

27 October 2016

**Instructions.** Please answer all 4 questions. Each question is worth 25 points.

1. The *linear* shallow water equations can be written as the  $2 \times 2$  system of partial differential equations

$$\begin{pmatrix} h \\ u \end{pmatrix}_t + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & H \\ g & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} h \\ u \end{pmatrix}_x = \mathbf{0},$$

where  $g > 0$  and  $H > 0$  are positive constants.

- (a) *Classify* the  $2 \times 2$  system.
- (b) *Reduce* the  $2 \times 2$  system to *canonical form*, which is given by

$$\begin{aligned} \left( \frac{h}{\sqrt{H}} + \frac{u}{\sqrt{g}} \right)_t + \sqrt{gH} \left( \frac{h}{\sqrt{H}} + \frac{u}{\sqrt{g}} \right)_x &= 0, \\ \left( \frac{h}{\sqrt{H}} - \frac{u}{\sqrt{g}} \right)_t - \sqrt{gH} \left( \frac{h}{\sqrt{H}} - \frac{u}{\sqrt{g}} \right)_x &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

- (c) Using the *Method of Characteristics*, solve the canonical equations for  $h(x, t)$  and  $u(x, t)$  assuming the initial conditions  $h(x, 0) = f(x)$  and  $u(x, 0) = 0$ , thereby showing that

$$\begin{aligned} h(x, t) &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ f\left(x - \sqrt{gH}t\right) + f\left(x + \sqrt{gH}t\right) \right], \\ u(x, t) &= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{g}{H}} \left[ f\left(x - \sqrt{gH}t\right) - f\left(x + \sqrt{gH}t\right) \right]. \end{aligned}$$

2. Consider the 1st-order linear partial differential equation

$$xu_x + yu_y = u.$$

- (a) Determine the *general solution* for  $u(x, y)$ .
  - (b) Using the general solution, find the solution for  $u(x, y)$  if  $u(x, x^2) = \sin x$ .
3. Suppose the initial data for the linear 1st-order partial differential equation

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

is given by

$$u(x, h(x)) = f(x),$$

where  $y = h(x)$  is a characteristic. Show that

$$\frac{df}{dx} = \frac{c(x, h)f + d(x, h)}{a(x, h)}.$$

4. Consider the scalar linear partial differential equation in  $\mathbb{R}^2$  given by

$$u_{xx} + 2u_{xy} + u_{yy} + u_x + u_y = 0.$$

- (a) *Classify and reduce to canonical form.*
- (b) Starting from the canonical form, find the general solution for  $u(x, y)$ .