

Curs 6

10.11.2020.

Principiul de maxim și alte proprietăți ale fct. armonice/
sub-super armonice

De data trecută:

$\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ domeniu, și $u \in C^2(\Omega)$

u - sub-armonică $\Leftrightarrow -\Delta u(x) \leq 0, \forall x \in \Omega$
(super) (\geq)

u armonică $\Leftrightarrow u$ subarmonică + superarmonică $\Leftrightarrow \Delta u(x) = 0$,
 $\forall x \in \Omega$.

Teoremă (Formula de medie pt. fct. armonice)

Fie $u \in C^2(\Omega)$. Atunci:

i) Dacă u este armonică atunci

$$\forall x \in \Omega, \quad u(x) = \oint_{\partial B_r(x)} u(y) dy = \int_{B_r(x)} u(y) dy, \quad \forall r > 0 \text{ a.c.}$$

\swarrow media val.
 \searrow $\overline{B_r(x)} \subset \Omega$

unde $\oint_{\partial B_r(x)} = \frac{1}{|\partial B_r(x)|} \int_{\partial B_r(x)}$ = integrală medie
pe sfera de rază
 r centrată în x

$\int_{B_r(x)} = \frac{1}{|B_r(x)|} \int_{B_r(x)}$ - s.m. integrală medie pe
bila de rază r
 \downarrow volumul bilei centrată în x .

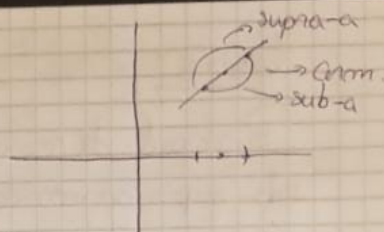
ii) Reciproc, dacă

$$u(x) = \oint_{\partial B_r(x)} u(y) dy \quad (\text{sau } u(x) = \int_{B_r(x)} u(y) dy)$$

$\forall x \in \Omega$ și $r > 0$ a.c. $\overline{B_r(x)} \subset \Omega$

Atunci u este armonică





Demo.

i) u armonică

Consider $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ fixat

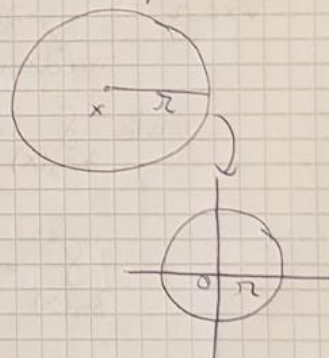
\hookrightarrow fct. $\varphi(r) = \int_{\partial B_r(x)} u(y) d\sigma(y)$, $r > 0$
a.e. $B_r(x) \subset \mathbb{R}^n$.

Arat că φ este fct. ets.

Reducem pe $\varphi(r)$:

$$\varphi(r) = \frac{1}{\omega_n r^{n-1}} \int_{\partial B_r(x)} u(y) d\sigma(y) \stackrel{\text{S.V.}}{=} \frac{1}{\omega_n r^{n-1}} \int_{\partial B_1(0)} u \left(\frac{y-x}{r} \right) d\sigma(y)$$

$$\begin{aligned} d\sigma(y) &= r^{n-1} d\sigma(z) \\ |z| &= \left| \frac{y-x}{r} \right| = \frac{r}{r} = 1 \end{aligned}$$



$$(x + rz) r^{n-1} d\sigma(z) =$$

\hookrightarrow Element de "arie"

$$|\partial B_r(0)| = \omega_n r^{n-1}$$

Has detalizat: $|\partial B_1(0)|$

$$\partial B_r(0) \subset \mathbb{R}^n : \left(U, \mathcal{L}(U), U \in \mathbb{R}^{n-1} \right)$$

$$\partial B_r(x) \ni y = \mathcal{L}(u_1, \dots, u_{n-1}) \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$g = (g_{ij}) = \mathcal{L}_{,i} \cdot \mathcal{L}_{,j}$$

\hookrightarrow derivată în rap. cu comp. i

$$\int_{\partial B_n(0)} f(y) \cdot d\tau(y) = \int_U \frac{f(Z(u)) \sqrt{\det g}}{f(Z(u_1, \dots, u_{n-1}))} du_1, \dots, du_{n-1}$$

$$y = Z(u_1, \dots, u_{n-1}) = x + r Z_1(u_1, \dots, u_{n-1})$$

$$g = (g_{ij}) = Z_{ij} \quad Z_{ij} = r^2 Z_{1,i} \cdot Z_{1,j} \in M_{n-1, n-1}$$

$n=3 \rightarrow \text{Ex!}$

$$\rightarrow \varphi(r) = \frac{1}{\omega_n r^{m+1}} \int_{\partial B_r(0)} u(x+rz) r^{n/2} d\tau(z)$$

