \phi + \left( -\frac{1}{24} \right) r^{3} \cos^{3} \phi$$

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$$= -\cos^{3} \phi + \frac{r^{3} \cos^{3} \phi}{6}$$

$$= -\frac{R^{2}}{8} x - \frac{1}{6} x^{3} + \frac{1}{8} x \left( x^{2} + y^{2} \right) + \frac{x^{3}}{6} =$$

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$$= -\frac{R^{2}}{8} x + \frac{1}{8} x \left( x^{2} + y^{2} \right) - \cos^{3} \phi + \cos^$$

Therep
$$\Delta u = x^{2} + y^{2} \qquad (xy) = \Omega - \{(xy) \mid x^{2} + y^{2} < R^{2}\}$$

$$u \mid_{F} = 0 \qquad \Gamma = \{(x,y) \mid x^{2} + y^{2} = R^{2}\}$$

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$$u = \frac{x^{4} + y^{4}}{12} = 0 \qquad \forall (x,y) = -\frac{R^{4}}{16} - \frac{r^{4}}{18} \cos_{3}49$$

$$u = \frac{x^{4} + y^{4}}{12} = \frac{R^{4}}{16} + \frac{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}}{16}$$

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