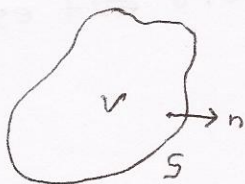


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Sean f y g campos escalares de clase C^2 , y sea S una superficie cerrada que encierra un volumen V , en el cual se cumple el Teorema de Gauss $\int_S \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{N} dA = \int_V (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{F}) dV$ para algún campo vectorial \mathbf{F} .



Demstrar lo siguiente:

$$a) \int_S \frac{\partial f}{\partial n} dA = \int_V \nabla^2 f dV$$

$$b) \int_S \frac{\partial f}{\partial n} dA = 0 \quad \text{siempre que } f \text{ sea armónica en } V$$

$$c) \int_S f \frac{\partial g}{\partial n} dA = \int_V (f \nabla^2 g + \nabla f \cdot \nabla g) dV$$

$$d) \int_S (f \frac{\partial g}{\partial n} - g \frac{\partial f}{\partial n}) dA = \int_V (f \nabla^2 g - g \nabla^2 f) dV$$

$$e) \int_S f \frac{\partial g}{\partial n} dA = \int_S g \frac{\partial f}{\partial n} dA \quad \text{si } f \text{ y } g \text{ son armónicas en } V$$

$$f) \int_S f \frac{\partial f}{\partial n} dA = \int_V |\nabla f|^2 dV \quad \text{si } f \text{ es armónica en } V$$

$$g) \nabla^2 f(\bar{a}) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{|V(t)|} \int_{S(t)} \frac{\partial f}{\partial n} dA \quad \text{donde } V(t) \text{ es una esfera de radio } t \text{ y centro en } \bar{a}, S(t) \text{ es la superficie de } V(t) \text{ y } |V(t)| \text{ es el volumen de } V(t).$$

Dem.

Hay que recordar que $\frac{\partial f}{\partial n}$ es la derivada parcial de f en la dirección de n , i.e., es una derivada direccional, dada por

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial n} = \nabla f \cdot \mathbf{n}$$

$$a) \int_S \frac{\partial f}{\partial n} dA = \int_S \nabla f \cdot \mathbf{n} dA \underset{\substack{\downarrow \\ \text{por Gauss}}}{=} \int_V \nabla \cdot (\nabla f) dV = \int_V \nabla^2 f dV$$

$$b) \int_S \frac{\partial f}{\partial n} dA \underset{\substack{\downarrow \\ \text{por a)}}}{=} \int_V \nabla^2 f dV \quad \text{y esto es igual a cero} \Leftrightarrow f \text{ es armónica}$$

en V , i.e., $\nabla^2 f = 0$

$\therefore \int_S \frac{\partial f}{\partial n} dA = 0$ sólo si f es armónica en V .

$$c) \int_S f \frac{\partial g}{\partial n} dA = \int_S f \nabla g \cdot \mathbf{n} dA \underset{\substack{\downarrow \\ \text{por Gauss}}}{=} \int_V \nabla \cdot (f \nabla g) dV \dots \textcircled{1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla \cdot (f \nabla g) &= (\partial_x, \partial_y, \partial_z) \cdot (f \partial_x g, f \partial_y g, f \partial_z g) \\ &= f \partial_x^2 g + \partial_x f \partial_x g + f \partial_y^2 g + \partial_y f \partial_y g + f \partial_z^2 g + \partial_z f \partial_z g \\ &= f(\partial_x^2 g + \partial_y^2 g + \partial_z^2 g) + (\partial_x f \partial_x g + \partial_y f \partial_y g + \partial_z f \partial_z g) \\ &= f \nabla^2 g + \nabla f \cdot \nabla g \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \textcircled{1} = \int_V (f \nabla^2 g + \nabla f \cdot \nabla g) dV$$

$$\therefore \int_S f \frac{\partial g}{\partial n} dA = \int_V (f \nabla^2 g + \nabla f \cdot \nabla g) dV$$

