

Math 401: List of Core Skills

A student successfully completing Math 401 (Spring 2012) should:

- **ODE BVPs:**

- understand the Green's function: what equation it satisfies (involves adjoint operators and BCs), and how to represent solutions in terms of it
- know how to find the GF by “solving on the left and right + matching”
- know how to represent the GF by eigenfunction expansion
- know how to find solvability conditions, and understand modified GFs

- **Steady-state (especially Laplace/Poisson) PDE:**

- understand the Green's function: what equation it satisfies (including BCs), and how to represent solutions in terms of it
- know how to find the GF using the free-space Green's function and the method of images
- know how to represent the GF by eigenfunction expansion
- understand the mean-value property and maximum principle for harmonic functions, and how to use the latter to prove uniqueness results
- know how to find solvability conditions, and understand modified GFs

- **Time-dependent (especially heat and wave) PDE:**

- understand the Green's function: what equation it satisfies (including BCs), and how to represent solutions in terms of it
- know how to find the GF using the free-space Green's function and the method of images
- know how to represent the GF by eigenfunction expansion
- understand the maximum principle for the heat equation, and how to use it to prove uniqueness results

- **Eigenvalue problems (especially second-order):**

- know what the eigenvalue problem is, and the main properties of the eigenvalues and eigenfunctions of a second-order self-adjoint operator
- know the various variational characterizations of the eigenvalues in terms of the Rayleigh quotient (including the min-max principle)
- be able to find bounds on eigenvalues using: trial functions in the Rayleigh quotient; bounds on the coefficients; bounds on the geometry

- **Calculus of variations**

- be able to derive Euler-Lagrange equations for variational problems
- be able to derive Euler-Lagrange equations for constrained variational problems, using Lagrange multipliers
- be able to approximate solutions of variational problems using the Rayleigh-Ritz method
- be able to approximate eigenvalues and eigenfunctions using the Rayleigh-Ritz method