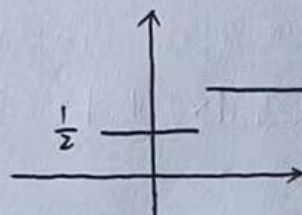
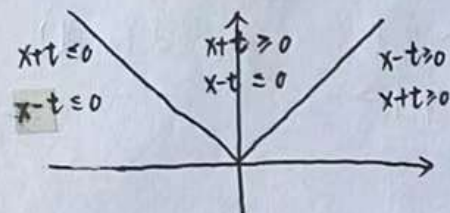


广义函数论: $Z \rightarrow Q \rightarrow R \rightarrow C$

$$\begin{cases} \partial_t^2 u - \partial_x^2 u = 0 \\ u(x, 0) = \phi(x) \\ \partial_t u(x, 0) = \psi(x) \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow u(x, t) = \frac{1}{2} (\phi(x+t) + \phi(x-t)) + \int_{x-t}^{x+t} \psi(y) dy$$

取 $\psi(x) = 0$. $\phi(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \leq 0 \\ 1, & x > 0 \end{cases}$



$$\int_R (\partial_t^2 u - \partial_x^2 u) \phi dx = 0, \quad \phi \in C_c^\infty(R) \times R_+$$

$$\int_R u \partial_t^2 \phi - \int_R u \partial_x^2 \phi dx = 0 \quad (\text{若 } \phi(x, 0) \neq 0, \int_R u \partial_t \phi(x, 0) + \int_R u \partial_t^2 \phi - \int_R u \partial_x^2 \phi dx = 0)$$

u 可积.

$$\Rightarrow Lu = 0 \quad \phi \in V, \quad Lu \in V' \quad (\text{线性泛函})$$

$$\int_\Omega \langle Lu, \phi \rangle = 0 \Leftrightarrow \int \langle u, L^* \phi \rangle = 0$$

V 的选择: $C_c^\infty(R^n), C^\infty(R^n), S(R^n) \subseteq C^\infty(R^n)$

速降函数空间

$$\forall m, k, \exists M(m, k), (1+|x|^2)^m |D^k u(x)| \leq M, \quad |D^k u(x)| \leq \frac{M}{(1+|x|^2)^m} \quad \text{例: } e^{-\frac{|x|^2}{2}}$$

测试函数空间: $D(\Omega) = C_c^\infty(\Omega) + \text{"收敛性"} \rightarrow \text{"拓扑"} \text{向量空间.}$

定义: 对 $\{\phi_i\} \subset C_c^\infty(\Omega)$ 满足

(1) $\text{supp } \phi_i \subset K$ ($\{\phi_i\}$ 有公共的紧支集) (K 紧集)

(2) $\forall \alpha$ (多重指标), $\sup_K |\partial^\alpha \phi_i| \rightarrow 0 \quad (i \rightarrow \infty)$, 则称 $\phi_i \rightarrow 0$ in $D(\Omega)$

$$\phi_i \rightarrow \phi \Leftrightarrow \phi_i - \phi \rightarrow 0.$$

定义: $D'(\Omega)$

$u: D(\Omega) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 为线性映射且满足, 对 Ω 中任一紧子集 K , $\exists c \geq 0$ 以及 $N \geq 0$, 使得,

$$|\langle u, \phi \rangle| \leq c \sum_{|\alpha| \leq N} \sup_K |\partial^\alpha \phi|, \quad \forall \phi \in D(\Omega), \text{ 称 } u \in D'(\Omega)$$

$$A: L'_{loc}(\Omega) \hookrightarrow D'(\Omega) \quad Af = u_f \quad (\forall \phi \in C_c^\infty(\Omega) \text{ 且 } \text{supp } \phi \subseteq K) \quad (\text{"有紧性"})$$

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ 对 } f \in C(R^n) \quad \langle f, \phi \rangle = \int_{R^n} f \phi dx \quad \langle u_f, \phi \rangle = \int_{R^n} f \phi dx$$

$$|\int_{R^n} f \phi dx| \leq c \sum_{|\alpha| \leq N} \sup_K |\partial^\alpha \phi| ?$$

$$\leq \int_K |f \phi| dx \leq \sup_K |\phi| \int_K |f| dx \quad \text{取 } c = \int_K |f| dx, \quad N=0$$

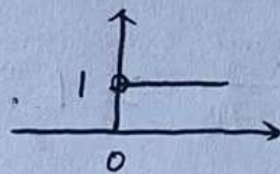
$$\textcircled{2} f \in L'_{loc}(R^n) \quad \langle u_f, \phi \rangle = \int_{R^n} f \phi dx, \quad u_f \in D'(\Omega) \quad (\forall K, f \in L'(K))$$

$$\forall f \in L'_{loc}(\Omega), \quad \langle u_f^i, \phi \rangle = \int_{R^n} f \partial_i \phi dx, \quad |\langle u_f^i, \phi \rangle| = \int_K |f| |\partial_i \phi| dx \leq \sup_K |\partial_i \phi| \int_K |f| dx$$

$$\langle u_f^\alpha, \phi \rangle = \int_{R^n} f \partial^\alpha \phi dx$$

$$\leq \sum_{|\alpha| \leq 1} \sup_K |\partial^\alpha \phi|$$

$$R^n = R, \quad \langle u_f, \phi \rangle = - \int_R f \partial_x \phi dx$$



$$\text{取 } f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \leq 0 \\ 1, & x > 0 \end{cases} \in L'_{loc}(R)$$

$$\text{则 } \langle u_f, \phi \rangle = - \int_0^{+\infty} \partial_x \phi dx = \phi(0)$$

L'_{loc} : 局部可积

$$u_f: \phi(x) \in C_c^\infty(R) \rightarrow \phi(0) \quad \text{记为 } \delta(x), \quad \langle \delta, \phi \rangle = \phi(0), \quad (R^n \text{ 也成立})$$

$$\Omega = R^n$$

Dirac 泛函

定理: $u \in \mathcal{D}'(\Omega) \Leftrightarrow \forall \{\phi_j\}_{j \geq 1} \subset C_0^\infty(\Omega)$, 满足 $\phi_j \rightarrow 0$ (in $\mathcal{D}(\Omega)$) ($j \rightarrow +\infty$), 均有 $\langle u, \phi_j \rangle \rightarrow 0$ (连续性)

证明: " \Rightarrow " 取 K 为 $\{\phi_j\}$ 公共紧支集, 则 $\exists C, N \geq 0$ 使得 $|\langle u, \phi_j \rangle| \leq C \sum_{|\alpha| \leq N} \sup_K |\partial^\alpha \phi_j| \rightarrow 0$

($\exists k \text{ supp } \phi_j \subset K, \forall \alpha \sup_K |\partial^\alpha \phi_j| \rightarrow 0$)

" \Leftarrow " 反证法, 设 $u \notin \mathcal{D}'(\Omega)$, $\exists k$, 使得 $\forall N \geq 0$, 都 $\exists \phi_N$ 使得 $\frac{|\langle u, \phi_N \rangle|}{\sum_{|\alpha| \leq N} \sup_K |\partial^\alpha \phi_N|} \geq N$ (无界)

令 $\psi_N = \frac{\phi_N}{N \sum_{|\alpha| \leq N} |\partial^\alpha \phi_N|}$, 则 $|\langle u, \psi_N \rangle| \geq 1 \quad \forall \beta, \sup_K |\partial^\beta \psi_N| = \frac{\sup_K |\partial^\beta \phi_N|}{N \sum_{|\alpha| \leq N} |\partial^\alpha \phi_N|}$

当 N 足够大时, $\sum_{|\alpha| \leq N} |\partial^\alpha \phi_N| \geq \sup_K |\partial^\beta \psi_N| \quad (N \geq |\beta|)$

$\sup_K |\partial^\beta \psi_N| \leq \frac{1}{N} \rightarrow 0 \quad (N \rightarrow +\infty)$

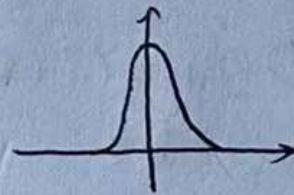
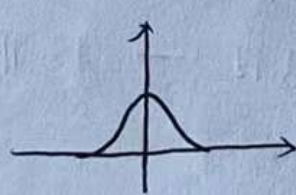
总结: ① $\mathcal{D}(\Omega) = C_0^\infty(\Omega) +$ "收敛性"

