

Class on-line for 2 more weeks
!! "

28 Jan 2022

Write-ups today — or — "soon" ☺

∃ exam 05 Fri. Feb 04 $\equiv$ remote + honor system
(no "computation-intensive")

Harmonic fns :

Recall
(+ notes)

on a disk, classify them!

$\iff$ Dirichlet problem!

all h-fns on $\{|z| < 1\}$ are expressible

(uniquely!) as

$$c_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n z^n + b_n \overline{z}^n) \quad \text{"}$$

!!

for nice behavior @ boundary,

the lim is F.-series $c_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n e^{in\theta} + b_n e^{-in\theta})$
 $r \rightarrow 1^-$

Recall: F.-series big $\Rightarrow$ existence

MV Prop + moving pt $\Rightarrow$ uniqueness ✓

by $U(1,1)$

☺

(!) Distributions (= "generalized fns")

on circle do have F.-expns (cvt in trickier-but - legit way!)

... same arg. gives harmonic

u on open disk with lim $r \rightarrow 1^-$ = boundary distn?

(in top of ...?!... not ptwise ...)

☺
Robustness —

Compare: F.-series !?! ∂ -values of hdb?
disk

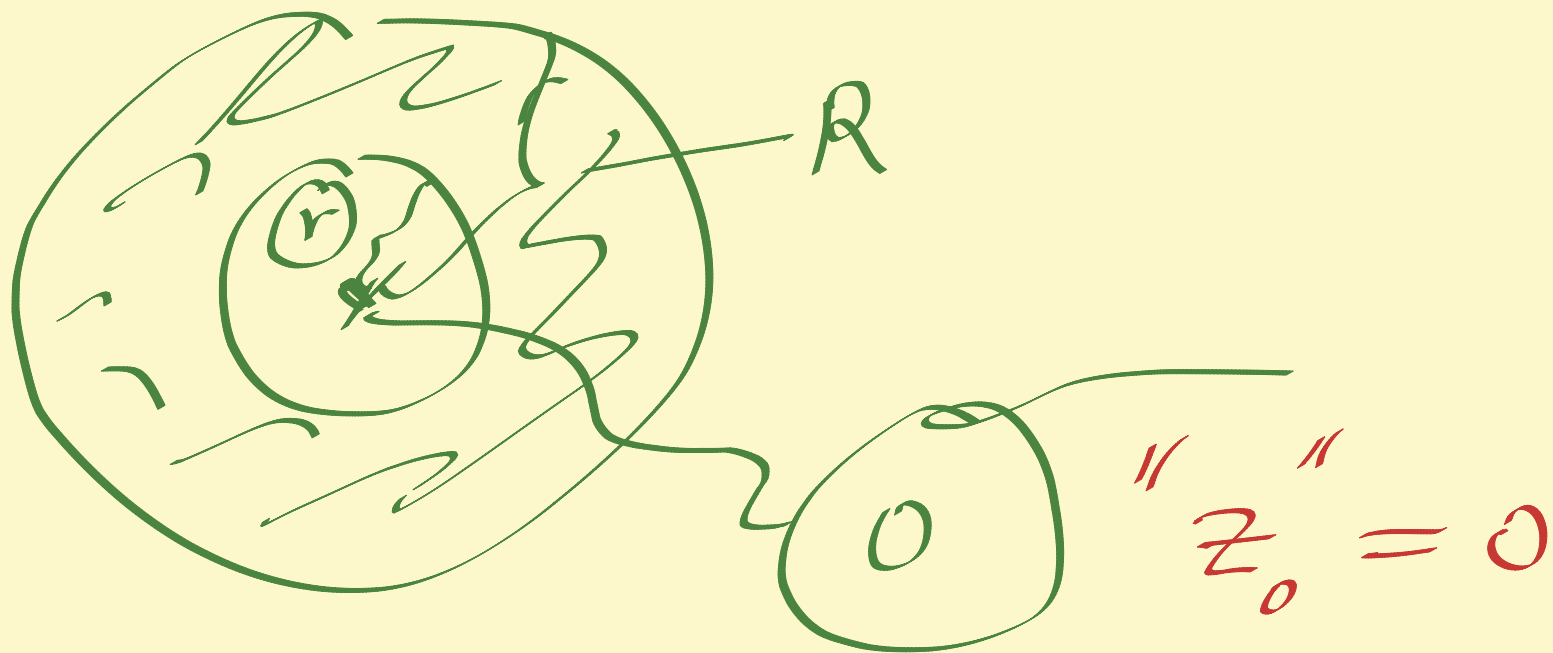
$u(z)$ = one-sided

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n z^n \xrightarrow{|z| \rightarrow 1^-} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n e^{in\theta}$$

$\neq$ everything

no $n < 0$
terms ?!?

On annuli



Holo: $\exists (!)$ Laurent exp'n

$$\sum_{\substack{n \in \mathbb{Z} \\ \text{2-sided}}} c_n z^n \text{ as } |z| \rightarrow R^+,$$

$$\stackrel{?!?}{\longrightarrow} \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \underbrace{(c_n \cdot R^n)}_{\text{2-sided F.-series} \checkmark} e^{in\theta}$$

vertices
 1-sided
 F.-series for
 P.S.

($\Rightarrow$ up to const....) any "nice" fcn on $|z|=R$ is achievable as 2-value of holo fcn on ann.!

