

## MA4006: Exercise Sheet 4

Please attempt these questions before the tutorials in Weeks 8 and 9.

1. Verify Green's theorem in the plane for  $\oint_C (xy + y^2) dx + x^2 dy$  where  $C$  is the closed curve of the region bounded by  $y = x$  and  $y = x^2$ .
2. Verify the divergence theorem for the vector field  $\mathbf{F} = 4x\mathbf{i} - 2y^2\mathbf{j} + z^2\mathbf{k}$  taken over the region bounded by the cylinder  $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ ,  $z = 0$  and  $z = 3$ .
3. Verify Stokes' theorem for the vector field  $\mathbf{F} = z\mathbf{i} - 3x\mathbf{j} + 2z\mathbf{k}$ , where  $S$  is the surface  $z = 1 - x^2 - y^2$ ,  $z \geq 0$ ,  $C$  is the boundary circle  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ . Assume that  $S$  is oriented in the positive  $z$ -direction.
4. For each of the following equations, state the order and whether it is linear or nonlinear, and homogeneous or inhomogeneous:

$$(a) \quad u_{tt} - u_{xx} + x^2 = 0$$

$$(b) \quad u_t - u_{xx} + u/x = 0$$

$$(c) \quad u_x(1 + u^2)^{1/2} + u_y(1 + u_y^2)^{-1/2} = 0$$

$$(d) \quad u_t - u_{xx} + xu = 0$$

5. Solve the following psuedo (or degenerate) PDEs assuming  $u = u(x, y)$ .

$$(a) \quad u_x + u = 0$$

$$(b) \quad u_x - yu = 0$$

$$(c) \quad u_x + x^2u = 0$$

$$(d) \quad u_{xx} + u_x + u = 0$$

6. Fully classify the following equations and find and sketch the characteristics (if any) of the following partial differential equations.

$$(a) \quad u_t - u_{xx} + 1 = 0$$

$$(b) \quad u_{tt} + 2u_{xt} - u_{xx} - u_t + u_x = 0$$

$$(c) \quad u_{xx} + 5u_{yy} = 0$$

$$(d) \quad 4u_{xx} - 12u_{xy} + 9u_{yy} + u_y = 0$$

7. Check whether  $u(x, y) = \sinh x \cosh y$  and  $u(x, y) = x^3 - 3xy^2 + 6x^2y - 2y^3$  are solutions to the Laplace equation

$$u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0.$$

8. Consider the equation

$$u_{xx} + 2u_{xy} + u_{yy} = 0.$$

Use the transformation  $\alpha = x - 2y$ ,  $\beta = x - y$  to reduce the equation to a simpler form and determine the general solution  $u(x, y)$ .

9. Classify the PDE

$$u_{xx} + 2ku_{xy} + k^2u_{yy} = 0, \quad k \neq 0.$$

Using a suitable transformation of form  $\xi = x + ay$ ;  $\eta = x + by$ , show that the equation can be transformed into the form

$$u_{\xi\xi} = 0,$$

and hence find the solution of the equation in terms of two arbitrary functions.

10. Solve  $u_t = c^2u_{xx}$  using the method of separation of variables subject to the boundary conditions  $u(0, t) = 0$  and  $u(1, t) = 0$  and the initial condition  $u(x, 0) = x(2 - x)$ .