# Integral Equations and Fast Algorithms Lecture 14: BVPs continued 

## CS 598AK • October 10, 2013

## Outline

Harmonic Potential Theory

## Recap: Fredholm Alternative

Theorem (Fredholm Alternative [Kress LIE Thm. 4.14])
$A: X \rightarrow X$ compact.
Then either:

- I - $A$ and $I-A^{*}$ are bijective or:
- $\operatorname{dim} N(I-A)=\operatorname{dim} N\left(I-A^{*}\right)$
- $(I-A)(X)=N\left(I-A^{*}\right)^{\perp}$
- $\left(I-A^{*}\right)(X)=N(I-A)^{\perp}$


## Jump relations: overview

## Let $[X]=X_{+}-X_{-}$. (Normal points towards " + " $=$"exterior". $)$

$$
\begin{array}{rlll} 
& & {[S \sigma]} & =0 \\
\lim _{x \rightarrow x_{0} \pm}\left(S^{\prime} \sigma\right)=\left(S^{\prime} \mp \frac{1}{2} I\right)(\sigma)\left(x_{0}\right) & \Rightarrow & {\left[S^{\prime} \sigma\right]} & =-\sigma \\
\lim _{x \rightarrow x_{0} \pm}(D \sigma)=\left(D \pm \frac{1}{2} I\right)(\sigma)\left(x_{0}\right) & \Rightarrow & {[D \sigma]} & =\sigma \\
& & {\left[D^{\prime} \sigma\right]} & =0
\end{array}
$$

See [1] and [2] for jumps of "non-standard" layer potentials.

## Jump relations: overview

$$
\text { Let }[X]=X_{+}-X_{-} .(\text {Normal points towards " }+ \text { " }=\text { "exterior" } .)
$$

$$
\begin{array}{rlll} 
& & {[S \sigma]} & =0 \\
\lim _{x \rightarrow x_{0} \pm}\left(S^{\prime} \sigma\right)=\left(S^{\prime} \mp \frac{1}{2} I\right)(\sigma)\left(x_{0}\right) & \Rightarrow & {\left[S^{\prime} \sigma\right]} & =-\sigma \\
\lim _{x \rightarrow x_{0} \pm}(D \sigma)=\left(D \pm \frac{1}{2} I\right)(\sigma)\left(x_{0}\right) & \Rightarrow & {[D \sigma]} & =\sigma \\
& & {\left[D^{\prime} \sigma\right]} & =0
\end{array}
$$

See [1] and [2] for jumps of "non-standard" layer potentials.

Spot the bonus fact.

## Boundary Value Problems, Uniqueness

Find $u \in C(\bar{\Omega})$ with $\Delta u=0$ such that

|  | Dirichlet | Neumann |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Int. | $\lim _{x \rightarrow \partial \Omega-} u(x)=g$ | $\lim _{x \rightarrow \partial \Omega-\hat{n} \cdot \nabla u(x)=g}$ |
| Ext. | $\lim _{x \rightarrow \partial \Omega+} u(x)=g$ | $\lim _{x \rightarrow \partial \Omega+\hat{n} \cdot \nabla u(x)=g}$ |
|  |  |  |

with $g \in C(\partial \Omega)$.

## Boundary Value Problems, Uniqueness

Find $u \in C(\bar{\Omega})$ with $\Delta u=0$ such that
$\left.\left.\begin{array}{c|l|l} & \text { Dirichlet } & \text { Neumann } \\ \hline \text { Int. } & \lim _{x \rightarrow \partial \Omega-} u(x)=g & \lim _{x \rightarrow \partial \Omega-\hat{n} \cdot \nabla u(x)=g} \\ \hline \text { Ext. } & \lim _{x \rightarrow \partial \Omega+} u(x)=g & \lim _{x \rightarrow \partial \Omega+\hat{n} \cdot \nabla u(x)=g} \\ u(x)=\left\{\begin{array}{ll}O(1) & 2 D \\ o(1) & 3 D\end{array} \text { as }|x| \rightarrow \infty\right.\end{array}\right) \begin{array}{ll}u(x)=o(1) \text { as }|x| \rightarrow \infty\end{array}\right]$
with $g \in C(\partial \Omega)$.

