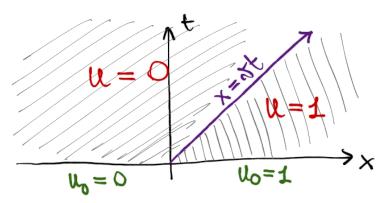
Soluzioni classable e debeli dell'equatione del trasporto

$$\begin{cases} \partial_{t}u + \sqrt{\partial_{x}u} = 0 & \text{in } \mathbb{R} \times (0, +\infty) \\ u(x_{1}0) = H(x) & x \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$$
 (\$\dots > 0)

Hetodo delle caratteristiche: u(x,t) = H(x-nt)



Tutroduciamo una formulatione alternativo a quello purtuale della PDE, che permetto di avere salutioni van recessoria = mente derivatili in senso classico.

Sie $\varphi = \varphi(x,t) \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R} \times (g+\infty))$ une functione test sul deminio oble PDE (ricordiano: $\varphi \in G^{\infty}(\mathbb{R} \times (g+\infty))$ e supp φ & competto in $\mathbb{R} \times (g+\infty)$).

Tetegrande per parti:

$$-\int_{0}^{+\infty} \int_{\mathbb{R}} u \, \partial_{t} \varphi \, dx \, dt + \int_{\mathbb{R}} \left[u(x_{1}t) \varphi(x_{1}t) \right]_{t=0}^{+\infty} dx$$

$$+ \pi \left\{ -\int_{0}^{+\infty} \int_{\mathbb{R}} u \, \partial_{x} \varphi \, dx \, dt + \int_{0}^{+\infty} \left[u(x_{1}t) \varphi(x_{1}t) \right]_{x=-\infty}^{\times = +\infty} dt \right\}$$

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Def. Chiamiano soluzione debde della PDE $Q_u + vQ_u = 0$ in $R \times (0, +\infty)$ una funzione u = u(x,t) tale che:

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} u \left(\partial_{\xi} \varphi + \delta \partial_{x} \varphi \right) dx dt = 0 \quad \forall \varphi \in \mathcal{D} \left(\mathbb{R} \times (9, +\infty) \right).$$

Questa é dette formulazione deble dell'equazione del trasporto.

Def. Chiamians soluzione classica dell'equazione del trasporto una funzione $u \in C^1(\mathbb{R} \times (0,+\infty))$ t.c.

$$\partial_t u(x;t) + \partial_x u(x;t) = 0 \quad \forall (x;t) \in \mathbb{R} \times (0,+\infty).$$

Questo é dette formulazione classica (opentuale) della PDE.

Escupio Faccionno vodere che u(x,t) = H(x-nt) e una soluzione debole dell'epuazione del trasporto. Supponione 0.50.

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \int_{\mathbb{R}} w \left(\partial_{t} \phi + 3 \partial_{x} \phi \right) dx dt$$

$$= \int_{+\infty}^{\infty} \int_{\frac{\pi}{X}}^{\frac{\pi}{X}} \mathbf{1} \cdot (\partial_{+} \varphi + \pi \partial_{x} \varphi) dt dx$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} \int_0^{x/\sqrt{3}} \varphi dt dx + \sqrt[3]{\int_0^{+\infty}} \int_0^{x/\sqrt{3}} \varphi dt dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\infty} \left[\varphi \right]_{t=0}^{t=x/\sigma} dx + \sigma \int_{0}^{\infty} \left(\int_{0}^{\infty} \varphi \right) dx dt$$

$$= \int_{0}^{+\infty} \left(\varphi(x, \frac{x}{\vartheta}) - \varphi(x, 0) \right) dx$$

+ or
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} [\varphi]_{x=nt}^{x=+\infty} dt$$

$$= \int_{0}^{+\infty} \varphi(x, \frac{x}{n}) dx + n \int_{0}^{+\infty} (\varphi(x, t) - \varphi(nt, t)) dt$$

$$= \int_{0}^{+\infty} \varphi(x, \frac{x}{n}) dx - n \int_{0}^{+\infty} \varphi(nt, t) dt$$

$$= \int_{0}^{+\infty} \varphi(x, \frac{x}{n}) dx - n \int_{0}^{+\infty} \varphi(nt, t) dt$$

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Per l'arbitrarietà di q, concludiamo de H(x-st) e une solutione debale dell'equesione del trasporto. Nou é nivere une solubbre classice ni, quanto non é di classe C^1 su $\mathbb{R} \times (3+\infty)$.

