

**COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY  
SCHOOL OF SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS**

**Assignment I  
Partial Differential equations  
Doctoral Program in Mathematics**

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**Question 1:**

Consider the hyperbolic equation with variable coefficients

$$\rho(x) \frac{\partial^2 u(t, x)}{\partial t^2} = \operatorname{div}_x (p(x) \operatorname{grad}_x u) - q(x) u(t, x) \quad (0.1)$$

in the domain

$$Q = \{(x, t) : x \in \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n, t > 0\}$$

with initial conditions

$$u(t, x) \Big|_{t=0} = \varphi(x), \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \Big|_{t=0} = \psi(x) \quad (0.2)$$

and Boundary conditions

$$\alpha(x) u(t, x) + \beta(x) \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \Big|_{\partial \Omega} = 0 \quad (0.3)$$

Functions  $p(x), q(x), \rho(x), \alpha(x), \beta(x)$  are smooth enough

(For example:  $p(x) \in C^1(\Omega)$ ,  $\alpha, \beta, q, \rho \in C(\Omega)$ )

Let  $p(x) \geq p_0 > 0$ ,  $\rho(x) \geq \rho_0 > 0$ ,  $q(x) \geq 0$ ,  $\alpha(x) \geq 0$ ,  $\beta(x) \geq 0$ ,  $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 > 0$

**Question:**

Prove the existence and uniqueness of the solution (0.1),(0.2),(0.3)

**Question 2:**

Consider the system of partial differential equations PDEs

$$\frac{\partial^{m_i} u_i(x, t)}{\partial t^{m_i}} = F \left( t, x, u_1, u_2, \dots, u_N, \dots, \frac{\partial^{|\alpha|} u_j}{\partial t^{\alpha_0} \cdot \partial x_1^{\alpha_1} \dots \partial x_n^{\alpha_n}} \right) \quad (0.4)$$

where  $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n$ ,  $|\alpha| = \alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_n$ ,  $\alpha \leq n_j$ ,  $\alpha_0 < n_j$ ,  $i, j = 1, 2, \dots, N$

With the system (0.4), we consider the initial conditions

$$\frac{\partial^k u_i}{\partial t^k} = \varphi_i^k(x), \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, m_i - 1. \quad (0.5)$$

Here  $\varphi_i^k(x)$  are defined in a given domain  $\Omega \in \mathbb{R}^n$  on the hyper surface  $\{t = t_0\}$

The problem (0.4), (0.5) is called **cauchy problem**.

**Question:**

Prove the existence and uniqueness of the solution of the cauchy problem (0.4), (0.5) about the point  $\{t = t_0\}$  in the class of analytic solution given that the coefficients and initial data are analytic functions.