PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS QUALIFYING EXAM
Spring 2023

Partial credit will be awarded, but in the event that you can not fully solve a problem you should state clearly what it is you have done and what you have left out. Start each problem on a fresh sheet of paper and write on only one side of the paper.

1. Consider the equation
$$u_x^2(x,y) + 2u_y^2(x,y) = x^2 + 2y^2,$$
   (a) Find at least one classical solution to this equation in $\mathbb{R}^2$ such that $u(x,x) = x^2$.
   (b) Is the problem from (a) uniquely solvable?

2. Let u be harmonic in the domain $U = B(0,4)$ in $\mathbb{R}^2$.
   (a) Show that if u is bounded then
$$\sup_{x \in U} (4 - |x|)|\nabla u(x)| < \infty;$$
   (b) Give an example of u that is harmonic in U and unbounded, but still satisfies the claim from (a).

3. Suppose u is a C^2 function satisfying
$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = \Delta u \quad \text{in } \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^+, \\ u(x,0) = g(x), \\ \partial_t u(x,0) = h(x). \end{cases}$$
Fix $T > 0$ and consider the set
$$K_T := \{(x,t) : 0 \le t \le T, |x| \le T - t\}.$$
Prove that, if $g(x) = h(x) = 0$ for all $x \in B(0,T)$, then $u(x,t) = 0$ for all $(x,t) \in K_T$.

PDE Screening exam Spring 2024

December 10, 2023

Problem 1. Find a classical solution $u(x,y)$ of the equation

$$(\partial_x u)^2 - x^2 = (\partial_y u)^2 - y^2$$

in $\mathbb{R}^2$ satisfying the boundary condition $u(y,y) = y^2$.

Problem 2. Let U be open and bounded in $\mathbb{R}^n$. Suppose u and Δu are continuous in U, and u satisfies that

$$\begin{cases} \Delta u = u^4 & \text{in } U, \\ u = 0 & \text{on } \partial U. \end{cases}$$

(1) If $u \geq 0$ in $\overline{U}$, prove that $u \equiv 0$.

(2) If the condition $u \geq 0$ in $\overline{U}$ is absent, what can you say about $u(x)$?

Problem 3. Let $P, Q, R, S \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^+$ be consecutive vertices of a rectangle with sides parallel to the lines $x + t = 0$ and $x - t = 0$, respectively.

(1) Let $u = u(x,t) \in C^2(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^+)$ be a solution to the wave equation in $\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^+$, show that

$$u(P) + u(R) = u(Q) + u(S).$$

(2) Let $\alpha, \beta : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ be given functions. Find a solution to the wave equation in $\mathbb{R}^2$ such that

$$u(t-1,t) = \alpha(t), \quad u(5-t,t) = \beta(t).$$