

## Homework Assignment 2

Due Feb. 14, 2008, in class.

1. (Problem 2.2 in the book) Determine Green's functions for the following problems,

(a)  $-u'' = f$  in  $\Omega = (0, 1)$ , with  $u(0) = u(1) = 0$

(b)  $-u'' + cu = f$  in  $\Omega = (0, 1)$ , with  $u(0) = u(1) = 0$

2. (Problem 2.3 in the book) Consider the nonlinear boundary-value problem

$$-u'' + u = e^u, \quad \text{in } \Omega = (0, 1), \quad \text{with } u(0) = u(1) = 0.$$

Use the maximum principle to show that all solutions are nonnegative, i. e.  $u(x) \geq 0$  for all  $x \in \bar{\Omega}$ . Use the strong version of the maximum principle to show that all solutions are positive, i. e.  $u(x) > 0$  for all  $x \in \Omega$ .

3. Prove the following

(a) If  $f \in H^1(0, 1)$  then there exists  $\tilde{f} \in C[0, 1]$  such that  $f(x) = \tilde{f}(x)$  except for  $x$  in a set of measure zero.

(b) If  $f^n \rightarrow f$  (as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ ) in  $H^1(0, 1)$  then  $\tilde{f}^n \rightarrow \tilde{f}$  (as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ ) uniformly on  $[0, 1]$ .

(c) If  $f \in H_0^1(0, 1)$  then  $\tilde{f}(0) = \tilde{f}(1) = 0$ .

4. (Problem A.2 from the book) Prove that if  $L : V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is a bounded linear functional and  $v_i \in V$  is a sequence with  $L(v_i) = 0$  that converges to  $v \in V$  then  $L(v) = 0$ .
5. (Problem A.4 from the book) Given that  $L^2(0, 1)$  is complete prove that  $H^1(0, 1)$  is complete. Hint: Assume that  $\|v_j - v_i\| \rightarrow 0$  as  $i, j \rightarrow \infty$ . Show that there are  $v, w$  such that  $\|v_j - v\| \rightarrow 0$ ,  $\|v'_j - w\| \rightarrow 0$ , and that  $w = v'$  in the sense of weak derivative.
6. (Problem A.5 from the book) Let  $\Omega = (-1, 1)$  and let  $v : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be defined by  $v(x) = 1$  if  $x \in (-1, 0)$  and  $v(x) = 0$  if  $x \in (0, 1)$ . Prove that  $v \in L^2(\Omega)$  and that  $v$  can be approximated arbitrarily well in the  $L^2$  norm by  $C^1$  functions.
7. (Problem A.7 from the book) Check if the function  $v(x) = \log(-\log|x|^2)$  belongs to  $H^1(\Omega)$  if  $\Omega = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^2 : |x| < \frac{1}{2}\}$ . Are functions in  $H^1(\Omega)$  necessarily bounded and continuous?