

PDG I
(Zentralübung)

Problem Sheet 6

Question 1

Prove Theorem 34 from the lectures: consider the half-space

$$\mathbb{R}_+^n := \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n : x_n > 0\}.$$

Suppose $f \in C_c^2(\mathbb{R}_+^n)$ and $g \in C^0(\mathbb{R}^{n-1}) \cap L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^{n-1})$. As in the lectures, define the Green function for \mathbb{R}_+^n by

$$G(x, y) := \Phi(x - y) - \Phi(\tilde{x} - y)$$

where $\Phi : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is the fundamental solution to the Laplace equation and

$$\tilde{x} := (x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}, -x_n), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}_+^n.$$

Now define

$$v(x) := \begin{cases} \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^n} f(y) G(x, y) dy - \int_{\partial\mathbb{R}_+^n} g(y) \frac{\partial G}{\partial \nu}(x, y) dS(y) & x \in \mathbb{R}_+^n \\ g(x) & x \in \partial\mathbb{R}_+^n. \end{cases}$$

Then

(i) $v \in C^2(\mathbb{R}_+^n)$.

(ii) v satisfies

$$\begin{cases} -\Delta v(x) = f(x) & x \in \mathbb{R}_+^n \\ v(x) = g(x) & x \in \partial\mathbb{R}_+^n. \end{cases}$$

(iii) We have

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ x \in \mathbb{R}_+^n}} v(x) = g(x_0)$$

for all $x_0 \in \partial\mathbb{R}_+^n$.

Question 2

Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ be open and bounded, with C^1 boundary. For a function $w \in C^1(\overline{\Omega})$ the n -dimensional surface area over its graph

$$\{(x, w(x)) : x \in \overline{\Omega}\}$$

is given by the functional

$$A(w) := \int_{\Omega} \sqrt{1 + |Dw(x)|^2} \, dx.$$

Let $g \in C(\partial\Omega)$ and suppose that $u \in C^2(\overline{\Omega})$ is a minimiser of A within the set

$$\{w \in C^1(\overline{\Omega}) : w = g \text{ on } \partial\Omega\}.$$

Prove that this minimiser u solves the boundary-value problem

$$\begin{cases} \operatorname{div} \left(\frac{Du(x)}{\sqrt{1+|Du(x)|^2}} \right) = 0 & x \in \Omega \\ u(x) = g(x) & x \in \partial\Omega, \end{cases}$$

which is called the *minimal surface equation*.

Deadline for handing in: 0800 Wednesday 26 November

Please put solutions in Box 17, 1st floor (near the library)