② $\mathcal{D}'(\Omega) \in \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{D}(\Omega), \mathbb{R}) +$ "有界性" "广义函数空间"

③ $u \in \mathcal{D}'(\Omega) \Leftrightarrow u$ 在 $\mathcal{D}(\Omega)$ 上 "连续"

分布: $\eta(x) \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n) \quad \text{supp } \eta \subset B_1(0)$

$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \eta(x) dx = 1, \eta(x) \geq 0$



$\eta_\varepsilon(x) = \frac{1}{\varepsilon^n} \eta\left(\frac{x}{\varepsilon}\right), f \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$, 则 $\eta_\varepsilon(x) * f \rightarrow f$ (in $\mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}^n)$) (要证)

$f \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^n), \eta_\varepsilon(x) * f \Rightarrow f$ (in $L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$) $\in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$

定义: ($D'(\Omega)$ 中收敛性) 称 $u_j \rightarrow u$ (in $D'(\Omega)$) \Leftrightarrow 对 $\forall \phi \in D(\Omega)$, 有 $\langle u_j, \phi \rangle \rightarrow \langle u, \phi \rangle$ ($j \rightarrow +\infty$)

例: $\eta_\varepsilon(x) \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n) \subset L_{loc}'(\mathbb{R}^n) \subset D'(\Omega)$ $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$, $\eta_\varepsilon(x)$ 在 $D'(\Omega)$ 中是否有极限

$$\forall \phi \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n) \quad \langle \eta_\varepsilon(x), \phi \rangle = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \eta_\varepsilon(x) \phi(x) dx \rightarrow \phi(x) \quad \langle \delta(x), \phi(x) \rangle$$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \eta_\varepsilon(x) (\phi(x) - \phi(0)) dx \rightarrow 0$$

因此 $\eta_\varepsilon(x) \rightarrow \delta(x)$ ($D'(\Omega)$)
 $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$

定理: 若 (1) $\{f_j\}_{j \geq 1} \subset L_{loc}'(\Omega) \rightarrow f$ a.e (2) $|f_j| \leq g \in L_{loc}'(\Omega)$, $\forall j$

则有 $f \in L_{loc}'(\Omega)$ 且 $f_j \xrightarrow{(j \rightarrow +\infty)} f$ (in $D'(\Omega)$)

证明: $\forall \phi$, $\langle f_j, \phi \rangle = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f_j \phi dx \rightarrow \int_{\Omega} f \phi dx = \langle f, \phi \rangle$ $f_j|_K \rightarrow f|_K$ (in $L'(K)$)

定理: 设 $\{u_j\} \subset D'(\Omega)$ 满足: $\forall \phi \in D(\Omega)$ 有 $\langle u_j, \phi \rangle$ 极限存在, 记作 $\langle u_0, \phi \rangle$

则有 $u_0 \in D'(\Omega)$ ($D'(\Omega)$ 序列完备)

证明: ① u_0 为线性泛函 ② u_0 连续.

例: $u(t) \in D'(\Omega)$ ($t \in \mathbb{T}$) 且 $\forall \phi \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$

$\langle u(t), \phi \rangle$ 均为 t 的可微函数, 则 $\phi \rightarrow \partial_t(\langle u(t), \phi \rangle)$ 为 $D(\Omega)$ "连续线性泛函."

即 $\in D'(\Omega)$, 记作 $\partial_t u$.

$$v_h = \frac{\langle u(t+h), \phi \rangle - \langle u(t), \phi \rangle}{h} \in D'(\Omega) \quad \langle v_h, \phi \rangle \text{ 在 } h \rightarrow 0 \text{ 时有极限.}$$

把该极限记为 $\langle \partial_t u, \phi \rangle$, 则有 $\partial_t u \in D'(\Omega)$.

$$C_0^\infty(\Omega) \quad \Omega = \mathbb{R}^n$$

$\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ 子集

$$C_0^\infty(\Omega) \quad \phi_j \rightarrow 0 \iff \begin{cases} \textcircled{1} \exists \text{ 紧子集 } K \subset \Omega \quad \text{supp } \phi \subset K \\ \textcircled{2} \propto \sup_K |\partial^\alpha \phi_j| \rightarrow 0 \end{cases}$$

$$D'(\Omega) \quad K \ll \Omega$$

设 $u \in D'(\Omega)$ 定义 $\langle v_i, \phi \rangle = -\langle u, \partial_i \phi \rangle$, 则 $u_i \in D'$ ($|u \partial_i \phi| \leq C \sum_{|\alpha| \in \mathbb{N}} \sup_K |\partial^\alpha \phi| < C \sum_{|\alpha| \in \mathbb{N}} \sup_K |\partial^\alpha \phi|$)

称 v_i 为 u 的第 i 个偏导数. 记作 $v_i = \partial_i u$ (广义导数)

同理定义: $\partial^\alpha u$: $\langle \partial^\alpha u, \phi \rangle = (-1)^{|\alpha|} \langle u, \partial^\alpha \phi \rangle$ $\partial^\alpha: D'(\Omega) \rightarrow D'(\Omega)$ 线性算子.

定理: ∂^α 为 $D'(\Omega)$ 上连续线性算子.

证明: $\forall u_j \in D'(\Omega)$ 若 $u_j \rightarrow u$ (in $D'(\Omega)$)

$$\langle \partial^\alpha u_j, \phi \rangle = (-1)^{|\alpha|} \langle u_j, \partial^\alpha \phi \rangle \rightarrow (-1)^{|\alpha|} \langle u_0, \partial^\alpha \phi \rangle = \langle \partial^\alpha u_0, \phi \rangle. \text{ 即 } \partial^\alpha u_j \rightarrow \partial^\alpha u_0 \text{ (in } D'(\Omega))$$

对 $u \in C^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $\partial_i u = \tilde{\partial}_i u \in D'(\Omega)$

$C(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 广义导数: $\tilde{\partial}_i u$

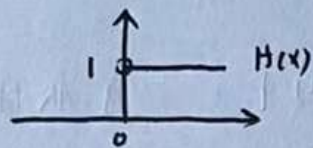
$$u \begin{cases} u \in D'(\Omega) \rightarrow \tilde{\partial}_i u \in D'(\Omega) \\ u \in C^1(\Omega) \rightarrow \partial_i u \in C(\Omega) \subset D'(\Omega) \end{cases}$$

定理: $\partial_i u = \tilde{\partial}_i u$, $u \in C^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \partial_i u, \phi \rangle &= \langle \tilde{\partial}_i u, \phi \rangle = -\langle u, \partial_i \phi \rangle = - \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u \partial_i \phi dx \quad (\text{分部积分}) \\ &\stackrel{||}{=} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \partial_i u \phi dx \end{aligned}$$

定理: $f, g \in C(\Omega)$ 且 $\partial f = g$ (在广义函数意义下), 则 f 的经典导数存在且为 g .

例: $H(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$



$$\partial_x H(x) = \delta(x) \quad \langle \partial \delta(x), \phi \rangle = -\langle \delta(x), \partial \phi \rangle = -\phi'(0)$$

$$\langle \delta, \phi \rangle = \phi(0), \quad \langle \partial^k \delta, \phi \rangle = (-1)^{|k|} \phi^{(|k|)}(0)$$

$\phi: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ $\lambda_1 \phi_1 + \lambda_2 \phi_2$ $\phi_\lambda(x) = \phi(\lambda x), \quad x \in \frac{\Omega}{\lambda}$ $\phi_1, \phi_2, \phi_1, \phi_2 \in L^2 \Rightarrow \phi_1, \phi_2 \in L^1$

$u \in \mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 定义 $u_\lambda \in \mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 使得当 $u \in L_{loc}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ $u_\lambda(x) = u(\lambda x)$

$u \rightarrow u_\lambda, \quad L_{loc}(\Omega) \rightarrow L_{loc}(\Omega) \xrightarrow{\text{延拓}} \mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$

$$\langle u_\lambda, \phi \rangle = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u(\lambda x) \phi(x) dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u(y) \phi\left(\frac{y}{\lambda}\right) \frac{1}{\lambda^n} dy = \langle u, \frac{1}{\lambda^n} \phi\left(\frac{\cdot}{\lambda}\right) \rangle$$

