
Advanced Topics in Partial Differential Equations

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Chapter 1

Distributions

1.1 Fourier Transform on tempered distributions

The goal is to extend the notion of Fourier transform to the class of tempered distributions (dual of Schwartz space). We know that the Fourier transform is well-defined for $\mathcal{F} : \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$.

$$\langle \mathcal{F} f, \varphi \rangle = \langle f, \mathcal{F} \varphi \rangle, f \in \mathcal{S}', \varphi \in \mathcal{S}$$

Example 1.1

Fourier Transform on delta function:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \mathcal{F} \delta(\xi), \varphi(\xi) \rangle &= \langle \delta(\xi), \mathcal{F} \varphi(\xi) \rangle \\ &= \langle \delta(\xi), \mathcal{F} \varphi(\xi) \rangle \\ &= \left\langle \delta(\xi), \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-ix\xi} \varphi(x) dx \right\rangle \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \delta(\xi) e^{-ix\xi} \varphi(x) dx d\xi \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}} \varphi(x) dx \\ &= \langle 1, \varphi(x) \rangle \end{aligned}$$

Hence $\mathcal{F} \delta(x) = 1$.

Example 1.2

Fourier transform of the constant function $f(x) = 1$:

$$\langle \mathcal{F} 1, \varphi(\xi) \rangle = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-ix\xi} \varphi(x) dx d\xi$$

We cannot directly apply Fubini's theorem to the above integral because $g(\xi) := e^{-ix\xi} \notin L^1(\mathbb{R})$. Therefore, we must approximate g . We know $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R})$ is dense in $\mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R})$. Take $f_n(x) \in \mathcal{S}$ with $f_n \rightarrow f$ in \mathcal{S}' .

Chapter 2

Sobolev spaces

2.1 Interpolation inequalities

Example 2.1

$$\|u\|_{L^\infty}^2 \leq \|u\|_{L^2} \|u'\|_{L^2} \text{ for } u \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}) \quad (2.1)$$

Proof. Idea: use that $(u^2)' = 2uu'$ and Newton-Leibniz

$$\begin{aligned} u^2(x) &= 2 \int_{-\infty}^x uu' \, dy = -2 \int_x^\infty uu' \, dy \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^x uu' \, dy - \int_x^\infty uu' \, dy \\ &\leq \int_{-\infty}^x |u||u'| \, dy + \int_x^\infty |u||u'| \, dy \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}} |u||u'| \, dy \\ (\text{Hölder's inequality}) &\leq \|u\|_{L^2} \|u'\|_{L^2} \end{aligned}$$

□

Question 1

Check that 2.1 is sharp. Namely, that 2.1 becomes equality for $u(x) = e^{-|x|}$ ($u(x)$ is an extremal function for 2.1). Also, 2.1 is shift and scaling invariant, i.e. $u_\alpha(x+h) = e^{-\alpha|x+h|}$, $h \in \mathbb{R}$, $\alpha > 0$ -extremals.

Example 2.2 (Interpolation inequality)

Ω -domain in \mathbb{R}^n , $u \in L_{p_1}(\Omega) \cap L_{p_2}(\Omega)$, $1 \leq p_1, p_2, < \infty$, $p_1 < p_2$, $\theta \in [0, 1]$, $\frac{1}{p} = \frac{\theta}{p_1} + \frac{1-\theta}{p_2}$. Then

$$\|u\|_{L^p} \leq \|u\|_{L^{p_1}}^\theta \|u\|_{L^{p_2}}^{1-\theta} \quad (2.2)$$

Proof.

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} |u|^p \, dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}} |u|^{\theta p} |u|^{(1-\theta)p} \, dx$$

We apply Hölder's inequality with exponents $P = \frac{p_1}{\theta p}$ and $Q = \frac{p_2}{(1-\theta)p}$ (Note $\frac{1}{P} + \frac{1}{Q} = \frac{\theta p}{p_1} + \frac{(1-\theta)p}{p_2} = 1$). Then

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathbb{R}} |u|^{\theta p} |u|^{(1-\theta)p} dx &\leq \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}} |u|^{p_1} dx \right)^{\frac{1}{P}} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}} |u|^{p_2} dx \right)^{\frac{1}{Q}} \\ &= \|u\|_{L^{p_1}}^{\theta} \|u\|_{L^{p_2}}^{1-\theta} \end{aligned}$$

□

2.2 Sobolev inequalities

Example 2.3 (Sobolev inequality 1D)

$u \in C^\infty([0, 1])$, want to prove the embedding $W^{1,1}([0, 1]) \subset C([0, 1])$, i.e.

$$\|u\|_{C([0,1])} \leq \|u\|_{L^1([0,1])} + \|u'\|_{L^1([0,1])} \quad (2.3)$$

Proof. By the Newton-Leibniz formula, $u(x) - u(y) = \int_y^x u'(s) ds$. Also,

$$|u(x)| \leq |u(y)| + \int_0^1 |u'(s)| ds \quad \forall x, y \in [0, 1]$$

By integration over $y \in [0, 1]$,

$$|u(x)| \leq \int_0^1 |u(s)| ds + \int_0^1 |u'(s)| ds = \|u\|_{W^{1,1}([0,1])}$$

Taking supremum with respect to $x \in [0, 1]$, we obtain $\|u\|_{C([0,1])} \leq \|u\|_{W^{1,1}([0,1])}$

□

Example 2.4 (Sobolev inequality 2D)

$u \in C^\infty([0, 1]^2)$, i.e. $\Omega = [0, 1]^2$, then $W^{1,1}(\Omega) \subset L^2(\Omega) : \|u\|_{L^2} \leq \|u\|_{W^{1,1}(\Omega)}$

Proof. $\int_{\Omega} u^2(x_1, x_2) dx_1 dx_2$ should be estimated. From 2.3, we know that

$$|u(x_1, x_2)| \leq \int_0^1 |u(s, x_2)| + |\partial_{x_1} u(s, x_2)| ds := f(x_2)$$

$$|u(x_1, x_2)| \leq \int_0^1 |u(x_1, s)| + |\partial_{x_2} u(x_1, s)| ds := g(x_1)$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Omega} u^2 dx &\leq \int_0^1 g(x_1) f(x_2) dx_1 dx_2 \\ &= \int_0^1 f(x_2) dx_2 \int_0^1 g(x_1) dx_1 \\ &= \left(\int_{\Omega} |u(x_1, x_2)| + |\partial_{x_1} u(x_1, x_2)| dx_1 \right) \left(\int_{\Omega} |u(x_1, x_2)| + |\partial_{x_2} u(x_1, x_2)| dx_2 \right) \\ &\leq \|u\|_{W^{1,1}(\Omega)}^2 \end{aligned}$$

□

Question 2: Sobolev inequality 3D

$u \in C^\infty(\bar{\Omega})$, $\Omega = (0, 1)^3$. Prove that $W^{1,1}(\Omega) \subset L^{\frac{3}{2}}(\Omega)$, i.e.

$$\|u\|_{L^{\frac{3}{2}}(\Omega)} \leq \|u\|_{W^{1,1}(\Omega)} \quad (2.4)$$

Hint: first, prove that

$$\int_{\Omega} f(x_1, x_2) g(x_2, x_3) h(x_1, x_3) dx \leq \|f\|_{L^2} \|g\|_{L^2} \|h\|_{L^2}$$

and use 2.3.

