

# 18.303 Problem Set 4

Chris Rackauckas

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## 1 Hermitian Green's functions

Recall that if  $\hat{A}$  is Hermitian for some  $\langle u, v \rangle$  and is invertible, then  $\hat{A}^{-1}$  is also Hermitian; the proof is essentially identical to the one for matrices in pset 1.

- (a) Suppose that  $u = \hat{A}^{-1}f$  can be expressed in terms of a Green's function  $G(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}')$ , i.e.  $\hat{A}^{-1}f(\mathbf{x}) = \int_{\Omega} G(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}')f(\mathbf{x}')d^n\mathbf{x}'$ . If  $\hat{A}^{-1}$  is Hermitian under the usual inner product  $\langle u, v \rangle = \int \bar{u}v$ , show that you can relate  $G(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}')$  to  $G(\mathbf{x}', \mathbf{x})$ . (This relationship is sometimes called *reciprocity*.)
- (b) Consider a diffusion process where  $u$  is concentration and  $f(\mathbf{x})$  is a source/sink (concentration per time added/removed), related by the diffusion equation  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \nabla \cdot D \nabla u + f$ , where  $D(\mathbf{x}) > 0$  is a diffusivity constant of different materials at different points in space. In steady state,  $u$  solves  $-\nabla \cdot D \nabla u = f$ , and we showed in class that  $\hat{A} = -\nabla \cdot D \nabla$  is Hermitian and invertible (positive-definite) for Dirichlet boundary conditions. Using your reciprocity relationship from the previous part, explain why there is no possible arrangement of materials [no possible  $D(\mathbf{x})$ ] that allows “one-way diffusion” — diffusion from a source at  $\mathbf{x}'$  to a point  $\mathbf{x}$  but not vice-versa.

## 2 Probabilistic PDE Solvers

Use the Forward-Kolmogorov relationship to solve

$$u_t = -\mu u_x + \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2 u_{xx}$$

on  $t \in [0, 1]$  with  $u_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(\frac{-x^2}{2}\right)$ , using individual trajectories of the stochastic differential equation:

$$dX_t = \mu dt + \sigma dW_t$$

computed by the Euler-Maruyama method with  $\Delta t = 0.01$  where  $\mu = \frac{1}{2}$  and  $\sigma = \frac{5}{4}$ . Show the solution of  $u(1, x)$  via a histogram or kernel density estimate (KDE). You may want to check out `KernelDensity.jl` and `StatPlots.jl`.

Compare this solution against a forward-time centered-space with upwinding on the advection term discretization of the PDE, where  $\Delta x = 0.1$  and  $\Delta t = 0.00001$  on  $x \in [-20, 20]$ . Show that the two solutions coincide with one another by plotting the two together.