MA 523: Homework, Midterms and Practice Problems Solutions

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Contents

1 Homework Solutions

1.1 Homework 1

PROBLEM 1.1 (Taylor's formula). Let $f\colon \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}$ be smooth, $n \geq 2$. Prove that

$$f(x) = \sum_{|\alpha| \leq k} \frac{1}{\alpha!} D^\alpha f(0) x^\alpha + \mathrm{O}\big(|x|^{k+1}\big)$$

as $x \to \mathbf{0}$ for each $k = 1, 2, \ldots$, assuming that you know this formula for $n = 1$.
Hint: Fix $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and consider the function of one variable $g(t) := f(tx)$. Prove that

$$\frac{d^m}{dt^m} g(t) = \sum_{|\alpha| = m} \frac{m!}{\alpha!} D^\alpha f(tx) x^\alpha,$$

by induction on m.

SOLUTION. Taking the hint, apply Taylor's formula to $g(t) = f(tx)$:

$$g(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{m}$$

■

PROBLEM 1.2. Write down the characteristic equation for the PDE

$$u_t + b \cdot Du = f \tag{$*$}$$

on $\mathbb{R}^n \times (0, \infty)$, where $b \in \mathbb{R}^n$. Using the characteristic equation, solve $(*)$ subject to the initial condition

$$u = g$$

on $\mathbb{R}^n \times \{t = 0\}$. Make sure the answer agrees with formula (5) in §2.1.2 of [E].

SOLUTION. ■

PROBLEM 1.3. Solve using the characteristics:

(a) $x_1^2 u_{x_1} + x_2^2 u_{x_2} = u^2$, $u = 1$ on the line $x_2 = 2x_1$.

(b) $u u_{x_1} + u_{x_2} = 1$, $u(x_1, x_1) = x_1/2$.

(c) $x_1 u_{x_1} + 2x_2 u_{x_2} + u_{x_3} = 3u$, $u(x_1, x_2, 0) = g(x_1, x_2)$.

SOLUTION. ■

PROBLEM 1.4. For the equation

$$u = x_1 u_{x_1} + x_2 u_{x_2} + \frac{1}{2}\left(u_{x_1}^2 + u_{x_2}^2\right)$$

find a solution with $u(x_1, 0) = \left(1 - x_1^2\right)/2$.

SOLUTION. ∎

1.2 Homework 2

Problem 1.5. Verify assertion (36) in [E, §3.2.3], that when Γ is not flat near x^0 the noncharacteristic condition is

$$D_pF(p^0, z^0, x^0) \cdot \nu(x^0) \neq 0.$$

(Here $\nu(x^0)$ denotes the normal to the hypersurface Γ at x^0).

Solution. ∎

Problem 1.6. Show that the solution of the quasilinear PDE

$$u_t + a(u)u_x = 0$$

with initial conditions $u(x, 0) = g(x)$ is given implicitly by

$$u = g(x - a(u)t).$$

Show that the solution develops a shock (becomes singular) for some $t > 0$, unless $a(g(x))$ is a nondecreasing function of x.

Solution. ∎

Problem 1.7. Show that the function $u(x, t)$ defined for $t \geq 0$ by

$$u(x,t) = \begin{cases} -\frac{2}{3}\left(t + \sqrt{3x + t^2}\right) & \text{for } 4x + t^2 > 0 \\ 0 & \text{for } 4x + t^2 < 0 \end{cases}$$

is an (unbounded) entropy solution of the conservation law $u_t + (u^2/2)_x = 0$ (*inviscid Burgers' equation*).

Solution. ∎

1.3 Homework 3

PROBLEM 1.8. Consider the initial value problem

$$\begin{cases} u_t = \sin u_x, \\ u(x,0) = \dfrac{\pi}{4}x. \end{cases}$$

Verify that the assumptions of the Cauchy–Kovalevskaya theorem are satisfied and obtain the taylor series of the solution about the origin.

