MATH 592A May 1, 2008

Course topics

I. Introduction

- 1. Calculus of several variables. Notation
- 2. The divergence theorem
- 3. Physical derivation of the heat (diffusion) equation

II. A two-point boundary-value problem

- 1. The maximum principle
- 2. Green's function
- 3. Variational formulation

III. Elements of functional analysis and Sobolev spaces

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Hilbert spaces. The function space L^2
- 3. Subspaces of a Hilbert space. Lemma on the orthogonal projection (with proof)
- 4. Linear functionals on Hilbert spaces. The Riesz' representation theorem (with proof)
- 5. Sobolev spaces
- 6. An application to the boundary-value problem
- 7. The Lax-Milgram theorem (without proof)
- 8. Dirichlet principle

IV. Elliptic equations

- 1. Fundamental solution. Green's function (for the Dirichlet problem in a bounded domain)
- 2. The Dirichlet problem for a disk
- 3. A maximum principle
- 4. Variational formulation of the Dirichlet and Neumann problem

5. Elliptic regularity (Problem 3.11)

V. The elliptic eigenvalue problem (EEP)

- 1. Statement of the problem. Eigenvalues and eigenfunctions
- 2. Extremal property of eigenfunctions. The Rayleigh quotient
- 3. Expansion of arbitrary functions into eigenfunctions of an EEP

VI. Parabolic equations

- 1. The initial-value problem in the whole space.
- 2. The Fourier transform
- 3. Fundamental solution of the heat equation. Solution formula for the initial-value problem
- 4. Heat equation in a bounded domain. Solution by separation of variables
- 5. The parabolic maximum principle

VII. Hyperbolic equations

- 1. Linear equations of first order. Method of characteristics
- 2. The vibrating string.
- 3. D'Alembert solution of the wave equation
- 4. Reflection of waves. Movie problems.
- 5. The multi-D wave equation by separation of variables
- 6. Energy estimates. Theorem of the finite speed of propagation using the energy method
- 7. Symmetric hyperbolic systems
- 8. Inhomogeneous problems. Duhamel's principle
- 9. An example of a nonlinear problem (Burgers' equation)