## Boundary Value Problems, Uniqueness

Find $u \in C(\bar{\Omega})$ with $\Delta u=0$ such that

|  | Dirichlet | Neumann |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Int. | $\lim _{x \rightarrow \partial \Omega-} u(x)=g$ <br> unique | $\lim _{x \rightarrow \partial \Omega-} \hat{n} \cdot \nabla u(x)=g$ <br> (O) may differ by constant |
| Ext. | $\begin{aligned} & \lim _{x \rightarrow \partial \Omega+} u(x)=g \\ & u(x)=\left\{\begin{array}{ll} O(1) & 2 D \\ O(1) & 3 D \end{array} \text { as }\|x\| \rightarrow \infty\right. \end{aligned}$ <br> unique | $\begin{aligned} & \lim _{x \rightarrow \partial \Omega+\hat{n} \cdot \nabla u(x)=g} \\ & u(x)=o(1) \text { as }\|x\| \rightarrow \infty \end{aligned}$ <br> unique |

with $g \in C(\partial \Omega)$.

## Boundary Value Problems, Uniqueness

Find $u \in C(\bar{\Omega})$ with $\Delta u=0$ such that

|  | Dirichlet | Neumann |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| Int. | $\lim _{x \rightarrow \partial \Omega-} u(x)=g$ | $\lim _{x \rightarrow \partial \Omega-\hat{n} \cdot \nabla u(x)=g}$ |
|  | $\oplus$ unique | $\Theta$ may differ by constant |

with $g \in C(\partial \Omega)$.
What does $f(x)=O(1)$ mean?
(and $f(x)=o(1) ?$ )

## Boundary Value Problems, Uniqueness

Find $u \in C(\bar{\Omega})$ with $\Delta u=0$ such that

|  | Dirichlet | Neumann |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Int. | $\lim _{x \rightarrow \partial \Omega-}$ <br> unique | $\lim _{x \rightarrow \partial \Omega_{-} \hat{n} \cdot \nabla u(x)=g}$ <br> © may differ by constant |
| Ext. | $\begin{aligned} & \lim _{x \rightarrow \partial \Omega+} \\ & u(x)=\left\{\begin{array}{l} O(1 \\ o(1 \end{array}\right. \end{aligned}$ <br> unique $=C(\partial \Omega) .$ | $\begin{aligned} & \lim _{x \rightarrow \partial \Omega+} \hat{n} \cdot \nabla u(x)=g \\ & u(x)=o(1) \text { as }\|x\| \rightarrow \infty \end{aligned}$ <br> $f(x)=O(1)$ mean? $o(1) ?)$ <br> queness: why? <br> mum principle) |

## Boundary Value Problems, Uniqueness

Find $u \in C(\bar{\Omega})$ with $\Delta u=0$ such that


## Boundary Value Problems, Uniqueness

Find $u \in C(\bar{\Omega})$ with $\Delta$
What does $f(x)=O(1)$ mean?
Dirichlet (and $f(x)=o(1)$ ?)
Int. $\lim _{x \rightarrow \partial \Omega-} u(x$
Dirichlet uniqueness: why?
(Hint: Maximum principle)
$u(x)=\left\{\begin{array}{l}O(1) \\ O(1)\end{array}\right.$
$\oplus$ unique
with $g \in C(\partial \Omega)$.
Neumann uniqueness: why?
(Hint: Green's first theorem)
$\int_{\Omega} u \Delta v+\nabla u \cdot \nabla v=\int_{\partial \Omega} u(\hat{n} \cdot \nabla v) d s$

Missing assumptions on $\Omega$ ?

## Boundary Value Problems, Uniqueness

Find $u \in C(\bar{\Omega})$ with $ム$
Dirichlet
Int. $\lim _{x \rightarrow \partial \Omega-} u(x$
$\oplus$ unique
Ext. $\lim _{x \rightarrow \partial \Omega+} u(x$
$u(x)=\left\{\begin{array}{l}O(1) \\ O(1)\end{array}\right.$
$\oplus$ unique

What does $f(x)=O(1)$ mean? (and $f(x)=o(1) ?$ )

Dirichlet uniqueness: why?
(Hint: Maximum principle)
Neumann uniqueness: why? (Hint: Green's first theorem)

$$
\int_{\Omega} u \Delta v+\nabla u \cdot \nabla v=\int_{\partial \Omega} u(\hat{n} \cdot \nabla v) d s
$$

Missing assumptions on $\Omega$ ?
What's a DtN map?

