

# 105 學年度第一學期博士班資格考

## 偏微分方程

1. (10%) Find a solution of

$$u_{tt} - c^2 u_{xx} = \lambda^2 u$$

of the form  $u = f(x^2 - c^2 t^2)$ , where  $\lambda$  is a nonzero constant

and  $f(0) = 1$ .

2. (20%) Assume  $\Omega$  is connected. Use (a) the energy method and (b) the maximum principle to show that the only smooth solutions of the Neumann boundary-value problem

$$\begin{cases} \Delta u = 0 & \text{in } \Omega, \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial \nu} = 0 & \text{on } \partial\Omega, \end{cases}$$

are  $u \equiv \text{constant}$ .

3. (20%) Assume  $u \in C^2(\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\})$ ,  $n \geq 3$  and  $u \geq 0$  is harmonic in  $\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}$ . Show that  $u$  has the form that

$$u(x) = \frac{C_1}{|x|^{n-2}} + C_2, \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\},$$

for some constants  $C_1, C_2 \geq 0$ .

4. (20%) Let  $u$  be the solution of the following initial value problem of heat equation:

$$\begin{cases} u_t = \Delta u & \text{for } x \in \Omega, t > 0, \\ u = 0, & \text{on } x \in \partial\Omega, t > 0, \\ u = \delta_0 & \text{at } t = 0, \end{cases}$$

where  $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  is a bounded smooth domain with  $0 \in \Omega$  and  $\delta_0$  is the standard Dirac measure concentrating at the origin.

Let  $G$  be the standard heat kernel on  $\mathbb{R}^n \times (0, \infty)$

Define  $w = u - G$ .

Which of the following statements is (are) true?

(A)  $\sup_{x \in \Omega, t > 0} |w(x, t)| < \infty$

(B)  $\sup_{x \in \Omega, t > 0} |w(x, t)| = \infty$

(C)  $w$  is smooth on  $\Omega \times (0, \infty)$

(D) There exists  $x_0 \in \Omega$  such that

$$|w(x, t)| \rightarrow \infty \text{ as } (x, t) \rightarrow (x_0, 0)$$

Find and justify your answer.

5. (20%) Let  $u \in C^2(\mathbb{R} \times [0, \infty))$  solve the initial value problem for the wave equation in one dimension:

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = u_{xx} & \text{in } \mathbb{R} \times (0, \infty) \\ u = g, u_t = h & \text{on } \mathbb{R} \times \{t = 0\}. \end{cases}$$

Suppose  $g, h$  have compact support. Let

$$k(t) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} u_t^2 dx$$

and

$$p(t) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} u_x^2 dx$$

for  $t \geq 0$ . Which of the following statements is (are) true?

(A)  $\frac{d}{dt}(k(t) + p(t)) = 0$  for  $t > 0$

(B)  $\frac{d}{dt}(k(t) + p(t)) \neq 0$  for  $t > 0$

(C)  $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (k(t) - p(t)) = 0$

(D)  $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (k(t) - p(t)) \neq 0$

Find and justify your answer.

6. (10%) Show that the solution  $u$  of the quasi-linear partial

differential equation  $u_y + a(u)u_x = 0$  with initial condition

$u(x, 0) = h(x)$  is given implicitly by  $u = h(x - a(u)y)$ .

Suppose  $a(h(s))$  is a strictly decreasing function of  $s$ .

Which of the following statements is true?

(A) The solution  $u$  is regular for all  $y > 0$ ,

(B) The solution  $u$  becomes singular for some  $y > 0$ .

Find and justify your answer.