## LINKÖPINGS TEKNISKA HÖGSKOLA

Matematiska institutionen Vladimir Kozlov

## Tentamen TATA 27 Partial Differential Equations 23 August 2008, 08-13

You can use on this examination Formelsamlingen i partiella diff.ekv. för M3 av L-E Andersson. No calculators.

1. Consider the following Dirichlet problem for the heat equation on the half-line:

$$u_t - ku_{xx} = 0$$
 for  $t > 0$  and  $0 < x < \infty$ 

and

$$u(0,t) = 0 \text{ for } t > 0,$$

supplied with the initial condition

$$u(x,0) = x^2 \quad \text{for } x > 0$$

Calculate explicitly the flux  $ku_x$  at x = 0 for all t > 0.

2. Solve the following boundary value problem for the wave equation:

$$u_{tt} = u_{xx}$$
 for  $0 < x < 1$  and  $0 < t$ ,  
 $u(0,t) = u(1,t) = 0$  for  $0 < x < 1$ 

and

$$u(x,0) = \sin \pi x$$
 and  $u_t(x,0) = 1$  for  $0 < x < 1$ .

3. Consider the function u = u(x, t) which satisfies the Poisson equation

$$u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 1$$

on the unite square 0 < x < 1 and 0 < y < 1 and zero Dirichlet boundary conditions on the boundary of this unite square. Show by using the maximum principle that

$$u(1/2, 1/2) \le -1/16$$

(Hint: use the maximum principle for the function  $u - ((x - \alpha)^2 + (y - \alpha)^2)/4$  with a certain  $\alpha \in [0, 1]$ ).

4. Find

$$\min \int_0^\infty (u'^2 + xuu' + u^2) dx,$$

where the minimum is taken over all functions satisfying u(0) = 1 and  $u(x) \to 0$  as  $x \to \infty$ .

5. Let

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \sin x & \text{for } x < 0\\ e^x - 1 & \text{for } 0 < x < 1\\ x^3 & \text{for } x > 1 \end{cases}$$

Calculate the second derivative of f in distributional sense.

6. Let V be a bounded domain in  $\mathbb{R}^3$  with boundary S. Consider the following boundary value problem

$$\begin{cases} \Delta u = f & \text{in } V\\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial \hat{n}} + \alpha u = 0 & \text{on } S, \end{cases}$$

where  $\alpha$  is a positive constant,  $\hat{n}$  is the outward unit normal to the boundary and f is a function on V. Prove that this problem has at most one solution.