## Assignment 11

1. Let  $0 \neq \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$  and consider the initial value problem for Euler's equation

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} x_k \partial_{x_k} u = \alpha u, \ u(x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}, 1) = g(x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}).$$

Show that its solution satisfies the functional equation

$$u(\lambda x) = \lambda^{\alpha} u(x), \ x \neq 0, \ \lambda > 0.$$

What is the behavior of the solution at x = 0?

2. Consider the quasilinear initial value problem

$$\begin{cases} u_t + u \, u_x = 0, & (t, x) \in (0, \infty) \times \mathbb{R} \\ u(0, x) = g(x), & x \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$$

Solve the equation and analyze the possible onset of singularities. What conditions on g would prevent the solution from developing singularities?

3. Let  $u \in C^1(\mathbb{B}(0,1))$  be a solution of

$$a(x,y)u_x + b(x,y)u_y = -u$$

and assume that a(x,y)x+b(x,y)y>0 for  $(x,y)\in\mathbb{S}^1$ . Show that  $u\equiv 0$  then.

4. Consider the equation

$$\frac{\partial R(u)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial S(u)}{\partial x} = 0.$$

Any function u with

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \left[ R(u)\phi_y + S(u)\phi_x \right] d(x,y) = 0, \ \phi \in \mathcal{C}_0^{\infty}(\mathbb{R}^2)$$

is called weak solution. Assume that u is continuously differentiable away from some curve parametrized by  $(s(y), y), y \in \mathbb{R}$ , across which it has a jump discontinuity. Conclude that

$$s'(y) = \frac{S(u^+) - S(u^-)}{R(u^+) - R(u^-)}$$

where  $u^{\pm}$  indicate the one sided limits of u approaching the curve.

5. Consider the eikonal equation

$$c^2(u_x^2 + u_y^2) = 1$$

Let  $\gamma_t$  be the level line [u(x,y)=t] of a solution u. Show that a point (x,y) moves in a direction perpendicular to  $\gamma_t$  at constant speed c (along a characteristic).