SOLUTION. ■

PROBLEM 1.9. Consider the Cauchy problem for $u(x, y)$

$$\begin{cases} u_y = a(x,y,u)u_x + b(x,y,u), \\ u(x,0) = 0, \end{cases}$$

let a and b be analytic functions of their arguments. Assume that $D^\alpha a(0,0,0) \geq 0$ and $D^\alpha b(0,0,0) \geq 0$ for all α. (Remember by definition, if $\alpha = 0$ then $D^\alpha f = f$.)

(a) Show that $D^\beta u(0,0) \geq 0$ for all $|\beta| \leq 2$.
(b) Prove that $D^\beta u(0,0) \geq 0$ for all $\beta = (\beta_1, \beta_2)$. (*Hint:* Argue as in the proof of the Cauchy–Kovalevskaya theorem; i.e., use induction in β_2)

SOLUTION. ■

PROBLEM 1.10. (Kovalevskaya's example) show that the line $\{ t = 0 \}$ is characteristic for the heat equation $u_t = u_{xx}$. Show there does not exist an analytic solution u of the heat equation in $\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$, with $u = 1/(1 + x^2)$ on $\{t = 0\}$. (*Hint:* assume there is an analytic solution, compute its coefficients, and show instead that the resulting power series diverges in any neighborhood of $(0, 0)$.)

SOLUTION. ■

1.4 Homework 4

PROBLEM 1.11 (Legendre transform). Let $u(x_1, x_2)$ be a solution of the quasilinear equation

$$a^{11}(Du)u_{x_1x_1} + 2a^{12}(Du)u_{x_1x_2} + a^{22}(Du)u_{x_2x_2} = 0$$

in some region of $\mathbb{R}^2$, where we can invert the relations

$$p^1 = u_{x_1}(x_1, x_2), \quad p^2 = u_{x_2}(x_1, x_2)$$

to solve for

$$x^1 = x^1(p_1, p_2), \quad x^2 = x^2(p_1, p_2).$$

Define then

$$v(p) := \mathbf{x}(p) \cdot p - u\big(\mathbf{x}(p)\big),$$

where $\mathbf{x} = (x^1, x^2)$, $p = (p_1, p_2)$. Show that v satisfies the *linear* equation

$$a^{22}(p)v_{p_1p_2} - 2a^{12}(p)v_{p_1p_2} + a^{11}(p)v_{p_1p_2} = 0.$$

(*Hint:* See [Evans, 4.4.3b], prove the identities (29)).

SOLUTION. ■

PROBLEM 1.12. Find the solution $u(x, t)$ of the one-dimensional wave equation

$$u_{tt} - u_{xx} = 0$$

in the quadrant $x > 0, t > 0$ for which

$$\begin{cases} u(x,0) = f(x), & u_t(x,0) = g(x), \quad \text{for } x > 0, \\ u_t(0,t) = \alpha u_x(0,t), & \qquad\qquad\qquad\quad \text{for } t > 0, \end{cases}$$

where $\alpha \neq -1$ is a given constant. Show that generally no solution exists when $\alpha = -1$. (*Hint:* Use a representation $u(x, t) = F(x - t) + G(x + t)$ for the solution.)

SOLUTION. ■

PROBLEM 1.13. (a) Let u be a solution of the wave equation $u_{tt} - c^2 u_{xx} = 0$ for $0 < x < \pi$, $t > 0$ such that $u(0, t) = u(\pi, t) = 0$. Show that the *energy*

$$E(t) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\pi \left(u_t^2 + c^2 u_x^2\right) dx, \quad t > 0$$

is independent of t; i.e., $\frac{d}{dt}E = 0$ for $t > 0$. Assume that u is C^2 up to the boundary.

(b) Express the energy E of the Fourier series solution

$$u(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \big(a_n \cos(nct) + b_n \sin(nct)\big) \sin(nx)$$

in terms of coefficients a_n, b_n.

SOLUTION. ■

1.5 Homework 5

PROBLEM 1.14. Prove that Laplace's equation $\Delta u = 0$ is rotation invariant; that is, if O is an orthogonal $n \times n$ matrix and we define $v(x) := u(Ox)$, $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$, then $\Delta v = 0$.

