231 Tutorial Sheet 14.[1][2]

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Useful facts:

- The Gauss Divergence Theorem: If D is connected region in $\mathbf{R}^3$ with a piecewise smooth surface S oriented to point out of D and if $\mathbf{F}$ is a vector field defined in a region containing D and with continuous derivatives then
$$\int_D dV \nabla \cdot \mathbf{F} = \int_S \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{dA} \tag{1}$$
- To solve the equation $y' + py = f$ multiply across by an integrating factor $\exp\left(\int^t d\tau p(\tau)\right)$ and express the right hand side as the derivative of a product.

Questions

1. In the lectures (quite a while ago) it was shown that the scalar field
$$\phi(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{r},$$
where $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$ is harmonic except at the origin. In fact it can be shown that
$$\nabla^2 \phi(\mathbf{r}) = -4\pi\delta^3(\mathbf{r}). \tag{A}$$
Formally apply Gauss' theorem to the vector field $\mathbf{F} = \nabla\phi$ to show that
$$\int_{r<a} dV\ \nabla^2\ \phi = -4\pi.$$
This is clearly consistent with (A). Another treatment would replace the singular scalar field ϕ with a sequence of smooth scalar fields, e.g.
$$\phi_n(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2 r^2 + 1}}.$$
Prove that
$$\int_{R^3} dV\ \nabla^2 \phi_n(\mathbf{r}) = -4\pi.$$
Suggestion: Use Gauss' theorem to perform the integral for $r < a$ instead of R^3. Then take the $a \to \infty$ limit.

2. Solve $y' - y = x$.

[1]Conor Houghton, houghton@maths.tcd.ie, see also http://www.maths.tcd.ie/~houghton/231
[2]Including material from Chris Ford, to whom many thanks.