

519.6



We consider the numerical solution of the planar interior Neumann problem for an elliptic equation with variable coefficients. By introducing in the solution domain of a set of smooth nonintersecting curves, the formulated problem is reduced by potentials with the Levi's function to a system of boundary integral equations on these curves. The full discretization is realized after parametrization and separation of singularities by Nyström method with trigonometrical quadratures. The results of numerical experiments are presented.

Key words: elliptic equation with variable coefficients, Levi function, single layer potential, singular integral equations, Nyström method, trigonometrical quadratures.

1.



[3],

[8].

[1]

$$D \subset \mathbb{R}^2 -$$

[1]

$$\Gamma_0 \in C^2.$$

$$u : D \rightarrow \mathbb{R},$$

$$Lu := \operatorname{div}(\dagger \nabla u) = 0 \quad D \quad (1)$$

$$\dagger \frac{\partial u}{\partial \epsilon} = f \quad \Gamma_0. \quad (2)$$

$$\epsilon - \quad \Gamma_0, \quad \dagger \in C^\infty(D),$$

$$\dagger(x) > 0, x \in D \quad f \in H^{-1/2}(\Gamma_0) -$$

$$\int_{\Gamma_0} f(y) ds(y) = 0. \quad (3)$$

$$[3], \quad (1)-(3), \quad u \in H^1(D)$$

$$D \quad u(0) = 0.$$

$$D \quad N \in \mathbb{N} \quad \Gamma_k \in C^2, k = 1, \dots, N,$$

$$\Gamma = \bigcup_{k=1}^N \Gamma_k. \quad (1)-(3)$$

$$\tilde{u} : \Gamma \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad \dagger f, \quad (3),$$

$$\tilde{u} \quad (1) \quad \Gamma \quad (2).$$

$$(1)-(3).$$

2.

$$I [3]. \quad P(x, y), \quad x, y \in D$$

$$(\quad) \quad L,$$

$$L_x P(x, y) = u(x - y) + R(x, y),$$

$$u - \quad R \quad x = y. \quad L \quad (1)$$

$$P(x, y) = \frac{\ln|x-y|}{2f^\dagger(y)}, \quad x, y \in \mathbb{R}^2, x \neq y,$$

R

$$R(x, y) = \frac{(x-y) \cdot \nabla(x)}{2f^\dagger(y)|x-y|^2}, \quad x, y \in \mathbb{R}^2, x \neq y.$$

$$w(x) = \sum_{j=1}^N \int_{\Gamma_j} \{j(y)P(x, y)ds(y), \quad x \in \Gamma_k, k = 1, \dots, N, \quad (4)$$

$$(1), \quad \{j \in L^2(\Gamma_j) - \quad \Gamma, \quad \{j$$

$$\{k(x) + \sum_{j=0}^N \int_{\Gamma_j} \{j(y)R(x, y)ds(y) = 0, \quad x \in \Gamma_k, k = 1, \dots, N,$$

$$w_0(x) = \int_{\Gamma_0} \{_0(y)P(x, y)ds(y), \quad x \in \Gamma_k, k = 1, \dots, N. \quad (5)$$

$P,$

$\Gamma_0,$

$$\dagger(x) \frac{\partial w_0}{\partial \epsilon}(x) = -\frac{1}{2} \{_0(x) + \int_{\Gamma_0} \{_0(y) \dagger(x) \frac{\partial P(x, y)}{\partial \epsilon(x)} ds(y), \quad x \in \Gamma_0.$$

$$\tilde{u} = w + w_0, \quad \{j, j = 0, \dots, N$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \{k(x) + \sum_{j=0}^N \int_{\Gamma_j} \{j(y)R(x, y)ds(y) = 0, \quad x \in \Gamma_k, k = 1, \dots, N, \\ -\frac{1}{2} \{_0(x) + \sum_{j=0}^N \int_{\Gamma_j} \{j(y) \dagger(x) \frac{\partial P(x, y)}{\partial \epsilon(x)} ds(y) = f(x), \quad x \in \Gamma_0. \end{array} \right. \quad (6)$$