伸缩变换: 对 $u \in \mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 定义 $\langle u_\lambda, \phi \rangle = \langle u, \frac{1}{\lambda^n} \phi\left(\frac{\cdot}{\lambda}\right) \rangle$

对 $u(x) \in L_{loc}'(\mathbb{R}^n), \quad \forall h \in \mathbb{R}^n, \quad (\tau_h u)(x) \triangleq u(x-h) \in L_{loc}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$

$$\langle \tau_h u, \phi \rangle = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u(x-h) \phi(x) dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u(y) \phi(y+h) dy = \langle u, \tau_{-h} \phi \rangle$$

平移变换: 对 $u \in \mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 定义 $\langle \tau_h u, \phi \rangle = \langle u, \tau_{-h} \phi \rangle$

性质: τ_h 为序列连续的, $\partial \tau_h u = \tau_h \partial u, \quad u \in \mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$

$u \in L_{loc}'(\mathbb{R}^n), \quad \forall A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}, \quad \det A \neq 0, \quad h \in \mathbb{R}^n, \quad \text{可定义 } u(Ax+h) \in L_{loc}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$

定义 $A^* u: \quad \langle A^* u, \phi \rangle = (\det A)^{-1} \langle u, (A^{-1})^* \phi \rangle$

• $A^*: \mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 是序列连续的

• \forall 给定的 $u \in \mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R}^n), \quad A^* u: GL(n, \mathbb{R}) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R}^n) \in C^\infty(GL(n, \mathbb{R}))$

$$C^\infty(\Omega) + \text{"拓扑"} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}(\mathbb{R}^n)$$

定义: 设 $\{\phi_k(x)\}$ 为 $C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 中一列函数, 若 \forall 紧集 $K \subset \Omega$ 以及多重指标 α , 都有

$$\sup_K |\partial^\alpha \phi_k| \rightarrow 0 \quad (k \rightarrow \infty) \quad \text{则称 } \phi_k \rightarrow 0 \quad (\text{in } \mathcal{E}(\Omega))$$

定义: 设 $u: C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 为线性泛函. 若 u 满足: 存在紧子集 $K \subset \Omega$, 常数 $C \geq 0, N \geq 0$, 使得

$$|\langle u, \phi \rangle| \leq C \sum_{|\alpha| \leq N} \sup_K |\partial^\alpha \phi| \quad \text{称 } u \text{ 为 } \mathcal{E}(\Omega) \text{ 上有界的线性泛函.}$$

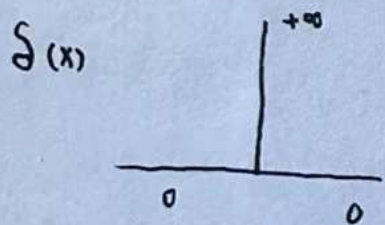
$$\mathcal{E}'(\Omega) = \{u \mid u \text{ 为 } \mathcal{E}(\Omega) \text{ 上有界线性泛函}\}$$

$$\phi_i \in C_c^\infty(\Omega) \Rightarrow \phi_i \in C^\infty(\Omega)$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{E}'(\Omega) \subset \mathcal{D}'(\Omega)$$

$$\phi_i \rightarrow 0 \quad (\text{in } \mathcal{D}(\Omega)) \Rightarrow \phi_i \rightarrow 0 \quad (\text{in } \mathcal{E}(\Omega))$$

事实上, $\mathcal{E}'(\Omega) = \{u \in \mathcal{D}'(\Omega) \mid \text{supp } u \text{ 在 } \Omega \text{ 中紧}\}$



$$\text{supp } \delta = \{0\}$$

$$u(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} 2^{-k} \delta(x-k), \text{ 有 } u(x) \in \mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R}), \text{ 但 } u(x) \notin \mathcal{E}'(\mathbb{R})$$

下面严格定义 $\text{supp } u$ 概念: 对于 $u \in \mathcal{D}'(\Omega)$, 定义 $\text{supp } u = \{x \mid u \text{ 在 } x \text{ 的某个邻域 } U \text{ 上为 } 0\}$ 的补集.

定义: 对于 $U \subset \Omega$, 若 $\forall \phi \in C_c^\infty(U)$, 有 $\langle u, \phi \rangle = 0$. 则称 u 在 U 上等于 0.

$$\forall U (0 \notin U), \text{ 有 } \delta(x) \text{ 在 } U \text{ 上等于 } 0 \Rightarrow \text{supp } \delta(x) = \{0\}$$

定理: 设 $u \in \mathcal{D}'(\Omega)$, $\phi \in \mathcal{D}(\Omega)$, $\text{supp } u \cap \text{supp } \phi = \emptyset$. 则 $\langle u, \phi \rangle = 0$

证明: $\exists U, \text{supp } u \cap U = \emptyset$ 且 $\text{supp } \phi \subset U$, $\phi \in C_c^\infty(U) \Rightarrow \langle u, \phi \rangle = 0 \quad (\forall \phi \in C_c^\infty(U))$

例: $\Omega = (0, 1)$, $u(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2^i} \delta_{\frac{1}{2^i}}$, $v(x) = \sum_{j=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2^j} \delta_{\frac{1}{2^j}}$ $u, v \in \mathcal{D}'(\Omega)$ $\in \mathcal{E}'(\Omega)$

定理: $\mathcal{E}'(\Omega) = \{u \in \mathcal{D}'(\Omega) \mid \text{supp } u \text{ 在 } \Omega \text{ 中紧}\}$

定理: $\mathcal{D}(\Omega)$ 在 $\mathcal{E}(\Omega)$ 中稠密. 即 $\forall \phi_0 \in C_c^\infty(\Omega)$, $\exists \{\phi_n\} \subset C_c^\infty(\Omega)$, $\phi_n \rightarrow \phi_0$ (in $\mathcal{E}(\Omega)$)
 $\Rightarrow \mathcal{E}'(\Omega)$ 在 $\mathcal{D}'(\Omega)$ 中稠密.

函数卷积与乘积: $f \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R})$, $u \in \mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R})$. 定义 $f u$: $\langle f u, \phi \rangle = \langle u, f \phi \rangle \quad (\forall \phi \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}))$

称为 f 与 u 的乘积. $f u \in \mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R})$

定理: $\partial^\alpha (f u) = \sum_{\beta+\gamma=\alpha} \frac{\alpha!}{\beta! \gamma!} \partial^\beta f \partial^\gamma u$

对 $f, g \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $f * g(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x-y) g(y) dy \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$

(1) $f * g = g * f$ (2) $\partial_i (f * g) = (\partial_i f) * g = f * (\partial_i g)$ (3) $(f * g) * h = f * (g * h)$

定义: 对 $u \in \mathcal{E}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $v \in \mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $\langle u * v, \phi \rangle = \langle u, \langle \tau_y v, \phi \rangle_x \rangle_y$, $\phi \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$

想法: 若 $u, v \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $u \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle u * v, \phi \rangle &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u(y) v(x-y) \phi(x) dy dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u(y) \left[\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \underbrace{v(x-y)}_{v(-(-y-x))} \phi(x) dx \right] dy = \int u(y) (v(-\cdot) * \phi) dy = \\ &\langle u, v(-\cdot) * \phi \rangle = \langle u, \langle \tau_y v, \phi \rangle \rangle \end{aligned}$$

$\forall v \in \mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $\phi \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$, 有 $\langle T_y v, \phi \rangle$ 是关于 y 的 C^∞ 函数. (可用定义验证)

$$\partial_{y_i} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} v(x) \phi(x+y) dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} v(x) \partial_{y_i} \phi(x+y) dx = \langle v, \partial_{y_i} T_{-y} \phi \rangle \Rightarrow u * v \in \mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$$

例: $\delta(x) \in \mathcal{E}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$. 计算 $\langle v * \delta, \phi \rangle = \langle v, \langle T_y \delta, \phi \rangle_x \rangle_y = \langle v, \phi(y) \rangle_y \Rightarrow v * \delta = v$ "单位元"

$Lu = f$ ($-\Delta u = f$). 若 $\exists E \in \mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$, 使得 $LE = \delta$, 则 $L(E * f) = (LE) * f = \delta * f = f$
 $\Rightarrow E * f$ 是 $Lu = f$ 的解. 事实上, $(-\Delta) r = \delta(x)$. r 为基本解. 方程的解为 $r * f$.