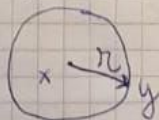
$$= \frac{1}{\omega_n} \int_{\partial B_r(0)} u(x+rz) d\tau(z) \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \rightarrow \varphi'(r) &= \frac{1}{\omega_n} \int_{\partial B_r(0)} \frac{d}{dr} [u(x+rz)] d\tau(z) = \\ &= \frac{1}{\omega_n} \int_{\partial B_r(0)} \sum_{i=1}^m u_{x_i}(x+rz) \cdot \underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial r} (x_i + rz_i)}_{z_i} d\tau(z) = \\ &= \frac{1}{\omega_n} \int_{\partial B_r(0)} \nabla u(x+rz) \cdot z \cdot d\tau(z) \end{aligned}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{S.V}}{x+rz=y} \frac{1}{\omega_n} \int_{\partial B(x)} \nabla u(y) \cdot \frac{y-x}{r} \cdot r^{-(m-1)} d\tau(y) =$$

$$\left(\frac{r^{m-1}}{r} d\tau(z) = d\tau(y) \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\omega_n r^{m-1}} \int_{\partial B_r(x)} \nabla u(y) \cdot \frac{y-x}{r}$$



$B_r(x)$ în y
 $\frac{y-x}{r}$ - normală exterioară la $B_r(x)$

$$= \frac{1}{\omega_m r^{m+1}} \int_{\partial B_r(x)} \underbrace{\nabla u(y) \cdot \nabla y}_{\frac{\partial u}{\partial \nu_y}} dz(y) \stackrel{(2)}{=} \frac{1}{\omega_m r^{m+1}} \int_{\partial B_r(x)} \Delta u(y) dy$$

$$(2) = 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi'(r) = 0, \forall r > 0$$

$$\varphi(r) = \lim_{r \downarrow 0} \varphi(r) = \lim_{r \downarrow 0} \int_{\partial B_r(x)} u(y) d\sigma(y) = u(x)$$

vezi arg.
tracut.

$$\frac{1}{2\varepsilon} \int_{-\varepsilon}^{\varepsilon} u(y) dy \rightarrow u(0)$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi(r) = u(x), \forall r$$

$$\text{Se aratăm și că } u(x) = \int_{\partial B_r(x)} u(y) dy$$

$$\int_{\partial B_r(x)} u(y) dy = \frac{m}{\omega_m r^m} \int_{\partial B_r(x)} u(y) dy = \frac{m}{\omega_m r^m} \int_0^r \int_{\partial B_s(x)} u(y) d\sigma(y) ds$$

$$\underbrace{\int_{\partial B_r(x)} u(y) d\sigma(y)}_{\text{dim pasul anterior}} ds = \frac{m}{\omega_m r^m} \int_0^r u(x) |\partial B_s(x)| ds =$$

$$= u(x) \cdot \frac{m}{\omega_m r^m} \cdot \int_0^r \omega_m s^{m-1} ds$$

$$= u(x) \Rightarrow \text{item i)} \quad \checkmark$$

item ii)

P.p. ca u nu ar fi armonică $\Rightarrow \exists x_0 \in \Omega$ a.c.

$$\Delta u(x_0) \neq 0.$$

Fără a pierde din generalitate considerăm $\Delta u(x_0) > 0$.

$$\Rightarrow \Delta u(x) > 0, \forall x \in U_{x_0}$$

pe o vecinătate a lui x_0 .

$$\text{Ipoteză: } u(x) = \underbrace{\int_{\partial B_r(x)} u(y) d\sigma(y)}_{f(r)}$$

Cu notatiile de i)

$$\text{am văzut că } f'(r) = \frac{n}{\omega_n r^{n-1}} \int_{B_r(x)} \Delta u(y) dy, \forall x \in \Omega, \forall r \in B_r(x) \cap \Omega.$$

Ținem $x = x_0$ și $r > 0$ a.c. $B_r(x_0) \subset U_{x_0}$.

$$\Rightarrow f'(r) > 0, \forall r < 1.$$

contradicție cu faptul că f este constantă din ipoteză.

$$[\text{înd. } f'(r) = 0, \forall r].$$

Ținem: cealaltă ipoteză.

Principiul de maxim

Fie $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ domeniu mărginit și $u \in C^2(\Omega) \cap C(\overline{\Omega})$

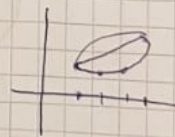
i) Dacă u este sub-armonică atunci

$$\max_{\overline{\Omega}} u = \max_{\partial \Omega} u$$

(u își atinge maximumul pe frontieră)

ii) Dacă u este super-armonică atunci

(minimumul se atinge pe frontieră)



$$\min_{\overline{\Omega}} u = \min_{\partial \Omega} u$$

ii) Dacă u este armonică atunci

$$\min_{\bar{\Omega}} u = \min_{\partial\Omega} u \quad \text{și} \quad \max_{\bar{\Omega}} u = \max_{\partial\Omega} u$$

(iii) este consecința trivială a lui i) + ii)

Dem i) $\exists p \in \partial\Omega$ c.ă $\max_{\bar{\Omega}} u > \max_{\partial\Omega} u \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow u$ își atinge maximum într-un $x_0 \in \Omega$ (punct interior)

Fie $\varepsilon > 0$ obs. fixat (mic) ce va fi din ulterior.