Example 2.5

$u \in C^\infty(\bar{\Omega})$, $\Omega = (0, 1)^3$. Then

$$\|u\|_{L^6(\Omega)} \leq C \|u\|_{W^{1,2}(\Omega)} \quad (2.5)$$

Proof.

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Omega} |u|^6 dx &= \int_{\Omega} (|u|^4)^{\frac{3}{2}} dx \\ (\text{by (2.4)}) &\leq C \left(\int_{\Omega} |u|^4 dx + \int_{\Omega} u^3 |\nabla u| dx \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \\ &\leq C \left(\int_{\Omega} |u|^4 dx \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C \left(\int_{\Omega} |u|^3 |\nabla u| dx \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \\ (\text{by (2.2)}) &\leq C \|u\|_{L^2}^{\frac{3}{2} \cdot \theta \cdot 4} \|u\|_{L^6}^{\frac{3}{2} \cdot (1-\theta) \cdot 4} + C \|u\|_{L^6}^{\frac{3}{2} \cdot 3} \|\nabla u\|_{L^2}^{\frac{3}{2}} \\ \left(\theta = \frac{1}{4} \right) &= C \|u\|_{L^2}^{\frac{3}{2}} \|u\|_{L^6}^{\frac{9}{2}} + C \|u\|_{L^6}^{\frac{9}{2}} \|\nabla u\|_{L^2}^{\frac{3}{2}} \\ (\text{Young's inequality with } p = \frac{4}{5} \text{ and } q = -4) &\leq \varepsilon \|u\|_{L^6}^6 + C_\varepsilon (\|u\|_{L^2} + \|\nabla u\|_{L^2})^6 \end{aligned}$$

Setting for example, $\varepsilon = \frac{1}{2}$, we obtain

$$\|u\|_{L^6(\Omega)} \leq C \|u\|_{W^{1,2}(\Omega)}$$

□

Theorem 2.1 Sobolev embeddings

- ① $W^{k_1, p_1}(\Omega) \subset W^{k_2, p_2}(\Omega) \iff k_1 \geq k_2 \text{ and } 1 \leq p_1, p_2 < \infty, k_1 - \frac{n}{p_1} \geq k_2 - \frac{n}{p_2}, \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n.$
- ② $W^{k, p}(\Omega) \subset C^\alpha(\Omega)$ if $\alpha < k - \frac{n}{p}$. If α is not an integer, then the inequality is weak.

Example 2.6

$$H^s(\mathbb{R}^n) \subset C(\mathbb{R}^n) \iff s > \frac{n}{2}$$

Proof. $u(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} e^{i\xi x} \hat{u}(\xi) d\xi$

$$\begin{aligned}
|u(x)| &\leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |\hat{u}(\xi)| d\xi \\
&= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (1 + |\xi|^2)^{-\frac{s}{2}} (1 + |\xi|^2)^{\frac{s}{2}} |\hat{u}(\xi)| d\xi \\
&\stackrel{\text{(Hölder's inequality)}}{\leq} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{1}{(1 + |\xi|^2)^s} d\xi \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (1 + |\xi|^2)^s |\hat{u}(\xi)|^2 d\xi \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}
\end{aligned}$$

$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{1}{(1 + |\xi|^2)^s} d\xi < \infty \iff s > \frac{n}{2}$. Taking the supremum with respect to $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$, we get

$$\|u\|_{C(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq C_s \|u\|_{H^s(\mathbb{R}^n)}$$

□

Theorem 2.2 Interpolation inequalities

Let $u \in W^{k_1, p_1}(\Omega) \cap W^{k_2, p_2}(\Omega)$, $\theta \in [0, 1]$, $1 \leq p_1, p_2 \leq \infty$ with $k = \theta k_1 + (1 - \theta)k_2$, $\frac{1}{p} = \frac{\theta}{p_1} + \frac{1-\theta}{p_2}$. Then

$$\|u\|_{W^{k, p}} \leq C \|u\|_{W^{k_1, p_1}}^\theta \|u\|_{W^{k_2, p_2}}^{1-\theta}$$

Corollary 2.1 Particular cases

1. $\|u\|_{H^1} \leq \|u\|_{L^2}^{\frac{1}{2}} \|u\|_{H^2}^{\frac{1}{2}}$
2. $\|u\|_{L^p} \leq \|u\|_{L^p}^\theta \|u\|_{H^2}^{1-\theta}$

2.3 Spaces with zero boundary traces

Definition 2.1

$$W_0^{1, p}(\Omega) := \{u \in W^{1, p}(\Omega), u|_{\partial\Omega} = 0\}$$

An equivalent definition is that the Sobolev spaces $W_0^{1, p}(\Omega)$ for $1 \leq p < \infty$ are defined as the closure of the set of compactly supported test functions $C_0^\infty(\Omega)$ with respect to the $W^{1, p}(\Omega)$ -norm.

Lemma 2.1

These two definitions are equivalent. $u \in \text{"closure"}: u = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \varphi_n, \varphi_n \in C_0^\infty(\Omega) \implies \varphi_n|_{\partial\Omega} = 0$. By continuity, $u|_{\partial\Omega} = 0$. The proof of the converse statement is more technical and is omitted.

2.4 Poincaré's and Friedrich's inequalities

Proposition 2.1 Friedrich's inequality

Let Ω be a bounded domain and $u \in W_0^{1, p}(\Omega)$. Then

$$\|u\|_{L^p} \leq C \|\nabla u\|_{L^p} \tag{2.6}$$

Proof. It is enough to prove 2.6 for $\varphi \in C_0^\infty(\Omega)$. Suppose Ω is bounded in the x_1 direction by L . By the Newton-Leibniz formula,

$$u(x_1, x') - u(-L, x') = u(x_1, x') = \int_{-L}^{x_1} \partial_{x_1} u(s, x') \, ds$$

$$|u(x_1, x')|^p \leq \left(\int_{-L}^L |\partial_{x_1} u(s, x')| \, ds \right)^p$$

$$\text{(Hölder's inequality)} \quad \leq C_L \int_{-L}^L |\partial_{x_1} u(s, x')|^p \, ds$$

Integration with respect to x' gives us

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^{n-1}} |u(x_1, x')|^p \, dx' \leq C_L \|\partial_{x_1} u\|_{L^p}^p$$

Finally, integrating over $x_1 \in [-L, L]$, we obtain

$$\|u\|_{L^p}^p \leq 2LC_L \|\partial_{x_1} u\|_{L^p}^p$$

□

Corollary 2.2 Equivalent norm in $W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$

Homogeneous norm:

$$\|u\|_{W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)} := \|\nabla u\|_{L^p}$$

Note:-

$u|_{\partial\Omega} = 0$ is important! Otherwise, 2.6 will fail for $u \equiv c$. Since ∇u defines u up to a constant; $u|_{\partial\Omega} = 0$ removes this constant.

