

1. Solve  $u_x + yu_y + u = 0$ ,  $u(0, y) = y$ . In what domain in the plane is your solution valid?
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2. Let  $u(x, t)$  be the temperature in a rod of length  $L$  that satisfies the partial differential equation:

$$u_t = ku_{xx}$$

for  $(x, t) \in (0, L) \times (0, \infty)$ , where  $k$  is a positive constant, together with the initial condition

$$u(x, 0) = \phi(x)$$

for  $x \in [0, L]$ , where  $\phi$  satisfies  $\phi(0) = \phi(L) = 0$  and  $\phi(x) > 0$  for  $x \in (0, L)$ .

- (a) If  $u$  also satisfies the Neumann boundary conditions

$$u_x(0, t) = 0, \quad u_x(L, t) = 0,$$

show that the average temperature in the rod at time  $t$ , which is given by

$$A(t) = \frac{1}{L} \int_0^L u(x, t) dx$$

is a constant (independent of  $t$ ).

- (b) On the other hand, if  $u$  satisfies the Dirichlet boundary conditions

$$u(0, t) = 0, \quad u(L, t) = 0,$$

show that it must be the case the  $u(x, t) \geq 0$  for all  $(x, t)$  satisfying  $0 < x < L$  and  $t > 0$ .

- (c) Still under the assumption that  $u$  satisfies the Dirichlet boundary conditions, show that  $A(t)$  is a *non-increasing* function of  $t$ . (Hint for (a) and (c): Use an argument similar to an energy argument).
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3. (a) Solve the wave equation with friction:  $u_{xx} = u_{tt} + 2u_t$  for  $0 < x < \pi$  and  $t > 0$  with the initial conditions  $u(x, 0) = \sin x$ ,  $u_t(x, 0) = 0$ , and the boundary conditions  $u(0) = u(\pi) = 0$ . (Hint: Look for “separated solutions”)

- (b) If

$$E(t) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\pi u_t^2 + u_x^2 dx,$$

show that

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} E(t) = 0.$$

(Hint: To do this, you can calculate  $E(t)$  explicitly).

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4. Find as general a solution  $u(x, y, z)$  as you can to the third-order equation

$$u_{xyz} = 0$$