

# Math 8260 Partial Differential Equations HW6

Assigned on March 27, due on April 9 Wednesday by the beginning of the lecture

1. (15 points) (a) Show that there exists at most one  $C^2(\bar{U})$  solution to the boundary value problem:

$$\begin{cases} -\Delta u + u = f & \text{in } U, \\ u = g & \text{on } \partial U. \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

Hint: Energy method.

- (b) Show that the result in (a) does not hold if the PDE is replaced by  $-\Delta u - u = f$ . Hint: Construct a counter-example on  $U = (0, 2\pi)$ .
2. (20 points) (Evans 2.5.5 in the new version, or 2.5.4 in the old digital version) We say  $v \in C^2(\bar{U})$  is subharmonic if  $-\Delta v \leq 0$  in  $U$ .
- (a) Prove for subharmonic  $v$  that

$$v(x) \leq \frac{1}{|B_r(x)|} \int_{B_r(x)} v(y) dy \quad \text{for all } B_r(x) \subset U.$$

- (b) Prove that therefore  $\max_{\bar{U}} v = \max_{\partial U} v$ .
- (c) Let  $\phi : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be smooth and convex. Assume  $u$  is harmonic and  $v := \phi(u)$ . Prove  $v$  is subharmonic.
- (d) Prove  $v := |\nabla u|^2$  is subharmonic whenever  $u$  is harmonic.
3. (15 points) (Evans 2.5.6 in the new version, or 2.5.5 in the old digital version) Let  $U$  be a bounded, open subset of  $\mathbb{R}^n$ . Prove that there exists a constant  $C$ , depending only on  $U$ , such that

$$\max_{\bar{U}} |u| \leq C \left( \max_{\partial U} |g| + \max_{\bar{U}} |f| \right)$$

whenever  $u$  is a smooth solution of

$$\begin{aligned} -\Delta u &= f \text{ in } U \\ u &= g \text{ on } \partial U. \end{aligned}$$

(Hint: first show that  $-\Delta \left( u + \frac{|x|^2}{2n} \lambda \right) \leq 0$  for  $\lambda := \max_{\bar{U}} |f|$ , then use this fact to continue the proof.)

4. (10 points) Find the Green's function for Laplace's equation on the quarter plane  $U = \mathbb{R}_+ \times \mathbb{R}_+ = (0, \infty) \times (0, \infty)$ . Use your Green's function to solve Laplace's equation

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta u &= 0 \text{ in } U \\ u &= g \text{ on } \partial U. \end{aligned}$$

You need NOT prove that  $u(x)$  defined this way is a solution.