

## DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS QUALIFYING EXAM—Fall 2012

1. Consider the product space  $\mathbb{R}^2 \times \mathbb{R}$  and let  $P : \mathbb{R}^2 \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be projection onto the second factor,  $P(x, t) = t$ . For two  $t$  values,  $t_1 < t_2$  define the “copies” of  $\mathbb{R}^2$ ,  $X = P^{-1}(t_1)$  and  $Y = P^{-1}(t_2)$  and the mapping

$$T : X \rightarrow Y \quad \text{where} \quad y = T(x) = \phi(t_2, t_1, x)$$

where  $\phi(t_2, t_1, x)$  is the solution  $\phi(t, t_1, x)$  of  $y' = A(t)y$ ,  $y(t_1) = x$ , evaluated at  $t_2$ , and

$$A(t) = \begin{pmatrix} -2 + \sin t & \cos t \\ \sin 4t & 1 + \cos t \end{pmatrix}.$$

Show (1)  $T$  is a diffeomorphism and (2) if  $\mu$  is Borel measure then

$$\mu(T(B)) \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as} \quad t_2 \rightarrow 0,$$

for any Borel set  $B$ .

2. Define the mapping  $f : \mathbb{R}_+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+ = [0, \infty)$  by

$$f(x) = \frac{ax^2}{1+x^2}, \quad a > 0, \quad x \geq 0.$$

As  $a$  increases, starting near zero, a bifurcation takes place. Describe the type of bifurcation, find the critical value  $a_c$  and the point  $x_{\text{bif}}$  at which the bifurcation takes place.

3. Consider the mapping  $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$  defined by

$$f(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 5 & 7 \end{pmatrix} x + \begin{pmatrix} x_1^2 \\ 2x_2^2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Show

- (i) The first quadrant  $x_1 \geq 0, x_2 \geq 0$ , call it  $Q_+$ , is invariant, i.e.  $f(Q_+) \subset Q_+$  and
- (ii)  $x \in Q_+, x \neq (0, 0), \implies \|f^n(x)\| \rightarrow \infty$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ , where

$$f^n \doteq f \circ f \circ \dots \circ f.$$

4. Let  $u$  be a smooth solution of

$$\begin{aligned} u_{tt} - \Delta u &= 0 \text{ in } \mathbb{R}^3 \times (0, \infty) \\ u &= g, u_t = h \text{ on } \mathbb{R}^3 \times \{t = 0\}, \end{aligned}$$

where  $g$  and  $h$  are smooth and have compact support. Prove the existence of  $C > 0$  such that

$$|u(x, t)| \leq \frac{C}{t}$$

for all  $x \in \mathbb{R}^3$  and  $t > 0$ .

5. (a) Solve the linear partial differential equation

$$e^x u_x + u_y = u \text{ with } u(x, 0) = g(x).$$

- (b) Solve the nonlinear partial differential equation

$$x^2 u_x + y^2 u_y = u^2 \text{ with } u = 1 \text{ on the line } y = 2x$$

6. Write down the explicit formula for the solution of

$$\begin{aligned} u_t - \Delta u + cu &= f \text{ in } \mathbb{R}^n \times (0, \infty) \\ u &= g \text{ on } \mathbb{R}^n \times \{t = 0\} \end{aligned}$$