Proposition 2.2 Poincaré inequality

Let Ω be a bounded domain with a smooth boundary and $\langle u \rangle := \frac{1}{|\Omega|} \int_{\Omega} u(x) \, dx = 0$. Then

$$\|u\|_{L^p} \leq C \|\nabla u\|_{L^p}$$

2.5 Compactness

Definition 2.2: Sequential compactness

A metric space (X, d) is compact if any sequence $\{x_n\}_{n=1}^\infty \subset X$ has a convergent sub-sequence, i.e. there exists $\{x_{n_k}\}_{k=1}^\infty : \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} x_{n_k} = x_0 \in X$.

Definition 2.3: Compact

A topological space X is compact if any covering of X by open sets has a finite sub-covering.

Note:-

In metric spaces, compactness is equivalent to sequential compactness.
In general topological spaces, they are not related.

Theorem 2.3 Hausdorff

Let (X, d) be a metric space. Then X is compact $\iff X$ is complete and totally bounded.

Definition 2.4: Totally bounded

X is totally bounded if $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists$ covering of X by finitely many ε -balls, i.e. $X = \bigcup_{k=1}^N B_\varepsilon(x_k), N = N(\varepsilon)$ and $\{x_k\}$ is an ε -net in X .

Why do we need compactness?

Let X be compact and $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be continuous, then $f(X)$ is compact in Y . How do we solve PDEs of the form (or more general equations)?

$$F(x) = 0 \tag{2.7}$$

1. Construct approximate solutions

$$F(x_n) = g_n, \text{ where } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} g_n = 0$$

2. Obtain a priori estimates, i.e. that $\{x_n\}$ is bounded in a proper space
3. If $\{x_n\}$ is pre-compact and F is continuous $\implies x = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$ is a solution of 2.7.

Theorem 2.4 Arzelà-Ascoli

Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ be a bounded domain. Then $V \subset C(\bar{\Omega})$ is compact iff:

1. V is closed
2. V is bounded
3. V is equicontinuous = V has a common modulus of continuity

Theorem 2.5 Arzelà-Ascoli for L^p

Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ be a bounded domain, (and $\partial\Omega$ smooth, although not needed), $K \subset L^p(\Omega), 1 \leq p < \infty$. Then K is compact iff:

1. K is closed
2. K is bounded
3. K is equicontinuous in mean (possesses a joint modulus of continuity in L^p).

Definition 2.5: Modulus of continuity

Let $f \in L^p(\Omega), 1 \leq p < \infty, \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ bounded ($\partial\Omega$ smooth not needed). $\omega: \mathbb{R}^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ such that $\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \omega(z) = 0$ is a modulus of continuity of f in $L_p(\Omega)$ if

$$\int_{\Omega} |f(x+h) - f(x)|^p dx \leq \omega(|h|), \quad \forall h \in \mathbb{R}^n,$$

where we used the 0-extension of f outside of Ω .

Corollary 2.3

Let $K = B_1(0) \in W^{1,p}(\Omega); \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ is bounded, $\partial\Omega$ is smooth, $1 \leq p < \infty$. Then K is pre-compact in $L^p(\Omega)$.

Proof. We need to check equicontinuity, i.e. estimate $\int_{\Omega} |f(x+h) - f(x)|^p dx$.

$$f(x+h) - f(x) = h \int_0^1 \nabla f(x+sh) ds$$

Taking modulus and p -th power of both sides, we get

$$|f(x+h) - f(x)|^p \leq |h|^p \int_0^1 |\nabla f(x+sh)|^p ds$$

Finally, we take an integral over $x \in \Omega$.

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Omega} |f(x+h) - f(x)|^p dx &\leq |h|^p \int_0^1 \int_{\Omega} |\nabla f(x+sh)|^p dx ds \\ &\leq C|h|^p \end{aligned}$$

$\omega(z) = cz$ is a joint modulus of continuity. □

Definition 2.6: Compact embedding

Let $V \subset W$ be Banach spaces. Then the embedding is compact if the unit ball of V is pre-compact in W .

Note:-

We proved that $W^{1,p}(\Omega) \subset L^p(\Omega)$ is a compact embedding.

Corollary 2.4

$W^{1,p}(\Omega) \subset L^q(\Omega)$ is a compact embedding if $q < q^*$, where q^* is defined such that $\frac{1}{q^*} = \frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{n}$ and $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, Ω is bounded, $\partial\Omega$ is smooth.

Proof. Let us check equicontinuity.

$$\|f(\cdot+h) - f(\cdot)\|_{L^q} \leq \|f(\cdot+h) - f(\cdot)\|_{L^p}^{\theta} \|f(\cdot+h) - f(\cdot)\|_{L^{q^*}}^{1-\theta}$$

since $p < q < q^*$ and $0 < \theta < 1$. q^* is a critical exponent in Sobolev embeddings, indeed, $W^{1,p}(\Omega) \subset L^q(\Omega) \implies 1 - \frac{n}{p} \geq -\frac{n}{q}$. Then by corollary 2.3, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|f(\cdot+h) - f(\cdot)\|_{L^p}^{\theta} \|f(\cdot+h) - f(\cdot)\|_{L^{q^*}}^{1-\theta} &\leq C|h|^{\theta} (2\|f\|_{L^{q^*}})^{1-\theta} \\ &\leq C_1|h|^{\theta} \|f\|_{W^{1,p}}^{1-\theta} \\ &\leq C_1|h|^{\theta} \end{aligned}$$

□

General fact: $W^{s_1,p_1}(\Omega) \subset W^{s_2,p_2}(\Omega)$, where Ω is bounded, $\partial\Omega$ is smooth. Embedding is compact \iff embedding is not critical.

Dual spaces

Definition 2.7: Dual space

$W^{-s,p}(\Omega) := \left(W_0^{s,q}(\Omega)\right)^*$ is defined as the dual space to $W_0^{s,q}(\Omega)$, i.e. the space of linear continuous functionals on $W_0^{s,q}(\Omega)$, where $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$.