Boundary

Find $u \in C(\bar{\Omega})$ with $\checkmark$

## Dirichlet

Int. $\quad \lim _{x \rightarrow \partial \Omega_{-}} u(\lambda$
$\oplus$ unique
Ext. $\quad \lim _{x \rightarrow \partial \Omega+} u(x$ $u(x)=\left\{\begin{array}{l}O(1) \\ o(1)\end{array}\right.$
$\oplus$ unique with $g \in C(\partial \Omega)$.

What does $f(x)=O(1)$ mean? (and $f(x)=o(1)$ ?)

Dirichlet uniqueness: why? (Hint: Maximum principle)

Neumann uniqueness: why? (Hint: Green's first theorem)
$\int_{\Omega} u \Delta v+\nabla u \cdot \nabla v=\int_{\partial \Omega} u(\hat{n} \cdot \nabla v) d s$

Missing assumptions on $\Omega$ ?
What's a DtN map?
Find IE representations for each.

## Uniqueness of IE solutions?

Theorem (Nullspaces [Kress LIE Thm 6.20])

- $N(I / 2-D)=N\left(I / 2-S^{\prime}\right)=\{0\}$
- $N(I / 2+D)=\operatorname{span}\{1\}, N\left(I / 2+S^{\prime}\right)=\operatorname{span}\{\psi\}$, where $\int \psi \neq 0$.


## Uniqueness of IE solutions?

Theorem (Nullspaces [Kress LIE Thm 6.20])

- $N(I / 2-D)=N\left(I / 2-S^{\prime}\right)=\{0\}$
- $N(I / 2+D)=\operatorname{span}\{1\}, N\left(I / 2+S^{\prime}\right)=\operatorname{span}\{\psi\}$, where $\int \psi \neq 0$.

What to show?

## Uniqueness of IE solutions?

Theorem (Nullspaces [Kress LIE Thm 6.20])

- $N(I / 2-D)=N\left(I / 2-S^{\prime}\right)=\{0\}$
- $N(I / 2+D)=\operatorname{span}\{1\}, N\left(I / 2+S^{\prime}\right)=\operatorname{span}\{\psi\}$, where $\int \psi \neq 0$.

What to show?
Start with $1 / 2-D$. What BVP?

## Uniqueness of IE solutions?

Theorem (Nullspaces [Kress LIE Thm 6.20])

- $N(I / 2-D)=N\left(I / 2-S^{\prime}\right)=\{0\}$
- $N(I / 2+D)=\operatorname{span}\{1\}, N\left(I / 2+S^{\prime}\right)=\operatorname{span}\{\psi\}$, where $\int \psi \neq 0$.

What to show?
Start with $1 / 2-D$. What BVP?
Hint: Use jump relations, use BVP uniqueness, use both kinds of boundary data.

## Uniqueness of IE solutions?

Theorem (Nullspaces [Kress LIE Thm 6.20])

- $N(I / 2-D)=N\left(I / 2-S^{\prime}\right)=\{0\}$
- $N(I / 2+D)=\operatorname{span}\{1\}, N\left(I / 2+S^{\prime}\right)=\operatorname{span}\{\psi\}$, where $\int \psi \neq 0$.

What to show?
Start with $1 / 2-D$. What BVP?
Hint: Use jump relations, use BVP uniqueness, use both kinds of boundary data.

Next: $1 / 2+D$ on exterior.

## Uniqueness of IE solutions?

Theorem (Nullspaces [Kress LIE Thm 6.20])

- $N(I / 2-D)=N\left(I / 2-S^{\prime}\right)=\{0\}$
- $N(I / 2+D)=\operatorname{span}\{1\}, N\left(I / 2+S^{\prime}\right)=\operatorname{span}\{\psi\}$, where $\int \psi \neq 0$.

What to show?
Start with $1 / 2-D$. What BVP?
Hint: Use jump relations, use BVP uniqueness, use both kinds of boundary data.

Next: $1 / 2+D$ on exterior.
Show $\varphi$ constant. Nullspace identified?

## Uniqueness of IE solutions?

Theorem (Nullspaces [Kress LIE Thm 6.20])

- $N(I / 2-D)=N\left(I / 2-S^{\prime}\right)=\{0\}$
- $N(I / 2+D)=\operatorname{span}\{1\}, N\left(I / 2+S^{\prime}\right)=\operatorname{span}\{\psi\}$, where $\int \psi \neq 0$.

