$$0 = \Delta (f(x)g(y)) = \left(\frac{2}{2x}\right)^{2} (f(x)g(y)) + \left(\frac{2}{2y}\right)^{2} (f(x)g(y))$$

$$= f''(x)g(y) + f(x)g''(y),$$

$$\frac{f''(x)}{f(x)} = -\frac{0''(\eta)}{g(\eta)} \quad \forall x,y \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Rechte Seite von & unabh.
$$\Rightarrow \frac{f''}{f} = K (conf.)$$

Linke Seite von y mabh.
$$\Rightarrow \frac{g''}{g} = -k$$

$$f''(x) = K \cdot f(x)$$

 $g''(y) = -K \cdot g(y)$.

Es eigilst groh

Es eignest size
$$f(x) = \alpha e + b e$$

$$= c \cdot \cos(\sqrt{k}g) + d\sin(\sqrt{k}g)$$

$$= c \cdot \cos(\sqrt{k}g) + d\sin(\sqrt{k}g)$$

$$F(x) = \alpha \cdot \cos(\sqrt{-k}x) + b \cdot \sin(\sqrt{-k}x)$$

$$g(y) = c \cdot e^{\sqrt{-k}y} + d \cdot e^{-\sqrt{-k}y}$$

$$K=0$$
: $f(x) = ax + b$, $g(y) = cy + d$

$$Es qilt
G(x,y) = \begin{cases} \gamma(r) - \gamma(\frac{||x||}{R}r^{+}) & x\neq 0 \\ \gamma(r) - \gamma(R) & x=0, \end{cases}$$

$$x^* = \frac{R^2}{\|x\|^2} \cdot x (x \neq 0).$$

Weiter
$$\gamma(r) = \gamma(a_1y) = -\frac{1}{2\pi}\log(||a-y||)$$
.

Es ist
$$\nabla_y \gamma(x,y) = -\gamma'(r) \frac{x-y}{r} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{x-y}{1|x-y|^2}$$

analog
$$\nabla_y \gamma(x^*, y) = -\gamma'(r^*) \frac{x^* - y}{r} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{x^* - y}{\|x^* - y\|^2} (x \neq 0).$$

Da für 2 + 0 git

$$G(x,y) = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\gamma(x,y) - \log(1/x^{*} - y) \right) - \log \frac{11 \times 11}{R}$$

folgt for x ≠ 0:

$$\nabla_{y} (-(x_{1}y)) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\frac{x-y}{\|x-y\|^{2}} - \frac{x^{*}-y}{\|x^{*}-y\|} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial v_{ij}} G(x,y) = \left\langle \frac{o}{R}, \nabla_{v_{ij}} G(x,y) \right\rangle =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\frac{\langle x, y \rangle - \|y\|^2}{R \|x - y\|^2} - \frac{\langle x^*, y \rangle - \|y\|^2}{R \|x^* - y\|^2} \right).$$

Es gilt
$$\langle x^{\dagger}, y \rangle = \frac{R^2}{\|x\|^2} \langle x, y \rangle$$
 and unch

Lemma 25.14:
$$\|x^* - y\| = \frac{R}{\|x\|} \cdot \|x - y\|$$
, also

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial v_{y}} f(x,y) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\frac{\langle x,y \rangle - R^{2}}{|R||x - y||^{2}} - \frac{\frac{R^{2}}{||x||^{2}} \langle x,y \rangle - R^{2}}{\frac{R^{2}}{||x||^{2}}} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial v_{y}} f(x,y) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\frac{\langle x,y \rangle - R^{2}}{|R||x - y||^{2}} - \frac{\frac{R^{2}}{||x||^{2}} \langle x,y \rangle - R^{2}}{\frac{||x||^{2}}{||x||^{2}}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{\|x\|^2 - R^2}{R \|x - y\|^2}.$$
 Für $x = 0$ 13t

$$(G(x,y) = \gamma(Y) - \gamma(R), \text{ also } \nabla_y G(x,y) = \nabla_y \chi(Y)$$

$$=\frac{1}{2\pi}\frac{-y}{\|y\|^2}, \frac{\partial}{\partial v_y}G(x,y)=-\frac{1}{2\pi}\frac{R^2}{R^3}$$

$$=\frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{\|0\|^2 - R^2}{R \cdot \|0 - g\|^2} \qquad (x = 0, \|y\| = R).$$

 $\frac{3}{S_{\Omega}} \frac{\text{Vorbenerkang}}{\text{Vorbenerkang}} = \frac{1}{S_{\Omega}} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2$

so gilt g=0 out Ω .

Benseis: Sei $x \in \Omega$ mit $E = g(x_0) > 0$. Da g

sterig 13t, existient 8>0 unit $U_{S}(70)$ CD and $g\gg\frac{2}{2}$ and

Ne(xo)- Dann folgt

 $\int_{\Omega} g d^{n}x \gg \int_{\mathcal{U}_{S}(x_{0})} g d^{n}x \gg \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \operatorname{vol}_{n}(\mathcal{U}_{S}(x_{0})) > 0.$

(a) Seien $u_1, u_2 \in C^2(\Omega) \cap C'(\overline{\Omega})$ unit

 $\Delta u_j = f$, $u_j \equiv q$ and $\partial \Omega$.

Es goit mit V=W=U,-U2 & C2(1) 1 C'(1);

 $\int_{\Omega} |\nabla u_1 - \nabla u_2|^2 d^n x = \int_{\Omega} (v \cdot \Delta w + \langle \nabla v, \nabla w \rangle) d^n x$ = f - f = 0

There is $\int \partial \Omega = \int \partial \Omega = \| \nabla u_1 - \nabla u_2 \|^2$

=4-4=0 mf 22

in der Vorbemerkung folgt $\nabla(u_1 - u_2) \equiv 0$ auf Ω . Damit ist $n_1 - u_2 \equiv Court$ out Ω , also out $\overline{\Omega}$ (wg. dn Stetigheit). Alber u, = 4 = uz art 252, also $u_1 - u_2 \equiv 0$ and $\partial \Omega$. Somet const = 0 and $u_1 \equiv u_2$. (b) Scien a, uz & C2(12) n C1(12) und

 $\Delta u_j = f$, $\frac{\partial v_j}{\partial u_j} \equiv 4$ and $\frac{\partial v_j}{\partial v_j} = 4$

Es folgt unt v=W=u,-uz

 $\int_{\Omega} \|u_1 - u_2\|^2 d^n x = \int_{\Omega} (V \Delta w + \langle \nabla v, \nabla w \rangle) d^n c$ $= f - f = 0 \quad \text{ant } \Omega$

 $=\int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{1} \frac{dy}{dx} dx = 0$ = 4 - 4 = 0 at 32

Wie oben folgt u, - u2 = cont.

$$J(u) = \int_{\Omega} g(x, u, \nabla u) d^{4}x$$
, wober

$$g(x, u, \nabla u) = \frac{1}{2} \| \nabla u \|^2 - f(x) \cdot u$$

$$gu_{x_i}(x, n, \nabla u) = u_{x_i}$$

$$g_{u}(x,u,\nabla u)=f(x)$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^{n} \frac{\partial}{\partial a_{j}} \left(g_{u_{x_{j}}}(x, u, \forall u) \right) = g_{u}(x, u, \forall u)$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^{n} \frac{2}{2\pi i} \left(n_{2j}(x) \right)$$

$$\triangle u(x)$$