SOLUTION. ■

PROBLEM 1.15. Let $n = 2$ and U be the halfplane $\{\, x_2 > 0 \,\}$. Prove that

$$\sup_U u = \sup_{\partial U} u$$

for $u \in C^2(U) \cap C(\bar{U})$ which are harmonic in U under the additional assumption that u is bounded from above in $\bar{U}$. (The additional assumption is needed to exclude examples like $u = x_2$.)
[*Hint:* Take for $\varepsilon > 0$ the harmonic function

$$u(x_1, x_2) - \varepsilon \ln \sqrt{x_1^2 + (x_2 + 1)^2}.$$

Apply the maximum principle to a region $\left\{\, x_1^2 + (x_2 + 1)^2 < a^2, x_2 > 0 \,\right\}$ with large a. Let $\varepsilon \to 0$.]

SOLUTION. ■

PROBLEM 1.16. Let $U \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ be an open set. We say $v \in C^2(U)$ is subharmonic if

$$-\Delta v \leq 0 \qquad \text{in } U.$$

(a) Let $\varphi\colon \mathbb{R}^m \to \mathbb{R}$ be smooth and convex. Assume $u^1, \ldots, u^m$ are harmonic in U and

$$v := \varphi(u_1, \ldots, u_m).$$

Prove v is subharmonic.

[*Hint:* Convexity for a smooth function $\varphi(z)$ is equivalent to $\sum_{j,k=1}^m \varphi_{z_j, z_k}(z)\xi_j\xi_k \geq 0$ for any $\xi \in \mathbb{R}^m$.]

(b) Prove $v := |Du|^2$ is subharmonic, whenever u is harmonic. (Assume that harmonic functions are C^∞.)

SOLUTION. ■

1.6 Homework 6

PROBLEM 1.17. For $n = 2$ find Green's function for the quadrant $\{ x_1 > 0, x_2 > 0 \}$ by repeated reflection.

SOLUTION. ■

PROBLEM 1.18. (Precise form of Harnack's inequality) Use Poisson's formula for the ball to prove

$$\frac{r^{n-2}(r-|x|)}{(r+|x|)^{n-1}}u(0) \leq u(x) \leq \frac{r^{n-2}(r+|x|)}{(r-|x|)^{n-1}}u(0)$$

whenever u is positive and harmonic in $B(0,r) = \{ x \in \mathbb{R}^n : |x| < r \}$.

SOLUTION. ■

PROBLEM 1.19. Let $P_k(x)$ and $P_m(x)$ be homogeneous harmonic polynomials in $\mathbb{R}^n$ of degrees k and m respectively; i.e.,

$$\begin{aligned} &P_k(\lambda x) = \lambda^k P_k(x), \qquad &&P_m(\lambda x) = \lambda^m P_m(x) \qquad &&\text{for every } x \in \mathbb{R}^n,\ \lambda > 0, \\ &\Delta P_k = 0, &&\Delta P_m = 0 &&\text{in } \mathbb{R}^n. \end{aligned}$$

(a) Show that
$$\frac{\partial P_k}{\partial \nu} = kP_k(x), \qquad \frac{\partial P_m}{\partial \nu} = mP_m(x) \qquad \text{on } \partial B(0,1)$$
where $B(0,1) = \{ x \in \mathbb{R}^n : |x| < 1 \}$ and ν is the outward normal on $\partial B(0,1)$.

(b) Use (a) and Green's formula to prove that
$$\int_{\partial B(0,1)} P_k(x) P_m(x)\, d\sigma = 0, \qquad \text{if } k \neq m.$$

SOLUTION. ■

2 Exams

2.1 Midterm Practice Problems

PROBLEM 2.1. Solve $u_{x_1}^2 + x_2 u_{x_2} = u$ with initial conditions $u(x, 1) = x^2/4 + 1$.