Definition 2.8

$$W^{-s,p}(\Omega) = \left\{ \text{completion of } L^p(\Omega) \text{ w.r.t } \|\ell\|_{W^{-s,p}} := \sup_{\varphi \in \mathcal{D}} \frac{|\langle \ell, \varphi \rangle|}{\|\varphi\|_{W_0^{s,q}}} \right\}$$

Definition 2.9

$$W^{-s,p}(\Omega) = \left\{ \ell \in \mathcal{D}'(\Omega) : \|\ell\|_{W^{-s,p}} := \sup_{\varphi \in \mathcal{D}} \frac{|\langle \ell, \varphi \rangle|}{\|\varphi\|_{W_0^{s,q}}} \right\}$$

Proposition 2.3

Definitions 2.7, 2.8 and 2.9 are equivalent.

Question 3

Suppose $\delta(x) \in W^{-s,p}(\Omega)$, $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$. How are s, p and n related? We know that $\delta(x)$ is well-defined on continuous functions, so we need $W_0^{s,q}(\Omega) \subset C(\bar{\Omega})$.

Example 2.7

Consider the case where $n = 1$ and $p = 2$. By the Sobolev embedding theorem, $W^{s,2} \subset C(\bar{\Omega})$ if $0 < s - \frac{1}{2}$. Thus we have $\delta(x) \in H^{-s}(\Omega)$ if $s > \frac{1}{2}$.

Chapter 3

Linear elliptic problems

3.1 Dirichlet and Neumann problems for the Laplacian

Example 3.1 (Laplace equation with Dirichlet boundary conditions)

Let $\Omega \in \mathbb{R}^n$ be a bounded domain with $\partial\Omega$ smooth. Consider the Laplace equation with Dirichlet boundary conditions:

$$\begin{cases} \Delta u = f \\ u|_{\partial\Omega} = 0 \end{cases} \quad (3.1)$$

Typical questions:

1. In what space does the solution live?
2. In what sense is the equation understood (classical / weak)?
3. In what sense are the boundary / initial data understood?

In ODEs, we have local existence and uniqueness theorem (for Lipschitz non-linearities), but there is not an equivalent theorem for PDEs. Therefore, we must study particular examples.

Definition 3.1

$u \in W_0^{1,2}(\Omega)$ is a weak solution of 3.1 if $\forall \varphi \in C_0^\infty(\Omega)$,

$$-\int_{\Omega} \nabla u(x) \nabla \varphi(x) \, dx = \int_{\Omega} f(x) \varphi(x) \, dx \quad (3.2)$$

Here, the boundary condition is incorporated into the choice of space $W_0^{1,2}(\Omega) = [C_0^\infty(\Omega)]_{W^{1,2}(\Omega)}$ (the closure of $C_0^\infty(\Omega)$ in the norm of $W^{1,2}(\Omega)$).

3.2 came from the integration by parts formula. Indeed, if $u \in C^2(\Omega) \cap C(\bar{\Omega})$, then $\Delta u = f$ is understood in a classical sense and

$$\int_{\Omega} \Delta u \varphi \, dx = - \int_{\Omega} \nabla u \nabla \varphi \, dx + \int_{\partial\Omega} \partial_n u \varphi \, ds,$$

where the term $\int_{\partial\Omega} \partial_n u \varphi \, ds = 0$ because $\varphi|_{\partial\Omega} = 0$.

Theorem 3.1

Let $f \in H^{-1}(\Omega) := W^{-1,2}(\Omega)$. Then 3.1 has a unique weak solution.

Proof. Application of Riesz representation theorem

$[u, u] := \int_{\Omega} \nabla u \nabla u \, dx$ is an equivalent norm on $W_0^{1,2}(\Omega)$ (due to Friedrich's inequality). Then 3.2 can be rewritten as

$$[u, \varphi] = - \int_{\Omega} f(x) \varphi(x) \, dx := \ell(\varphi)$$

Claim: ℓ is a linear continuous functional on $W_0^{1,2}(\Omega)$ (the integral should be understood as duality if we take $f \in H^{-1}(\Omega)$ and if $f \in L^2(\Omega)$, this is a standard Lebesgue integral).

Linearity of ℓ is obvious. ℓ is continuous as it is bounded:

$$|\ell(\varphi)| \leq \|f\|_{H^{-1}} \|\varphi\|_{H^1}$$

But we obtained that 3.2 holds only for $\varphi \in C_0^\infty(\Omega)$, not for $\varphi \in W_0^{1,2}(\Omega)$. However, $W_0^{1,2}(\Omega) = [C_0^\infty(\Omega)]_{W^{1,2}}$. Then approximation arguments give that $\forall \varphi \in H$,

$$[u, \varphi] = \ell(\varphi) \tag{3.3}$$

Then by Riesz representation theorem, there exists a unique $u \in W_0^{1,2}(\Omega)$ which satisfies 3.3. \square

Example 3.2 (Laplace equation with Neumann boundary conditions)

Let $\Omega \in \mathbb{R}^n$ be a bounded domain with $\partial\Omega$ smooth. Consider the Laplace equation with Neumann boundary conditions:

$$\begin{cases} \Delta u = f \\ \partial_n u|_{\partial\Omega} = 0 \end{cases} \tag{3.4}$$

We cannot consider $\varphi \in C_0^\infty(\Omega)$ as test functions, because the information about boundary conditions will be lost. Similarly, considering

$$u \in W_n^{1,2}(\Omega) := \{u \in W^{1,2}(\Omega) : \partial_n u|_{\partial\Omega} = 0\}$$

will not work as well, since $\partial_n u|_{\partial\Omega}$ is not defined for $u \in W^{1,2}(\Omega)$. Instead, let us take $\varphi \in C^\infty(\bar{\Omega})$ as a test function and assume that u is a classical solution. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Omega} f \varphi \, dx &= \int_{\Omega} \Delta u \varphi \, dx \\ &= - \int_{\Omega} \nabla u \nabla \varphi \, dx + \int_{\partial\Omega} \partial_n u \varphi \, ds \\ &= - \int_{\Omega} \nabla u \nabla \varphi \, dx, \end{aligned}$$

as $\int_{\partial\Omega} \partial_n u \varphi \, dx = 0$ due to the boundary conditions. If we take $\varphi(x) = 1$ as a test function, then we get

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Omega} f \cdot 1 \, dx &= - \int_{\Omega} \nabla u \nabla 1 \, dx \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Hence $\langle f \rangle = \frac{1}{|\Omega|} \int_{\Omega} f(x) \, dx = 0$ is a necessary condition for solvability.

Let us notice that all solutions of this problem differs from each other by a constant. Thus, a natural assumption to single out the solution is $\langle u \rangle = 0$.

