

LINKÖPINGS TEKNISKA HÖGSKOLA

Matematiska institutionen

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**Tentamen TATA 30 Partial Differential Equations  
and Finite Elements 20 October 2006, 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 Neumann problem for the wave equation on the half-line:

$$u_{tt} - 4u_{xx} = 0 \quad \text{for } t > 0 \text{ and } 0 < x < \infty$$

and

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

supplied with the initial conditions

$$u(x, 0) = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad u_t(x, 0) = \begin{cases} x - 1 & \text{for } 1 \leq x \leq 2 \\ 0 & \text{for } 0 \leq x < 1 \text{ and for } x > 2. \end{cases}$$

Find  $u(1, 5/4)$ .

2. Prove the maximum principle for the equation

$$u_{xx} + u_{yy} + 2u_x = 0 \quad \text{on } D,$$

where  $D$  is the rectangle  $(0, 1) \times (0, 2)$ . Namely, prove that

$$\max_{\overline{D}} u(x, y) \leq \max_{\text{bdy} D} u(x, y).$$

Hint: examine the function  $u(x, y) + \varepsilon(y - c)^2$  with an appropriate choice of  $\varepsilon$  and  $c$ .

3. Solve the following initial boundary value problem for the heat equation:

$$u_t - 5u_{xx} = 0 \quad \text{for } t > 0 \text{ and } 1 < x < 2,$$

$$u(1, t) = u_x(2, t) = 0 \quad \text{for } t > 0$$

and

$$u(x, 0) = x - 1 \quad \text{for } 1 < x < 2.$$

4. Solve the following problem:

$$u_{tt} = u_{xx} + 2u_x + u \quad \text{for } t > 0 \text{ and } -\infty < x < \infty$$

and

$$u(x, 0) = \delta(x), \quad u_t(x, 0) = 0 \quad \text{for } -\infty < x < \infty.$$

5. Let  $g$  be a distribution on  $\mathbb{R}$ . Consider the following equation

$$f' = g, \quad (1)$$

where  $f$  is unknown distribution.

(i) Let  $\psi \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R})$  satisfy

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi(x) dx = 1. \quad (2)$$

Show that the functional

$$(f, \phi) = -\left(g, \int_{-\infty}^x \phi(y) dy - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \phi(y) dy \int_{-\infty}^x \psi(y) dy\right) \quad (3)$$

is a distribution and solves equation (1).

(ii) Let  $\psi_1$  and  $\psi_2$  be two test functions satisfying (2) and let  $f_1$  and  $f_2$  be the distributions given by (3). Show that  $f_1 - f_2 = \text{const.}$

6. Let  $D$  be a bounded domain in  $\mathbb{R}^3$  with boundary  $\text{bdy}D$ . Prove that

$$\min \int \int \int_D (|\nabla u|^2 - 2fu) dx dy dz,$$

where min is taken over all  $u$  which is zero on  $\text{bdy}D$ , is attained on the solution of

$$-\Delta u = f \quad \text{in } D$$

and

$$u = 0 \quad \text{on } \text{bdy}D.$$