

## MATH 319 ASSIGNMENT 3

DUE THURSDAY MARCH 24

1. Use separation of variables to solve the heat conduction problem

$$u_t = u_{xx}, \quad u(x, 0) = f(x),$$

on the interval  $(0, 1)$ , with the boundary conditions  $u(0, t) = \alpha$  and  $u_x(1, t) = \beta$  for  $t > 0$ , where  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are given constants. Give an explicit expression for the solution in the case  $f(x) = \alpha + \frac{\beta}{2}x^2$ .

2. Use separation of variables to solve

$$u_{tt} = u_{xx} - u, \quad u(x, 0) = 0, \quad u_t(x, 0) = 1 + \cos^3 x,$$

on the interval  $(0, \pi)$ , with the homogeneous Dirichlet boundary conditions.

3. Let  $\alpha \in (0, 2\pi)$  be given, and let  $W_\alpha = \{(r, \phi) : 0 < r < 1, 0 < \phi < \alpha\}$  be a pie shaped domain with the central angle  $\alpha$ , where  $(r, \phi)$  are the polar coordinates. Use separation of variables to solve the Laplace problem

$$\Delta u = 0,$$

on  $W_\alpha$ , with the boundary conditions

$$u(r, 0) = u(r, \alpha) = 0, \quad \text{for } r \in [0, 1), \quad \text{and} \quad u(1, \phi) = f(\phi) \quad \text{for } \phi \in (0, \alpha),$$

where  $f$  is a given function. Give an explicit expression for  $u$  when  $f(\phi) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{\alpha}\phi\right)$ .

4. Let  $\mathbb{D} = \{(x, y) : x^2 + y^2 < 1\}$  be the unit disk. Show that

$$\Delta u = u^3 \quad \text{in } \mathbb{D}, \quad \text{and} \quad u = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\mathbb{D},$$

has no twice continuously differentiable solution other than  $u \equiv 0$ . (*Hint:*  $\Delta u$  is non-positive at the maximum of  $u$ . Another approach is to multiply the both sides of the equation by  $u$  and integrate.)

5. Let  $\Omega$  be a 3-dimensional bounded domain with smooth boundary. Show that the eigenvalues of the Laplacian on  $\Omega$  with homogeneous Neumann boundary condition cannot be positive. Show also that the eigenvalues of the Laplacian on  $\Omega$  with homogeneous Dirichlet boundary condition are strictly negative. (*Hint* for the Dirichlet case: The Laplace equation has a unique solution with the homogeneous Dirichlet boundary condition.)