What to show?
Start with $I / 2-D$. What BVP?
Hint: Use jump relations, use BVP uniqueness, use both kinds of boundary data.
Next: $1 / 2+D$ on ext $=$
Show $\varphi$ constant. Nul

Extra conditions on RHS?
$(I-A)(X)=N\left(I-A^{*}\right)^{\perp}$

## Uniqueness of IE solutions?

Theorem (Nullspaces [Kress LIE Thm 6.20])

- $N(I / 2-D)=N\left(I / 2-S^{\prime}\right)=\{0\}$
- $N(I / 2+D)=\operatorname{span}\{1\}, N\left(I / 2+S^{\prime}\right)=\operatorname{span}\{\psi\}$, where $\int \psi \neq 0$.

What to show?
Start with $I / 2-D$. What BVP?
Hint: Use jump relations_use BVP_uniameness_use_hoth_kinds_of boundary data.

Next: I/2 $+D$ on ext $\oint$
Show $\varphi$ constant. Nul

Extra conditions on RHS?
$(I-A)(X)=N\left(I-A^{*}\right)^{\perp}$
$\rightarrow$ "Clean" Existence for 3 out of 4 .

## Patching up Exterior Dirichlet

Problem: $N\left(I / 2+S^{\prime}\right)=\{\psi\} \ldots$ but we do not know $\psi$.

## Patching up Exterior Dirichlet

Problem: $N\left(1 / 2+S^{\prime}\right)=\{\psi\} \ldots$ but we do not know $\psi$.
Use a different kernel:

$$
\hat{n} \cdot \nabla_{y} G(x, y) \quad \rightarrow \quad \hat{n} \cdot \nabla_{y} G(x, y)+\frac{1}{|x|^{n-2}}
$$

Note: Singularity only at origin! (assumed $\in \Omega$ )

## Patching up Exterior Dirichlet

Problem: $N\left(1 / 2+S^{\prime}\right)=\{\psi\} \ldots$ but we do not know $\psi$.
Use a different kernel:

$$
\hat{n} \cdot \nabla_{y} G(x, y) \quad \rightarrow \quad \hat{n} \cdot \nabla_{y} G(x, y)+\frac{1}{|x|^{n-2}}
$$

Note: Singularity only at origin! (assumed $\in \Omega$ )

- 2D behavior? 3D behavior?


## Patching up Exterior Dirichlet

Problem: $N\left(1 / 2+S^{\prime}\right)=\{\psi\} \ldots$ but we do not know $\psi$.
Use a different kernel:

$$
\hat{n} \cdot \nabla_{y} G(x, y) \quad \rightarrow \quad \hat{n} \cdot \nabla_{y} G(x, y)+\frac{1}{|x|^{n-2}}
$$

Note: Singularity only at origin! (assumed $\in \Omega$ )

- 2D behavior? 3D behavior?
- Still a solution of the PDE?


## Patching up Exterior Dirichlet

Problem: $N\left(1 / 2+S^{\prime}\right)=\{\psi\} \ldots$ but we do not know $\psi$.
Use a different kernel:

$$
\hat{n} \cdot \nabla_{y} G(x, y) \quad \rightarrow \quad \hat{n} \cdot \nabla_{y} G(x, y)+\frac{1}{|x|^{n-2}}
$$

Note: Singularity only at origin! (assumed $\in \Omega$ )

- 2D behavior? 3D behavior?
- Still a solution of the PDE?
- Compact?


## Patching up Exterior Dirichlet

Problem: $N\left(1 / 2+S^{\prime}\right)=\{\psi\} \ldots$ but we do not know $\psi$.
Use a different kernel:

$$
\hat{n} \cdot \nabla_{y} G(x, y) \quad \rightarrow \quad \hat{n} \cdot \nabla_{y} G(x, y)+\frac{1}{|x|^{n-2}}
$$

Note: Singularity only at origin! (assumed $\in \Omega$ )

- 2D behavior? 3D behavior?
- Still a solution of the PDE?
- Compact?
- Jump condition? Exterior limit? Deduce $u=0$ on exterior.