SOLUTION. We solve this problem using the method of characteristics. First, write

$$F(p, z, x) = (p^1)^2 + x^2 p^2 - z = 0.$$

Then, the characteristic ODEs are

$$\begin{cases} \big(\dot{p}^1(s), \dot{p}^2(s)\big) = -(0, p^2) - (p^1, p^2) \\ \qquad\qquad\qquad\; = (-p^1, -2p^2), \\ \qquad\qquad\;\; \dot{z}(s) = (2p^1, x^2) \cdot (p^1, p^2) \\ \qquad\qquad\qquad\; = 2(p^1)^2 + x^2 p^2, \\ \big(\dot{x}^1(s), \dot{x}^2(s)\big) = (2p^1, x^2). \end{cases}$$

Now, choose $s > 0$ so $(x^1(s), x^2(s)) = (x^0, 1)$ and, integrating the characteristics, we have ■

PROBLEM 2.2. Find the maximal $t_0 > 0$ for which the (classical) solution of the Cauchy problem

$$\begin{cases} uu_x + u_t = 0, \\ \quad u(x, 0) = e^{-x^2/2}, \end{cases}$$

exists in $\mathbb{R} \times [0, t)$; i.e., the first time $t = t_0$ when the shock develops.

SOLUTION. ■

PROBLEM 2.3. If ρ_0 denotes the maximum density of cars on a highway (i.e., under bumpet-to-bumper conditions), then a reasonable model for traffic density ρ is given by

$$\begin{cases} \rho_t + (F(\rho))_x = 0, \\ \qquad F(\rho) = c\rho\left(1 - \dfrac{\rho}{\rho_0}\right), \end{cases}$$

where $c > 0$ is a constant (free speed of highway). Suppose the initial density is

$$\rho(x, 0) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}\rho_0 & \text{if } x < 0, \\ \rho_0 & \text{if } x > 0. \end{cases}$$

Find the shock curve and describe the weak solution. (Interpret your result for the traffic flow.)

Solution. The shock curve is
$$F'(\rho(x^0))t + x^0$$
■

Problem 2.4. Find the characteristics of the second order equation
$$u_{xx} - (2\cos x)u_{xy} - (3\sin^2 x)u_{yy} - yu_y = 0,$$
and transform it to the canonical form.

Solution. ■

Problem 2.5. Let $Lu := u_{xx} - 4u_{yy} + \sin(y + 2x)u_x = 0$.

(a) Consider the level curve $\Gamma = \{ (x, y) : \varphi(x, y) = C \}$ where $|D\varphi| \neq 0$ on Γ. Define what it means for Γ to be characteristic with respect to L at a point $(x_0, y_0) \in \Gamma$.
(b) Find the points at which the curve $x^2 + y^2 = 5$ is characteristic.
(c) Is it true that every smooth simple closed curve Γ in $\mathbb{R}^2$ has at least one point at which it is characteristic with respect to L?

Solution. ■

Problem 2.6. Consider the second order equation
$$Lu := u_{xx} - 2xu_{xy} + x^2 u_{yy} - 2u_y = 0.$$

(a) Find the characteristic curves of $Lu = 0$. What is the type of this equation?
(b) Find the points on the line $\Gamma := \{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x + y = 1 \}$ at which Γ is characteristic with respect to $Lu = 0$.

Solution. ■

Problem 2.7. Solve the initial boundary value problem for the equation $u_{tt} = u_{xx}$ in $\{ x > 0, t > 0 \}$ satisfying
$$\begin{cases} u(x,0) = \sin^2 x, \quad u_t(x,0) = \sin x, \\ u(0,t) = 0. \end{cases}$$

Solution. ■

Problem 2.8. Consider the initial/boundary value problem
$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - u_{xx} = 0 & & \text{for } 0 < x < \pi,\ t > 0, \\ u(x,0) = x, & u_t(x,0) = 0 & \text{for } 0 < x < \pi, \\ u_x(0,t) = 0, & u_x(\pi,t) = 0 & \text{for } t > 0. \end{cases}$$

(a) Find a weak solution of the problem.
(b) Is the solution unique? Continuous? C^1?

Solution. ∎

Problem 2.9. Let B_1^+ denote the open half-ball $\{\, x \in \mathbb{R}^n : |x| < 1, x_n > 0 \,\}$. Assume $u \in C(\bar{B}_1^+)$ is harmonic in B_1^+ with $u = 0$ on $\partial B_1^+ \cap \{\, x_n = 0 \,\}$. Set

$$v(x) := \begin{cases} u(x) & \text{if } x_n \geq 0, \\ -u(x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}, -x_n) & \text{if } x_n < 0, \end{cases}$$

for $x \in B_1$. Prove v is harmonic in B_1.
Hint: It will be enough to prove that $\int_B \nabla v \nabla \eta \, dx = 0$ for any test function $\eta \in C_0^\infty(B_1)$. Split $\int_{B_1} = \int_{B_1^+} + \int_{B_1^-}$ and apply the integration by parts formula to each of $\int_{B_1^\pm}$.

