

```

\documentclass[12pt,a4paper]{article}
\usepackage{times}
\usepackage{amsfonts,amsgen,amssymb,amsmath,amsthm,amsbsy}
%\usepackage{hyperref}
\usepackage{latexsym}
%\usepackage{pgf}
\usepackage[enc=cp1250]{hrlatex}
\usepackage[croatian]{babel}
\author{Vedad Pa\v si\ ' c}
\title{Parcijalne diferencijalne jedna\uvne \thanks{Sva prava zadr\uvzana.
Svako objavljivanje, \vstampanje ili umno\uvavanje zahtjeva odobrenje autora}}
\date{Prirodno-matemati\uvki fakultet \ \ Univerzitet u Tuzli}
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
%NEW COMMANDS
\theoremstyle{plain}
\newtheorem{theorem}{Theorem}[section]
\newtheorem{thm}[theorem]{Teorema}
\newtheorem{prop}[theorem]{Prijedlog}
\newtheorem{lemma}[theorem]{Lema}
\newtheorem{cor}[theorem]{Posljedica}
\theoremstyle{definition}
\newtheorem{defn}[theorem]{Definicija}
\newtheorem{remark}[theorem]{Primjedba}
\newcommand{\dpa}{\partial}

\renewcommand{\qed}{\hfill \mbox{\raggedright \rule{.07in}{.1in}}}
\renewenvironment{proof}{\vspace{1ex}\noindent{\bf Dokaz}\hspace{0.5em}}
{\hfill\qed\ \} \vspace{1cm}
\renewcommand{\proofname}{Dokaz}

\newcounter{example}[section]
\newenvironment{example}{\refstepcounter{example}
\subsubsection{Primjer
\thechapter.\arabic{example}}\sf}{\qed$ \ \}

\renewcommand{\theexample}{\thechapter.\arabic{example}}
%\newenvironment{pfof}[1]{\vspace{1ex}\noindent{\bf Proof of #1}\hspace{0.5em}}
% {\hfill\qed\vspace{1ex}}
\newcommand{\rmd}{\textrm d}
\newcommand{\rmi}{\textrm i}
\newcommand{\xx}{\bf x}
\newcommand{\rr}{\mathbb{R}}

\renewcommand\qedsymbol{\hbox{\vrule width 0.7em height 0.8em}}
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
\begin{document}
{\Large
\begin{center}
Parcijalne diferencijalne jedna\uvne - Vje\uvzbe 2
\end{center}}
\vspace{0.5cm}
\begin{center}
{\it
Predati rad predmetnom nastavniku} (27.10.2008.)
\end{center}
\vspace{2cm}

```

Kako ovo još nismo definisali na predavanjima, evo ga:

```
\begin{defn}
Funkcija koja je rješenje Laplaceove jednačine (1.9) se naziva \emph{harmonična funkcija}.
\end{defn}
\begin{enumerate}
\item Dokažite da je za svako  $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$  funkcija
\[\begin{array}{l}
v(x) := \left\{ \begin{array}{l} |x-x^0|^{2-n} \text{ \& ako } n > 2 \\ \log |x-x^0| \text{ \& ako } n = 2 \end{array} \right. \\
\end{array}
\right.
\] harmonična u  $\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{x^0\}$ , tj.  $v$  je  $C^2$  glatka i  $\Delta v(x) = 0$ ,
 $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{x^0\}$ .
```

**Rješenje.** } Neka je  $n > 2$ . Onda

```
\[\partial_k |x-x^0|^{2-n} = (2-n) (x_k - x_k^0) |x-x^0|^{-n},\]
```

```
\[\partial_k^2 |x-x^0|^{2-n} = (2-n) \partial_k |x-x^0|^{-n} - n(2-n)(x_k-x_k^0)^2 |x-x^0|^{-2-n}.\]
```

Sumirajući zadnju jednakost za  $k=1, \dots, n$  daje željeni rezultat.

Neka je  $n=2$ . Onda

```
\[\partial_k \log |x-x^0| = (x_k-x_k^0) |x-x^0|^{-2},\]
```

```
\[\partial_k^2 \log |x-x^0| = \partial_k |x-x^0|^{-2} - 2(x_k-x_k^0)^2 |x-x^0|^{-4}.\]
```

Ponovo, sumirajući preko  $k=1, 2$  dobivamo željeni rezultat.

\item Dokažite da za bilo koje dvije  $C^2$  glatke funkcije  $u$  i  $v$  imamo

```
\[\Delta u = \operatorname{div} (v \nabla u) - \nabla v \cdot \nabla u.\]
```

**Rješenje.** }

```
\[\operatorname{div} (v \nabla u) = \sum_{k=1}^n \partial_k (v \partial_k u) = \sum_{k=1}^n \partial_k v \partial_k u + \sum_{k=1}^n v \partial_k^2 u = \nabla v \cdot \nabla u + v \Delta u.\]
```

\item Dokažite da u sferičnim koordinatama

```
\[x_1 = r \sin \theta \cos \varphi, \quad x_2 = r \sin \theta \sin \varphi, \quad x_3 = r \cos \theta,\]
```

```
\[r > 0, \quad 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi, \quad 0 \leq \varphi < 2\pi,\]
```

\] Laplaceova jednačina  $\partial_1^2 u + \partial_2^2 u + \partial_3^2 u = 0$  ima slijedeću formu

```
\[\left( \partial_r^2 + \frac{2}{r} \partial_r + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \partial_\theta (\sin \theta \partial_\theta) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \partial_\varphi^2 \right) u = 0.\]
```

[  
 SAVJET: Koristeći reprezentaciju Laplaceovog operatora u polarnim koordinatama nađite  
 $\frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x_1^2 \partial x_2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_1^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_2^2}$ , gdje je  $s = r \sin \theta$   
 i konzekventno  $x_1 = s \cos \varphi$ ,  $x_2 = s \sin \varphi$ .  
 ]

**Rješenje.** Neka je  $s = r \sin \theta$ . Onda koristeći polarnu reprezentaciju Laplaceovog operatora dobivamo

[  
 $\frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x_1^2 \partial x_2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + r^{-1} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + r^{-2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2}$ .  
 ] Kako su  $x_1 = s \cos \varphi$ ,  $x_2 = s \sin \varphi$ , takodjer imamo:

[  
 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_1^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_2^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial s^2} + s^{-1} \frac{\partial u}{\partial s} + s^{-2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \varphi^2}$ .  
 ]

Odavdje imamo

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_1^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_2^2} + \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x_1^2 \partial x_2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + r^{-1} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + r^{-2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2} + s^{-1} \frac{\partial u}{\partial s} + s^{-2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \varphi^2}$$

Iz jednakosti  $x_3 = r \cos \theta$ ,  $s = r \sin \theta$  imamo kao iz zadatka 2 sa prošlih vježbi

[  
 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial s} = \sin \theta$ ,  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial s} = \frac{\cos \theta}{r}$ .  
 ] Takodjer je jasno da

[  
 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \varphi^2} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial s} = 0$ .  
 ] Lančano pravilo implicira

[  

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial s} = \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) \frac{\partial r}{\partial s} + \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} \right) \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial s} + \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \right) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial s} = \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) \sin \theta + \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} \right) \frac{\cos \theta}{r}$$
.  
 ] Željeni rezultat slijedi iz jednačine (\ref{1}) i jednakosti  $s = r \sin \theta$ .

\end{enumerate}  
 \end{document}