Teoremo Se $u \in G^1(\mathbb{R} \times (0,+\infty))$ é solutione classica doll'epuezione del trasporto allora essa é anuche solutio = ne debble.

Din. Facciano vedere che u soddiste la definizione di solutions debote:

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty}\int_{\mathbb{R}}u\left(\partial_{t}\phi+\delta\partial_{x}\phi\right)dxdt$$

$$= \int_{0}^{+\infty} \int_{\mathbb{R}} u \partial_{t} \varphi \, dx dt + \sigma \int_{0}^{+\infty} \int_{\mathbb{R}} u \partial_{x} \varphi \, dx dt$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}} \left(\int_{0}^{+\infty} u \partial_{t} \varphi \, dt \right) dx + \sigma \int_{0}^{+\infty} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}} u \partial_{x} \varphi \, dx \right) dt$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}} \left(-\int_{0}^{+\infty} u \partial_{t} \varphi \, dt \right) dx + \left[u \varphi \right]_{x=-\infty}^{x=+\infty} dx$$

$$+ \sigma \int_{0}^{+\infty} \left(-\int_{0}^{+\infty} u \varphi \, dx + \left[u \varphi \right]_{x=-\infty}^{x=+\infty} dt \right)$$

$$= \int_{0}^{+\infty} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \partial_{t} u \varphi \, dt \, dx - \sigma \int_{0}^{+\infty} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \partial_{x} u \varphi \, dx \, dt$$

$$= -\int_{\mathbb{R}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \partial_{t} u \varphi \, dt \, dx - \sigma \int_{0}^{+\infty} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \partial_{x} u \varphi \, dx \, dt$$

$$= -\int_{0}^{+\infty} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \left(\partial_{t} u + \sigma \partial_{x} u \right) \varphi \, dx \, dt = 0.$$

$$= 0 \quad \forall (xt) \in \mathbb{R}^{x}(0+\infty)$$

Per l'arintrazietà di 4, u é quivoli sel debele.

Ø

Repolarità necessaria della soluzione debole

Voplians che

$$\int_{0}^{\infty}\int_{\mathbb{R}}u\left(\partial_{t}\phi+\partial_{x}\phi\right)dxdt$$

six bou definite ∀φ∈ D(R×(0,+∞)). Chiediano:

$$\int_{+\infty}^{\infty}\int_{\mathbb{R}} \alpha(\theta^{\dagger} \phi + 2\theta^{\dagger} \phi) dx dt < +\infty$$

$$\uparrow$$

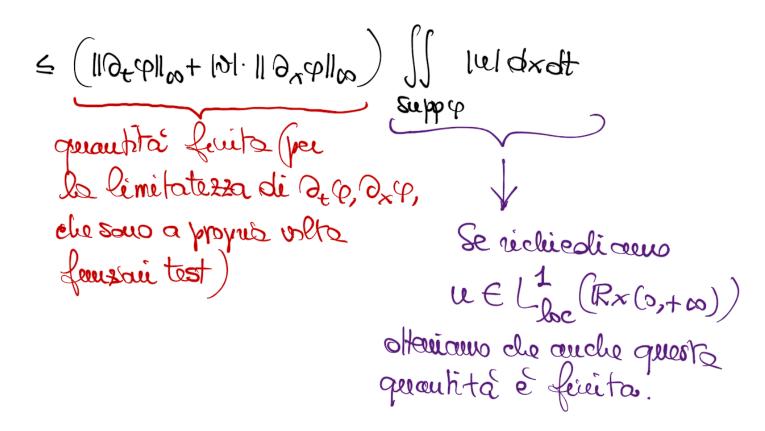
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty}\int_{\mathbb{R}}|u\left(\partial_{t}\phi+\sigma\partial_{x}\phi\right)|dxott<+\infty$$

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \int_{\mathbb{R}} |u(\partial_{t}\varphi + \delta \partial_{x}\varphi)| dxdt$$

=
$$\iint |u(\theta_t \varphi + \vartheta \theta_x \varphi)| dx dt$$

$$\leq \iint |\omega| \cdot (|\partial_t \varphi| + |\omega| \cdot |\partial_x \varphi|) dxdt$$

$$\leq \sup_{\theta \in \Theta_t \varphi|_{\infty}} |\omega| \cdot (|\partial_t \varphi|_{\infty} + |\omega| \cdot |\partial_x \varphi|_{\infty}) dxdt$$



→ Une richiesta naturale di repolonità per la solusione debole dell'epue sone del trasporto e

cisé in particolore une ropolorità inteprale auxiche puntuale.