

# VIBRATION OF A NONHOMOGENEOUS MEMBRANE

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**1. Introduction.** We consider a simply connected two dimensional domain  $D$  with a nonhomogeneous membrane  $M$  stretched across  $D$  and fixed at the boundary  $\Gamma$ . Let  $p(x, y) \geq 0$  be the density function of the membrane. We shall be concerned with the first eigenvalue  $\lambda_0$  of the equation

$$(1) \quad u_{xx} + u_{yy} + \lambda p(x, y)u = 0$$

subject to the condition  $u = 0$  on  $\Gamma$ . Let  $K$  be the circle with boundary  $C$  on which a homogeneous membrane  $M_1$  of the same mass as  $M$  is stretched. Let  $\lambda_1$  be the first eigenvalue of

$$(2) \quad v_{xx} + v_{yy} + \lambda v = 0$$

with  $v = 0$  on  $C$ . In a recent paper Nehari [1] established the following interesting result.

**THEOREM.** (Nehari) *If  $\log p(x, y)$  is subharmonic then*

$$(3) \quad \lambda_0 \geq \lambda_1.$$

Nehari further showed that relaxation to the condition that  $p(x, y)$  be subharmonic is not possible. In fact for the case that  $D$  is a circle and  $p(x, y)$  is superharmonic the inequality in (3) is shown to be reversed.

It is the purpose of this paper to establish comparison theorems for the first eigenvalue of homogeneous and nonhomogeneous membranes of the same shape. That is, we shall consider the first eigenvalue of equations (1) and (2) in the same domain  $D$  subject to the boundary condition  $u = 0$  and  $v = 0$  on  $\Gamma$  respectively. We denote the first eigenvalue of the latter problem by  $\mu$  and consider comparisons between  $\lambda_0$  and  $\mu$ . We of course have the completely trivial comparison

$$\lambda_0 \geq \mu$$

if  $0 \leq p(x, y) \leq 1$  throughout  $D$ . Nehari's result pertained to the case where  $p(x, y)$  had average value 1 and thus we wish to obtain relations between  $\lambda_0$  and  $\mu$  for density functions which may become large.

A general technique for obtaining lower bounds for the first eigenvalue for a homogeneous membrane in a domain  $D$  follows from the

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