



3.2. Poisson Equation $\Delta w + \Phi(\mathbf{x}) = 0$

The two-dimensional Poisson equation has the following form:

$$\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + \Phi(x, y) = 0 \quad \text{in the Cartesian coordinate system,}$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial w}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \varphi^2} + \Phi(r, \varphi) = 0 \quad \text{in the polar coordinate system.}$$

3.2-1. Domain: $-\infty < x < \infty, -\infty < y < \infty$.

Solution:

$$w(x, y) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Phi(\xi, \eta) \ln \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x-\xi)^2 + (y-\eta)^2}} d\xi d\eta.$$

3.2-2. Domain: $-\infty < x < \infty, 0 \leq y < \infty$. **First boundary value problem.**

A half-plane is considered. A boundary condition is prescribed:

$$w = f(x) \quad \text{at} \quad y = 0.$$

Solution:

$$w(x, y) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{y f(\xi) d\xi}{(x-\xi)^2 + y^2} + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Phi(\xi, \eta) \ln \frac{\sqrt{(x-\xi)^2 + (y+\eta)^2}}{\sqrt{(x-\xi)^2 + (y-\eta)^2}} d\xi d\eta.$$

3.2-3. Domain: $0 \leq x < \infty, 0 \leq y < \infty$. **First boundary value problem for the Poisson equation.**

A quadrant of the plane is considered. Boundary conditions are prescribed:

$$w = f_1(y) \quad \text{at} \quad x = 0, \quad w = f_2(x) \quad \text{at} \quad y = 0.$$

Solution:

$$w(x, y) = \frac{4}{\pi} xy \int_0^{\infty} \frac{f_1(\eta) \eta d\eta}{[x^2 + (y-\eta)^2][x^2 + (y+\eta)^2]} + \frac{4}{\pi} xy \int_0^{\infty} \frac{f_2(\xi) \xi d\xi}{[(x-\xi)^2 + y^2][(x+\xi)^2 + y^2]} + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} \Phi(\xi, \eta) \ln \frac{\sqrt{(x-\xi)^2 + (y+\eta)^2} \sqrt{(x+\xi)^2 + (y-\eta)^2}}{\sqrt{(x-\xi)^2 + (y-\eta)^2} \sqrt{(x+\xi)^2 + (y+\eta)^2}} d\xi d\eta.$$

3.2-4. Domain: $0 \leq x \leq a, 0 \leq y \leq b$. **First boundary value problem for the Poisson equation.**

A rectangle is considered. Boundary conditions are prescribed:

$$w = f_1(y) \quad \text{at} \quad x = 0, \quad w = f_2(y) \quad \text{at} \quad x = a,$$

$$w = f_3(x) \quad \text{at} \quad y = 0, \quad w = f_4(x) \quad \text{at} \quad y = b.$$

Solution:

$$w(x, y) = \int_0^a \int_0^b \Phi(\xi, \eta) G(x, y, \xi, \eta) d\eta d\xi + \int_0^b f_1(\eta) \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} G(x, y, \xi, \eta) \right]_{\xi=0} d\eta - \int_0^b f_2(\eta) \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} G(x, y, \xi, \eta) \right]_{\xi=a} d\eta + \int_0^a f_3(\xi) \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} G(x, y, \xi, \eta) \right]_{\eta=0} d\xi - \int_0^a f_4(\xi) \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} G(x, y, \xi, \eta) \right]_{\eta=b} d\xi.$$

Two forms of representation of the Green's function:

$$G(x, y, \xi, \eta) = \frac{2}{a} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(p_n x) \sin(p_n \xi)}{p_n \sinh(p_n b)} H_n(y, \eta) = \frac{2}{b} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(q_m y) \sin(q_m \eta)}{q_m \sinh(q_m a)} Q_m(x, \xi),$$

where

$$p_n = \frac{\pi n}{a}, \quad H_n(y, \eta) = \begin{cases} \sinh(p_n \eta) \sinh[p_n(b-y)] & \text{for } b \geq y > \eta \geq 0, \\ \sinh(p_n y) \sinh[p_n(b-\eta)] & \text{for } b \geq \eta > y \geq 0, \end{cases}$$

$$q_m = \frac{\pi m}{b}, \quad Q_m(x, \xi) = \begin{cases} \sinh(q_m \xi) \sinh[q_m(a-x)] & \text{for } a \geq x > \xi \geq 0, \\ \sinh(q_m x) \sinh[q_m(a-\xi)] & \text{for } a \geq \xi > x \geq 0. \end{cases}$$

3.2-5. Domain: $0 \leq r \leq R$. First boundary value problem for the Poisson equation.

A circle is considered. A boundary condition is prescribed:

$$w = f(\varphi) \quad \text{at } r = R.$$

Solution in the polar coordinates:

$$w(r, \varphi) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(\eta) \frac{R^2 - r^2}{r^2 - 2Rr \cos(\varphi - \eta) + R^2} d\eta + \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R \Phi(\xi, \eta) G(r, \varphi, \xi, \eta) \xi d\xi d\eta,$$

where

$$G(r, \varphi, \xi, \eta) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \ln \frac{r^2 \xi^2 - 2R^2 r \xi \cos(\varphi - \eta) + R^4}{R^2 [r^2 - 2r\xi \cos(\varphi - \eta) + \xi^2]}.$$

References

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