正则化

$u \in \mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $p \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n) \subset \mathcal{E}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $u * p \in \mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$

定理: $u * p \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$

考虑 $p_\varepsilon(x) = \frac{1}{\varepsilon^n} p(\frac{x}{\varepsilon}) \xrightarrow{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \delta(x)$, $u * p_\varepsilon \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n) \xrightarrow{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} u * \delta(x) = u$

即对 $\forall u \in \mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $\exists u_\varepsilon \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $u_\varepsilon \rightarrow u$ (in $\mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$) ($C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 在 $\mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 中稠密)

速降函数空间:

定义 $\phi \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$, 满足 $\|\phi\|_{\alpha\beta} = \sup_{\mathbb{R}^n} |x^\alpha \partial^\beta \phi| < +\infty$ ($\forall \alpha, \beta$) 则称 ϕ 为速降函数.

$$\Leftrightarrow |\partial^\beta \phi| \leq \frac{C_{\alpha,\beta}}{(1+|x|)^{|\alpha|}}$$

$\beta = 0$. $\forall n$, 有 $|\phi(x)| \leq \frac{C_n}{(1+|x|)^n}$ 收敛到 0 的速度比任意多项式都快.

例: $e^{-|x|^2}$, $p(x) e^{-|x|^2}$ ($p(x)$ 为多项式) 为速降函数.

定义: 设 $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 为所有速降函数构成的线性空间且基拓扑如下:

$$\phi_j \rightarrow 0 \quad (\text{in } \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)) \iff \sup_{\mathbb{R}^n} |x^\alpha \partial^\beta \phi_j| \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{对 } \forall \alpha, \beta \text{ 成立.}$$

$$(\|\phi\|_{\alpha, \beta} \xrightarrow{j \rightarrow \infty} 0)$$

(1) $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 在上述拓扑下完备. $\Rightarrow \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 是一个 Frechet 空间.

(2) $p(x)q(\partial)\phi$ 为 $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 上的连续映射, 其中 p, q 为多项式.

$$(3) C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n) \subset \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) \subset C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$$

定理: $F: \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 为连续映射 (F 为傅里叶变换)

$$\text{证明: } \forall \phi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n), (F\phi)(\xi) = (2\pi)^{-\frac{n}{2}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \phi(x) e^{-ix\xi} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} |\xi^\alpha \partial_\xi^\beta (F\phi)(\xi)| &= (2\pi)^{-\frac{n}{2}} \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \xi^\alpha \phi(x) \partial_\xi^\beta e^{-ix\xi} dx \right| = (2\pi)^{-\frac{n}{2}} \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \xi^\alpha (\phi(x) \cdot (-ix)^\beta) e^{-ix\xi} dx \right| \\ &= (2\pi)^{-\frac{n}{2}} \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \phi(x) \cdot (-ix)^\beta \cdot \frac{\partial_x^\alpha (e^{-ix\xi})}{(-i)^\alpha} dx \right| = (2\pi)^{-\frac{n}{2}} \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{\partial_x^\alpha ((-ix)^\beta \phi(x))}{(-i)^\alpha} e^{-ix\xi} dx \right| \leq C_{\alpha, \beta} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{即 } \sup_{\xi \in \mathbb{R}^n} |\xi^\alpha \partial_\xi^\beta F\phi| \leq C_{\alpha, \beta} \Rightarrow F\phi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) \quad \Psi_{\alpha, \beta}(x) \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$$

$$\text{若 } \phi_j \rightarrow 0 \quad (\text{in } \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)) \Rightarrow F\phi_j \rightarrow 0 \quad (\text{in } \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n))$$

定义: 对 $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 上的线性泛函 u , 若存在 $C, N \geq 0$, 使得 $|\langle u, \phi \rangle| \leq C \sum_{|\alpha|, |\beta| \leq N} \sup_{\mathbb{R}^n} |x^\alpha \partial^\beta \phi|$

则称 u 为 $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 上的有界线性泛函. 记作 $u \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

缓增分布: $\mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 中的元素.

$$\mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}^n) \subset \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) \subset \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$$

$$\mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n) \subset \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n) \subset \mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$$

罗文森分布 缓增分布

定理: u 为缓增分布 $\Leftrightarrow \forall \phi_j \rightarrow 0$ (in $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$), 有 $\langle u, \phi_j \rangle \rightarrow 0$ ($j \rightarrow \infty$)

① 对 $\forall \phi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $F^{-1}F\phi = FF^{-1}\phi = \phi$

② $F\partial_{x_j}\phi = i\xi_j F\phi$, $\partial_{\xi_j}(F\phi) = -iF(x_j\phi)$

定义: 对 $u \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$, 定义 Fu 如下: $\langle Fu, \phi \rangle = \langle u, F\phi \rangle$, $\forall \phi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$

$F: \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 为连续映射.

证明: $Fu \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$, 对 $\forall \phi_j \rightarrow 0$ (in $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$), $\langle Fu, \phi_j \rangle = \langle u, F\phi_j \rangle \rightarrow 0$
只需验证 $u_j \rightarrow 0$, 有 $Fu_j \rightarrow 0$.

$\langle Fu_j, \phi \rangle = \langle u_j, F\phi \rangle \rightarrow 0$, 对 $\forall \phi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. 同时 $Fu_j \rightarrow 0$ (in $\mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$)

① 若 $u \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n) \subset \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$, Fu 即为经典的 Fourier 变换.

$\langle Fu, \phi \rangle = \langle (2\pi)^{-\frac{n}{2}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} e^{-ix\xi} u(x) dx, \phi(\xi) \rangle = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (2\pi)^{-\frac{n}{2}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} e^{-ix\xi} u(x) dx \cdot \phi(\xi) d\xi$

$\langle Fu, \phi \rangle = \langle u, F\phi \rangle = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u(x) \left((2\pi)^{-\frac{n}{2}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} e^{-ix\xi} \phi(\xi) d\xi \right) dx$

用 Fubini 定理知两者相等.

$\langle F^{-1}Fu, \phi \rangle = \langle Fu, F^{-1}\phi \rangle = \langle u, FF^{-1}\phi \rangle = \langle u, \phi \rangle$

② $F^{-1}F$ 是 $\mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 上的同构映射. (一一线性映射, 连续可逆)

F 的性质:

(1) $F(a_1u_1 + a_2u_2) = a_1Fu_1 + a_2Fu_2$, ($a_1, a_2 \in \mathbb{C}$, $u_1, u_2 \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$)

(2) $FF^{-1}u = F^{-1}Fu = u$

(3) $F(\partial_k u) = i\xi_k Fu$, $F(D_k u) = \xi_k Fu$, $F(D^\alpha u) = \xi^\alpha Fu$ ($D_k = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_k} = -i\partial_k$)

(4) $F(xu) = i\partial_\xi Fu$, $F(x^\alpha u) = (i\partial_\xi)^\alpha Fu$

(5) $F(\tau_h u) = e^{-ixh} Fu$ ($h \in \mathbb{R}^n$)

$F(e^{ixh} u) = \tau_h Fu$

对于 $\delta(x)$, 有 $\langle F\delta, \phi \rangle = \langle \delta, F\phi \rangle = (2\pi)^{-\frac{n}{2}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} e^{-ix\xi} \phi(x) dx \big|_{\xi=0} = (2\pi)^{-\frac{n}{2}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \phi(x) dx = \langle (2\pi)^{-\frac{n}{2}}, \phi \rangle$
 $\Rightarrow F\delta = (2\pi)^{-\frac{n}{2}}$

考虑 $\partial_k \delta$: $F(\partial_k \delta) = i\xi_k F\delta = i\xi_k (2\pi)^{-\frac{n}{2}}$ 同理 $\partial^\alpha \delta \rightarrow (i\xi)^\alpha (2\pi)^{-\frac{n}{2}}$

考虑 1 的傅立叶变换: $F1 = (2\pi)^{\frac{n}{2}} \delta(x)$ $F(x^\alpha) = (-1)^{|\alpha|} (2\pi)^{\frac{n}{2}} D^\alpha \delta$

定理: $u \in \mathcal{E}'(\mathbb{R}^n) \subseteq \mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$, 则 $Fu \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}_\xi^n)$, 且 $Fu(\xi) = (2\pi)^{-\frac{n}{2}} \langle u, e^{-ix\xi} \rangle \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}_\xi^n)$