## Patching up Exterior Dirichlet

Problem: $N\left(I / 2+S^{\prime}\right)=\{\psi\} \ldots$ but we do not know $\psi$.
Use a different kernel:

$$
\hat{n} \cdot \nabla_{y} G(x, y) \quad \rightarrow \quad \hat{n} \cdot \nabla_{y} G(x, y)+\frac{1}{|x|^{n-2}}
$$

Note: Singularity only at origin! (assumed $\in \Omega$ )

- 2D behavior? 3D behavior?
- Still a solution of the PDE?
- Compact?
- Jump condition? Exterior limit? Deduce $u=0$ on exterior.
- $|x|^{n-2} u(x)=$ ? on exterior


## Patching up Exterior Dirichlet

Problem: $N\left(1 / 2+S^{\prime}\right)=\{\psi\} \ldots$ but we do not know $\psi$.
Use a different kernel:

$$
\hat{n} \cdot \nabla_{y} G(x, y) \quad \rightarrow \quad \hat{n} \cdot \nabla_{y} G(x, y)+\frac{1}{|x|^{n-2}}
$$

Note: Singularity only at origin! (assumed $\in \Omega$ )

- 2D behavior? 3D behavior?
- Still a solution of the PDE?
- Compact?
- Jump condition? Exterior limit? Deduce $u=0$ on exterior.
- $|x|^{n-2} u(x)=$ ? on exterior
- Thus $\int \varphi=0$. Contribution of the second term?


## Patching up Exterior Dirichlet

Problem: $N\left(I / 2+S^{\prime}\right)=\{\psi\} \ldots$ but we do not know $\psi$.
Use a different kernel:

$$
\hat{n} \cdot \nabla_{y} G(x, y) \quad \rightarrow \quad \hat{n} \cdot \nabla_{y} G(x, y)+\frac{1}{|x|^{n-2}}
$$

Note: Singularity only at origin! (assumed $\in \Omega$ )

- 2D behavior? 3D behavior?
- Still a solution of the PDE?
- Compact?
- Jump condition? Exterior limit? Deduce $u=0$ on exterior.
- $|x|^{n-2} u(x)=$ ? on exterior
- Thus $\int \varphi=0$. Contribution of the second term?
- $\varphi / 2+D \varphi=0$, i.e. $\varphi \in N(I / 2+D)=$ ?


## Patching up Exterior Dirichlet

Problem: $N\left(I / 2+S^{\prime}\right)=\{\psi\} \ldots$ but we do not know $\psi$.
Use a different kernel:

$$
\hat{n} \cdot \nabla_{y} G(x, y) \quad \rightarrow \quad \hat{n} \cdot \nabla_{y} G(x, y)+\frac{1}{|x|^{n-2}}
$$

Note: Singularity only at origin! (assumed $\in \Omega$ )

- 2D behavior? 3D behavior?
- Still a solution of the PDE?
- Compact?
- Jump condition? Exterior limit? Deduce $u=0$ on exterior.
- $|x|^{n-2} u(x)=$ ? on exterior
- Thus $\int \varphi=0$. Contribution of the second term?
- $\varphi / 2+D \varphi=0$, i.e. $\varphi \in N(I / 2+D)=$ ?
- Existence/uniqueness?


## Patching up Exterior Dirichlet

Problem: $N\left(1 / 2+S^{\prime}\right)=\{\psi\} \ldots$ but we do not know $\psi$.
Use a different kernel:

$$
\hat{n} \cdot \nabla_{y} G(x, y) \quad \rightarrow \quad \hat{n} \cdot \nabla_{y} G(x, y)+\frac{1}{|x|^{n-2}}
$$

Note: Singularity only at origin! (assumed $\in \Omega$ )

- 2D behavior? 3D behavior?
- Still a solution of the PDE?
- Compact?
- Jump condition? Exterior limit? Deduce $u=0$ on exterior.
- $|x|^{n-2} u(x)=$ ? on exterior
- Thus $\int \varphi=0$. Contribution of the second term?
- $\varphi / 2+D \varphi=0$, i. $\rightarrow$ Existence for 4 out of 4 .


## Patching up Exterior Dirichlet

Problem: $N\left(1 / 2+S^{\prime}\right)=\{\psi\} \ldots$ but we do not know $\psi$.
Use a different kernel:

$$
\hat{n} \cdot \nabla_{y} G(x, y) \quad \rightarrow \quad \hat{n} \cdot \nabla_{y} G(x, y)+\frac{1}{|x|^{n-2}}
$$

Note: Singularity only at origin! (assumed $\in \Omega$ )

- 2D behavior? 3D behavior?
- Still a solution of the PDE?
- Compact?
- Jump condition? Exterior limit? Deduce $\mu=0$ on exterior.
- $|x|^{n-2} u(x)=$ ? or $\rightarrow$ Existence for 4 out of 4 .
- Thus $\int \varphi=0$. C
- $\varphi / 2+D \varphi=0$, i.
- Existence/unique

Remaining key shortcoming of IE theory for BVPs?

## Questions?

?