$$(6) \quad \dagger = 1$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \{_0(x) + \frac{1}{2f} \int_{\Gamma_0} \{_0(y) \frac{\partial \ln|x-y|}{\partial \epsilon(x)} ds(y) = f(x), \quad x \in \Gamma_0. \quad (7)$$

$$\Gamma - D \quad [4]. \quad (7) \quad \Gamma_0$$

$$\text{diam } D < 1. \quad (7)$$

$$-\frac{1}{2}\{\}_0(x) + \int_{\Gamma_0} \{\}_0(y) \frac{\partial \ln |x-y|}{\partial \epsilon(x)} ds(y) - \{\}_0(x^*) = f(x), \quad x, x^* \in \Gamma_0. \quad (8)$$

$$[4] \quad (8) \quad f \in L^2(\Gamma_0)$$

$$\{\}_0 \in L^2(\Gamma_0) \quad (8)$$

$$(7). \quad (6)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \{\}_k(x) + \sum_{j=0}^N \int_{\Gamma_j} \{\}_j(y) R(x, y) ds(y) = 0, \quad x \in \Gamma_k, k = 1, \dots, N, \\ -\frac{1}{2}\{\}_0(x) + \sum_{j=0}^N \int_{\Gamma_j} \{\}_j(y) \dagger(x) \frac{\partial P(x, y)}{\partial \epsilon(x)} ds(y) - \{\}_0(x^*) = f(x), \quad x, x^* \in \Gamma_0. \end{array} \right. \quad (9)$$

$$f \in L^2(\Gamma_0) \quad (9)$$

$$\{\}_j \in L^2(\Gamma_j), j = 0, \dots, N.$$

3.

$$\Gamma_k = \{x_k(t) = (x_{1k}(t), x_{2k}(t)), 0 \leq t \leq 2f\}, \quad k = 0, \dots, N,$$

$$x_k : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 - 2f - \quad |x'_k(t)| > 0 \quad t \in [0, 2f]$$

$$x_k \in C^2([0, 2f] \times [0, 2f]). \quad (9)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sim_k(t) + \frac{1}{2f} \sum_{j=0}^N \int_0^{2f} \sim_j(\ddagger) K_{kj}(t, \ddagger) d\ddagger = 0, \quad k = 1, \dots, N, \\ -\frac{1}{2} \sim_0(t) - \sim_0(0) + \frac{1}{2f} \sum_{j=0}^N \int_0^{2f} \sim_j(\ddagger) K_{0j}(t, \ddagger) d\ddagger = g(t), \quad t \in [0, 2f]. \end{array} \right. \quad (10)$$

$$\sim_k(t) = \{\}_k(x_k(t)), \quad g(t) = f(x_0(t)),$$

$$K_{kj}(t, \ddagger) = 2f R(x_k(t), x_j(\ddagger)) |x'_j(\ddagger)|$$

$$K_{0j}(t, \ddagger) = |x'_j(\ddagger)| \frac{\dagger(x_0(t))(x_0(t) - x_j(\ddagger)) \cdot \epsilon(x_0(t))}{\dagger(x_j(\ddagger)) |x_0(t) - x_j(\ddagger)|}, \quad k = 1, \dots, N, \quad j = 0, \dots, N,$$

$$x^* \quad x^* = x_0(0). \quad , \quad K_{0j} \quad K_{kj} \quad ($$

$$)$$

$$K_{00}(t, t) = -\frac{x_0^*(t) \cdot \epsilon(x_0(t))}{2|x_0^*(t)|}, \quad 0 \leq t \leq 2f.$$

$$K_{ll}, \quad l = 1, \dots, N \quad (10)$$

$$K_{ll}(t, \dagger) = \cot \frac{\dagger - t}{2} \tilde{K}_{ll}(t, \dagger), \quad l = 1, \dots, N,$$

