

King Fahd University of Petroleum & Minerals  
Department of Math. & Stat.

Final Exam - Math 568 (162)      Time: 3 hours

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Name:

ID #  
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**Please show all work. No credit for a result without work**

Problem 1      /5

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Problem 2      /5

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Problem 3      /10

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Problem 4      /10

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Problem 5      /5

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**Problem # 1.** (5 marks) Let  $u(x, y, z)$  be the temperature at a point  $X = (x, y, z)$  of the ball  $B_2(0) = \{X \in \mathbb{R}^3 / x^2 + y^2 + z^2 < 4\}$ . If

$$\begin{cases} \Delta u(x, y, z) = 0, & \text{in } B_2(0) \\ u(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + z, & \text{on } \partial B_2(0), \end{cases}$$

- 1) find the temperature at the center:  $u(0)$
- 2) find the quantity of heat  $q$  at the level  $\{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1\}$ , where  $q = \int_{\partial B_1(0)} u(X) dS_X$

**Problem # 2.** (5 marks) Let  $\Omega$  be a bounded domain of  $\mathbb{R}^2$ . Given the problem

$$\begin{cases} u_t(x, y, t) - k\Delta u(x, y, t) + u^2(x, y, t) = 0 & \text{in } \Omega \times (0, T) \\ u = 0 & \text{on } \partial\Omega \times [0, T] \\ u(x, y, 0) = -x^2 + xy - y^2 & \text{in } \Omega \end{cases}$$

where  $k > 0$ . Show that

$$u(x, y, t) \leq 0, \forall (x, y, t) \text{ in } \Omega \times (0, T).$$

**Problem # 3.** (10 marks) Find  $u(x, y, t)$ , if  $u$  satisfies

$$\begin{cases} u_t(x, y, t) - 4\Delta u(x, y, t) + 2u(x, y, t) = 0 & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^2 \times (0, +\infty) \\ u(x, y, 0) = 2 + xy & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^2 \end{cases}$$

**Hint:** you may consider  $v = ue^{\alpha t}$ , for an appropriate  $\alpha$ .

**Problem # 4.** (10 marks) Solve the problem

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt}(x, y, z, t) - \Delta u(x, y, z, t) = 0 & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^3 \times (0, +\infty) \\ u(x, y, z, 0) = 2 + xz, \quad u_t(x, y, z, 0) = y^2 & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^3 \end{cases}$$

**Problem # 5.** (5 marks) Use the energy method to show that the problem

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - \Delta u = f & \text{in } \Omega \times (0, +\infty) \\ u = g & \text{on } \partial\Omega \times [0, +\infty) \\ u(x, 0) = u_0(x), u_t(x, 0) = u_1(x) & \text{in } \Omega \end{cases}$$

has at most one solution. Here  $\Omega$  is a bounded and regular domain of  $\mathbb{R}^n$ .