(! option of allowing trouble in inner disk gives lots more ~~flex~~ holo fns!)

Such series @ $|z| = R$ & $|z| = r$ are

$$\underbrace{c_0 + c_1 \log R}_{\text{const}} + \underbrace{\sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \left((a_n R^n) e^{in\theta} + (b_n R^n) e^{-in\theta} \right)}_{\text{series}}$$

$$\sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} e^{in\theta} \cdot \underbrace{\left(\underbrace{a_n R^n}_{\text{coef}} + \underbrace{b_{-n} R^{-n}}_{\text{coef}} \right)}_{\text{coef}}$$

& Sim. @ $|z| = r$

↘ (iron typed notes !!!)

Dirichlet problem for  : given "mic"

fcn on both inner & outer ∂ 's, $\exists$!

harmonic fcn on interior w/ those ∂ -values ✓

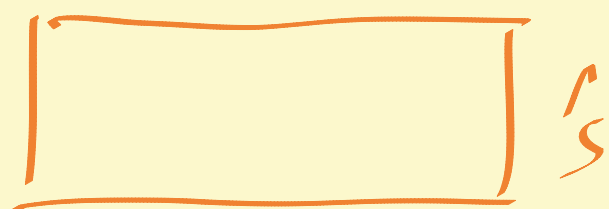
(one way for $\exists$
imitate F.-series arg for dis L --) 😊

$\exists$ Thm: for open $\neq \emptyset$ with "nice" (eg., ^{finitely-}piecewise C^1)

boundary, given C^0 on ∂ , $\exists!$ harmonic
fun on interior w/ those ∂ -values. //

no symmetry $\Leftarrow$

$\exists$ explicit solns/resolutions for $\square$'s



Δ $\odot$'s (not $?$! $\odot$ x x $?$!)

(not $?$! $\triangle$'s)

Uniqueness: show harmonic u on $\mathbb{C} - \{0\}$

$$w/ \ u(\mu \cdot z) = \mu^{\odot n} \cdot u(z) \quad \forall |\mu| = 1$$

rot sym/equiv (not inv'ce)



(0^{th}) is of the form $u(re^{i\theta}) = e^{in\theta} \cdot f(r)$

$\mathbb{R}^2$ $r > 0$ $n-1$ $\mathbb{R}^n$

& (1st) $f'' + \frac{1}{r} f' - \frac{n^2}{r^2} f = 0$

($n=0$, $\uparrow$ easy)

Implications: Euler-type, indicial eqn

$$\lambda(\lambda+1) + \cancel{1} - n^2 = 0$$

$$\lambda = \pm n$$

$$\sqrt{}$$

$e^{in\theta} r^n$ & $e^{in\theta} r^{-n}$ are the 2 l.i. solns

$$z^n$$

$$\bar{z}^{-n}$$

($n \neq 0$)

($n=0$: const & log)

uniqueness via MVT calc.