Fie $v(x) = u(x) + \varepsilon |x - x_0|^2$ — ε perturbare a lui u .

$$v(x_0) = u(x_0)$$

Astfel c.ă pt. $\varepsilon \ll 1$...

$$\max_{\bar{\Omega}} v > \max_{\partial\Omega} v$$

$$\max_{\partial\Omega} v \leq \max_{\partial\Omega} u + \varepsilon \max_{x \in \partial\Omega} |x - x_0|^2 < \max_{\bar{\Omega}} u = u(x_0)$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{:= M(x)}$

$$\left(\text{ Alegând } \varepsilon < \frac{\max_{\bar{\Omega}} u - \max_{\partial\Omega} u}{M(x)} \right) \Rightarrow \underbrace{v(x_0)}_{\leq \max_{\partial\Omega} v}$$

$\Rightarrow v$ își atinge maximum într-un punct interior notat x_1 .

$$\Delta v(x) = \Delta u(x) + \varepsilon \cdot 2n \geq 0 + 2 \cdot n \cdot \varepsilon - \Delta u \stackrel{u \text{ sub-harm.}}{\geq} 0$$

$$\left(\Delta |x - x_0|^2 \right) = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_i^2} \left((x_1 - x_{n-1})^2 + \dots + (x_{n-1} - x_n)^2 \right)$$

$$\Delta v(x) > 0$$

Pe de altă parte $x_1 \in \Omega$ e punct de max. m.

$$\Rightarrow \nabla v(x_1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta v(x_1) \leq 0.$$

Ex Într-o dimensiune:

$f \in C^2(I)$ și $x_1 \in I$ punct interior
punct de maxim local

$$\Rightarrow f'(x_1) = 0, f''(x_1) \leq 0.$$

$$f(t) = v(x_1 + te_1), \quad e_1 = (1, 0, \dots, 0).$$

$$f_m(t) \in f_1(0), \quad f'_1(0) = 0 \\ f''_1(0) \leq 0.$$

0 punct de maxim.

$$f'_1(t) = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x_1}(x_1 + te_1)$$

$$f''_1(t) = \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x_1^2}(x_1 + te_1)$$

$$f''_1(0) = \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x_1^2}(x_1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x_1^2}(x_1) \leq 0. \quad \Rightarrow \Delta v(x_1) \leq 0$$

↓
contradicție cu faptul că $\Delta v(x) > 0$.

\Rightarrow concluzia (i).

Aplicatie la formula de medie (Th. Liouville)

Fie $u: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ o fct. armonica mărginită inferor (sau mărginită superioară).

Atunci u este funcție constantă.

Dem. Fie u mărg. inferor. $\Rightarrow \exists M > 0$ a.c. $u(x) \geq -M$.
 $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n$.

Putem pp. fără a pierde din generalitate ca $M = 0$.

Pot lua $v(x) = u(x) + M > 0$.

$$\Delta v = \Delta u = 0.$$

Atat ca $v \in C^2$.

Armonica $\Rightarrow v_{x_i}$ sunt pot. armonice, $\forall i \in \overline{1, n}$.

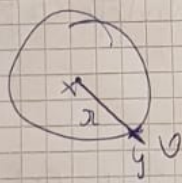
$$\Delta v_{x_i} = \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_j^2} \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x_i} \right) = \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \left(\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x_j^2} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} (\Delta v) = 0.$$

Aplic formula de medie pt.

$$v_{x_i}(x) = \int_{B_n(x)} v_{x_i}(y) dy = \frac{c_n}{\omega_n r^n} \int_{\partial B_n(x)} v_{x_i}(y) dy.$$

$$\stackrel{\text{Green}}{=} \frac{c_n}{\omega_n r^n} \int_{\partial B_n(x)} v(y) \cdot \nu^i d\sigma(y).$$

ν^i - comp. i a
vectorului normal
exterioar ∂B



$$\Rightarrow |v_{x_i}(x)| \leq \frac{c_n}{\omega_n r^n} \int_{\partial B_n(x)} |v(y)| |\nu^i| d\sigma(y) \leq 1.$$

$$\leq \frac{c_n}{\omega_n r^n} \int_{\partial B_n(x)} |v(y)| d\sigma(y), \quad \forall r > 0.$$

$$\downarrow r \rightarrow \infty \quad \downarrow$$

$$\|v(x)\| = 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow v_{x_i} = 0, \forall i \in \overline{1, n} \Rightarrow v = c. \Rightarrow u = c.$$