

# MA 523: Homework 6

Carlos Salinas

October 24, 2016



## PROBLEM 6.1

For  $n = 2$  find Green's function for the quadrant  $U = \{x_1, x_2 > 0\}$  by repeated reflection.

*SOLUTION.* Taking the hit, set  $x' = (x_1, -x_2)$  and  $x'' = (-x_1, x_2)$  and define

$$\varphi^x(y) := \Phi(x - y) + \Phi(x' - y) - \Phi(x'' - y). \quad (6.1)$$

We claim that  $\varphi^x$ , as defined above, solves

$$\begin{cases} \Delta \varphi^x = 0 & \text{in } U, \\ \varphi^x(y) = \Phi(x - y) & \text{on } \partial U. \end{cases}$$

■

## PROBLEM 6.2

(Precise form of Harnack's inequality) Use Poisson's formula for the ball to prove

$$\frac{r^{n-2}(r-|x|)}{(r+|x|)^{n-1}}u(0) \leq u(x) \leq \frac{r^{n-2}(r+|x|)}{(r-|x|)^{n-1}}u(0)$$

whenever  $u$  is positive and harmonic in  $B(0, r) = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : |x| < r\}$ .

*SOLUTION.*

■

## PROBLEM 6.3

Let  $P_k(x)$  and  $P_m(x)$  be homogeneous harmonic polynomials in  $\mathbb{R}^n$  of degrees  $k$  and  $m$  respectively; i.e.,

$$\begin{aligned} P_k(\lambda x) &= \lambda^k P_k(x), & P_m(\lambda x) &= \lambda^m P_m(x) & \text{for every } x \in \mathbb{R}^n, \lambda > 0, \\ \Delta P_k &= 0, & \Delta P_m &= 0 & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^n. \end{aligned}$$

(a) Show that

$$\frac{\partial P_k}{\partial \nu} = k P_k(x), \quad \frac{\partial P_m}{\partial \nu} = m P_m(x) \quad \text{on } \partial B(0, 1)$$

where  $B(0, 1) = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : |x| < 1\}$  and  $\nu$  is the outward normal on  $\partial B(0, 1)$ .

(b) Use (a) and Green's formula to prove that

$$\int_{\partial B(0, 1)} P_k(x) P_m(x) d\sigma = 0, \quad \text{if } k \neq m.$$

SOLUTION. ■