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1、求解半國上的 Laplace 多程
             Uxx + Uyy = 0 , r<1 , 0 < 0 < TT ,
             u/r=1 = sin30,
         u|_{\theta=0}=u|_{\theta=\pi}=0
/解: , urr+ +ur+ + 2 u00=0, (r<1,0<0<π)
           u|_{r=1}=\sin^3\theta,
          u|_{\theta=0}=u|_{\theta=\pi}=0
          u(r,\theta) = R(r) \Theta(\theta)
         \frac{r^2R''+rR'}{R}=-\frac{\underline{\Theta}''}{\underline{\Theta}}=\lambda
          r2R"+ rR'->R=0
       [H"+ NH=0
       \left( \Theta(\theta) = \Theta(\theta + 2\pi) \right)
       \lambda = 0, \Theta(\theta) = A + B\theta, B = 0, \Theta(\theta) = A
       八(0, 图(0)= Ae 1 + Be 1 元 6, 无解
        λ>0, Θ(θ)= A cos√λθ + B sin√λθ, √λ=n, n=0,1,2,..., Θ(θ)= A cos nθ + B sinnθ, n=0,1,2,...
                                                                              \lambda_n = n^2, \Theta_n(\theta) = A_n \cos n\theta + \beta_n \sin n\theta, n = 0, 1, 2, \cdots
        n=0, Rolr) = Co+ Dolar, Rolr) = Co
        n>0\;,\;\;\mathcal{R}_n\left(r\right)=\left({}_{n}\right)^{n}+\mathcal{D}_nr^{-n}\;,\;\mathcal{R}_n\left(r\right)=\left({}_{n}\right)^{n}
         U(r,\theta) = \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial r} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (\partial_n \cos n\theta + \beta_n \sin n\theta) r^n , r=1 (边界件)
         \partial_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^3 t \cosh t dt, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots
         \beta_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^3 t \sin t \, dt \, n = 1, z, \dots
\beta_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} (\frac{3}{4} \sin t \cos nt - \frac{1}{4} \sin 3t \cos nt) \, dt = 0
          \beta_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \left( \frac{3}{4} \text{ sint sinnt} - \frac{3}{4} \text{ sin3t sinnt} \right) dt = \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{3}{4} \int_0^{2\pi} \text{ sint sinnt} dt = \frac{3}{4} (n=1)
                                                                                                 \frac{1}{\pi}(-\frac{1}{4})\int_0^{2\pi} \sin 3t \sinh t dt = -\frac{1}{4}(n=3)
         u(r,\theta) = \frac{3}{4}r\sin\theta - \frac{3}{4}r\sin\theta
u(r,\theta) = \frac{3r\sin\theta - r^3\sin\theta\theta}{4}
u(r,\theta) = \frac{3r\sin\theta - r^3\sin\theta\theta}{4}
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2. i2 (r, 8)为根生松,求解复解问题
                                    1 uxx + Uyy=1 1<r<2
                                         | u|r=1 = 1+ cos =0
                                                u|_{r=2} = sin^2\theta
                    解: ) Uxx+uyy=1 Kr<Z Urr+ + Ur+ + 400=1 Kr<Z
                                                      u/r=1 = 1+ cos 8
                                                      u/r=2 = 1 - 005 0
                                              u(r, 0) = v(r) + w(r,0)
                                              vir)=tr
                                              2 Wr+ + Wr+ + W60 = 0 Kr<2
                                                  u|_{r=1} = \frac{3}{4} + \cos^2\theta = \frac{5}{4} + \frac{\cos 2\theta}{2}
                                            u|_{r=2}=-\omega s^2\theta=-\frac{1}{2}-\frac{\cos 2\theta}{2}
                                        r=1: \  \, a_{o}+b_{o}\ln 1 = \  \, a_{o}=\frac{1}{2\pi}\int_{0}^{2\pi}\frac{5}{4}+\frac{\cos 2\theta}{2}d\theta = \frac{5}{4}+\frac{1}{2\pi}\int_{0}^{2\pi}\frac{\cos 2\theta}{2}d\theta = \frac{5}{4} \qquad \Longrightarrow \quad a_{o}=\frac{5}{4}
a_{n}+C_{n}=\frac{1}{\pi}\int_{0}^{2\pi}(\frac{5}{4}+\frac{\cos 2\theta}{2})\cos n\theta d\theta = \frac{1}{2\pi}\int_{0}^{2\pi}\cos 2\theta\cos n\theta d\theta = \left\{\begin{array}{c} 0 & n\neq 2\\ \frac{1}{2} & n=2 \end{array}\right.
                                                                           b_n + d_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \left( \frac{s}{T} + \frac{\omega_1 2\theta}{2} \right) sinne d\theta = 0
                             r=2: a_0+b_0\ln z=\frac{1}{2\pi}\int_0^{2\pi}\left(-\frac{1}{2}-\frac{\omega(2\theta)}{2}\right)d\theta=-\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow b_0=-\frac{7}{4\ln 2}
                                                                          a_{n} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\cos 2\theta}{2}\right) \cos n\theta \, d\theta = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \cos 2\theta \, \cos n\theta \, d\theta = \begin{cases} 0 & n \neq 2 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & n = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow c_{2} = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}
                                                               ■ b_n 2^n + d_n 2^{-n} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} (-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\omega_{120}}{2}) \sin n\theta \, d\theta = 0 = b_n = 0 A d_n = 0
                       w(r,0)= $ - \frac{7}{4 \lnr + (-tr^2 + \frac{2}{3}r^2)} wsz0
                        u(r,\theta) = v(r) + w(r,\theta)
                           u(r,\theta) = \frac{9}{4} - \frac{7}{4 \ln 2} \ln r + (-\frac{1}{6}r^2 + \frac{2}{3}r^{-2}) \cos 2\theta
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3. 求解下列多程
            Um+ + 4+ + 100 =0 (0<0< =, Kr<2)
           u|r=1=0, u|r=2 = sin 28
m: u(r,0)= R(r) (10)
         ) 1 1 "+ A 1 = 0
         ( (0) = (1) = 0
         \Lambda_n = \left(\frac{n\pi}{4}\right)^2 = 4n^2, \ \ \widehat{\mathbb{W}}_n(\theta) = \sin\frac{n\pi}{4}\theta = \sin2n\theta \ \ (n=1,2,\cdots)
         r2R"+ rR' - AR=0, Rn(+)= anr + bnr = - anr + bnr - 1 (R10) <+00, Rn(r)- anr 21
                                         V=1: ast boln = a = 0 = ) a = 0
                                                 a_n + C_n = 0
                                                    bn + dn = 0
                                         V = 2: Q_0 + b_0 \ln Z = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin 2\theta \, d\theta = 0 \implies b_0 = 0
                                                      a_n z^n + (n z^{-n} = \frac{1}{\pi})_0^{2\pi} \sin_2\theta \cos_2\theta d\theta = 0 \implies a_n = 0  A C_n = 0
                                                     b_n 2^n + bl_n 2^n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} sin2\theta sinn\theta d\theta = \begin{cases} 0 & n \neq 2 \\ 1 & n = 2 \end{cases}
4b_n + \frac{d_n}{4} = 1 = b_n = \frac{4}{15} \text{ Ad}_n = -\frac{4}{15}
         u(r,\theta) = (\frac{4}{15}r^{2} - \frac{4}{15}r^{-2}) \sin 2\theta
         u(r,\theta) = \frac{4}{15} (r^2 - r^{-2}) \sin 2\theta
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