

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

There are 5 problems. Each problem is worth 25 points. You are required to do 4 of them. Please indicate which 4 you choose. Only 4 problems will be graded. A sheet of convenient formula provided.

#	possible	score
1	25	
2	25	
3	25	
4	25	
5	25	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	

1. Heat Equation

Assume that  $u(x; t) \in C(\bar{Q}) \cap C^2(Q)$  ( $Q = \{0 < x < 1; t > 0\}$ ) is a solution to:

$$\begin{aligned} u_t(x; t) &= au_{xx}(x; t) + F(x; t); & 0 < x < 1; t > 0; & a > 0 \\ u(x; 0) &= f(x); & 0 < x < 1; \\ u(0; t) &= 0; & t > 0; \\ u(1; t) &= 0; & t > 0; \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

(a) State and prove a version of the maximum principle.

(b) Assume the solution is given by  $u(x; t) = \int_0^1 g(x; y; t) f(y) dy$ . In the case that  $F(x; t) = 0$ , show that  $g(x; y; t) = \int_0^1 g(x; z; t-s) g(z; y; s) dz$  for  $t > s > 0$ .

(c) State and prove a version of the uniqueness of solutions to (1).

2. Fourier Series.

(a) Show explicitly a Fourier series and an open interval  $S = (a; b)$  such that the series converges pointwise in  $S$  but does not converge uniformly in  $S$ .

(b) State the Weierstrass approximation theorem with any assumptions necessary.

(c) Suppose  $f(x)$  is a continuous  $2\pi$  periodic function. Prove that

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N f(2\pi n) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) dx \tag{2}$$

for any irrational  $\alpha$ .

3. Method of Characteristics.

Solve  $(t^2 + 1) u_t(t; x) + x u_x(t; x) = u$ , with the initial condition  $u(0; x) = e^x$ . (Solve all problems in terms of the original VARIABLES!)

TURN OVER

#### 4. Wave equation.

Consider the forced wave equation

$$u_{tt} = u_{xx} + e^{-x}; \quad t > 0; \quad 0 \leq x \leq L; \quad (3)$$

with initial conditions  $u(x; 0) = g(x); u_t(x; 0) = 0$ ; and boundary conditions  $u(0; t) = u(L; t) = 0$ .

- (a) Find a formal solution in terms of the function  $g$ .
- (b) Find conditions on  $g$  that guarantee that the expression you found in (a) is a solution of the system

---

#### 5. Laplace's Equation

Let  $B = B_a(0) \subset \mathbb{R}^2; a > 0$ . Consider the