

In the course, we derived the solution  $\nabla^2 u(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{f}) = 0, u(1, \mathbf{f}) = \cos(2\mathbf{f})$  using

$$2\mathbf{p}u(x) = \int_B T(s, x)u(s)dB(s) - \int_B U(s, x)t(s)dB(s), x \in D$$

$$0 = \int_B T(s, x)u(s)dB(s) - \int_B U(s, x)t(s)dB(s), x \rightarrow B^+ \notin D$$

$$\nabla^2 u(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{f}) = 0$$

$$u(1, \mathbf{f}) = \cos(2\mathbf{f})$$

The  $U$  kernel function can be expanded into degenerate form as follows:

$$U(s, x) = \begin{cases} U^i(R, \mathbf{q}; \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{f}) = \ln R - \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m} \left(\frac{\mathbf{r}}{R}\right)^m \cos m(\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{f}), R > \mathbf{r} \\ U^e(R, \mathbf{q}; \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{f}) = \ln \mathbf{r} - \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m} \left(\frac{R}{\mathbf{r}}\right)^m \cos m(\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{f}), \mathbf{r} > R \end{cases}$$

Odd number:

Using LM equation (direct LM) and UL(indirect-single layer potential approach) to rederive the solution

$$2\mathbf{p}t(x) = \int_B M(s, x)u(s)dB(s) - \int_B L(s, x)t(s)dB(s), x \in D$$

$$0 = \int_B M(s, x)u(s)dB(s) - \int_B L(s, x)t(s)dB(s), x \rightarrow B^+ \notin D$$

$$u(x) = \int_{B^+} U(s, x)\mathbf{j}(s)dB(s), x \in D$$

Even number

Using LM equation (direct LM) and TM(indirect-double layer potential approach) to rederive the solution

$$2\mathbf{p}t(x) = \int_B M(s, x)u(s)dB(s) - \int_B L(s, x)t(s)dB(s), x \in D$$

$$0 = \int_B M(s, x)u(s)dB(s) - \int_B L(s, x)t(s)dB(s), x \rightarrow B^+ \notin D$$

$$u(x) = \int_{B^+} T(s, x)\mathbf{f}(s)dB(s), x \in D$$