拟微分算子: $F(\Delta u(x)) = -|\xi|^2 Fu$, $F(D^\alpha u) \rightarrow \xi^\alpha Fu$

设 $p(x, \xi) = \sum_{|\alpha| \leq M} a_\alpha(x) \xi^\alpha$, $a_\alpha(x) \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}_x^n)$

定义: $p(x, D) = \sum_{|\alpha| \leq M} a_\alpha(x) D^\alpha$ ($D = \frac{\partial}{\partial i}$)

$p(x, D)\phi(x) = \sum_{|\alpha| \leq M} a_\alpha(x) D^\alpha \phi(x) = \sum_{|\alpha| \leq M} a_\alpha(x) * F^{-1}(\xi^\alpha F\phi) = (2\pi)^{-\frac{n}{2}} \sum_{|\alpha| \leq M} a_\alpha(x) e^{ix\xi} \xi^\alpha (F\phi)(\xi) = (2\pi)^{-\frac{n}{2}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} e^{ix\xi} p(x, \xi) (F\phi)(\xi) d\xi$
 $F(p(x, D)\phi) = p(x, \xi) F\phi$

定义: $p(x, \xi) \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}_x^n \times \mathbb{R}_\xi^n)$. 若 $\exists m \in \mathbb{N}$ 使得 $\forall \alpha, \beta$, 有 $|\partial_\xi^\alpha \partial_x^\beta p(x, \xi)| \leq C_{\alpha\beta} (1 + |\xi|)^{m-|\alpha|}$ (*)
 则称 $p(x, \xi)$ 为 S^m 类函数, 记作 $p(x, \xi) \in S^m$

定义: 对于 $p(x, \xi) \in S^m$, 定义 $p(x, D)\phi(x) = (2\pi)^{-\frac{n}{2}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} e^{ix\xi} p(x, \xi) (F\phi)(\xi) d\xi$ 为 $\mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 上的连续线性变换, 称 $p(x, D)$ 为拟微分算子.
 $\Rightarrow F(p(x, D)\phi) = p(x, \xi) F\phi$

其中使得 (*) 成立的最小的 m 称为 $p(x, D)$ 的阶. $p(x, \xi)$ 称为 $p(x, D)$ 的象征. (symbol)

定理: $p(x, D): \mathcal{D}(R^n) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}'(R^n)$ 为连续线性映射, 从而可延拓成 $\mathcal{D}'(R^n) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}'(R^n)$ 的连续线性映射.

$$F(-\Delta u) = |\xi|^2 F u, \quad F((- \Delta)^{\frac{1}{2}} u) = |\xi| F u, \quad (-\Delta)^{\frac{1}{2}} (-\Delta)^{\frac{1}{2}} u = (-\Delta) u.$$

$$F((I - \Delta) u) = (1 + |\xi|^2) F u$$

$$F((I - \Delta)^{\frac{1}{2}} u) = \sqrt{1 + |\xi|^2} F u$$

基本解: $p(\partial) u = \sum_{|\alpha| \leq m} a_\alpha \partial^\alpha u = f, \quad f \in C_c^\infty(R^n) \quad (1)$

若 $p(\partial) u = \delta(x)$ 有解 $E(x) \in \mathcal{D}'(R^n)$. $p(\partial)(E * f) = (p(\partial)E) * f = \delta * f = f$.
(**)

满足(**)的解称为(1)的基本解.

例: $\frac{d}{dx} u = f(x), \quad p(\partial) u = \partial_x u$. 基本解满足 $\partial_x u = \delta(x)$

(习题: $\frac{d}{dx} u + au = f(x), \quad a$ 为常数)

$\Rightarrow u = H(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \geq 0 \\ 0, & x < 0 \end{cases}$ $\frac{d}{dx} u = f$ 的解为 $H(x) * f$.

例: 热方程 $\partial_t u - \Delta u = f, \quad \partial_t u - \Delta u = \delta(t, x)$

两边 Fourier 变换 (对 x 作变换) $\Rightarrow \partial_t \hat{u} + |\xi|^2 \hat{u}(\xi) = (2\pi)^{-\frac{n}{2}} \delta(t)$

$\Rightarrow \hat{u}(t, \xi) = (2\pi)^{-\frac{n}{2}} e^{-|\xi|^2 t} H(t), \quad F^{-1} \hat{u}(t, \xi)$ 即满足 $\partial_t u - \Delta u = \delta(t, x)$

$F^{-1} \hat{u}(t, \xi) = \frac{1}{(4\pi t)^{\frac{n}{2}}} e^{-\frac{|x|^2}{4t}} H(t)$

位势方程: $-\Delta u = f$. 基本解: $-\Delta u = \delta(x) \Rightarrow \hat{u}(\xi) = \frac{(2\pi)^{-\frac{n}{2}}}{|\xi|^2} \Rightarrow E(x) = F^{-1}\left(\frac{(2\pi)^{-\frac{n}{2}}}{|\xi|^2}\right)$

$\langle -\Delta E, \phi \rangle = \phi(0) \Leftrightarrow \langle E, (-\Delta)\phi \rangle = \phi(0) \Leftrightarrow \int_{R^n} E(x) \Delta \phi(x) dx = -\phi(0)$

假设 $E(x) = \bar{E}(r)$. 左边 = $w_{n-1} \int_0^\infty \int_{S^{n-1}} \bar{E}(r) \left(\partial_r^2 + \frac{n-1}{r} \partial_r + \frac{\partial_\theta^2}{r^2} \right) \phi(r, \theta) d\theta dr = -\phi(0)$

= $w_{n-1} \int_0^\infty \bar{E}(r) \left(\partial_r^2 + \frac{n-1}{r} \partial_r \right) \phi r^{n-1} dr$

最后可以得到 $E'(r) \cdot r^{n-1} = \text{const}$.

Sobolev 空间:

定义: $\Omega \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ 开集, $k \geq 0$, $1 \leq p \leq +\infty$. $W^{k,p}(\Omega) = \{u \in L^p(\Omega) \mid D^\alpha u \in L^p(\Omega), |\alpha| \leq k\}$

$$\|u\|_{W^{k,p}(\Omega)} = \left(\sum_{|\alpha| \leq k} \|D^\alpha u\|_{L^p}^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \sim \sum_{|\alpha| \leq k} \|D^\alpha u\|_{L^p} \quad (1 \leq p < +\infty)$$

$$\|u\|_{W^{k,p}(\Omega)} = \max_{|\alpha| \leq k} \|D^\alpha u\|_{L^\infty}$$

$$u \in W^{k,p}(\Omega) \iff \forall \alpha, |\alpha| \leq k, \exists V_\alpha \in L^p(\Omega), D^\alpha u = V_\alpha$$

定理: $W^{k,p}(\Omega)$ 是一个 Banach 空间 (线性、赋范完备空间)

证明: 线性显然. $\|u\|_{W^{k,p}(\Omega)} = 0 \iff \forall \alpha, \|D^\alpha u\|_{L^p} = 0 \iff \forall \alpha, D^\alpha u = 0 \iff u = 0$

只需证完备性. 设 $\{u_j\}$ 是 $W^{k,p}(\Omega)$ 中的一个 Cauchy 列, $\|u_j - u_l\|_{W^{k,p}(\Omega)} \rightarrow 0 \quad (j, l \rightarrow +\infty)$

有 $D^\alpha u_j$ 是 $L^p(\Omega)$ 中的 Cauchy 列! $(\|D^\alpha u_j - D^\alpha u_l\|_{L^p} \leq \|u_j - u_l\|_{W^{k,p}(\Omega)} \rightarrow 0)$

因此存在 $V_\alpha \in L^p(\Omega)$, 使得 $\|D^\alpha u_j - V_\alpha\|_{L^p} \rightarrow 0$, $\|u_j - V_0\|_{L^p} \rightarrow 0$, 只需证 $D^\alpha V_0 \in L^p(\Omega)$, $V_0, V_\alpha \in L^p(\Omega)$

$$\langle D^\alpha V_0, \phi \rangle = (-1)^\alpha \langle V_0, D^\alpha \phi \rangle = (-1)^\alpha \lim_{j \rightarrow +\infty} \langle u_j, D^\alpha \phi \rangle \quad (\|u_j - V_0\|_{L^p} \rightarrow 0)$$

$$= \lim_{j \rightarrow +\infty} \langle D^\alpha u_j, \phi \rangle = \langle V_\alpha, \phi \rangle \Rightarrow D^\alpha V_0 = V_\alpha \in L^p(\Omega)$$

