

MATH 126: MIDTERM 1, SPRING, 2000

Total score: 100 points.

Problem 1.

- (i) (15 points) Find the general solution of the PDE

$$u_x + xu_y = x^2$$

- (ii) (10 points) Now impose in addition the initial condition $u(0, y) = y$. Find u explicitly.

Problem 2. Suppose that $u = u(x, t)$ solves the heat equation

$$u_t = ku_{xx}, \quad (x, t) \in (0, l) \times (0, \infty), \quad k > 0,$$

with Dirichlet boundary conditions

$$u(0, t) = 0, \quad u(l, t) = 0,$$

and initial condition $u(x, 0) = \phi(x)$ where ϕ is a non-negative function.

- (i) (8 points) Show that $u(x, t) \geq 0$ for all $(x, t) \in (0, l) \times (0, \infty)$.
 (ii) (8 points) Show that $u_x(0, t) \geq 0$, $u_x(l, t) \leq 0$ for $t > 0$. (Hint: consider difference quotients.)
 (iii) (9 points) Let $Q(t) = \int_0^l u(x, t) dx$ be the total heat at time t . Show that Q is a decreasing function of time. (Hint: what is $Q'(t)$?)

Problem 3. Consider the PDE

$$u_{tt} + u_{xt} - 2u_{xx} = 0, \quad (x, t) \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}.$$

- (i) (8 points) What is its type?
 (ii) (15 points) Find the general solution of the PDE.

Problem 4. Consider the wave equation

$$u_{tt} = c^2 u_{xx}, \quad (x, t) \in \mathbb{R} \times (0, \infty)$$

$$u(x, 0) = \phi(x)$$

$$u_t(x, 0) = \psi(x).$$

- (i) (7 points) What is the domain of influence of a point $(x_0, 0)$?
 (ii) (8 points) Suppose $\phi(x) = 0$ and $\psi(x) = 0$ if $|x| \geq R$, $R > 0$ a constant. Where (i.e. for what (x, t)) can you conclude that $u(x, t) = 0$? Where can you conclude that $u(x, t)$ is infinitely differentiable? Sketch these regions.
 (iii) (12 points) Suppose that ϕ and ψ are as in (ii). Show that for any $R_0 > 0$, there exist $T > 0$ and a constant u_0 such that $|x| \leq R_0$, $t \geq T$ imply $u(x, t) = u_0$. (This means that for sufficiently large times t , u is constant over compact regions of space.) Also, express u_0 in terms of the initial conditions ϕ , ψ . You may use the explicit formula for the solution of this initial value problem:

$$u(x, t) = \frac{1}{2}(\phi(x+ct) + \phi(x-ct)) + \frac{1}{2c} \int_{x-ct}^{x+ct} \psi(s) ds.$$