

Applied Mathematics Syllabus

1. Ordinary Differential Equations

- Initial value problem – existence, uniqueness.
- One-step methods for the numerical solution of the initial value problem - explicit and implicit schemes. Numerical solution of nonlinear equations.
- Stability and phase plane analysis, bifurcations.
- Applications such as population models, epidemiology.
- Boundary value problems; finite difference methods - numerical solution of banded linear systems.
- Sturm-Liouville systems.

2. Fourier series and orthogonal expansions. Discrete Fourier series and convolutions.

3. The heat equation.

- Heat flow, Fick's law.
- Separation of variables.
- Fundamental solution from Fourier transforms; scale-invariance.
- Smoothing effect, maximum principle.
- Finite difference methods for heat equation in 1-3 dimensions.

4. Quasilinear first-order equations, characteristics, Burger's equation.

5. The wave equation.

- 1D - d'Alembert's formula, initial-boundary value problems.
- 2D, 3D: method of spherical means, Hadamard's method of descent.

- Inhomogeneous equations via Duhamel's principle.
 - Domain of influence/dependence, Huygen's principle.
 - Conservation of energy.
 - Numerical issues.
6. Distributions and the delta function; Green's functions and fundamental solutions.
7. Laplace and Poisson equations.
- Separation of variables for special geometries.
 - Green's representation for solution to Dirichlet problem, Poisson integral.
 - Mean value inequality, strong and weak maximum principles, uniqueness for Dirichlet problem
 - Dirichlet Principle
 - Issues in finite difference methods for Poisson equations.
 - A simple finite element method.
8. Elementary fluid dynamics.
- Derivation of equations of motion.
 - Vortex dynamics.
 - Conformal mappings and fluid flow.
9. Dimensional analysis and scaling.
10. Perturbation theory for ODE's, asymptotic methods.
- Regular perturbation.
 - Asymptotic series.

- Multiple scales, secular terms.
- Boundary layers, matching.
- Asymptotic methods for integrals; Stirling's formula.

11. Discrete models.

- Examples from population dynamics, economics.
- Linear difference equations.