$$\tilde{K}_{ll}(t, \dagger) = \tan \frac{\dagger - t}{2} K_{ll}(t, \dagger) \quad \tilde{K}_{ll}(t, t) = \frac{x_l^*(t) \cdot \nabla \dagger(x_l(t))}{2\dagger(x_l(t))|x_l^*(t)|}.$$

$$t_j = \frac{jf}{M}, \quad j = 0, \dots, 2M - 1, \quad M \in \mathbb{N}$$

[5-7], (10)

$$\frac{1}{2f} \int_0^{2f} f(\dagger) d\dagger \approx \frac{1}{2M} \sum_{j=0}^{2M-1} f(t_j), \quad \frac{1}{2f} \int_0^{2f} \cot \frac{\dagger - t}{2} f(\dagger) d\dagger \approx \sum_{j=0}^{2M-1} \tilde{T}_j(t) f(t_j)$$

$$\tilde{T}_j(t) = -\frac{1}{M} \sum_{m=1}^{M-1} \sin m(t - t_j) - \frac{1}{2M} \sin M(t - t_j).$$

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[2].

(10)

$$\begin{pmatrix} A_{00} & A_{01} & \dots & A_{0N} \\ & & \dots & \\ & & & \\ A_{N0} & A_{N1} & \dots & A_{NN} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{z}_0 \\ \vdots \\ \tilde{z}_N \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_0 \\ \vdots \\ b_N \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A_{0l}^{(ij)} = -\frac{u_{ij}}{2} - u_{i0} + \frac{1}{2M} K_{0l}(t_i, t_j), \quad l = 0, \dots, N \quad A_{kl}^{(ij)} = \begin{cases} u_{ij} + \tilde{T}_j(t_i) \tilde{K}_{kk}(t_i, t_j), & k = l \neq 0, \\ \frac{1}{2M} K_{kl}(t_i, t_j), & k \neq l, \end{cases}$$

$$b_k^{(i)} = \begin{cases} g(t_i), & k = 0, \\ 0, & k \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\tilde{z}_k = (\tilde{z}_k^{(0)}, \dots, \tilde{z}_k^{(2M-1)}), \quad \tilde{z}_k^{(j)} \approx \tilde{z}_k(t_j), \quad k = 0, \dots, N.$$

[1].

(4) (5).

$$\tilde{u}(x_k(t)) = \frac{1}{2f} \sum_{j=0}^N \int_0^{2f} \tilde{\sim}_j(\ddagger) H_{kj}(t, \ddagger) d\ddagger, \quad k = 1, \dots, N,$$

$$H_{kj}(t, \ddagger) = 2fP(x_k(t), x_j(\ddagger)) |x_j'(\ddagger)|.$$

, H_{ll} ,

$$H_{ll}(t, \ddagger) = H_{ll}^1(t, \ddagger) \ln \left(4 \sin^2 \frac{t - \ddagger}{2} \right) + H_{ll}^2(t, \ddagger), \quad l = 0, \dots, N$$

$$H_{ll}^1(t, \ddagger) = \frac{|x_l'(\ddagger)|}{2\ddagger(x_l(\ddagger))}, \quad H_{ll}^2(t, \ddagger) = H_{ll}(t, \ddagger) - H_{ll}^1(t, \ddagger) \ln \left(4 \sin^2 \frac{t - \ddagger}{2} \right)$$

$$H_{ll}^2(t, t) = 2H_{ll}^1(t, t) \ln |x_l'(t)|.$$

$$\frac{1}{2f} \int_0^{2f} \ln \left\{ 4 \sin^2 \frac{t - \ddagger}{2} \right\} f(\ddagger) d\ddagger \approx \sum_{j=0}^{2M-1} \tilde{R}_j(t) f(t_j)$$

