$$17. \ u: \overline{\Omega} \to \mathbb{R}$$

$$u(x) = \left/ \frac{x^2}{\frac{4}{3}} \right.$$

$$u(x) = \frac{1}{4} \frac{x^{2}}{6}, \quad 0 \le x \le 1/2 \quad \lim_{x \to \frac{1}{2}} u(x) = \lim_{x \to \frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{x^{2}}{4} - \frac{x^{3}}{6}\right) = \frac{1}{24}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \frac{x^{2}}{6}, \quad \frac{1}{4} \le \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4} \quad \lim_{x \to 1} u(x) = \lim_{x \to 1} \left(\frac{x^{2}}{4} - \frac{x^{3}}{6}\right) = \frac{1}{24}$$

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$$u'(x) = \left| \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x^2}{2} \right|, \quad \partial \mathcal{L} x \leq \sqrt{2} \quad \lim_{x \to y_2} u'(x) = \lim_{x \to y_2} \left(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{x^2}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{8} \quad \text{duego } u'(x) \text{ continuous} \quad \Rightarrow u \in \mathbb{L}^2(\Omega)$$

$$\left| \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \right|, \quad \sqrt{2} \leq x \leq 1 \quad \text{lim } u'(x) = \lim_{x \to y_2^+} \left(\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \right) = \frac{1}{8} \quad \text{duego } u'(x) \text{ continuous} \quad \Rightarrow u \in \mathbb{L}^2(\Omega)$$

$$u''(x) = \frac{1}{1}$$
, $0 < x < \frac{1}{2}$ Charamente $u'''(x)$ no es continue.
 $1 = \frac{1}{1}$, $1/2 < x < 1$ No obstante, $\left[u''(x)\right]^2$ si es continue $y \text{ por } (x)$ $u''' \in L^2(\Omega_1)$

Ahora,
$$u''(x) = 1 - 2H(x-y_2)$$
duego, $u^{(4)}(x) = -2\delta(x-y_2)$

Vegmos que
$$\delta \neq L(\Omega)$$
,
Supongamos que $\delta \in L(\Omega)$
Luego, $\delta(x-yz) = 0$ a.e. Ω

$$\int \int \int d\mu = 0.$$
Pero por definición
$$\int \delta(x-yz)dx = 1$$

Pero por definición
$$\int_{\Omega} \delta(x-1/2) dx = \frac{1}{2}$$

duego,
$$S \notin L^{1}(\Omega)$$
 y como $\mu(\Omega) = 1 < \infty$, $L^{2}(\Omega) \subset L^{1}(\Omega)$

$$S \notin L^{2}(\Omega)$$

For lo tanto $u \in \mathcal{H}^3(\Omega)$

Luego, / Win/dx = 00