

## Qualifying Exam: PDE, Fall, 2007

Choose any three out of the six problems.

1. Solve the initial value problem

$$u_t + xu_x = 0, \quad x \in R, \quad t > 0, \quad u(x, 0) = f(x), \quad x \in R$$

where  $f(x) \in C^1(R)$ . Over what region in the  $x$ - $t$  plane does the solution exist? Draw the characteristics on the  $x$ - $t$  plane where the solution exists.

2. Find a weak solution satisfying the entropy conditions for

$$u_t + (u^3)_x = 0, \quad x \in R, \quad t > 0,$$

$$\text{with initial data } u(x, 0) = \begin{cases} 2 & x < 0 \\ 1 & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{and with initial data } u(x, 0) = \begin{cases} 1 & x < 0 \\ 2 & x \geq 0 \end{cases}.$$

(ii) Write an upwind scheme for the above problem. What is the CFL condition for the scheme?

3. Solve the following problem

$$u_t - u_{xx} = 0, \quad x > 0, \quad t > 0,$$

$$u(x, 0) = f(x), \quad x \geq 0, \quad u(0, t) = 2, \quad t \geq 0$$

where  $f(0) = 2$ . Given that  $f(x)$  is continuous and  $|f(x)| \leq M$  for  $x \geq 0$ , find the maximum of  $|u(x, t)|$  for  $x \geq 0$  and  $t \geq 0$ .

4. Compute the Fourier series

$$\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} a_k \cos(kx)$$

for function

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2 & x \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}] \\ 0 & x \in (\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi] \end{cases}$$

on the interval  $[0, \pi]$ . Also solve the heat equation  $u_t = u_{xx}$  on  $[0, \pi] \times [0, +\infty)$  with the initial value  $u(x, 0) = f(x)$  and the boundary conditions  $u_x(0, t) = u_x(\pi, t) = 0$ . What does the solution converge to as  $t \rightarrow +\infty$ ?

5. Solve the initial-boundary-value problem for the wave equation on the half-line

$$\begin{aligned}u_{tt} - c^2 u_{xx} &= 0, \quad x > 0, \quad t > 0, \\u(x, 0) &= f(x), \quad u_t(x, 0) = g(x), \quad x \geq 0, \\u_x(0, t) &= 0, \quad t > 0.\end{aligned}$$

6. Consider the wave equation with damping

$$\begin{aligned}u_{tt} + du_t - c^2 u_{xx} &= 0, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}, \quad t > 0, \\u(x, 0) &= f(x), \quad u_t(x, 0) = g(x), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}.\end{aligned}$$

where  $d > 0$ ,  $f$  and  $g$  are smooth functions with compact support. Show that the energy  $e(t)$  decays as  $t$  increases.