Solution. ∎

Problem 2.10. Let u and v be harmonic functions in the unit ball $B_1 \subset \mathbb{R}^n$. What can you conclude about u and v if

(a) $D^\alpha u(0) = D^\alpha v(0)$ for every multiindex α?
(b) $u(x) \leq v(x)$ for every $x \in B_1$ and $u(0) = v(0)$?

Justify your answer in each case.

Solution. ∎

Problem 2.11. Let Φ be the fundamental solution of the Laplace equation in $\mathbb{R}^n$ and $f \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$. Then the convolution

$$u(x) := (\Phi * f)(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \Phi(x - y) f(y) \, dy$$

is a solution to the Poisson equation $-\Delta u = f$ in $\mathbb{R}^n$. Show that if f is radial, i.e., $f(y) = f(|y|)$, and supported in $B_R := \{\, |x| < R \,\}$, then

$$u(x) = c\Phi(x)$$

for any $x \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus B_R$, where

$$c = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(y) \, dy.$$

[*Hint:* Use polar (spherical) coordinates and apply the mean value property for harmonic functions.]

Solution. ∎

3 Qualifying Exams

3.1 Qualifying Exam, August ‘04

PROBLEM 3.1. Consider the initial value problem

$$\begin{cases} a(x,y)u_x + b(x,y)u_y = -u, \\ \qquad\qquad\qquad\quad u = f \qquad \text{on } S^1 = \{\, x^2+y^2=1 \,\}, \end{cases}$$

where a and b satisfy

$$a(x,y) + b(x,y)y > 0$$

for any $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{(0,0)\}$.

(a) Show that the initial value problem has a unique solution in a neighborhood of S^1. Assume that a, b, and f are smooth.
(b) Show that the solution of the initial value problem actually exists in $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0,0)\}$.

SOLUTION. ■

PROBLEM 3.2. Let $u \in C^2\big(\mathbb{R} \times [0,\infty)\big)$ be a solution of the initial value problem for the one-dimensional wave equation

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - u_{xx} = 0 & \text{on } \mathbb{R} \times (0,\infty), \\ \qquad u = f, \quad u_t = g & \text{in } \mathbb{R} \times 0, \end{cases}$$

where f and g have compact support. Define the kinetic energy by

$$K(t) = \frac{1}{2}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u_t^2(x,t)\,dx,$$

and the potential energy by

$$P(t) = \frac{1}{2}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u_x^2(x,t)\,dx.$$

Show that

(a) $K(t) + P(t)$ is constant in t,
(b) $K(t) = P(t)$ for all large enough times t.

SOLUTION. ■

PROBLEM 3.3. Use Kirchhoff’s formula and Duhamel’s principle to obtain an integral representation of the solution of the following Cauchy problem

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - \Delta u = e^{-t}g(x) & \text{for } x \in \mathbb{R}^3,\ t > 0, \\ \quad u(x,0) = u_t(x,0) = 0 & \text{for } x \in \mathbb{R}^3. \end{cases}$$

Verify that the integral representation reduces to the obvious solution $u = e^{-t} + t - 1$ when $g(x) = 1$.

Solution. ∎

Problem 3.4. Let Ω be a bounded open set in $\mathbb{R}^n$ and $g \in C_0^\infty(\Omega)$. Consider the solutions of the initial boundary value problem

$$\begin{cases} \Delta u - u_t = 0 & \text{for } x \in \Omega,\ t > 0, \\ u(x,0) = g(x) & \text{for } x \in \Omega, \\ u(x,t) = 0 & \text{for } xi \in \partial\Omega,\ t \geq 0, \end{cases}$$

and the Cauchy problem

$$\begin{cases} \Delta v - v_t = 0 & \text{for } x \in \mathbb{R}^n,\ t > 0, \\ v(x,0) = |g(x)| & \text{for } x \in \mathbb{R}^n, \end{cases}$$

where we put $g = 0$ outside Ω.

