## UNIVERSITÄT DES SAARLANDES FACHRICHTUNG MATHEMATIK Dr. Tobias Mai



## Assignments for the lecture Potential Theory in the Complex Plane Summer term 2020

Assignment 4 B for the tutorial on *Monday*, July 6, 1:00 pm

**Exercise 1.** Let  $\emptyset \neq \Omega \subseteq \mathbb{R}^N$  be open and bounded with piecewise smooth boundary  $\partial\Omega$ . Suppose further that  $\Omega_0 \subseteq \mathbb{R}^N$  is an open subset such that  $\overline{\Omega} \subset \Omega_0$ . Deduce from Gauss' divergence theorem (Theorem 3.4 in the lecture) that *Green's identity* 

$$\int_{\Omega} \left( u(x)\Delta v(x) - v(x)\Delta u(x) \right) \mathrm{d}\lambda^{N}(x) = \int_{\partial\Omega} \left( u(x)D_{n}v(x) - v(x)D_{n}u(x) \right) \mathrm{d}\sigma_{\partial\Omega}(x)$$

holds for all  $u, v \in C^2(\Omega_0)$ , where  $\sigma_{\partial\Omega}$  is the surface measure on  $\partial\Omega$ ,  $n : \partial\Omega \to \mathbb{R}^N$  are the outer unit normal vectors to the surface  $\partial\Omega$ , and  $D_n$  denotes the directional derivative in the direction n, i.e.,  $D_n u(x) := \langle \operatorname{grad} u(x), n(x) \rangle$ .

**Hint:** Apply Gauss' divergence theorem to both  $u \cdot \operatorname{grad} v$  and  $v \cdot \operatorname{grad} u$ .

**Exercise 2.** Let  $\emptyset \neq K \subset \mathbb{C}$  be compact. For any given  $2 \leq n \in \mathbb{N}$ , we call

$$\delta_n(K) := \max_{(w_1, \dots, w_n) \in K^n} \prod_{1 \le i < j \le n} |w_i - w_j|^{\frac{2}{n(n-1)}}$$

the *n*-th diameter of K; an *n*-tuple  $(w_1, \ldots, w_n) \in K^n$  for which the maximum is attained is called a *Fekete n*-tuple for K. A *Fekete polynomial for* K of degree n, for  $2 \leq n \in \mathbb{N}$ , is a polynomial q of the form

$$q(z) = \prod_{j=1}^{n} (z - w_j)$$

where  $(w_1, \ldots, w_n) \in K^n$  is a Fekete *n*-tuple for K. Prove the following assertions:

- (i) The sequence  $(\delta_n(K))_{n=2}^{\infty}$  is decreasing.
- (ii) If q is any Fekete polynomial for K of degree  $n \ge 2$ , then

$$||q||_K^{1/n} \le \delta_n(K)$$
 where  $||q||_K := \max_{z \in K} |q(z)|.$