

**Preliminary Exam**  
**Partial Differential Equations**  
**9:00AM – 12:00PM, 22, Aug 2023**

Student ID (do NOT write your name):

---

#	possible	score
1	25	
2	25	
3	25	
4	25	
5	25	
Total	100	

There are five problems. **Solve four of the five problems.**  
 Each problem is worth 25 points.  
 A sheet of convenient formulae is provided.

**1. Heat equation.**

- (a) (13 points) Consider the following initial boundary value problem on the annulus defined by  $\Omega \equiv \{(r, \theta) \mid r \in (1, 2) \ \& \ \theta \in [0, 2\pi)\}$ :

$$\begin{aligned}
 u_t &= \Delta u, & (r, \theta) &\in \Omega, & t &\in (0, \infty), \\
 u(1, \theta, t) &= u(2, \theta, t) = 1, & \theta &\in [0, 2\pi), & t &\in (0, \infty), \\
 u(r, \theta, 0) &= r^2 - 3r + 3, & r &\in (1, 2), & \theta &\in [0, 2\pi).
 \end{aligned}$$

Assuming existence of a classical solution  $u(r, \theta, t)$ , show that  $u(r, \theta, t) > \frac{3}{4}$  on  $\Omega \times \{t > 0\}$ .

- (b) (12 points) Show the solution of the system in part (a) is unique.

**2. Wave equation.**

- (a) (10 points) Consider the following initial boundary value problem

$$\begin{aligned}
 u_{tt} &= \Delta u, & \mathbf{x} &\in \Omega, & t &\in (0, \infty), \\
 u(\mathbf{x}, 0) &= f(\mathbf{x}), \quad u_t(\mathbf{x}, 0) = g(\mathbf{x}), & \mathbf{x} &\in \Omega, \\
 \hat{n} \cdot \nabla u + a(\mathbf{x}) \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} &= 0, & \mathbf{x} &\in \partial\Omega,
 \end{aligned}$$

where  $\hat{n} \cdot \nabla u$  is the normal derivative,  $\Omega$  is a bounded domain in  $\mathbb{R}^n$ , and  $a(\mathbf{x}) \geq 0$ . Assume that  $u$  is a classical solution, and define the energy  $E(t) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} u_t^2 + |\nabla u|^2 d\mathbf{x}$ , and show  $E(t) \leq E(0)$  for  $t \geq 0$ .

- (b) (15 points) With the aid of the energy  $E(t)$  defined in part (a), prove the uniqueness of classical solutions to the initial boundary value problem.

3. **Method of characteristics.** Consider the PDE

$$xuu_x + yuu_y = xy,$$

on the domain  $\Omega = \{(x, y) : x \geq 1, y \in \mathbb{R}\}$ , with the initial condition  $u(1, y) = \tanh(y)$ .

- Write out the characteristic equations for this PDE
- Solve these ODEs [Hint: You might find it helpful to rewrite the characteristic equations for  $(y, u)$  as functions of  $x$ , i.e for  $dy/dx$  and  $du/dx$ ].
- Find the expression for  $u(x, y)$ . (Make sure you choose the proper sign for any square roots!)
- Does this solution exist for all points in  $\Omega$ ?

4. **Poisson's Equation/Green's Functions.**

(a) (10 points) State and prove the weak maximum principle for Laplace's equation:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta u &= 0, & \mathbf{x} &\in \Omega, \\ u &= g, & \mathbf{x} &\in \partial\Omega, \quad u \text{ is bounded and } C^2(\Omega) \cap C(\bar{\Omega}). \end{aligned}$$

(b) (5 points) For  $u(r, \theta)$  defined on  $\Omega \equiv B(0, 1) \subset \mathbb{R}^2$  and  $u(1, \theta) = g(\theta) = 2 + \cos(\theta)$  on  $\theta \in [0, 2\pi)$ , determine  $u(0, \theta)$ . Justify your answer, stating any needed theorems.

(Hint: You need not solve the boundary value problem.)

(c) (10 points) Consider Poisson's equation on the half-disc:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta u &= f(\mathbf{x}), & \mathbf{x} &\in \Omega \equiv \{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x_1 > 0 \ \& \ |\mathbf{x}| < 1\}, \\ u &= 0, & \mathbf{x} &\in \partial\Omega, \quad u \text{ is bounded and } C^2(\Omega) \cap C(\bar{\Omega}). \end{aligned}$$

Determine the associated Green's function  $G_S(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$  in terms of the fundamental solution to the two-dimensional Laplace equation,  $\Phi(\mathbf{x}) = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \log |\mathbf{x}|$ , and write the solution to the above boundary value problem, showing it satisfies  $u(\mathbf{x}) = 0$  on  $\mathbf{x} \in \partial\Omega$ .

5. **Separation of Variables.** Solve the forced wave equation

$$u_{tt} = c^2 u_{xx} + \cos(x) \cos(ct)$$

on the domain  $\Omega = \{(x, t) : t > 0, x \in (-\pi, \pi)\}$  with the initial conditions

$$u(x, 0) = 0, \quad u_t(x, 0) = 3 \cos(2x)$$

and periodic boundary conditions

$$u(-\pi, t) = u(\pi, t) \quad \text{and} \quad u_x(-\pi, t) = u_x(\pi, t).$$