

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

$$2\pi t(x) = \int_B M(s, x)u(s)dB(s) - \int_B L(s, x)t(s)dB(s), x \in D$$

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

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

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

$$L(s, x) = \begin{cases} L^i(R, \theta; \rho, \phi) = -\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\rho^{m-1}}{R^m}\right) \cos m(\theta - \phi) & R > \rho \\ L^e(R, \theta; \rho, \phi) = \frac{1}{\rho} + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{R^m}{\rho^{m+1}}\right) \cos m(\theta - \phi) & \rho > R \end{cases}$$

$$M(s, x) = \begin{cases} M^i(R, \theta; \rho, \phi) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{m\rho^{m-1}}{R^{m+1}}\right) \cos m(\theta - \phi) & R > \rho \\ M^e(R, \theta; \rho, \phi) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{mR^{m-1}}{\rho^{m+1}}\right) \cos m(\theta - \phi) & \rho > R \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow 0 &= \int_B \left[\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{mR^{m-1}}{\rho^{m+1}}\right) \cos m(\theta - \phi) \right] \cos 2\theta R d\theta \\ &\quad - \int_B \left[\frac{1}{\rho} + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{R^m}{\rho^{m+1}}\right) \cos m(\theta - \phi) \right] [p_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} p_n \cos(n\phi) + q_n \sin(n\phi)] R d\theta \\ &= \frac{2\pi}{\rho^3} \cos 2\phi - \left[\frac{2\pi}{\rho} p_0 + \pi \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{\rho^{m+1}}\right) p_m \cos m\phi + q_m \sin m\phi \right] \end{aligned}$$

比較係數 $\rightarrow p_0 = 0, q_m = 0, p_m = 0, m \neq 2, p_2 = 2$

$$2\pi t(x) = \int_B \left[\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{m\rho^{m-1}}{R^{m+1}}\right) \cos m(\theta - \phi) \right] \cos 2\theta R d\theta$$

$$- \int_B \left[-\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\rho^{m-1}}{R^m}\right) \cos m(\theta - \phi) \right] 2 \cos 2\theta R d\theta$$

$$= 2\pi\rho \cos 2\phi + 2\pi\rho \cos 2\phi$$

$$t(x) = 2\rho \cos 2\phi$$

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

$$T(s, x) = \begin{cases} T^i(R, \theta; \rho, \phi) = \frac{1}{R} + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\rho^m}{R^{m+1}}\right) \cos m(\theta - \phi) & R > \rho \\ T^e(R, \theta; \rho, \phi) = -\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{R^{m-1}}{\rho^m}\right) \cos m(\theta - \phi) & \rho > R \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
u(x) &= \int_{B^+} T(s, x) \phi(s) dB(s), \quad x \in D \\
\rightarrow u(x) &= \int_0^{2\pi} \left[\frac{1}{R} + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\rho^m}{R^{m+1}} \right) \cos m(\theta - \phi) \right] [p_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} p_n \cos(n\phi) + q_n \sin(n\phi)] R d\theta \\
&= 2\pi p_0 + \pi \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \rho^m [p_m \cos(m\phi) + q_m \sin(m\phi)] \\
\rightarrow u(1, \phi) &= \cos(2\phi) = 2\pi p_0 + \pi \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \rho^m [p_m \cos(m\phi) + q_m \sin(m\phi)] \\
\text{比較係數 } \rightarrow & p_0 = 0, q_m = 0, p_m = 0, m \neq 2 \quad p_2 = \frac{1}{\pi} \\
u(x) &= \rho^2 \cos(2\phi)
\end{aligned}$$