

$$\nabla^2 \phi = 0 \quad \text{on } \Omega$$
$$c_1 (\nabla \phi - I) \cdot n = c_2 (\nabla \phi - I) \cdot n \quad \text{on } \Lambda$$

with:

vector function: $\phi = [\phi_1, \phi_2]$

constants: c_1, c_2

Identity matrix: I

Outward normal: n