Definition 3.2

$u \in W^{1,2}(\Omega) \cap \{\langle u \rangle = 0\}$ is a weak solution of 3.4 if $\forall \varphi \in C^\infty(\bar{\Omega})$, we have:

$$\int_{\Omega} \nabla u \nabla \varphi \, dx = - \int_{\Omega} f \varphi \, dx \tag{3.5}$$

Note:-

The boundary conditions are now not in the definition of the space, but in 3.5.

Theorem 3.2

Let $f \in L^2(\Omega) \cap \{\langle f \rangle = 0\}$. Then 3.4 has a unique weak solution.

Proof. The proof is analogous to the problem with Dirichlet boundary conditions, but instead of applying Friedrich's inequality, we should apply Poincaré's inequality and use density of $C^\infty(\Omega) \in W^{1,2}(\Omega)$. \square

Example 3.3 (Non-homogeneous Neumann boundary conditions)

Let $\Omega \in \mathbb{R}^n$ be a bounded domain with $\partial\Omega$ smooth. Consider the Laplace equation with non-homogeneous Neumann boundary conditions:

$$\begin{cases} \Delta u = f \\ \partial_n u|_{\partial\Omega} = g \end{cases} \quad (3.6)$$

Definition 3.3

$u \in W^{1,2}(\Omega) \cap \{\langle u \rangle = 0\}$ is a weak solution of 3.6 if $\forall \varphi \in C^\infty(\bar{\Omega})$, we have:

$$\int_{\Omega} \nabla u \nabla \varphi \, dx = - \int_{\Omega} f \varphi \, dx + \int_{\partial\Omega} g \varphi \, ds \quad (3.7)$$

Note that if $\varphi \equiv 1$, then a necessary condition for solvability is

$$- \int_{\Omega} f \, dx + \int_{\partial\Omega} g \, ds = 0$$

Theorem 3.3

Let $f \in L^2(\Omega)$, $g \in W^{-\frac{1}{2},2}(\partial\Omega)$ be such that $\int_{\Omega} f \, dx = \int_{\partial\Omega} g \, ds$. Then 3.6 has a unique weak solution.

Proof. $[u, u] := \int_{\Omega} \nabla u \nabla u \, dx$ is an equivalent norm on $u \in W^{1,2}(\Omega) \cap \{\langle u \rangle = 0\}$ due to the Poincaré inequality. Then 3.7 can be rewritten as

$$[u, \varphi] = \ell(\varphi) := - \int_{\Omega} f \varphi \, dx + \int_{\partial\Omega} g \varphi \, ds$$

We claim that ℓ is a linear continuous functional on $W^{1,2}(\Omega) \cap \{\langle u \rangle = 0\}$. Indeed, linearity is obvious. To show ℓ is continuous, we have

$$\left| - \int_{\Omega} f \varphi \, dx + \int_{\partial\Omega} g \varphi \, ds \right| \leq \|f\|_{L^2} \|\varphi\|_{L^2} + \|g\|_{H^{-\frac{1}{2}}(\partial\Omega)} \|\varphi\|_{H^{\frac{1}{2}}(\partial\Omega)}$$

$$(\text{By the trace theorem and Poincaré's inequality}) \leq \|f\|_{L^2} \|\varphi\|_{W^{1,2}(\Omega)} + \|g\|_{H^{-\frac{1}{2}}(\partial\Omega)} \|\varphi\|_{W^{1,2}(\Omega)}$$

Then by Riesz representation theorem, there exists a unique $u \in W^{1,2}(\Omega) \cap \{\langle u \rangle = 0\}$ that is a weak solution of 3.6. \square

Example 3.4 (Non-homogeneous Dirichlet boundary conditions)

Let $\Omega \in \mathbb{R}^n$ be a bounded domain with $\partial\Omega$ smooth. Consider the Laplace equation with non-homogeneous

Dirichlet boundary conditions:

$$\begin{cases} \Delta u = 0 \\ u|_{\partial\Omega} = g \end{cases} \quad (3.8)$$

Let us take $g \in W^{\frac{1}{2},2}(\partial\Omega)$. Then there exists $v \in W^{1,2}(\Omega)$ such that $v|_{\partial\Omega} = g$ (by the trace theorem). We look for the solution of 3.8 in the form $u = v + w$, where $w \in W_0^{1,2}(\Omega)$.

Definition 3.4

$u = v + w$ is a weak solution of 3.8 if $v|_{\partial\Omega} = g$, where $g \in W^{\frac{1}{2},2}(\partial\Omega)$, $w \in W_0^{1,2}(\Omega)$ and $\forall \varphi \in C^\infty(\bar{\Omega})$, we have

$$\int_{\Omega} \nabla(v + w) \nabla \varphi \, dx = 0 \quad (3.9)$$

Theorem 3.4

Let $g \in W^{\frac{1}{2},2}(\partial\Omega)$. Then 3.8 has a unique weak solution.

Proof. We can rearrange 3.9 to get

$$\ell(\varphi) := -[v, \varphi] = \int_{\Omega} \nabla w \nabla \varphi \, dx = [w, \varphi],$$

and the functional ℓ can be shown to be linear and continuous. By the Riesz representation theorem, there exists a unique $w \in W_0^{1,2}(\Omega)$ such that 3.9 is satisfied. Note that this w depends on the choice of v . But $u = v + w$ does not depend on the choice of v . Indeed, let u_1 and u_2 be two solutions of 3.8. Then $u = u_1 - u_2$ solves

$$\begin{cases} \Delta u = 0 \\ u|_{\partial\Omega} = 0 \end{cases}$$

We have previously shown that the weak solution of this problem is unique. Therefore, $u_1 = u_2$. \square

Note:-

There is no universal choice of the space of test functions. Even for Dirichlet and Neumann boundary conditions, we need to consider different spaces. $\varphi \in C_0^\infty(\Omega)$ corresponds to the standard theory of distributions, while $\varphi \in C^\infty(\bar{\Omega})$ corresponds to “non-standard” distributions.

Example 3.5

Let $\Omega \in \mathbb{R}^n$ be a bounded domain with $\partial\Omega$ smooth. Consider

$$\begin{cases} \sum_{i,j} \partial_{x_i} (a_{ij}(x) \partial_{x_j} u) = g \\ u|_{\partial\Omega} = 0 \end{cases} \quad (3.10)$$

Where we make the following assumptions on the matrix $a(x) := \{a_{ij}(x)\}_{i,j}$:

1. $a(x)$ is a symmetric matrix for every x :

$$a_{ij}(x) = a_{ji}(x)$$

2. $a(x)$ is uniformly elliptic. That is, for all $\xi \in \mathbb{R}^n$, there exists $\mu, M > 0$ which are independent of x such that

$$\mu |\xi|^2 \leq \sum_{i,j} a_{ij} \xi_i \xi_j \leq M |\xi|^2$$

Definition 3.5

$u \in W_0^{1,2}(\Omega)$ is a weak solution to 3.10 $\iff \forall \varphi \in C_0^\infty(\Omega)$, we have

$$\sum_{i,j} \int_{\Omega} a_{ij} \partial_{x_j} u \partial_{x_i} \varphi \, dx = - \int_{\Omega} g \varphi \, dx$$

Theorem 3.5

Let $a(x)$ be symmetric and uniformly elliptic. Then 3.10 has a unique weak solution.

