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## Eksamen i TMA4305 Partielle Differensialligninger

Partial Differential Equations

English

Fredag 4. juni 2010

9:00 – 13:00

Sensurdato: 25.06.2010

Hjelpemidler Godkjent kalkulator.

Et A4 ark stemplet av IMF med valgfri påskrift av studenten.

### Oppgave 1

Consider the equation

$$u_t + uu_x = 0 \quad (-\infty < x < \infty, t > 0)$$

with the initial condition

$$u(x, 0) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{when } x < 0 \\ x, & \text{when } x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

Find the solution.

### Oppgave 2

Describe the Perron Method for the Laplace Equation (Hints: Subharmonic function, lower class, lower solution, barrier function). No Proofs are required!

### Oppgave 3

Let  $u \in C^2(\overline{\Omega_T})$  be a solution to the dissipative wave equation

$$u_{tt} - c^2 \Delta u + u_t = 0$$

in  $\Omega_T = \Omega \times (0, T)$ , where  $\Omega$  denotes a bounded domain in  $\mathbb{R}^3$ . Assume that  $u(x, t) \equiv 0$ , when  $x \in \partial\Omega$  and  $t \geq 0$ . Show that the energy

$$E(t) = \frac{1}{2} \iiint_{\Omega} (u_t^2 + c^2 |\nabla u|^2) dx dy dz$$

is decreasing,  $0 \leq t \leq T$ . Hint:  $E'(t)$ .

#### Oppgave 4

Suppose that  $u \in C^2(\bar{\Omega})$  is a solution to the Allen-Cahn equation

$$\Delta u = u(u^2 - 1)$$

in  $\Omega$  with boundary values  $1/2$ . Here  $\Omega$  is a bounded domain in the plane. Prove that  $u \leq 1$  in  $\Omega$ .

#### Oppgave 5

Solve the initial value problem

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = u_{xx} + u_{yy} + u_{zz} \\ u(x, y, z, 0) = x^2 + y^2 \\ u_t(x, y, z, 0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

#### Oppgave 6

Consider the variational integral

$$I(v) = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \left[ e^x \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right)^2 + 2 \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right)^2 \right] dx dy$$

for all functions  $v \in W^{1,2}(Q)$  with  $v - f \in W_0^{1,2}(Q)$ ,  $f(x, y) = x^2 + y$ . Here  $Q$  is the square. Prove, that a minimizer  $u$  exists, i.e.

$$I(u) \leq I(v)$$

for all admissible  $v$ . Then write the Euler-Lagrange equation, assuming that  $u$  has continuous second derivatives.