

Review.

①

$$\text{For } u_t = k u_{xx} \quad (1)$$

$$u_{tt} = c^2 u_{xx} \quad (2)$$

$$[u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0]$$

$$\text{If } u(0, t) = u(L, t) = 0$$

$$[\text{or } u(0, y) = u(L, y) = 0]$$

$$\rightarrow X_n = \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{L}x\right)$$

$$n = 1, 2, \dots$$

$$\text{If } u_x(0, t) = u_x(L, t) = 0$$

$$[\text{or } u_x(0, y) = u_x(L, y) = 0]$$

$$\rightarrow X_n = \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{L}x\right)$$

$$n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

Similarly for periodic

$$BC \rightarrow X_n = \dots$$

RK1:

* Do not need to derive X_n again.

RK2:

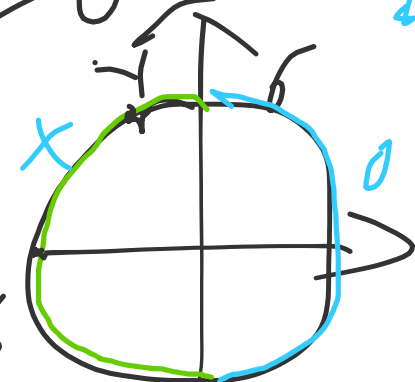
use general solution in lectures directly

② Ex 7.22

$$\Delta u = 0 \quad \text{in } D \quad \text{PDE}$$

$$u = \begin{cases} x, & \text{if } x < 0 \\ 0, & \text{if } x \geq 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{on } \partial D \quad \text{BC}$$

$$D: x^2 + y^2 < 36$$



(a) Prove $u(x, y) \leq \min\{x, 0\}$

(i) By (weak) MP

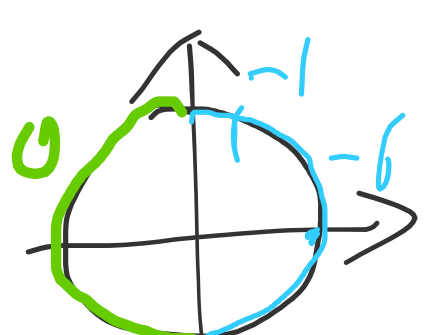
$$\max_D u \leq \max_{\partial D} u = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow u \leq 0 \quad \text{in } D \quad (1)$$

(ii) Let $v = u - x$

$$\Delta v = \Delta u - \Delta x = 0 - 0 = 0 \quad \text{(PDE)}$$

$$v = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } x < 0 \\ -x, & \text{if } x \geq 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{on } \partial D \quad \text{(BC)}$$



By MP on system of v .

$$\max_D v \leq \max_{\partial D} v = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \max_D (u - x) \leq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow u - x \leq 0 \quad \text{in } D$$

$$\Rightarrow u \leq x \quad \text{in } D \quad (2)$$

Combining (1) & (2)

$$u \leq \min\{0, x\} \quad \text{in } D$$