

1. (Irreversibility) Let the solution of the Burgers equation

$$u_t + \left(\frac{u^2}{2}\right)_x = 0,$$

at  $t = 1$  be equal to:

$$u(x, 1) = \begin{cases} 1, & x < 0, \\ 0, & x > 0. \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

Construct infinitely-many different initial conditions  $u(x, 0)$  (and draw them up to time  $t = 1$ ) such that at  $t = 1$  the solution coincides with (1).

2. Consider a scalar conservation law ( $u \in \mathbb{R}$ )

$$u_t + (f(u))_x = 0, \quad (2)$$

and the following finite-difference approximation of it:

$$\frac{u_n^{k+1} - \frac{1}{2}(u_{n+1}^k + u_{n-1}^k)}{h} + \frac{f(u_{n+1}^k) - f(u_{n-1}^k)}{2l} = 0. \quad (3)$$

Here  $u_n^k = u(x_n, t_k)$  is defined on the grid  $x_n = nl$ ,  $t_k = kh$ ,  $l = \Delta x > 0$ ,  $h = \Delta t > 0$  and  $l \in \mathbb{Z}$ ,  $k \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$ . Let  $u(x, 0) = u_0(x)$ , and  $u_n^0 = u_0(x_n)$ , and  $M := \|u_0\|_\infty$ .

Prove that:

$$|u_n^k| \leq M \quad \text{for all } n \in \mathbb{Z}, k \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}.$$

3. Write a computer program, modelling (2), using an explicit finite-difference scheme defined in (3).

Show the graphs of the solution  $u(\cdot, t)$  for the following Riemann problems (at several subsequent time moments):

$$1) u(x, 0) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0, \\ 1, & x > 0. \end{cases} \quad 2) u(x, 0) = \begin{cases} 1, & x < 0, \\ 0, & x > 0. \end{cases}$$

Consider two cases for the flux function  $f$ :

$$a) f(u) = 2u - u^2; \quad b) f(u) = \frac{u^2}{u^2 + (1-u)^2}.$$

Give a theoretical explanation to the observed results in all four cases (1a, 1b, 2a, 2b).

P.S. In the implementation of the numerical scheme remember to check that the CFL (Courant-Friedrichs-Lewy) condition is fulfilled:<sup>1</sup>

$$\frac{A \cdot \Delta t}{\Delta x} < 1,$$

where  $A = \max_{u \in [0,1]} |f'(u)|$ .

<sup>1</sup>This guarantees the convergence of the numerical scheme (3) to a solution of the original PDE (2).