

**Math 251A Fall 2022: Homework 2. Due Oct.26th**

1. Let us consider the inhomogeneous wave equation

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

Using Duhamel's formula, please answer the following:

- (a) How regular should  $f$  be to guarantee the existence of solution  $u$  in  $C^2(\mathbb{R}^3 \times (0, \infty))$ ?
- (b) If  $f = f(x, t)$  is supported in  $B_r(0) \times [-r, r]$  for some  $r > 0$ , can we describe the region where  $u$  is supported?

2. For  $u$  solving

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - \Delta u = f(x, t) & \text{in } U_T; \\ u = g(x) & \text{on } \partial_p U_T; \\ u_t = h(x) & \text{on } U \times \{t = 0\}, \end{cases}$$

Show that the energy

$$E(t) := \frac{1}{2} \int_U (u_t)^2 + (u_x)^2 dx$$

satisfies

$$E(t)^{1/2} \leq E(0)^{1/2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_0^t \|f(\cdot, \tau)\|_{L^2(U)} d\tau.$$

Hint: Use Gronwall's inequality.

3. [Variational method for existence] Let  $U$  be a bounded domain in  $\mathbb{R}^d$ . For each  $x \in U$ , let  $S(x)$  be a positive symmetric  $d \times d$  semi-definite matrix satisfying  $\lambda(Id)_{d \times d} \leq S \leq \Lambda(Id)_{d \times d}$  for some  $\lambda, \Lambda > 0$ . Consider the energy

$$E(w) = \int_U |S \nabla w|^2 dx$$

in  $\mathcal{A} := \{w \in H^1(U) \text{ with } Tw = g\}$ , where  $g \in C^1(\bar{U})$ .

- (a) Show that there is a minimizer  $u$  in  $\mathcal{A}$ .
- (b) Show that any minimizer  $u$  is the unique  $H^1$  solution of  $-\nabla \cdot (A \nabla u) = 0$  in  $U$  with boundary data (Trace)  $g$ , where  $A = S^2$ .

In answering these questions, please carefully point out which properties of the space  $H^1(U)$  that you are using.

4. [Interpolation exercise] Show that for any sufficiently small  $\epsilon > 0$ , there exists a constant  $C_\epsilon > 0$  such that the following holds for any  $u \in C^{1,\alpha}(\bar{B}_1)$ :

$$\sup_{x \in B_1} |\nabla u| \leq C_\epsilon \sup_{x \in B_1} |u| + \epsilon [\nabla u]_{C^\alpha(\bar{B}_1)}.$$