Proof. Let us denote

$$[u, \varphi]_a = \int_{\Omega} \sum_{i,j} a_{ij}(x) \partial_{x_j} u(x) \partial_{x_i} \varphi(x) \, dx.$$

Then since $a(x)$ is symmetric, the bilinear form $[u, v]_a$ is also symmetric, i.e. $[u, v]_a = [v, u]_a$. Since $a(x)$ is uniformly elliptic, there exist $\mu, M > 0$ such that

$$\mu[u, u] \leq [u, u]_a \leq M[u, u].$$

Therefore, $(W_0^{1,2}(\Omega), [\cdot, \cdot]_a)$ is a Hilbert space with the norm equivalent to the standard $W_0^{1,2}(\Omega)$ norm.

By the Riesz representation theorem, there exists a unique weak solution to 3.10. \square

3.2 More general problems via Lax-Milgram

By the Riesz representation theorem, for any linear continuous functional, ℓ on a Hilbert space H , there exists a unique $x \in H$ such that $\forall \varphi \in H$, we have $(x, \varphi) = \ell(\varphi)$.

If we want $a(x, y)$ to be an equivalent inner product on H , then $a(x, y)$ must be symmetric.

We now consider the case where $a(x, y)$ is not assumed to be symmetric.

Definition 3.6: Bilinear form

A bilinear form $a(\cdot, \cdot): H \times H \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is bounded if

$$|a(x, y)| \leq C \|x\| \|y\|$$

Definition 3.7: Coercive

A bilinear form $a(\cdot, \cdot)$ is coercive if $\exists \alpha > 0$ such that $a(x, x) \geq \alpha \|x\|^2$.

Theorem 3.6

Let $a(x, y)$ be a bounded and coercive bilinear form on H . Then any linear continuous functional $\ell: H \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ can be represented in the form

$$a(x, y) = \ell(\varphi), \quad \forall \varphi \in H. \quad (3.11)$$

i.e. $\forall \ell \in H^*$, there exists a unique $x = x(\ell) \in H$ such that 3.11 is satisfied.

Example 3.6

Let $\Omega \in \mathbb{R}^n$ be a bounded domain with $\partial\Omega$ smooth. Consider the problem

$$\begin{cases} \sum_{i,j} \partial_{x_i} (a_{ij}(x) \partial_{x_j} u) + \sum_i b_i(x) \partial_{x_i} u = g(x) \\ u|_{\partial\Omega} = 0 \end{cases} \quad (3.12)$$

Definition 3.8

$u \in W_0^{1,2}(\Omega)$ is a weak solution of 3.12 if $\forall \varphi \in C_0^\infty(\Omega)$, we have

$$A(u, \varphi) := \sum_{i,j} \int_{\Omega} a_{ij}(x) \partial_{x_j} u \partial_{x_i} \varphi \, dx - \sum_i \int_{\Omega} b_i(x) \partial_{x_i} u \varphi \, dx = \ell(\varphi) := - \int_{\Omega} g(x) \varphi(x) \, dx$$

Theorem 3.7

Let $\{a_{ij}\} \in L^\infty(\Omega)$ be a uniformly elliptic matrix, $b_i(x)$ be a smooth divergent free vector field and $g(x) \in H^{-1}(\Omega)$. Then 3.12 has a unique weak solution.

Proof. We use the Lax-Milgram theorem. We know that $\ell(\varphi)$ is a linear continuous functional on $W_0^{1,2}(\Omega)$. Furthermore, $A(u, \varphi)$ is bilinear and bounded. Indeed, by Friedrich's inequality, we have

$$|A(u, \varphi)| \leq C_1 \|\nabla u\|_{L^2} \|\nabla \varphi\|_{L^2} + C_2 \|\nabla u\|_{L^2} \|\varphi\|_{L^2} \leq C \|u\|_{W_0^{1,2}(\Omega)} \|\varphi\|_{W_0^{1,2}(\Omega)}$$

$A(u, \varphi)$ is coercive since

$$\begin{aligned} A(u, u) &= \sum_{i,j} \int_{\Omega} a_{ij} \partial_{x_j} u \partial_{x_i} u \, dx - \sum_i \int_{\Omega} b_i(x) \partial_{x_i} (u^2) \, dx \\ &\geq \alpha \|\nabla u\|_{L^2}^2 - \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} \sum_i b_i(x) \partial_{x_i} (u^2) \, dx \\ &= \alpha \|\nabla u\|_{L^2}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} \operatorname{div} b \cdot u^2(x) \, dx \\ &= \alpha \|\nabla u\|_{L^2}^2 \end{aligned}$$

By the Lax-Milgram theorem, there exists a unique weak solution of 3.12. □

3.3 Introduction to spectral theory

H is a Hilbert space. $\mathcal{L}(H)$ is a space of linear continuous operators.

Lemma 3.1

A is continuous $\iff A$ is bounded, i.e.

$$\|A\| := \sup_{x \in H} \frac{\|Ax\|}{\|x\|} < \infty$$

Lemma 3.2

$(\mathcal{L}(H), \|\cdot\|)$ is a Banach space.

Definition 3.9: Invertible operator

A is invertible $\iff \exists A^{-1} \in \mathcal{L}(H)$ such that

$$AA^{-1} = A^{-1}A = I \tag{3.13}$$

Definition 3.10: Spectrum

$\lambda \in \sigma(A)$ (the spectrum of A) $\iff \lambda I - A$ is not invertible.

In other words, $\lambda \notin \sigma(A)$, (λ is in the resolvent set) iff the equation $\lambda u - Au = f$ has a unique solution for all $f \in H$.

Note:-

If $\dim H = n < \infty$, then $\mathcal{L}(H) = M(n \times n)$ ($n \times n$ matrices) and

1. All linear operators are continuous,
2. All $\lambda \in \sigma(A)$ correspond to eigenvalues

$$A\rho_\lambda = \lambda\rho_\lambda \implies \sigma(A) = \sigma_p(A) \text{ (point spectrum).}$$

3. $\lambda \in \sigma(A) \iff \det(\lambda I - A) = 0$
4. Only one of two equalities from 3.13 holding is enough.

All of the statements may fail when $\dim H = \infty$.