因此 $V_0 \in W^{k,p}(\Omega)$, $\|u_j - V_0\|_{W^{k,p}(\Omega)} \rightarrow 0 \quad (\iff \|D^\alpha u_j - D^\alpha V_0\|_{L^p} \rightarrow 0)$

性质: ① $k=0$ 时, $W^{0,p}(\Omega) = L^p(\Omega)$, $W^{k+1,p}(\Omega) \subset W^{k,p}(\Omega)$

② 若 Ω 有界, $p_1 \geq p_2 \geq 1$, 则 $W^{k,p_1}(\Omega) \subseteq W^{k,p_2}(\Omega)$

③ 若 $u \in W^{k,p}(\Omega)$, $|\alpha| \leq k$, 则 $D^\alpha u \in W^{k-|\alpha|,p}(\Omega)$

④ 设 $P(x, D) = \sum_{|\alpha| \leq m} a_\alpha(x) D^\alpha$, $a_\alpha(x) \in C^\infty(\bar{\Omega}) \cap L^\infty(\bar{\Omega})$

$P(x, D): W^{k,p}(\Omega) \rightarrow W^{k-m,p}(\Omega)$ 为连续映射 ($m \leq k$)

定义: 令 $M = \{\phi \in C^\infty(\Omega) \mid \|\phi\|_{W^{k,p}(\Omega)} < +\infty\}$ (线性、赋范但不完备的空间)

记 $H^{k,p}$ 为 M 在 $\|\cdot\|_{W^{k,p}(\Omega)}$ 下的完备化.

定理: 设有界区域 Ω 具有 C^∞ 边界, 则 $C^\infty(\Omega)$ 在 $W^{k,p}(\Omega)$ 中稠密. (习题)

$$(\forall u \in W^{k,p}(\Omega), \exists u_j \in C^\infty(\bar{\Omega}), \|u_j - u\|_{W^{k,p}(\Omega)} \rightarrow 0)$$

定理: ① $M \in D'(\Omega) \Rightarrow H^{k,p}(\Omega) \subseteq W^{k,p}(\Omega)$

② $C^\infty(\bar{\Omega})$ 在 $W^{k,p}(\Omega)$ 中稠密, 而 $C^\infty(\bar{\Omega}) \subset C^\infty(\Omega) \Rightarrow C^\infty(\Omega)$ 在 $W^{k,p}(\Omega)$ 中稠密 $\Rightarrow W^{k,p}(\Omega) \subseteq H^{k,p}(\Omega)$

实指数 Sobolev 空间: $(H^s(\mathbb{R}^n))$

$$\Leftrightarrow (I-\Delta)^{\frac{s}{2}} u \in L^2 \Leftrightarrow u \in L^2 + \partial^s u \in L^2 \quad \begin{matrix} s \text{ 整数} \\ \end{matrix}$$

定义: 设 $s \in \mathbb{R}$, 记 $H^s(\mathbb{R}^n) = \{u \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n) \mid (1+|\xi|^2)^{\frac{s}{2}} \hat{u}(\xi) \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)\}$

$$\langle u, v \rangle_{H^s} = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (1+|\xi|^2)^s \hat{u}(\xi) \cdot \hat{v}(\xi) d\xi \quad \|u\|_{H^s}^2 = \langle u, u \rangle$$

定理: $\forall s \in \mathbb{R}$, $H^s(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 是一个 Hilbert 空间 (有内积或 Banach 空间) 且 $C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 在 $H^s(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 中稠密. (习题)

定理: $H^s(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 的对偶空间是 $H^{-s}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. (有界线性泛函 $|\langle h, u \rangle| \leq C \|u\|_{H^s}$)

证明: 若 h 为 $H^s(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 中的有界线性泛函, 即 $\forall u \in H^s, |\langle h, u \rangle| \leq C \|u\|_{H^s}$

当 $u \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 由于 " $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 上收敛" \Rightarrow " H^s 上收敛". 因此 h 可视为 $\mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 中的广义函数.

($\langle h, \varphi \rangle_{(H^s) \times H^s}$ 定义了 \mathcal{S}' 上的连续线性泛函.) $\langle h, u \rangle$ 可看作 $\mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 中的广义函数 h 作用在 $u \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 上.

$$\langle \hat{h}, \hat{u} \rangle = \langle h, u \rangle \leq C \|u\|_{H^s} \Rightarrow \langle (1+|\xi|^2)^{-\frac{s}{2}} \hat{h}, (1+|\xi|^2)^{\frac{s}{2}} \hat{u} \rangle \leq C \|u\|_{H^s} \quad \begin{matrix} \hat{u} \in L^2 \end{matrix}$$

对 $v \in L^2$, $\langle (1+|\xi|^2)^{-\frac{s}{2}} \hat{h}, v \rangle \leq C \|(1+|\xi|^2)^{-\frac{s}{2}} \hat{v}\|_{H^s} = C \|v\|_{L^2}$

因此 $(1+|\xi|^2)^{-\frac{s}{2}} \hat{h} \in L^2 \Rightarrow h \in H^{-s}$

定理: 设 $k \in \mathbb{N}$, 则 $H^k(\mathbb{R}^n) = W^{k,2}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ (习题)

考虑 $W^{k,p_1}(\Omega)$ 与 $W^{k,p_2}(\Omega)$ 的关系

引理: $1 \leq p < n$, 则对 $\forall u \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$, 有 $\|u\|_{L^q} \leq C \|\nabla u\|_{L^p}$ ($\frac{1}{q} = \frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{n}$, $\frac{n}{n-1} \leq q < \infty$)

$$(u_\lambda(x) = u(\lambda x) \text{ 代入: } \|u_\lambda\|_{L^q} = \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |u(\lambda x)|^q dx \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \xrightarrow{\lambda x = y} \left(\frac{1}{\lambda^n} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |u(y)|^q dy \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} = \lambda^{-\frac{n}{q}} \|u\|_{L^q}$$

$$\|\nabla u_\lambda\|_{L^p} = \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |\lambda|^p |\nabla u(\lambda x)|^p dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} = \lambda \cdot \lambda^{-\frac{n}{p}} \|\nabla u\|_{L^p} = \lambda^{1-\frac{n}{p}} \|\nabla u\|_{L^p}.$$

习题: 证明 $p=1$ 的情形.

$$W^{k,p}(\Omega) = \{u \in \mathcal{D}'(\Omega) \mid D^\alpha u \in L^p(\Omega), |\alpha| \leq k\}$$

引理: $\|u\|_{L^q(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq \|\nabla u\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)}$ ($\frac{1}{q} = \frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{n}$, $1 \leq p < n$)

定理: $\|u\|_{L^q(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq C \|u\|_{W^{1,p}(\mathbb{R}^n)}$ ($\forall u \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ / $\forall u \in W^{1,p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$)

$$\|u\|_{W^{0,q}(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq C \|u\|_{W^{k,p}(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq C \|u\|_{W^{k+1,p}(\mathbb{R}^n)}$$

$$\forall u \in W^{1,p}(\mathbb{R}^n), \exists \{u_j\} \subset C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n), \|u_j - u\|_{W^{1,p}(\mathbb{R}^n)} \rightarrow 0, \|u_j\|_{W^{0,q}(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq C \|u_j\|_{W^{1,p}(\mathbb{R}^n)}$$

$$\|u\|_{W^{0,q}(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \|u_j\|_{W^{0,q}(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq C \|u\|_{W^{1,p}(\mathbb{R}^n)}$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$u_j \rightarrow u (=u) \text{ (} L^1(\mathbb{R}^n) \text{)}$$

$$\|u\|_{W^{0,q}(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \|u_j\|_{W^{0,q}(\mathbb{R}^n)}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} u_j \rightarrow u \text{ in } L^p \\ \|u\|_{L^p} \leq \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \|u_j\|_{L^p} \end{array} \right)$$

