## PDE I MTH 847 QUALIFYING EXAM January 5, 2024

Name: $\qquad$ Signature: $\qquad$
Write clearly and coherently! Show all your work! This is a closed book exam, notes, electronic devices, cell phones, etc., can not be used. You can use a $4 \times 6$ index card. Read all problems through once before beginning your work. Problem 8 is optional for extra credit.

| Problem | Points |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1. |  |
| 2. |  |
| 3. |  |
| 4. |  |
| 5. |  |
| 6. |  |
| 7. |  |
| 8. |  |
| Total: |  |

Problem 1. [10 points] Find the solution of the following initial value problem for the transport equation

$$
u_{t}+b \cdot D u+c u=f \text { in } \mathbf{R}^{n} \times(0, \infty), u=g \text { on } \mathbf{R}^{n} \times\{t=0\}
$$

Here $c \in \mathbf{R}, b \in \mathbf{R}^{n}$ are constants, $f(x, t)=e^{-t}, g(x)=|x|^{4}$.

Problem 2. [10 points] Let $\mathbf{B}(0,1)=\left\{x \in \mathbf{R}^{2}:|x|<1\right\}$ be the open unit ball. (a) Find the solution of the boundary value problem

$$
\left\{\begin{aligned}
\Delta u & =0 & & \text { in } \mathbf{B}(0,1) \\
u(x) & =4 x_{1}^{2}-4 x_{1}+2 x_{2}^{2} & & \text { on } \partial \mathbf{B}(0,1) .
\end{aligned}\right.
$$

(b) Find the value $u(0)$.
(c) Find $\max \{u(x), x \in \overline{\mathbf{B}(0,1)}\}$ and $\min \{u(x), x \in \overline{\mathbf{B}(0,1)}\}$.
(d) Is there a point $x \in \mathbf{B}(0,1)$ such that $u(x)=0$ ?

Problem 3. [10 points] Consider the initial value problem for the $n=3$ dimensional wave equation

$$
u_{t t}-\Delta u=0, \quad \text { in } \mathbf{R}^{3} \times(0, \infty), \quad u=0, \quad u_{t}=h \text { on } \mathbf{R}^{3} \times\{t=0\}
$$

The function $h \in C_{c}^{\infty}\left(\mathbf{R}^{3}\right)$ satisfies the conditions that $0 \leq h(x) \leq 1$ for all $x \in \mathbf{R}^{3}$, $h(x)=1$ if $|x| \leq 1$ and $h(x)=0$ if $|x| \geq 2$. Calculate the values of $u(x, t)$ at the points $\left(0,0,0, \frac{1}{2}\right),(0,0,0,3),(6,0,0,4)$, and the value of $u_{t}(x, t)$ at $\left(0,0,0, \frac{1}{2}\right)$.

Problem 4. [10 points] Solve the mixed initial-boundary value problem for the wave equation in one dimension

$$
\begin{cases}u_{t t}=u_{x x}, & x>0, t>0 \\ u(x, 0)=g(x), u_{t}(x, 0)=0, & x>0 \\ u_{t}(0, t)=4 u_{x}(0, t) & t>0\end{cases}
$$

where the function $g \in C^{2}\left(\mathbf{R}_{+}\right)$vanishes near $x=0$.

Problem 5. [10 points] Let $U$ be a bounded open set in $\mathbf{R}^{n}$ with $C^{1}$ boundary. The time $T>0$ is given Let $U_{T}=U \times(0, T]$, and $\Gamma_{T}=\overline{U_{T}}-U_{T}$. Consider the boundary value problem

$$
\left\{\begin{array}{rll}
u_{t}-\Delta u+u^{3} & =0 & \text { in } U_{T} \\
u & =0 & \text { on } \Gamma_{T} .
\end{array}\right.
$$

Let $u \in C^{2,1}\left(\overline{U_{T}}\right)$ be a solution of this boundary value problem. Prove that $u \equiv 0$ in $\overline{U_{T}}$.

Problem 6. [10 points] Let $U$ be a bounded open set in $\mathbf{R}^{2}$. Suppose $u \in C^{2}(U)$ satisfies

$$
a u_{x x}+b u_{y y}+c u_{x}+d u_{y}-e u=0
$$

in $U$ with positive constants $a>0, b>0, e>0$.
(a) Show that $u$ cannot have a positive maximum or a negative minimum in the interior of $U$.
(b) Use this to show that if $u \in C^{2}(U) \cap C(\bar{U})$ is a solution of the boundary value problem

$$
a u_{x x}+b u_{y y}+c u_{x}+d u_{y}-e u=0 \text { in } U, u=0 \text { on } \partial U,
$$

then $u=0$.

Problem 7. [10 points] Let $f \in C\left(\mathbf{R}^{n} \times[0, \infty)\right)$ and $g \in C\left(\mathbf{R}^{n}\right)$ be bounded functions. Prove that there is a bounded solution $u$ of the nonhomogeneous heat equation

$$
u_{t}-\Delta u=f \text { in } \mathbf{R}^{n} \times(0, \infty), \quad u(x, 0)=g(x) \text { on } \mathbf{R}^{n}
$$

if $|f(x, t)| \leq \frac{1}{1+t^{2}}$ for all $(x, t) \in \mathbf{R}^{n} \times[0, \infty)$. Use Duhamel's principle.

Problem 8. [10 points] Problem 8 is optional for extra credit.
Use the method of characteristics to solve the first order equation

$$
\left(u_{x_{1}}\right)^{2}+2 x_{2}^{2} u_{x_{2}}=4, \quad\left(x_{1}, x_{2}\right) \in \mathbf{R}^{2}
$$

with the condition

$$
u\left(x_{1}, 1\right)=x_{1}^{2}, x_{1} \in \mathbf{R} .
$$

