

THE MAP OF ANALYSIS III

Classification
Order $u_{xy} \rightarrow 2^{\text{th}}$
Homogeneity: $\dots = 0$

Linearity
 $f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = a^0 + \sum_{i=1}^n a_i x_i + \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} x_i x_j + \dots$

Quasi-linearity
linear w.r.t. highest order

Superposition principle
 $L(u_1) = 0, L(u_2) = 0 \Rightarrow L(\alpha u_1 + \beta u_2) = 0$

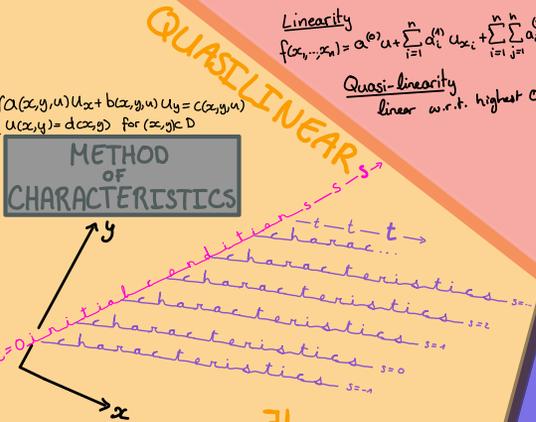
Schwarz Theorem
 u smooth
 $u_{xy} = u_{yx}$

strong vs weak solution

Well-posedness
1. solution exists
2. solution unique
3. solution stable

Initial condition $t=0$
vs
Boundary condition $x, y=0, L$

PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS



2nd Order Linear PDE
 $L(u) = a u_{xx} + 2b u_{xy} + c u_{yy} + \dots$

$\Delta(L)(x_0, y_0) = b^2 - ac$
 $\rightarrow > 0$ Hyperbolic
 $\rightarrow = 0$ Parabolic
 $\rightarrow < 0$ Elliptic

Trivial solution

Energy methods
 $E_0, E' < 0, E_0 = 0 \Rightarrow E \geq 0$
 $u_1 - u_2 = 0 \Rightarrow$ Uniqueness

Solution!
Initial condition (Fourier)
 $u(x, t) = \sum_n T_n(t) \cdot f(\cos \frac{\pi n x}{L})$

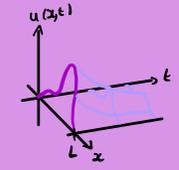
$X = \sum A_n \cos \frac{\pi n x}{L}$
 $X'' = -\lambda X + f(x) = X(L)$
 $X(0) = X(L)$
 $u(x, t) = XT$

SEPARATION OF VARIABLES

$\frac{T'}{T} = -\lambda$
 $T_n = \alpha_n e^{-\lambda(\frac{n\pi x}{L})^2}$

PARABOLIC

$u_t - k u_{xx} = 0$
HEAT EQUATION



Maximum principle
 $\max u = \max_{\partial D} u$
 $\partial D = \{0 \leq x \leq L, 0 \leq t \leq T\} \cup \{x=0, x=L\}$

Existence
Uniqueness

1st ORDER EQUATION

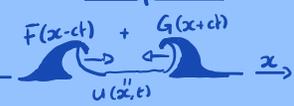
Existence
Uniqueness



Conservation Laws
 $u_y + \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = 0$
 $u_y + c(u)u_x = 0$

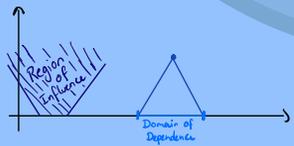
Neumann $u_x(0, t) = u_x(L, t) = 0$
Dirichlet $u(0, t) = u(L, t) = 0$

Existence
Uniqueness



$u_{tt} - c^2 u_{xx} = H(x, y)$
WAVE EQUATION

$u(x, 0) = f(x)$
 $u_t(x, 0) = g(x)$
 $u(0, t) = u(L, t) = 0$
 $u_x(0, t) = u_x(L, t) = 0$



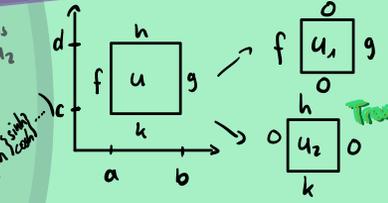
D'Alembert's Formula
 $u(x, t) = \frac{f(x+ct) + f(x-ct)}{2} + \frac{1}{2c} \int_{x-ct}^{x+ct} g(s) ds + \frac{1}{2c} \int_0^t \int_{x-c(t-\tau)}^{x+c(t-\tau)} H(\xi, \tau) d\xi d\tau$

ENTROPY CONDITION
Rankine-Hugoniot Condition

HYPERBOLIC

Symmetry
 $f(x, y) \Rightarrow u(x, y)$

D'Alembert's Formula



$\Delta u = 0$
LAPLACE EQUATION

Harmonic function
solution is harmonic function

Weak max/min principle
 $\max_{\bar{D}} u = \max_{\partial D} u$
Strong max/min principle
 $\max_{\bar{D}} u \in \partial D \Rightarrow u = f$
ELLIPTIC



Mean value theorem
 $u(x_0, y_0) = \frac{1}{2\pi R} \int_{\partial B_R(x_0, y_0)} u ds$

Transversal Potential Invariant

Dirichlet Boundary is continuous
Neumann $\int_{\partial D} u ds = 0$

Existence
Uniqueness

Neuman B.C. $\int_{\partial D} g(x(s), y(s)) ds = \int_D p(x, y) dx dy$
Dirichlet Boundary is continuous

$\Delta u = p(x, y)$
POISSON EQUATION