

1. Solve the following Dirichlet problem:

$$\begin{cases} \Delta u = 0 & \text{in } \Omega = \{(x, y) : 0 < x < 1, 0 < y < 1\}, \\ u(x, 0) = \sin \pi x, u(x, 1) = \sin 2\pi x, u(0, y) = u(1, y) = 0, & 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1. \end{cases}$$

2. Show that for any  $f \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^2)$

$$\frac{1}{8\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} |x - y|^2 \log |x - y| \Delta^2 f(y) dy = f(x).$$

3. Let  $\Omega$  be a bounded domain with a smooth boundary. If  $u \in C^2(\Omega) \cap C(\overline{\Omega})$  satisfies  $\Delta u = 0$  in  $\Omega$  and  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial n} = 0$  on  $\partial\Omega$ , show that  $u = \text{constant}$  on  $\Omega$ .

4. Let  $\varphi$  be a continuous function in  $\mathbb{R}^n$  satisfying

$$|\varphi(x)| \leq \frac{C}{(|x| + 1)^{n+1}}.$$

Define  $\varphi_\epsilon(x) := \frac{1}{\epsilon^n} \varphi(\frac{x}{\epsilon})$  for  $\epsilon > 0$ . If  $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \varphi(x) dx = A$ , show that for any bounded continuous function  $f$

$$f * \varphi_\epsilon(x) \rightarrow f(x) \quad \text{as } \epsilon \rightarrow 0.$$