定理: $\|u\|_{W^{k,q}(R^n)} \leq C \|u\|_{W^{k+m,p}(R^n)} \quad (\frac{1}{q} = \frac{1}{p} - \frac{m}{n}, m \geq 1)$

取 q_j 满足 $\frac{1}{q_j} = \frac{1}{p} - \frac{m-j}{n} \quad (j = 1, 2, \dots, m)$

$\|u\|_{W^{k+j-1,q_{j-1}}(R^n)} \leq C \|u\|_{W^{k+j,q_j}(R^n)} \quad (\frac{1}{q_{j-1}} = \frac{1}{q_j} - \frac{1}{n}, j = 1, 2, \dots, m)$

$\|u\|_{W^{k,q}(R^n)} \leq C \|u\|_{W^{k+m,q_m}(R^n)}$

推论: $W^{k+m,p}(R^n) \subset W^{k,q}(R^n) \quad (\frac{1}{q} = \frac{1}{p} - \frac{m}{n} > 0, p \geq 1) \quad W^{k+m,p}(R^n) \hookrightarrow W^{k,q}(R^n)$ 连续嵌入

例: $\partial_t u = \Delta u + u^2 \quad \|u^2\|_{L^2} \leq C \|\Delta u\|_{L^2} \quad (\text{形式上说法})$

Hölder 空间 ($\Omega \subseteq R^n$)

$C^0(\Omega), C^1(\Omega), \quad C^k(\Omega) = \{\partial^\alpha u \in C(\Omega) \mid |\alpha| \leq k\} \quad C^{0,\alpha}(\Omega) = \{u \in C(\Omega) \mid \sup_{x,y \in \Omega} \frac{|u(x) - u(y)|}{|x-y|^\alpha} < +\infty\}, 0 < \alpha < 1$

$\frac{|u(x) - u(y)|}{|x-y|^\alpha} \leq M, \forall x, y \in \Omega \quad |u(x) - u(y)| \leq M |x-y|^\alpha, u \in C^{0,\alpha}(\Omega), u \notin C^1(\Omega)$

例: $u = |x|^\alpha, \Omega = (-1, 1)$

$\alpha = 1, C_0^1 = \{u \in C(\Omega) \mid \sup_{x,y} \frac{|u(x) - u(y)|}{|x-y|} < +\infty\} = Lip(\Omega), \quad C^1 \subset C^{0,1}(\Omega) \subset C^{0,\alpha}(\Omega) \subset C(\Omega)$

$C^{k,\alpha}(\Omega) = \{u \in C^k(\Omega) \mid \partial^\alpha u \in C^{0,\alpha}(\Omega)\}, \forall |\alpha| = k \Leftrightarrow \sup_{x,y} \frac{|\partial^k u(x) - \partial^k u(y)|}{|x-y|^\alpha} < +\infty$

$\|u\|_{C^{0,\alpha}(\Omega)} = \|u\|_{L^\infty(\Omega)} + \sup_{x,y \in \Omega} \frac{|u(x) - u(y)|}{|x-y|^\alpha}, \quad \|u\|_{C^{k,\alpha}(\Omega)} = \|u\|_{C^k(\Omega)} + \|\partial^k u\|_{C^{0,\alpha}(\Omega)}$

定理: 若 $\frac{k-1}{n} \leq \frac{1}{p} < \frac{k}{n}$ ($k \leq m$), 记 $\alpha = k - \frac{n}{p} \in (0, 1]$, $k-1 \leq \frac{n}{p} < k$

$0 < \alpha < 1$ 时, 有 $W^{m,p}(\Omega) \hookrightarrow C^{m-k,\alpha}(\Omega)$ (不用记)

(若 $u \in W^{m,p}(\Omega)$, 则有 $u \in C^{m-k,\alpha}(\Omega)$ 且 $\|u\|_{C^{m-k,\alpha}(\Omega)} \leq C \|u\|_{W^{m,p}(\Omega)}$) $m = kv \Rightarrow m = k+1$

$p=2$, $k-1 \leq \frac{n}{2} < k$, $\|u\|_{C^{0,\alpha}(\Omega)} \leq C \|u\|_{W^{k,2}(\Omega)}$ ($\alpha > 0$) $\|\partial^\beta u\| \in L^2(\Omega)$ ($|\beta| \leq k$)

若 $u, \partial u, \dots, \partial^{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor + 1} u \in L^2 \Rightarrow u \in C(\Omega)$

$u \in H^k(\Omega)$ $v \in H^k(\Omega)$ $uv \in H^k(\Omega)$ ($\Omega \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$) Banach 代数

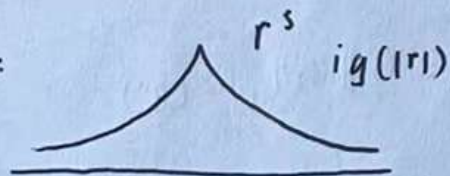
$k > \frac{n}{2}$ $v \in H^k(\Omega) \subset C^{0,\alpha}(\Omega)$

$\|uv\|_{H^k(\Omega)} \leq C (\|u\|_{H^k(\Omega)} \|v\|_{L^\infty(\Omega)} + \|u\|_{L^\infty(\Omega)} \|v\|_{H^k(\Omega)}) \leq C \|u\|_{H^k} \cdot \|v\|_{H^k}$

$$\begin{cases} \partial^k(uv) = \partial^k u v + u \partial^k v + \dots \\ \|\partial^k uv\|_{L^2} \leq \|v\| \cdot \|\partial^k u\|_{L^2} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \partial_t u = \Delta u + 2uv \\ \partial_t u = \Delta u - 3uv \end{cases}$$

证明: $\exists u \in H^{\frac{n}{2}}(\Omega)$, 但 $u \notin C(\Omega)$ (取 $n=2k$). (习题)

[提示:



$$\|u\|_{W^{k-m,q}(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq C \|u\|_{W^{k,p}(\mathbb{R}^n)}$$

$$\|u\|_{H^k(\mathbb{R}^n)}$$

$$\frac{1}{q} = \frac{1}{p} - \frac{m}{n}$$

$$\frac{1}{q} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{m}{n} > 0$$

$$\text{取 } p=2, \|u\|_{W^{k-m,q}(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq C \|u\|_{H^k(\mathbb{R}^n)} \quad (k < \frac{n}{2})$$

$$(\frac{1}{q} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{k}{m})$$

$$q = \frac{2n}{n-2k}$$

$$H^k(\mathbb{R}^n)$$

紧嵌入定理: (与位函相关)

紧映射: $A: X \rightarrow Y$ 为连续线性映射, 若 $\overline{A(B_1)}$ 在 Y 中为紧集则称 A 为紧映射 (紧算子).

其中 B_1 为 X 中单位球.

U 为 X 中紧集 $\Leftrightarrow \forall \{u_j\} \subset U$ 存在子序列 $\{u_{k_j}\}$ 在 X 中有极限.

$\overline{A(B_1)}$ 在 Y 中为紧集 \Leftrightarrow 对 X 中任一有界序列 $\{x_i\}$ $\{Ax_i\}$ 在 Y 中有收敛子列. ($\Leftrightarrow \{x_{k_j}\}$ 以 $y_0 \in Y$,

$\lim_{j \rightarrow +\infty} Ax_{k_j} = y_0$ 存在)

定理: $\Omega \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ 为边界光滑的有界开集 $1 \leq q < p^*$ ($\frac{1}{p^*} = \frac{1}{q} - \frac{1}{n}$). 则 $W^{k,p}(\Omega) \hookrightarrow L^q(\Omega)$ 的嵌入映射为紧映射.

$$W^{1,p}(\Omega) \hookrightarrow L^{p^*}(\Omega) \hookrightarrow L^q(\Omega) \quad (W^{m,p}(\Omega) \hookrightarrow W^{m-1,q}(\Omega))$$

连续嵌入

$\forall u \in W^{1,p}(\Omega) \Rightarrow u \in L^q$ 且 $\|u\|_{L^q} \leq C \|u\|_{W^{1,p}(\Omega)}$. 对 $W^{1,p}(\Omega)$ 中任一有界序列 $\{u_i\}$, $\{u_i\}$ 在 $L^q(\Omega)$ 中

有收敛子列. $\exists \{u_{k_j}\}$ 以及 $u_0 \in L^q(\Omega)$ 使得 $\|u_{k_j} - u_0\|_{L^q(\Omega)} \rightarrow 0$ ($j \rightarrow +\infty$)

$Lu = N(u, f)$ 非线性项

思路: ① $Lu_1 = N(u_0, f)$, $Lu_2 = N(u_1, f) \dots Lu_{k+1} = N(u_k, f)$

② $\{u_k\}$ 在 $W^{m,p}(\Omega)$ 有界, $\|u_k\|_{W^{m,p}(\Omega)} \leq C \Rightarrow \|u_{k+1}\|_{W^{m,p}(\Omega)} \leq C$. (能量估计)

③ $\{u_{k_j}\}$ 在 $W^{m-1,q}$ 有极限 u_0 , $u_0 \in W^{m-1,q}(\Omega)$ 且满足原方程.

