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9.04.21
        n=3 GCR3-04-2 06n-76, 2G- Kee. C2, cheznane
\int_{0}^{1} \begin{cases} \Delta u = 0 & x \in \mathcal{G} \\ U |_{\mathcal{X}} = \varphi_{1}(x) & x \in \mathcal{G} \end{cases}
                                                                                 - Brymp 3. Dupiane

\frac{1}{D} \begin{cases}
\Delta u = 0 & \text{agg} \\
U |_{\partial G} = \varphi_2(x) & \text{agg} \\
U(x) \to 0 & |x| \to \infty
\end{cases}

                                                                                  - Breun 3. Dupane
                                                                                         UE C2
  \int_{\mathcal{W}} \left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right| = 0 \qquad x \in G
|\nabla u| = 0 \quad \text{xeG}
|\nabla u| = |\nabla u| \propto \text{xeG}
                                                                                                                                    x^{\circ} \propto \rightarrow x^{\circ}
           u \in C^2(G) \cap C(\overline{G})
         30 - npabunqua mober- a ubanghodhar (oub g
npamar
npamar
       gue Nt UEC(G) n C(G): 3 mpab. hopen noange.
                                                                                                                                               rea SG
    gue N' U \in C^2(G) \cap C(\overline{G}): \exists \text{ repab. No peu. repourb.}
G_1 = \mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \overline{G}
rea
                                                                                                                                             rea SG
      P_{\lambda}(\alpha) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{0}^{1} \lambda(y) \frac{1}{|\alpha - y|} dS
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LE C(06)

$$P_2(x) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{\partial G} \beta(y) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{1}{|\alpha - y|} \right) dS$$
 $\beta \in C(\partial G)$

Uz rpouvoir replyeeur:

Teoperus 3. x° E DG =>

$$\lim_{\substack{x \to \infty \\ x \in G}} P_2(x) = P_2^{\dagger}(x^{\circ}) \implies P_2^{\dagger}(x^{\circ}) = P_2(x^{\circ}) - \frac{\beta(x^{\circ})}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} P_2(x) = P_2(x^\circ) \implies P_2(x^\circ) = P_2(x^\circ) + \frac{\beta(x^\circ)}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{45} \int_{\mathcal{S}} \lambda(y) \frac{\delta}{\delta \delta} \left(\frac{1}{1 - y_1} \right) ds = \left[\frac{\delta}{\delta \delta} P_1(x^2) \right]$$

$$\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} P_{x}(\infty) = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} P_{x}(\infty)\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} P_{2}(x) = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} P_{2}(x)\right)^{-1} \text{ useur unbre}$$

$$x \in G, \text{ no two. } \partial(x^{2})$$

$$\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \partial} P_{\lambda}(x^{2})\right] = \frac{1}{4\pi} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial u} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial u} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}$$

Teoperna (O charkan rpansboghañ)

$$x_0 \in \mathcal{G} = 3$$

$$\left(\frac{20}{9}b^{2}(x)\right) = \left[\frac{90}{9}b^{2}(x)\right] + \frac{5}{8(x)}$$

$$\left(\frac{20}{9}b^{2}(x)\right) = \left[\frac{90}{9}b^{2}(x)\right] + \frac{5}{8(x)}$$

a npegerra pabreourprise omn-0 x.

Aropumus wers og nom exiguals. bygeen permant be 43. agrebpementes. Unser peu-e 3. D'b buge ucx) = P2 (x). No m. 3 naujune (B3 ab npegen) $A \propto \epsilon \rho_{C} \Rightarrow b^{s}(x) - \frac{s}{\beta(x)} \equiv b^{r}(x)$ $\beta(x) - \frac{1}{52} \int_{0}^{\infty} \beta(y) \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{x-y} ds = - 2 \beta(x)$ $\varphi(x) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{0}^{\infty} \beta(y) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{1}{1x - y_{1}} dy - \frac{\beta(x)}{2}$ $u(x) = f_2(x)$, $\beta \in C(\delta G)$ $U(x) = \frac{4}{2}(x), \quad \beta(x)$ $\forall x \in \partial G \quad P_{2}(x) + \frac{8}{2} = \varphi_{2}(x)$ $\beta(x) + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\partial G} \beta(y) \frac{\delta}{\delta \partial_{y}} \frac{1}{|x-y|} dS = 2 \cdot Q_{2}(x)$ $A_{2}\beta$ $\forall x \in \mathcal{DG}: \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} P_{1}(x)\right] + \frac{\lambda(x)}{2} = \varphi_{2}(x)$ Nt $\frac{1}{457} \left(\lambda(y) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{1}{12 - y_1} dS + \frac{\lambda(x)}{2} = \rho_3(x) \right)$ $\lambda(x) + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{1}^{2\pi} \lambda(y) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{1}{|x-y|} dy = 2\psi_{3}(x)$ N^{-} $u(x) = P_{2}(x)$ $x \in G_{1}$ $L(x) - \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{1} L(y) \frac{1}{30x} \frac{1}{12x-y_1} ds = -2 \varphi_{4}(x)$

Buguo, uma A₂ = A₂ : < A₂d, B> = < d, A₂B> 6 H= L₂(8G)

De propromon yp-a cereson mours montre montr

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial P_{2}}{\partial D} = 0 & P_{1} = 0 \\ DP_{2} = 0 & \text{Brewer 3. Herrores} \\ P_{2}(\infty) \to 0, |\infty| \to \infty \end{cases}$$
but observe (G)
$$\begin{cases} P_{2}(\infty) \to 0, |\infty| \to \infty \\ P_{3}(\infty) \to 0, |\infty| \to \infty \end{cases}$$
but observe m. eg-mu

$$\begin{cases} P_1 |_{\partial G} \equiv 0 \\ \Delta P_1(\alpha) \equiv 0 \end{cases} P_1(\alpha) \equiv 0 - \text{Breympu mosule}$$

 $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} P_{\lambda}(x) = 0$ $0 = \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} P_{\lambda}(x)\right] + \frac{\partial(x)}{\partial x} - u_{\lambda} u_{\lambda} v_{\lambda} v_{\lambda}$ $0 = \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} P_{\lambda}(x)\right] - \frac{\partial(x)}{\partial x} - u_{\lambda} v_{\lambda} v_{\lambda}$ Even peu. $p - A_{\lambda} p = 0$ event, no nouy voem ce pobro λ peu-e no λ m. λ pegrousus.

Teoperera G. a) Y Q E C(SG) 3! Know. peru. D' $U(x) = P_{x}(x)$

> 8) Y Q4 E C(26) 3! Kuar. peur. N- $U(\infty) = P_1(\infty)$

Teoperus G. a) Y 92E C(2G) Z! kuse. peru. D $U(\infty) = P_2(\infty) + \frac{c}{|x-\infty|}$ $\infty \in G$

> a) $\forall \varphi_3 \in C(SG): \int_S \varphi_3(y)ds = 0$ 3! knac. pen. No

 $U(\infty) = P_1(\infty) + const$

D: B+ ALB=242

Nt: 2+A,2=243

B+A₁B=0 cureron pobro no 1 L+A₁ L=0 NH3 peur.