# Partial Differential Equations 

MATH 6610 Lecture 00

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Types of equations:

- Algebraic equations: Solve for $x$ :

$$
x^{2}-4=0
$$

- (Ordinary) differential equations: Solve for $y(x)$ :

$$
\frac{\mathrm{d} y}{\mathrm{~d} x}=3 y
$$

- Partial differential equations: Solve for $u(x, t)$ :

$$
\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}=\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} .
$$

## Partial Differential Equations (PDEs)

PDEs are, essentially, mathematical models.

- Astronomical/cosmological models
- Biophysical models
- Chemical flows and reactions
- Data analysis and clustering
- Fluid dynamics
- Imaging
- Neurological models
- Optimization and design
- Population dynamics, swarm behavior
- Structural mechanics/dynamics

PDE applications


## Scope of this class

This class is a first look into PDEs.

Specifically, we consider the following linear PDEs:

- The heat equation: $u_{t}=u_{x x}$
- Laplace's equation: $u_{x x}+u_{y y}=0$
- The wave equation: $u_{t t}=u_{x x}$

We are interested in (a) solving these PDEs, (b) understanding what kind of behavior these PDEs model.

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There are many more PDEs that we don't cover in this class.

## Prerequisites

We assume some background:

- Fluency in calculus (derivatives+integrals of common functions, $u$-substitution, integration by parts, ...)
- Familiarity with ordinary differential equations (simple harmonic oscillators)
This class will be difficult without knowledge of the above.

