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1 Laplaciano na dim N+1

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We use the (N+1)-dimensional ellipsoidal coordinates

$$\begin{aligned}
x_{N+1} &= a \sinh \chi \cos \theta_N \\
x_N &= a \cosh \chi \sin \theta_N \cos \theta_{N-1} \\
x_{N-1} &= a \cosh \chi \sin \theta_N \sin \theta_{N-1} \cos \theta_{N-2} \\
&\dots \\
x_3 &= a \cosh \chi \sin \theta_N \dots \sin \theta_3 \cos \theta_2 \\
x_1 &= a \cosh \chi \sin \theta_N \dots \sin \theta_3 \sin \theta_2 \cos \theta_1 \\
x_2 &= a \cosh \chi \sin \theta_N \dots \sin \theta_3 \sin \theta_2 \sin \theta_1 \\
0 &\leq \chi < \infty, \quad 0 \leq \theta_i \leq \pi, \quad 2 \leq i \leq N, \quad 0 \leq \theta_1 < 2\pi
\end{aligned}$$

they describe a family of N-hiperboloids and N-ellipsoids:

$$\frac{1}{a^2 \sin^2 \theta_N} \sum_{i=1}^N x_i^2 - \frac{1}{a^2 \cos^2 \theta_N} x_{N+1}^2 = 1, \quad \frac{1}{a^2 \cosh^2 \chi} \sum_{i=1}^N x_i^2 + \frac{1}{a^2 \sinh^2 \chi} x_{N+1}^2 = 1$$

The Laplacian in the ellipsoidal coordinates in N+1 dimensions is given by the expression:

$$\nabla^2 u = \frac{1}{a^2 (\sinh^2 \chi + \cos^2 \theta_N)} \nabla_{\theta_N, \chi}^2 u + \frac{1}{a^2 \cosh^2 \chi \sin^2 \theta_N} \nabla_{S^{N-1}}^2 u$$

where $\nabla_{S^{N-1}}^2$ is the Laplacian on the (N-1)-dimensional unit sphere and

$$\nabla_{\theta_N, \chi}^2 = \left(\frac{1}{\sin^{N-1} \theta_N} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_N} \left(\sin^{N-1} \theta_N \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta_N} \right) + \frac{1}{\cosh^{N-1} \chi} \frac{\partial}{\partial \chi} \left(\cosh^{N-1} \chi \frac{\partial u}{\partial \chi} \right) \right)$$

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2 proximo passo

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separação de variáveis, ainda para 4d

aplicar o troco de variáveis

$$\xi = \cos \theta_3, \quad \zeta = \sinh \chi, \quad \theta_1, \theta_2$$

$$-1 \leq \xi \leq 1, \quad 0 \leq \zeta < \infty, \quad 0 \leq \theta_1 < 2\pi, \quad 0 \leq \theta_2, \theta_3 < \pi$$

e separar a parte com (θ_1, θ_2) e a parte com (θ_3, χ)

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