[2,5,6]

$$\tilde{R}_j(t) = -\frac{1}{M} \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^{M-1} \frac{1}{k} \cos k(t - t_j) + \frac{\cos M(t - t_j)}{2M} \right\}.$$

$$\hat{u}(x_k(t)) = \sum_{j=0}^N \sum_{l=0}^{2M-1} \tilde{\sim}_j^{(l)} \tilde{H}_{kj}(t, t_l), \quad k = 1, \dots, N \quad (11)$$

$$\tilde{H}_{kj}(t, t_l) = \begin{cases} H_{kk}^1(t, t_l) \tilde{R}_l(t) + \frac{1}{2M} H_{kk}^2(t, t_l), & k = j, \\ \frac{1}{2M} H_{kj}(t, t_l), & k \neq j. \end{cases}$$

4.

$$1. \quad D - \quad 0.4, \quad \ddagger(x) = 1 + |x|^2, \quad x \in D$$

$$f(x) = x_1, \quad x \in \Gamma_0,$$

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$$\Gamma_k = \{x_k(t) = (1 - k/(N+1))(A_1 \cos t, A_2 \sin t), 0 \leq t \leq 2f\}, \quad (12)$$

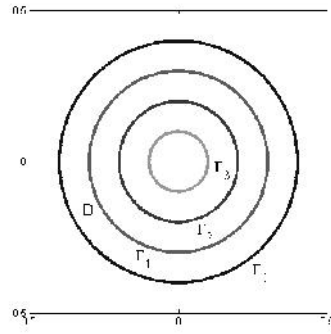
$$k = 1, \dots, N$$

$$A_1 = A_2 = 0.4 \quad (\quad . \quad . \quad 1). \quad . \quad 2$$

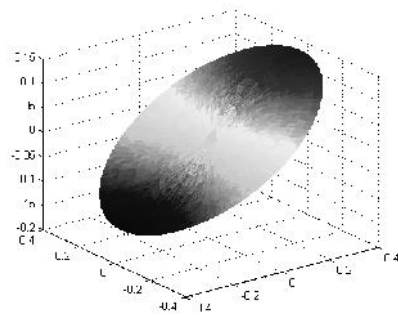
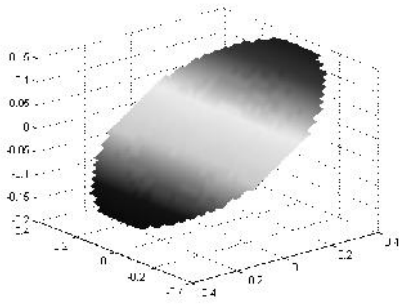
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PDE Toolbox

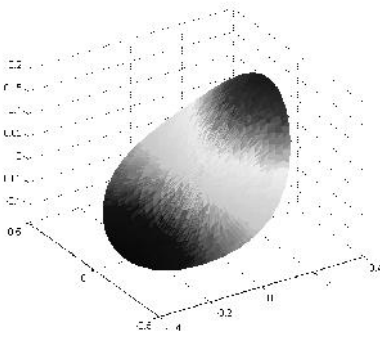
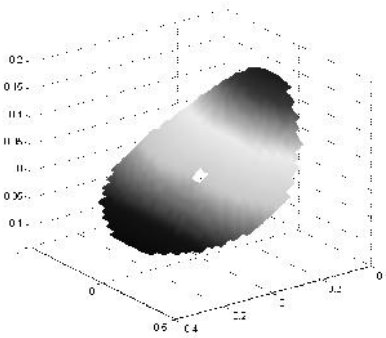
Matlab



1. D Γ 2300
 $N = 13$ $M = 64$
 (11). 2.



2.



3.

2. D -
 $\dagger(x) = 1 + |x|^2, x \in D$

2 0.3 0.5,
 $f(x) = \exp(x_1) \left(\frac{5}{3} x_1 \cos x_2 - \frac{3}{5} x_2 \sin x_2 \right), x \in \Gamma_0$

$$(12) \quad A_1 = 0.3, A_2 = 0.5. \quad . 3$$

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