

**Boundary and Eigenvalue Problems:  
4th problem sheet**

**Exercise 1**

Determine all points  $x = (x_1, x_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2$  in which the differential operator

$$Lu = x_1 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_1^2} + 2x_2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} + x_1 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_2^2} + (x_1^2 + x_2^2) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1} + x_1^2 x_2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_2} + \sin(x_1 + x_2)u$$

is elliptic.

**Exercise 2**

Prove the Lemma of Féjer-Schur:

If  $A, B \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$  are symmetric positive semi-definite matrices then  $\operatorname{tr}(AB) \geq 0$ .

**Exercise 3**

Let  $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  be a bounded domain and let  $u \in C^2(\Omega) \cap C(\bar{\Omega})$  satisfy

$$\begin{aligned} -\Delta u(x) + c(x)u(x) &\leq 0 && \text{in } \Omega \\ u(x) &\leq 0 && \text{on } \partial\Omega. \end{aligned}$$

Give examples of  $\Omega, u, c$  and  $n = 1, 2$  showing that in general we cannot conclude  $u(x) \leq 0$  for all  $x \in \Omega$  without assuming  $c \geq 0$ .

#### Exercise 4

Let  $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  be a bounded domain and  $L$  a uniformly elliptic operator given by

$$Lu = - \sum_{i,j=1}^n a_{ij}(x) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} + \sum_{i=1}^n b_i(x) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i} + c(x)u$$

where  $a_{ij}, b_i, c$  are bounded functions.

- a) Prove that if there exists a function  $h \in C^2(\Omega) \cap C(\overline{\Omega})$  such that  $Lh > 0$  in  $\Omega$  and  $h > 0$  on  $\overline{\Omega}$  then the following maximum principle holds:  
If  $u \in C^2(\Omega) \cap C(\overline{\Omega})$ ,  $Lu \leq 0$  in  $\Omega$ ,  $u \leq 0$  on  $\partial\Omega$  then  $u \leq 0$  in  $\Omega$ .
- b) Assume  $\Omega \subset \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : 0 < x_1 < d\}$ . Use a) to show that the above maximum principle holds on  $\Omega$  provided  $d$  is sufficiently small.

*Remark:*

- i) Note that in a) there is no sign condition on  $c$ .
- ii) Consider  $u - \mu_0 h$  with  $\mu_0 = \inf\{\mu > 0 : u - \mu h \leq 0 \text{ in } \overline{\Omega}\}$  and show by contradiction that  $\mu_0 = 0$ .