(a) Show that

$$-v(x,t) \leq u(x,t) \leq v(x,t)$$

for any $x \in \Omega$, $t > 0$.

(b) Use (a) to conclude that

$$\lim_{t\to\infty} u(x,t) = 0,$$

for any $x \in \Omega$.

Solution. ∎

Problem 3.5. Let $P_k(x)$ and $P_m(x)$ be homogeneous harmonic polynomials in $\mathbb{R}^n$ of degrees k and m respectively; i.e.,

$$P_k(\lambda x) = \lambda^k P_k(x), \qquad P_m(\lambda x) = \lambda^m P_m(x),$$

for any $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $\lambda > 0$,

$$\Delta P_k = 0, \qquad \Delta P_m = 0$$

in $\mathbb{R}^n$.

(a) Show that

$$\frac{\partial P_k(x)}{\partial \nu} = k P_k(x), \qquad \frac{\partial P_m(x)}{\partial \nu} = m P_m(x)$$

on ∂B_1, where $B_1 = \{\, |x| < 1 \,\}$ and ν is the outward normal on ∂B_1.

(b) Use (a) and Green's second identity to prove that

$$\int_{\partial B_1} P_k(x) P_m(x)\, dS = 0,$$

if $k \neq m$.

Solution. ∎

3.2 Qualifying Exam, August '05

Problem 3.6.

(a) Find a solution of the Cauchy problem

$$\begin{cases} yu_x + xu_y = xy, \\ \qquad\qquad u = 1 \qquad \text{on } S^1 = \{\, x^2 + y^2 = 1 \,\}. \end{cases}$$

(b) Is the solution unique in a neighborhood of the point $(1, 0)$? Justify your answer.

Solution. The solution to teh first part is

$$u(x, y) = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{4} + \frac{3}{4}.$$

■

Problem 3.7. Consider the second order PDE in $\{\, x > 0, y > 0 \,\} \subset \mathbb{R}^2$

$$x^2 u_{xx} - y^2 u_{yy} = 0.$$

(a) Classify the equation and reduce it to the canonical form.
(b) Show that the general solution of the equation is given by the formula

$$u(x, y) = F(x, y) + \sqrt{xy}G(x/y).$$

Solution. ■

Problem 3.8. Let Φ be the fundamental solution of the Laplace equation in $\mathbb{R}^3$ and $f \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$. Then the convolution

$$u(x) := (\Phi * f)(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \Phi(x - y) f(y)\, dy$$

is a solution of the Poisson equation $-\Delta u = f$ in $\mathbb{R}^n$. Show that if f is radial (i.e., $f(y) = f(|y|)$) and supported in $B_R = \{\, |x| < R \,\}$, then

$$u(x) = c\Phi(x),$$

for any $x \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus B_R$, where

$$c = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(y)\, dy.$$

[*Hint:* Use spherical (polar) coordinates and the mean value property.]

Solution. ■

Problem 3.9. Consider the so-called 2-dimensional wave equation with dissipation

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - \Delta u + \alpha u_t = 0 & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^2 \times (0, \infty), \\ \qquad u(x,0) = g(x), \quad u_t(x,0) = h(x) & \text{for } x \in \mathbb{R}^2, \end{cases}$$

where $g, h \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^2)$ and $\alpha \geq 0$ is a constant.

(a) Show that for an appropriate choice of constant λ and μ the function

$$v(x_1, x_2, x_3, t) := e^{\lambda t + \mu x_3} u(x_1, x_2, t)$$

solves the 3-dimensional wave equation $v_{tt} - \Delta v = 0$.

(b) Use (a) to prove the following domain of dependence result: for any point $(x_0, t_0) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \times (0, \infty)$ the value $u(x_0, t_0)$ is uniquely determined by values of g and h in $\overline{B_{t_0}(x_0)} := \{\, |x - x_0| \leq t_0 \,\}$. (You may use the corresponding result for the wave equation without proof.)