Example 3.7

Let $H = \ell_2$, the space of square summable sequences. Let $T_r, T_l \in \mathcal{L}(H)$ denote the right and left shift operators, respectively;

$$\begin{aligned} T_r(x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots) &= (0, x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots) \\ T_l(x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots) &= (x_2, x_3, \dots) \end{aligned}$$

Then $T_l \circ T_r = I$, but $T_r \circ T_l(x) = (0, x_2, x_3, \dots)$. Hence T_r has a left inverse, but not a right inverse. $\ker(T_r) = \{0\}$, i.e. it is injective (no eigenvalues), but the range of $T_r \neq H$, since $T_r(x) \perp e_1$ for any $x \in H$. So T_r is not invertible since $T_r(H)$ is a proper closed subspace of H . Therefore, a new type of spectrum appeared - the residual spectrum $\sigma_R(A)$, which is impossible in finite-dimensional spaces.

Also, the determinant does not exist in infinite-dimensional spaces. Indeed, if it existed, then

$$1 = \det(T_l \circ T_r) = \det(T_l) \det(T_r),$$

which implies that both T_l and T_r are invertible, but this is not true.

Definition 3.11: Approximate point spectrum

$\lambda \in \sigma_{\text{app}}(A)$ (approximate point spectrum) $\iff \exists x_n \in H, \|x_n\| = 1$ and $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (Ax_n - \lambda x_n) = 0$.

It can be proved that $\lambda \in \sigma_{\text{app}}(A) \iff$ the image of $(\lambda I - H)$ is not closed.

Example 3.8

$H = L^2(0, 1), Af(x) := xf(x)$.

$$\lambda u - Au = f \iff (\lambda - x)u(x) = f(x),$$

then $u(x) = \frac{f(x)}{\lambda - x}$ and $(A - \lambda I)$ is not invertible $\iff \lambda \in [0, 1]$. Hence, $\sigma(A) = [0, 1]$.

We can check that $\text{Range}(\lambda I - A)$ is not closed if $\lambda \in [0, 1]$.

The next theorem shows that these are all the possible obstacles to invert the operator.

Theorem 3.8 Weyl's theorem

$A \in \mathcal{L}(H)$. Then $\sigma(A) = \sigma_p(A) \cup \sigma_{\text{app}}(A) \cup \sigma_R(A)$.

Definition 3.12: Resolvent

$R_A(\lambda) := (\lambda I - A)^{-1}$ is called the resolvent of $A \in \mathcal{L}(H)$.

More standard facts:

1. If $|\lambda| > \|A\|$, then $\lambda \in \sigma(A)$. Indeed,

$$\frac{1}{\lambda - A} = \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{1}{1 - \frac{A}{\lambda}} = \frac{1}{\lambda} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{A}{\lambda} \right)^n$$

is an absolutely convergent series if $|\lambda| > \|A\|$.

2. Resolvent identity:

$$R_A(\lambda) - R_A(\mu) = -(\lambda - \mu)R_A(\lambda)R_A(\mu), \quad (3.14)$$

which follows from

$$\frac{1}{\lambda - x} - \frac{1}{\lambda - \mu} = (\mu - \lambda) \frac{1}{\lambda - x} \frac{1}{\mu - x},$$

where we substitute in $x = A$. From 3.14, by taking the limit as $\mu \rightarrow \lambda$, we get

$$\frac{d}{d\lambda} R_A(\lambda) = -R_A(\lambda)^2.$$

Hence $R_A(\lambda)$ is an analytic function of λ .

3. By Liouville's theorem applied to $R_A(\lambda)$, $\sigma(A) \neq \emptyset$

Definition 3.13: Compact operator

$A \in \mathcal{L}(H)$ is compact $\iff AB_1(0)$ is a precompact set in H .

Definition 3.14: Adjoint operator

Let $A \in \mathcal{L}(H)$. The adjoint operator $A^* \in \mathcal{L}(H)$ is defined via $(Ax, y) = (x, A^*y)$, $\forall x, y \in H$. It exists due to Riesz representation theorem. In the finite dimensional case, the adjoint operator coincides with the transpose operator.

Definition 3.15: Self-adjoint operator

$A \in \mathcal{L}(H)$ is self-adjoint if $A = A^*$

Definition 3.16: Fredholm

$A \in \mathcal{L}(H)$ is Fredholm if $\text{Range}(A)$ and $\text{Range}(A^*)$ are closed and $\ker(A)$ and $\ker(A^*)$ are both finite dimensional.

Then the index of A is defined by

$$\text{ind}(A) := \dim \ker(A) - \dim \ker(A^*)$$

Theorem 3.9 Key theorem of Fredholm operators theorem

$\text{ind}(A)$ is a topological invariant. Namely, if $A(t), t \in [0, 1]$ is a continuous curve of Fredholm operators,

then

$$\text{ind}(A(0)) = \text{ind}(A(1)).$$

Definition 3.17: Essential spectrum

$\lambda \in \sigma_{\text{ess}}(A)$ if $\lambda I - A$ is not Fredholm.

Properties:

1. K is compact $\iff K^*$ is compact.
2. $A \in \mathcal{L}(H), K$ compact $\implies AK$ and KA are compact.
3. A is Fredholm $\iff A^*$ is Fredholm.
4. Fredholm alternative: Let A be Fredholm. Then:

$$H = \text{Range}(A) \oplus \ker(A^*)$$

$$H = \text{Range}(A^*) \oplus \ker(A)$$

5. A is Fredholm \iff it is invertible by modulus of compact operators, i.e. $\exists B : AB = I + K_1, BA = I + K_2$, with K_1, K_2 compact.
6. Let K be a compact operator. Then $\sigma_{\text{ess}}(K) = 0$ and for any $\varepsilon > 0, \sigma(K) \setminus B_\varepsilon(0)$ consists of finitely many eigenvalues of finite multiplicity.
7. If $A = A^*$, then $\sigma(A)$ is real and $\sigma_R(A) = \emptyset$.

Thus, the simplest case is the case of positive, compact and self-adjoint operators.

Theorem 3.10 Hilbert-Schmidt

Let $A \in \mathcal{L}(H)$ be a compact, self-adjoint and positive ($\langle Ax, x \rangle > 0$ if $x \neq 0$) operator. Then there exists a sequence of non-zero real eigenvalues $\lambda_i \in \sigma_p(A)$ such that $|\lambda_i|$ is monotonically non-increasing

$$\lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq \lambda_3 \geq \dots,$$

and the corresponding eigenvectors $\{e_n\}_{n=1}^\infty$ ($Ae_n = \lambda e_n$) form the orthonormal basis in H . Moreover, any $x \in H$ can be written as

$$x = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \langle x, e_n \rangle e_n,$$

and A can be written as

$$Ax = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \lambda_n \langle x, e_n \rangle e_n.$$

Applications

Example 3.9 (Spectrum of the Laplacian with Dirichlet boundary conditions)

Let $\Omega \in \mathbb{R}^n$ be a bounded domain with $\partial\Omega$ smooth. Consider the Laplace equation with Dirichlet boundary conditions:

$$\begin{cases} -\Delta u = f, & f \in L^2(\Omega) \\ u|_{\partial\Omega} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$-\Delta$ is not a bounded operator in $H := L^2(\Omega)$, so we cannot directly apply the Hilbert-Schmidt theorem.