Dirichlet 原理和变分法:

$$\begin{cases} -\Delta u = f, & x \in \Omega \\ u = g, & x \in \partial\Omega \end{cases} \quad \Omega \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n \text{ 为有界开集}$$

$$g=0 \quad \begin{cases} -\Delta u = f, & x \in \Omega \\ u = 0, & x \in \partial\Omega \end{cases} \quad (*)$$

定义: $I(u) = \int_{\Omega} (\frac{1}{2} |\nabla u|^2 - uf) dx$ 对 $u \in C^1(\bar{\Omega})$. $I: C^1(\Omega) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$u \in \mathcal{A} = \{u \in C^1(\bar{\Omega}) \mid u|_{\partial\Omega} = 0\}$$

定理: $u \in C^1(\bar{\Omega})$ 满足 $(*) \Leftrightarrow u$ 是 I 的极小值解.

证明: " \Leftarrow ": 若 $u \in C^1(\bar{\Omega})$ 为 I 的极小值点, 则 $I(u+\varepsilon v) \geq I(u)$. $\forall u \in \mathcal{A}$, ε 充分小成立.

$$\text{从而有 } \int_{\Omega} [\frac{1}{2} (|\nabla u|^2 + 2\varepsilon \nabla u \nabla v + \varepsilon^2 |\nabla v|^2) - (u+\varepsilon v)f] dx \geq \int_{\Omega} [\frac{1}{2} |\nabla u|^2 - uf] dx$$

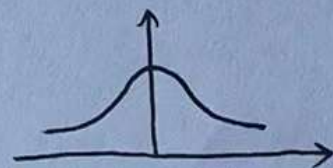
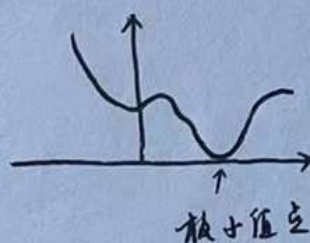
$$\text{由 } \varepsilon \int_{\Omega} |\nabla u \nabla v - vf| dx + \frac{\varepsilon^2}{2} \int_{\Omega} |\nabla v|^2 dx \geq 0 \quad (\varepsilon \text{ 可取正、负})$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{\Omega} |\nabla u \nabla v - vf| dx = 0 \Leftrightarrow \int_{\Omega} v(-\nabla u - f) dx = 0 \Rightarrow -\Delta u = f, \quad \forall x \in \Omega \text{ 成立.}$$

" \Rightarrow " 同理.

例: ① f 下有界

② f 在无穷远处 $\rightarrow +\infty$



$f \geq -M$. $M_0 = \inf_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} \{f(x)\}$. $\exists \{x_j\}$, $f(x_j) \rightarrow M_0$. $\{x_j\}$ 有界. $\exists x_0$, $x_{k_j} \rightarrow x_0$. $f(x_0) = M_0$. $I(u)$ 下有界. \checkmark

$$\int \frac{1}{2} |\nabla u|^2 - uf dx \geq -M. \quad \forall u \in \mathcal{A} \text{ 成立.}$$

$$\int_{\Omega} |\nabla u|^2 dx \geq C_0 \int_{\Omega} |u|^2 dx$$

$$\int_{\Omega} \frac{1}{2} |\nabla u|^2 - uf dx \geq \int_{\Omega} \frac{1}{2} |\nabla u|^2 - (\frac{C_0}{4} |u|^2 + \frac{1}{C_0} f^2) dx \geq \frac{1}{C_0} \int_{\Omega} f^2 dx. \quad (f(x_0) = M_0)$$

因此 $M_0 = \inf \{ I(u) \mid u \in A \}$ 存在. 从而 $\exists \{u_j\} \subset A$, $I(u_j) \rightarrow M_0$. 则 $I(u_j) \leq 2M_0$.

$$\int \frac{1}{2} |\nabla u_j|^2 - u_j f dx \leq 2M_0, \quad \text{左边} \geq \int \frac{1}{2} |\nabla u_j|^2 - \frac{1}{c_0} \int_{\Omega} f^2 dx \Leftrightarrow \int_{\Omega} |\nabla u_j|^2 dx \leq M_1$$

$\Rightarrow u_j$ 在 $H^1(\Omega)$ 中有界. $(H_0^1(\Omega) = \{ C_0^\infty(\Omega) \text{ 在 } H^1(\Omega) \text{ 下的完备化} \})$

\Rightarrow ① $\exists w \in H^1(\Omega)$, $u_{k_j} \rightarrow w$ (在 $H_0^1(\Omega)$)

$$\text{② } \|u_j - u\|_{L^2(\Omega)} \rightarrow 0$$

①: 由 $H_0^1(\Omega)$ 的弱列紧性得出 $\|w\|_{H_0^1(\Omega)} \leq \lim_{j \rightarrow +\infty} \|u_{k_j}\|_{H_0^1(\Omega)}$ $\int |\nabla u_{k_j}|^2 dx \geq \int |\nabla w|^2$

$$\int u_{k_j} f \rightarrow \int w f$$

$$\text{①} + \text{②} \quad I(w) \leq \lim_{j \rightarrow +\infty} I(u_{k_j}) = M_0 \quad w \in H_0^1(\Omega) \quad (f \in L^2)$$

定理: $\forall f \in L^2(\Omega)$, $I(u)$ 在 $H_0^1(\Omega)$ 中存在极小值解.

$$I(u + \varepsilon v) \geq I(u), \quad \forall u \in H_0^1(\Omega), \varepsilon \text{ 充分小成立.} \Leftrightarrow \int_{\Omega} |\nabla u \nabla v - v f| dx = 0, \quad \forall v \in H_0^1(\Omega) \text{ 成立.}$$

$$(\int_{\Omega} v(-\Delta u - f) dx = 0, \quad \int_{\Omega} \nabla u \nabla v dx = - \int_{\Omega} v f dx)$$

$$\langle -\Delta u, v \rangle = \langle f, v \rangle, \quad \forall v \in H_0^1(\Omega) \text{ 成立.}$$

$$-\Delta u = f \quad (D'(\Omega)), \quad \forall v \in C_0^\infty(\Omega) \text{ 成立.}$$

$$(C_0^\infty(\Omega))' = D'(\Omega)$$

$$-\Delta u = f \text{ 看成是 } (H_0^1(\Omega))' = H^{-1}(\Omega)$$

定理: 对 $f \in L^2(\Omega)$, $\exists u \in H_0^1(\Omega)$ 使得 $\nabla u = \{ \partial u \mid u \in L^2 \}$

$$\langle \nabla u, \nabla v \rangle = \langle f, v \rangle \quad (**), \quad \forall v \in H_0^1(\Omega) \text{ 成立.}$$

(**) 称为 (*) 的弱形式. (**) 的解称为 (*) 的弱解.

若 $u \in C^2(\Omega)$ 且为弱解 $\Rightarrow u$ 为 (*) 的经典解.

$$u \in L^2, \quad \langle \partial u, v \rangle = - \langle u, \partial v \rangle \in L^2.$$

$$I(u) = \int_{\Omega} \frac{1}{2} |\nabla u|^2 - u f \, dx \quad \text{有界}, \quad u \in H^1(\Omega)$$

$$u_j \in C^2(\Omega), \quad \|u_j\|_{H^1(\Omega)} \leq M \quad (**)$$

$\|\cdot\|_{H^1(\Omega)}$ 下完备 $H^1(\Omega)$.

$$f \in C(\Omega), \quad u \in C^2(\Omega) \quad (\text{正则性推广}) \quad \checkmark$$