

臺灣大學數學系  
98 學年度下學期博士班資格考試題  
科目：偏微分方程

2010.02.25

1. (20 points) Suppose  $u(t) \in C^2(\mathbb{R}^+)$  satisfies

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d^2}{dt^2}u + \frac{N}{t} \frac{du}{dt} - \frac{N}{t^2}u \geq 0, & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^+, \\ \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u(t)}{t} = 0, \\ u(t) > 0, \quad \forall t > 0, \end{cases}$$

where  $N$  is a positive integer. Show that, for  $0 < T \leq t < \infty$ ,  $u$  satisfies

$$u(t) \leq \left(\frac{t}{T}\right)^{-N} u(T).$$

Hint: Find the fundamental solutions for the equation

$$\frac{d^2}{dt^2}u + \frac{N}{t} \frac{du}{dt} - \frac{N}{t^2}u = 0, \text{ in } \mathbb{R}^+,$$

and apply the maximum principle. Make sure you use the decay condition of  $u(x)$  when you make the argument.

2. (20 points) Integrate by parts to prove:

$$\int_U |Du|^p dx \leq C \left( \int_U |u|^p dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left( \int_U |D^2u|^p dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

for  $2 \leq p < \infty$  and all  $u \in W^{2,p}(U) \cap W_0^{1,p}(U)$ .

3. (20 points) Solve the equation

$$\begin{cases} u_{x_1} + u_{x_2} = u^2 & \text{for } x_2 > 0, \\ u(x_1, 0) = -e^{x_1^2}. \end{cases}$$

4. (20 points) Suppose  $u$  is a smooth solution of

$$\begin{cases} u_t(x, t) - \Delta u(x, t) + c(x)u(x, t) = 0 & \text{in } U \times (0, \infty), \\ u = 0 & \text{on } \partial U \times [0, \infty), \\ u(x, 0) = g(x), \end{cases}$$

where  $U$  is a bounded open set in  $\mathbb{R}^N$  with smooth boundary  $\partial U$ .

a) If  $g(x)$  is bounded and there exists a number  $\gamma$  such that  $c(x) \geq \gamma > 0$  for all  $x \in U$ , prove

$$|u(x, t)| \leq Ce^{-\gamma t},$$

for some constant  $C$ .

b) If  $g \geq 0$  and  $c(x)$  is bounded, show that  $u \geq 0$ .

5. (20 points) Let  $u$  solve

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

where  $g, h$  are smooth functions with compact supports. Show that there exists a constant  $C$  such that

$$|u(x, t)| \leq C/t,$$

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