

# MA 523: Homework 5

Carlos Salinas

October 4, 2016



## 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,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} \sum_{j=1}^n a_{j1}u_{x_j} &= a_{11} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} u_{x_1} + a_{12} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} u_{x_2} + \cdots + a_{1n} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} u_{x_n} \\ &= a_{11} (a_{11}u_{x_1x_1} + a_{21}u_{x_1x_2} + \cdots + a_{n1}u_{x_1x_n}) \\ &\quad + \cdots + a_{n1} (a_{11}u_{x_1x_n} + a_{21}u_{x_2x_n} + \cdots + a_{n1}u_{x_nx_n}). \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_k} \sum_{j=1}^n a_{jk}u_{x_j} &= a_{1k} (a_{1k}u_{x_1x_1} + \cdots + a_{nk}u_{x_1x_n}) \\ &\quad + \cdots + a_{kn} (a_{1k}u_{x_1x_n} + \cdots + a_{nk}u_{x_nx_n}). \end{aligned}$$

■

## 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. ■

## 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  $C^\infty$ .)

SOLUTION. ■