Solution. ∎

Problem 3.10. Let $u(x,t)$ be a bounded solution of the heat equation $u_t = u_{xx}$ in $\mathbb{R} \times (0, \infty)$ with the initial condition

$$u(x,0) = u_0(x)$$

for $x \in \mathbb{R}$, where $u_0 \in C^\infty$ is 2π-periodic, i.e., $u_0(x + 2\pi) = u_0(x)$. Show that

$$\lim_{t \to \infty} u(x,t) = a_0,$$

uniformly in $x \in \mathbb{R}$, where

$$a_0 := \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} u_0(x)\, dx.$$

Solution. ∎

3.3 Qualifying Exam, January '14

PROBLEM 3.11. Consider the first order equation in $\mathbb{R}^2$

$$x_2 u_{x_1} + x_1 u_{x_2} = 0.$$

(a) Find the characteristic curves of the equation.
(b) Consider the Cauchy problem for this equation prescribed on the line $x_1 = 1$:

$$u(1, x_2) = f(x_2).$$

Find a necessary condition on f so that the proble is solvable in a neighborhood of the point $(1, 0)$.

Solution. ∎

PROBLEM 3.12. Let u be a continuous bounded solution of the initial value problem for the Laplace equation

$$\begin{cases} \Delta u = 0 & \text{in } \{ x_n > 0 \}, \\ u(x', 0) = g(x') & \text{for } x' \in \mathbb{R}^{n-1}, \end{cases}$$

where g is a continuous function with compact support in $\mathbb{R}^{n-1}$. Here $n \geq 2$. Prove that

$$u(x) \longrightarrow 0, \qquad \text{as } |x| \longrightarrow \infty,$$

for $x \in \{ x_n > 0 \}$.

Solution. ∎

PROBLEM 3.13. Let u be a bounded solution of the heat equation

$$\Delta u - u_t = 0 \qquad \text{in } \mathbb{R} \times (0, \infty),$$

with the initial conditions $u(x, 0) = g(x)$, where g is a bounded continuous function on $\mathbb{R}$ satisfying the Hölder condition

$$|g(x) - g(y)| \leq M|x - y|^\alpha, \qquad x, y \in \mathbb{R}$$

with a constant $\alpha \in (0, 1]$. Show that

$$\begin{aligned} |u(x,t) - u(y,t)| &\leq M|x - y|^\alpha, & x, y \in \mathbb{R}, t > 0, \\ |u(x,t) - u(x,s)| &\leq C_\alpha M|t - s|^{\alpha/2}, & x \in \mathbb{R}, t, s > 0. \end{aligned}$$

[*Hint:* For the last inequality, in the representation formula of $u(x, t)$ as a convolution with the heat kernel $\Phi(y, t)$, make a change of variables $z = y/\sqrt{t}$ and use that $\left|\sqrt{t} - \sqrt{s}\right| \leq \sqrt{|t - s|}$.]

Solution. ∎

PROBLEM 3.14. Let u be a positive harmonic function in the unit ball B_1 in $\mathbb{R}^n$. Show that

$$\big|D(\ln u)\big| \le M \qquad \text{in } B_{1/2}$$

for a constant M depending only on the dimension n.
[*Hint:* Use the interior derivative estimate $\big|Du(x)\big| \le (C_n/r) \sup_{B_r(x)} |u|$ for $B_r(x) \subset B_1$ as well as the Harnack inequality for harmonic functions.]

SOLUTION. ■

PROBLEM 3.15. Let u be a C^2 solution of the initial value problem

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - \Delta u = |x|^k & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^n \times (0,\infty), \\ \qquad u = 0, \qquad u_t = 0 & \text{on } \mathbb{R}^n \times \{0\}. \end{cases}$$

for some $k \ge 0$. Prove that there exists a function $\varphi(r)$ such that

$$u(x,t) = t^{k+2} \varphi\big(|x|/t\big).$$

[*Hint:* As one of the steps show that u is $(k+2)$-homogeneous in (x,t) variables, i.e., $u(\lambda x, \lambda t) = \lambda^{k+2} u(x,t)$ for any $\lambda > 0$.]

SOLUTION. ■