

## PDE HOMEWORK

CLAY SHONKWILER

4.

On a bounded open set  $\mathcal{D} \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  let the vector  $u(x) = (u_1(x), \dots, u_k(x))$  be a smooth solution of

$$-\Delta u + M(x)u = 0 \quad \text{with} \quad u = 0 \quad \text{on} \quad \partial\mathcal{D},$$

where  $M(x)$  is a smooth positive definite matrix-valued function. Show that  $u \equiv 0$ .

*Proof.* Supposing that  $u$  is such a solution, the fact that  $Lu := -\Delta u + M(x)u = 0$  implies that  $\langle Lu, u \rangle = 0$ . Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \int_{\mathcal{D}} \langle Lu, u \rangle dx \\ &= \int_{\mathcal{D}} [\langle -\Delta u, u \rangle + \langle M(x)u, u \rangle] dx \\ &= \int_{\mathcal{D}} \left[ \sum_{i=1}^k -u_i \Delta u_i + \langle M(x)u, u \rangle \right] dx \\ &= \int_{\mathcal{D}} \left[ \sum_{i=1}^k \|\nabla u_i\|^2 + \langle M(x)u, u \rangle \right] dx. \end{aligned}$$

Since  $M$  is positive definite, this expression can only be zero if  $u \equiv 0$ .  $\square$

5.

On a compact manifold without boundary, use the methods of sub- and super-solutions to show that if  $|f(x, u)| \leq 1$ , then the equation

$$\Delta u = f(x, u) + \sin u$$

has infinitely many solutions.

Also, if  $c > 1$ , show that the equation  $\Delta u = c + \sin u$  has *no* solutions.

*Proof.* Consider the function  $u_k(x) = \frac{(4k+1)\pi}{2}$ . Then

$$\Delta u_k = 0 \leq f(x, u_k) + 1 = f(x, u_k) + \sin u_k,$$

since  $|f(x, u)| \leq 1$ . Hence, for all  $k$ ,  $u_k$  is a supersolution of the given equation. Similarly, if  $v_k = \frac{(4k+3)\pi}{2}$ , then

$$\Delta v_k = 0 \geq f(x, v_k) - 1 = f(x, v_k) + \sin v_k,$$

so the  $v_k$  are all subsolutions of the given equation. Therefore, there is at least one solution  $u$  of  $\Delta u = f(x, u) + \sin u$  in each of the intervals

$$\frac{(4k+1)\pi}{2} \leq u(x) \leq \frac{(4k+3)\pi}{2};$$

since there are infinitely many such intervals, there are infinitely many solutions of this equation.

Now, consider  $\Delta u = c + \sin u$  where  $c > 1$ . If  $u$  is a solution to this equation then, since the manifold is compact,  $u$  must have a maximum somewhere. At the maximum,  $\Delta u \leq 0$ ; however, since  $c > 1$ ,

$$\Delta u = c + \sin u > 0.$$

From this contradiction, then, we conclude that the equation has no solutions.  $\square$

DRL 3E3A, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA  
*E-mail address:* shonkwil@math.upenn.edu