

MA 523: Homework 5

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PROBLEM 5.1

Prove that Laplace's equation $\Delta u = 0$ is rotation invariant; that is, if O is an orthogonal $n \times n$ matrix and we define $v(x) := u(Ox)$, $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$, then $\Delta v = 0$.

SOLUTION. Let

$$O = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

be an orthogonal $n \times n$ matrix. We will show that $\Delta v = 0$, where $v(x) = u(Ox)$.

First, let us compute the gradient of v ,

$$\begin{aligned} Dv(x) &= Du(Ox) \\ &= Du(a_{11}x_1 + \cdots + a_{1n}x_n, \dots, a_{n1}x_1 + \cdots + a_{nn}x_n) \\ &= \left(\sum_{j=1}^n a_{j1}u_{x_j}, \dots, \sum_{j=1}^n a_{jn}u_{x_j} \right) \\ &= O^T Du(x). \end{aligned}$$

Lastly, we compute the divergence of Dv ,

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta v(x) &= \operatorname{div} Dv(x) \\ &= \operatorname{div} \left(\sum_{j=1}^n a_{j1}u_{x_j}, \dots, \sum_{j=1}^n a_{jn}u_{x_j} \right). \end{aligned}$$

Here the partial derivatives become unwieldy so we will first examine the partial $\frac{\partial}{\partial x_1}$ of the first term and proceed from there. In this case,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} \sum_{j=1}^n a_{j1}u_{x_j} &= a_{11} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} u_{x_1} + a_{21} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} u_{x_2} + \cdots + a_{n1} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} u_{x_n} \\ &= a_{11}(a_{11}u_{x_1x_1} + a_{21}u_{x_1x_2} + \cdots + a_{n1}u_{x_1x_n}) \\ &\quad + \cdots + a_{n1}(a_{11}u_{x_1x_n} + a_{21}u_{x_2x_n} + \cdots + a_{n1}u_{x_nx_n}) \\ &= a_{11}^2 u_{x_1x_1} + 2a_{11}a_{21}u_{x_1x_2} + 2a_{11}a_{31}u_{x_1x_3} + \cdots + a_{21}^2 u_{x_2x_2} \\ &\quad + \cdots + a_{k1}^2 u_{x_kx_k} + \cdots + a_{n1}^2 u_{x_nx_n}. \end{aligned}$$

Similarly, taking the k^{th} partial of the k^{th} entry of Dv , we have

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_k} \sum_{j=1}^n a_{jk}u_{x_j} &= a_{1k}(a_{1k}u_{x_1x_1} + \cdots + a_{nk}u_{x_1x_n}) \\ &\quad + \cdots + a_{nk}(a_{1k}u_{x_1x_n} + \cdots + a_{nk}u_{x_nx_n}) \\ &= a_{1k}^2 u_{x_1x_1} + a_{2k}^2 u_{x_2x_2} + \cdots + a_{kk}^2 u_{x_kx_k} \\ &\quad + \cdots + a_{nk}^2 u_{x_nx_n} + \{\text{mixed terms}\}. \end{aligned} \tag{5.1}$$

Now, since O is orthogonal, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 OO^T &= \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{21} & \cdots & a_{n1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{1n} & a_{2n} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{bmatrix} a_{11}^2 + \cdots + a_{1n}^2 & a_{11}a_{21} + \cdots + a_{1n}a_{2n} & \cdots & a_{11}a_{n1} + \cdots + a_{1n}a_{nn} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1}a_{11} + \cdots + a_{nn}a_{1n} & a_{n1}a_{21} + \cdots + a_{nn}a_{2n} & \cdots & a_{n1}^2 + \cdots + a_{nn}^2 \end{bmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{bmatrix}.
 \end{aligned}$$

We can sum up the results of our calculation as

$$\begin{cases} \text{(a)} & \sum_{j=1}^n a_{kj}a_{\ell j} = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{kj}^2 = 1 & \text{if } k = \ell, \\ \text{(b)} & \sum_{j=1}^n a_{kj}a_{\ell j} = 0 & \text{if } k \neq \ell. \end{cases} \quad (5.2)$$

for $1 \leq k, \ell \leq n$.

Now, going back to (5.1), we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 \operatorname{div} Dv &= \sum_{k=1}^n \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x_k} \sum_{j=1}^n a_{jk} u_{x_j} \right] \\
 &= (a_{11}^2 + a_{12}^2 + \cdots + a_{1n}^2) u_{x_1 x_1} + (a_{12}^2 + a_{22}^2 + \cdots + a_{2n}^2) u_{x_2 x_2} \\
 &\quad + \cdots + (a_{1n}^2 + \cdots + a_{nn}^2) u_{x_n x_n} + \{\text{mixed terms}\} \\
 &= u_{x_1 x_1} + u_{x_2 x_2} + \cdots + u_{x_n x_n} \\
 &= 0,
 \end{aligned}$$

as desired.

All that is left to show is that the mixed terms in the expression above actually have coefficients of the form in (5.2) (b). A little routine calculation shows that indeed, the mixed terms have the form. Here is the first mixed term

$$2(a_{11}a_{21} + a_{12}a_{22} + \cdots + a_{1n}a_{2n})u_{x_1 x_2} = 0.$$

■

PROBLEM 5.2

Let $n = 2$ and U be the halfplane $\{x_2 > 0\}$. Prove that

$$\sup_U u = \sup_{\partial U} u$$

for $u \in C^2(U) \cap C(\bar{U})$ which are harmonic in U under the additional assumption that u is bounded from above in \bar{U} . (The additional assumption is needed to exclude examples like $u = x_2$.)

[Hint: Take for $\varepsilon > 0$ the harmonic function

$$u(x_1, x_2) + \varepsilon \ln \sqrt{x_1^2 + (x_2 + 1)^2}.$$

Apply the maximum principle to a region $\{x_1^2 + (x_2 + 1)^2 < a^2, x_2 > 0\}$ with large a . Let $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$.]

SOLUTION. Suppose that there exists M such that $u \leq M$ for all $(x_1, x_2) \in \bar{U}$. ■

PROBLEM 5.3

Let $U \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ be an open set. We say $v \in C^2(U)$ is subharmonic if

$$-\Delta v \leq 0 \quad \text{in } U.$$

- (a) Let $\varphi: \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be smooth and convex. Assume u^1, \dots, u^m are harmonic in U and

$$v := \varphi(u_1, \dots, u_m).$$

Prove v is sub harmonic.

[Hint: Convexity for a smooth function $\varphi(z)$ is equivalent to $\sum_{j,k=1}^m \varphi_{z_j, z_k}(z) \xi_j \xi_k \geq 0$ for any $\xi \in \mathbb{R}^m$.]

- (b) Prove $v := |Du|^2$ is subharmonic, whenever u is harmonic. (Assume that harmonic functions are C^∞ .)

SOLUTION. ■