Easy of that ans. for u of $u(\mu \cdot z) = \mu^n \cdot u(z)$

$\forall \mu : |\mu| = 1$ is of the

form $u(re^{i\theta}) = \underbrace{e^{in\theta}}_{(e^{i\theta})^n} \cdot u(r) :$

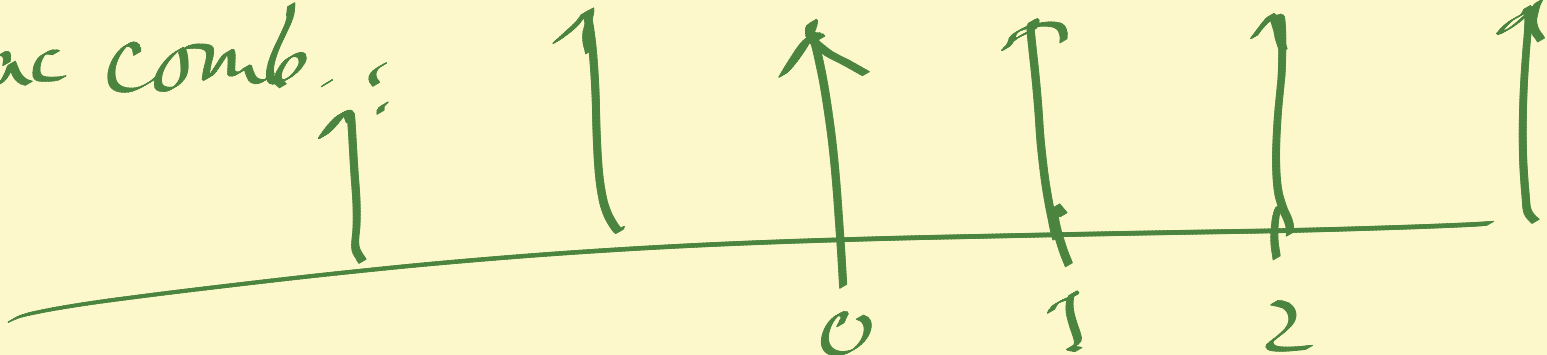
$(e^{i\theta})^n$ "f" above
(0, + ∞)

Right : $u(\underbrace{e^{i\theta}}_{\mu} \cdot \underbrace{r}_z) \stackrel{\text{hyp}}{=} \underbrace{(e^{i\theta})^n \cdot u(r)}_{\text{" "}}$ ✓

periodic

Bonus : δ at $1 = e^{i \cdot 0}$ on circle

fun Dirac comb :



has F. exp'n

$$\sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} 1 \cdot e^{in\theta} = \delta_{\mathbb{Z}}$$

not cye phis ✓ but does cye ion

Can we make harmonic for u on $|z| < 1$

w/ $\delta_{\mathbb{Z}}$ as ∂ -values $!?$:

$$\sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} a_n e^{in\theta} \xrightarrow{\text{Dir. ker.}} a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(a_n z^n + a_{-n} \bar{z}^n \right)$$

| ∂ -values

geom series! ✓

w/ all a_n 's = 1 : $1 + \frac{z}{1-z} + \frac{\bar{z}}{1-\bar{z}}$

ds. $\frac{1-|z|^2}{|1-z|^2}$ ✓

!?

on-line next wk



$\delta_{\mathbb{Z}}$ shifted by θ -----

$\hookrightarrow \frac{1-|z|^2}{|e^{i\theta} - z|^2} \stackrel{!?!}{=} \text{Poisson kernel } !?$

" 2

