

# Applied Mathematics Ph. D. Comprehensive Exam

August 2017

**Instructions:** Answer 3 of the problems from Part A and 3 problems from Part B. Indicate clearly which questions you wish graded.

## Part A

A.1 In the following we consider the system  $Ax = b$  where

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \\ 1 & \alpha \end{bmatrix}, \quad b = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ \beta \end{pmatrix}$$

- (a) Write out the Normal equations for the least squares solution of  $Ax = b$ .
- (b) Find all values of  $\alpha$  is for which the least squares solution is unique.
- (c) When  $\alpha = 1$  for what  $\beta$  does  $Ax = b$  have a solution?

A.2 The following operator is self adjoint on  $D(K) = L^2[0, 1]$

$$Ku \equiv \int_0^1 xy u(y) dy$$

- (a) Find the nonzero eigenvalue  $\lambda_1$  of  $K$  and an associated eigenfunction.
- (b) Consider the perturbed nonlinear integral equation

$$(K - \lambda_1 I)u = \epsilon(u^2 - 2), \quad 0 < \epsilon \ll 1$$

with expansion  $u(x) = u_0(x) + \epsilon u_1(x) + O(\epsilon^2)$ . Use the Fredholm alternative to show the  $O(\epsilon)$  problem for  $u_1$  has a solution only for two  $u_0 \in N(K - \lambda_1 I)$ .

A.3 Define the operator  $Lu \equiv u''$  with domain

$$D(L) = \{u \in C^2[0, 1] : u'(0) = 0, u(1) = 0\}$$

- (a) Find the Green's function  $g(x, t)$  for the problem  $Lu = f$  such that

$$u(x) = \int_0^1 g(x, t)f(t) dt$$

- (b) Use the eigenfunctions  $\phi_n(x)$  of  $L$  to find a Fourier series representation of the Green's function in part (a).

A.4 Prove the Principal Value distribution  $t(x) = Pv\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$  is well defined on the set  $D$  of smooth test functions with compact support. Then compute its distributional derivative  $t'(x)$  over the subset of test functions  $\phi$  in  $D$  having  $\phi(0) = 0$ .

**Part B**

B.1 Find the extrema of the functional

$$J(y) = \int_0^9 \sqrt{x + (y')^2} dx$$

over the admissible set

$$A = \{y \in C^2[0, 9] : y(0) = 0, y(9) = 9\}$$

B.2 Define the functional

$$J(u) \equiv \int_{\Omega} L(x, u, \nabla u) dx \quad , \quad \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^3$$

where  $\Omega$  is a simply connected domain with smooth boundary  $\partial\Omega$  and  $u(x)$  is in the admissible set

$$A = \{u \in C^1(\bar{\Omega}) : u|_{\partial\Omega} = 4\}$$

Using the Divergence Theorem and the identity

$$\nabla \cdot (a\vec{b}) = \nabla a \cdot \vec{b} + a \nabla \cdot \vec{b}$$

to derive the Euler-Lagrange equations for the  $u(x)$  that extremizes  $J(u)$  over  $A$ .

B.3 Find two term expansions (in  $\epsilon$ ) for all real roots of

$$\epsilon x^3 - x + 1 = 0 \quad , \quad 0 < \epsilon \ll 1$$

B.4 Find the uniformly valid approximation for the boundary value problem:

$$\epsilon y'' + \frac{1}{1+x} y' + \epsilon y = 0 \quad , \quad y(0) = 0 \quad , \quad y(1) = 1$$

You may the only layer occurs at the boundary  $x = 0$ .