## Lezione 3/03/20

$$\nabla^{2} \phi = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} = -\nabla^{2} \phi + \nabla^{2} \phi + \nabla^{2}$$

$$\Psi = \delta \qquad \Delta \delta = g(x - x^*)$$

$$\varphi = \oint \left[ \varphi \frac{\partial g(x, x_{*})}{\partial n_{*}} - g(x, x_{*}) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n_{*}} \right] dS$$

$$S = -\frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{1}{|x-x|}$$

$$\int \left( \rho \frac{\partial \varrho}{m_{x}} - \varrho \frac{\partial \varrho}{m_{x}} \right) dS = 0$$

$$\partial \mathcal{D}_{\varepsilon}$$

$$\partial D_{\varepsilon} = \partial D + \partial B_{\varepsilon}(x_{*})$$

$$\oint \left( \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} - g \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right) df + \oint \left( \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} - g \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} \right) df = 0$$

$$\varphi(x) = \varphi(x_0) + (x - x_0) \cdot \nabla \varphi + O(1x - x_1^2)$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial m_{x}} = \hat{n} \cdot \nabla g$$

$$\nabla r = \hat{r} = -\hat{n}$$

$$L = \left( \left( \times^{N} - \times^{N} \right) \left( \times^{N} - \times^{N} \right) \right)$$

$$r = \sqrt{\left( \times_{r} - \times_{r}^{*} \right) \left( \times_{r} - \times_{r}^{*} \right)} \qquad \frac{\partial r}{\partial x_{i}} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{2 \left( \times_{r} - \times_{r}^{*} \right)}{\sqrt{\left( \right) \left( \right)}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{i}} \left( \times_{r} - \times_{r}^{*} \right)$$

$$= \frac{x_{n}-x_{n}^{*}}{r} \delta_{n} = \frac{x_{i}-x_{i}^{*}}{r} = \frac{r_{i}}{r}$$

$$\frac{x_i - x_i^*}{r} = \frac{r_i}{r} = \hat{r},$$

$$\nabla_r = \hat{r} = -\hat{\nu}$$

$$\nabla r = \hat{r} = -\hat{v}$$

$$\delta = -\frac{1}{4\pi r}$$

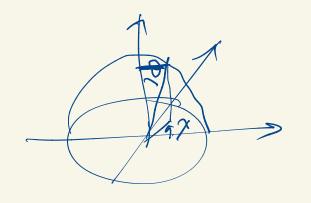
$$\delta = \frac{1}{4\pi r^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial h_{x}} = -\frac{1}{4\pi c^{2}}$$

$$\times c \rightarrow B_{\epsilon}(x_{b})$$

$$\oint \varphi \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} dS = \oint \left[ \varphi_{x} + \varepsilon \hat{r} \cdot \nabla \varphi_{1} + O(\varepsilon^{n}) \right] \left[ -\frac{1}{4\pi e^{n}} \right] \varepsilon^{2} d\Omega$$

$$\partial g_{\varepsilon}(x_{*}) \qquad \partial g_{\varepsilon}(x_{*})$$



$$\lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \oint \left( \varphi \frac{\partial \varrho}{m_{x}} - \varrho \frac{\partial \varrho}{m_{x}} \right) dl = -\varphi_{x}$$

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \partial B_{\varepsilon}(x_{x})$$

$$\varphi = \oint \left( \varphi \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n_{x}} - g \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n_{x}} \right) dS$$

$$v_2 \varphi = \oint \left( \varphi \frac{y_0}{y_0} - g \frac{y_1}{y_0} \right) ds$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = - \oint \frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x} = - \oint \frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial$$

$$\nabla \hat{\varphi} = 0$$

$$\mathcal{Z} = -U_0 \hat{u}$$

$$\varphi_{j} = 1, \quad N_{p}$$

$$V_2 \varphi_i - \sum_{j=1}^{N_p} A_{ij} \varphi_j = \sum_{j=1}^{N_p} B_{ij} \frac{\Im Q}{\Im n_{ij}} = i=1, , N_p$$

$$= - \sum_{j=1}^{N_p} B_{V}(V_{\infty}, \hat{v}_j) = +_i \qquad \{ \varphi \} = (\varphi_1 - - \varphi_{V_1})$$

 $M \times = b$   $\sum_{j=1}^{N} M_{ij} \times_{j} = b_{i}$  i=1, N  $M_{11} \times_{1} + M_{12} \times_{1} - - - M_{1N} \times_{r} = b_{1}$