$$\begin{aligned} d) \int_S \left(f \frac{\partial g}{\partial n} - g \frac{\partial f}{\partial n} \right) dA &= \int_S (f \nabla g - g \nabla f) \cdot \mathbf{n} dA \underset{\substack{\downarrow \\ \text{por Gauss}}}{=} \int_V \nabla \cdot (f \nabla g - g \nabla f) dV \\ &= \int_V (\nabla \cdot (f \nabla g) - \nabla \cdot (g \nabla f)) dV \underset{\substack{\downarrow \\ \text{por c)}}}{=} \int_V (f \nabla^2 g + \nabla f \cdot \nabla g - (g \nabla^2 f + \nabla g \cdot \nabla f)) dV \\ &= \int_V (f \nabla^2 g - g \nabla^2 f) dV \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
 e) \int_S f \frac{\partial g}{\partial n} dA &= \int_S f \nabla g \cdot \mathbf{n} dA \stackrel{\text{por Gauss}}{=} \int_V \nabla \cdot (f \nabla g) dV \stackrel{\text{por c)}}{=} \int_V (f \nabla^2 g + \nabla f \cdot \nabla g) dV \stackrel{g \text{ es armónico}}{=} \int_V \nabla f \cdot \nabla g dV \\
 &= \int_V \nabla g \cdot \nabla f dV = \int_V (0 + \nabla g \cdot \nabla f) dV = \int_V (g \nabla^2 f + \nabla g \cdot \nabla f) dV \\
 &\stackrel{f \text{ es armónico}}{=} \int_V \nabla \cdot (g \nabla f) dV \stackrel{\text{por Gauss}}{=} \int_S g \nabla f \cdot \mathbf{n} dA = \int_S g \frac{\partial f}{\partial n} dA
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f) \int_S f \frac{\partial f}{\partial n} dA &= \int_S f \nabla f \cdot \mathbf{n} dA \stackrel{\text{por Gauss}}{=} \int_V \nabla \cdot (f \nabla f) dV \stackrel{\text{por c)}}{=} \int_V (f \nabla^2 f + \nabla f \cdot \nabla f) dV \\
 &= \int_V |\nabla f|^2 dV \quad \text{pues } \nabla f \cdot \nabla f \text{ es el módulo al cuadrado de } \nabla f
 \end{aligned}$$

g) P.D. $\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 \forall |z| < \delta \left| \nabla^2 f(\bar{a}) - \frac{1}{|V(z)|} \int_S \frac{\partial f}{\partial n} dA \right| < \epsilon$ siempre que $|z - \bar{a}| = |z| < \delta$ ($0 < z < \delta$).

Dem.

Como estamos considerando funciones continuas que cumplen con el Teorema de Gauss en $V \Rightarrow \varphi(\bar{x}) \equiv \nabla^2 f(\bar{x})$ es continuo en \bar{a}
 \Rightarrow para el ϵ dado \exists una bola $B(\bar{a}, h)$, $h > 0$ \forall
 $|\varphi(\bar{x}) - \varphi(\bar{a})| < \frac{\epsilon}{2}$ siempre que $\bar{x} \in B(\bar{a}, h)$.

\Rightarrow escribamos a $\varphi(\bar{a})$ como $\varphi(\bar{a}) = \varphi(\bar{x}) + (\varphi(\bar{a}) - \varphi(\bar{x}))$ e integrando ambos lados sobre una esfera $V(z)$ con $z < h \Rightarrow$

$$\int_{V(z)} \varphi(\bar{a}) dV = \int_{V(z)} \varphi(\bar{x}) dV + \int_{V(z)} (\varphi(\bar{a}) - \varphi(\bar{x})) dV \quad \dots \textcircled{1}$$

Aplicando Teo. de Gauss a $\int_{V(z)} \varphi(\bar{x}) dV$ e integrando el lado izquierdo de $\textcircled{1}$ resulta:

$$\varphi(\bar{a}) |V(z)| = \int_{S(z)} \nabla f \cdot \mathbf{n} dA + \int_{V(z)} (\varphi(\bar{a}) - \varphi(\bar{x})) dV \quad \text{pues } \varphi(\bar{x}) = \nabla^2 f = \nabla \cdot (\nabla f)$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi(\bar{a}) |V(\pm)| - \int_{S(\pm)} \nabla f \cdot n dA = \int_{V(\pm)} (\varphi(\bar{a}) - \varphi(\bar{x})) dV$$

$$\Rightarrow \left| \varphi(\bar{a}) |V(\pm)| - \int_{S(\pm)} \frac{\partial f}{\partial n} dA \right| = \left| \int_{V(\pm)} (\varphi(\bar{a}) - \varphi(\bar{x})) dV \right| \leq \int_{V(\pm)} |\varphi(\bar{a}) - \varphi(\bar{x})| dV$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\int_{V(\pm)} \frac{\varepsilon}{2} dV = \frac{\varepsilon}{2} |V(\pm)| < \varepsilon |V(\pm)|$$

por hip.

$$\Rightarrow \left| \varphi(\bar{a}) - \frac{1}{|V(\pm)|} \int_{S(\pm)} \frac{\partial f}{\partial n} dA \right| < \varepsilon \quad \text{que es a lo que se quería llegar,}$$

por lo que basta con tomar $\delta = h$ para demostrar que

$$\nabla^2 f(\bar{a}) = \lim_{\pm \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{|V(\pm)|} \int_{S(\pm)} \frac{\partial f}{\partial n} dA$$