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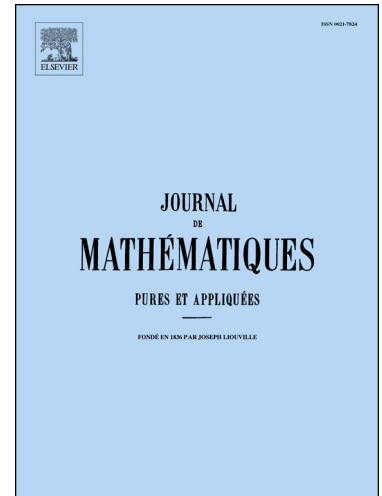
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A Dirichlet problem for the Laplace operator in a domain with a small hole close to the boundary

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Abstract

We study the Dirichlet problem in a domain with a small hole close to the boundary. To do so, for each pair $\varepsilon = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2)$ of positive parameters, we consider a perforated domain Ω_ε obtained by making a small hole of size $\varepsilon_1\varepsilon_2$ in an open regular subset Ω of \mathbb{R}^n at distance ε_1 from the boundary $\partial\Omega$. As $\varepsilon_1 \rightarrow 0$, the perforation shrinks to a point and, at the same time, approaches the boundary. When $\varepsilon \rightarrow (0, 0)$, the size of the hole shrinks at a faster rate than its approach to the boundary. We denote by u_ε the solution of a Dirichlet problem for the Laplace equation in Ω_ε . For a space dimension $n \geq 3$, we show that the function mapping ε to u_ε has a real analytic continuation in a neighborhood of $(0, 0)$. By contrast, for $n = 2$ we consider two different regimes: ε tends to $(0, 0)$, and ε_1 tends to 0 with ε_2 fixed. When $\varepsilon \rightarrow (0, 0)$, the solution u_ε has a logarithmic behavior; when only $\varepsilon_1 \rightarrow 0$ and ε_2 is fixed, the asymptotic behavior of the solution can be described in terms of real analytic functions of ε_1 . We also show that for $n = 2$, the energy integral and the total flux on the exterior boundary have different limiting values in the two regimes. We prove these results by using functional analysis methods in conjunction with certain special layer potentials.

Résumé

Nous étudions le problème de Dirichlet dans un domaine avec une petite inclusion proche du bord. Pour cela, pour chaque paire $\varepsilon = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2)$ de paramètres positifs, nous considérons un domaine perforé Ω_ε obtenu en faisant une petite inclusion de taille $\varepsilon_1\varepsilon_2$ dans un ouvert régulier Ω de \mathbb{R}^n à distance ε_1 du bord $\partial\Omega$. Quand $\varepsilon_1 \rightarrow 0$, l'inclusion se rétracte en un point et, en même temps, se rapproche du bord. Quand $\varepsilon \rightarrow (0, 0)$, l'inclusion se rétracte plus vite qu'elle n'approche du bord. Notons u_ε la solution du problème de Dirichlet pour l'équation de Laplace sur Ω_ε . En dimension $n \geq 3$, nous montrons que la fonction qui à ε associe u_ε a un prolongement analytique réel dans un voisinage de $(0, 0)$. *A contrario*, lorsque $n = 2$ nous considérons deux régimes : ε tend vers $(0, 0)$, et ε_1 tend vers 0 avec ε_2 fixé. Quand $\varepsilon \rightarrow (0, 0)$, la solution u_ε a un comportement logarithmique ; Quand seul $\varepsilon_1 \rightarrow 0$ et ε_2 est fixé, le comportement asymptotique de la solution peut se décrire à l'aide de fonctions réelles analytiques en ε_1 . Nous montrons aussi que pour $n = 2$, l'énergie intégrale et le flux total sur le bord extérieur ont des valeurs limites différentes selon les deux régimes. Nous prouvons ces résultats en utilisant des méthodes d'analyse fonctionnelle ainsi que des potentiels de couche adaptés.

Keywords: Dirichlet problem; singularly perturbed perforated domain; Laplace operator; real

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