Let us consider the inverse operator $A = (-\Delta)^{-1}$ constructed via weak solutions, namely $u = (-\Delta)^{-1}f = Af$ solves $[u, \varphi] = (f, \varphi)$. That is, $\forall \varphi \in C_0^\infty(\Omega)$ (or H_0^1) and $u \in H_0^1(\Omega)$, we have

$$\int_{\Omega} \nabla u \nabla \varphi \, dx = \int_{\Omega} f \varphi \, dx$$

1. A is a bounded operator from H to $H_0^1(\Omega)$. Indeed, let $\varphi = u$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \|u\|_{H_0^1}^2 &= (f, u) \\ &\leq \|f\|_{L^2} \|u\|_{L^2} \\ &\leq C \|f\|_{L^2} \|u\|_{H_0^1} \end{aligned}$$

Hence

$$\|u\|_{H_0^1} \leq C \|f\|_{L^2} \implies \frac{\|Af\|_{H_0^1}}{\|f\|_{L^2}} \leq C$$

2. A is compact since the embedding $H_0^1 \subset H$ is compact.
3. A is self-adjoint. Let $f, g \in L^2(\Omega)$, $u = (-\Delta)^{-1}f$, $v = (-\Delta)^{-1}g$. Take $\varphi = v$ in variational formulation for u , and $\varphi = u$ in variational formulation for v :

$$\begin{aligned} [u, v] &= (f, v) \\ [u, v] &= (g, u) \\ \implies (f, v) &= (g, u) \implies (f, Ag) = (g, A^*f) \implies A = A^* \end{aligned}$$

4. A is positive.

$$0 < [u, u] = (f, u) = (f, Af)$$

By the Hilbert-Schmidt theorem, there exists a complete orthonormal system $\{e_n\}$ of eigenvectors of A with $Ae_n = \lambda_n e_n$.

e_n by definition solves $\lambda_n [e_n, \varphi_n] = (e_n, \varphi)$. Indeed, for $u_n = Ae_n$, we have $[u_n, \varphi] = (e_n, \varphi)$. Since $u_n = \lambda_n e_n$, this implies that

$$[e_n, \varphi] = \lambda_n^{-1} (e_n, \varphi). \quad (3.15)$$

Hence e_n is a weak solution of

$$\begin{cases} -\Delta e_n = \lambda_n^{-1} e_n \\ e_n|_{\partial\Omega} = 0 \end{cases}$$

Consider the minimisation problem:

$$\min_{u \in H_0^1(\Omega)} \|\nabla u\|_{L^2}^2$$

under the constraint $\|u\|_{L^2}^2 = 1$. Let u_n be a minimising sequence with $\|u_n\|_{L^2}^2 = 1$ and $\|\nabla u_n\|_{L^2}^2 \rightarrow \lambda_0$. We want to prove that λ_0 is the minimum of u . We need to prove the existence of the minimiser and to find λ_0 .

1. u_n is bounded in $H_0^1(\Omega)$. $H_0^1(\Omega) \Subset L^2(\Omega)$ is compactly embedded, so it converges strongly to u_0 in $L^2(\Omega)$. Also, since ∇u is bounded, by Banach-Alaoglu theorem and reflexivity, $u_n \rightharpoonup u_0$ weakly in H_0^1 (up to a subsequence) and $\|\nabla u_0\|_{L^2} \leq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|\nabla u_n\|_{L^2} = \lambda_0$. Since λ_0 is an infimum, then $\|\nabla u_0\|_{L^2} = \lambda_0$. Thus u_0 is a minimiser.
2. Let use the Euler-Lagrange method.

$$L_\lambda(u) = \|\nabla u\|_{L^2}^2 + \lambda \|u\|_{L^2}^2$$

Let φ be an arbitrary (smooth) function and define $R_\varphi(\varepsilon) := L_\lambda(u + \varepsilon\varphi)$, $\varepsilon \in \mathbb{R}$. Then the necessary condition for u to be a minimum of L is

$$\frac{d}{d\varepsilon} R_\varphi(\varepsilon) \Big|_{\varepsilon=0} = 0, \quad \forall \varphi.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
L_\lambda(u + \varepsilon\varphi) &= \|\nabla(u + \varepsilon\varphi)\|_{L^2}^2 + \lambda\|u + \varepsilon\varphi\|_{L^2}^2 \\
&= \|\nabla u\|_{L^2}^2 + 2\varepsilon(\nabla u, \nabla\varphi) + \varepsilon^2\|\nabla\varphi\|_{L^2}^2 + \lambda\|u\|_{L^2}^2 + 2\varepsilon\lambda(u, \varphi) + \varepsilon^2\|\varphi\|_{L^2}^2
\end{aligned}$$

Hence u is a minimiser of L if $\forall \varphi \in H_0^1$, we have

$$(\nabla u, \nabla\varphi) + \lambda(u, \varphi) = 0.$$

Comparing this equality with 3.15, we see that $u = u_0$ is the eigenvector of $(-\Delta)^{-1}$ and $-\lambda^{-1}$ is the corresponding eigenvalue (in this notation, $-\lambda > 0$). Equivalently, u_0 is the eigenvector of $-\Delta$ and $-\lambda$ is the corresponding eigenvalue. From the Hilbert-Schmidt theorem, we know that

$$-\frac{1}{\lambda_1} \geq -\frac{1}{\lambda_2} \geq -\frac{1}{\lambda_3} \geq \dots -\frac{1}{\lambda_i}, \quad (3.16)$$

where $-\frac{1}{\lambda_i}$ are eigenvalues of $(-\Delta)^{-1}$. From 3.15 and 3.16, the minimal eigenvalue is $-\lambda_1$.

Taking $\varphi = u$, we get $\|\nabla u\|_{L^2}^2 + \lambda\|u\|_{L^2}^2 = 0$, and if $u = e_1$, then

$$\|\nabla e_1\|_{L^2}^2 - \lambda_1\|e_1\|_{L^2}^2 = 0$$

and for any other u ,

$$\|\nabla u\|_{L^2}^2 - \lambda_1\|u\|_{L^2}^2 > 0$$

Hence for all $u \in H_0^1(\Omega)$,

$$\|u\|_{L^2}^2 \leq \frac{1}{\lambda_1}\|\nabla u\|_{L^2}^2.$$

This also shows that $\frac{1}{\lambda_1}$ is the sharp constant in Friedrich's inequality.

3.4 Maximum principle

Theorem 3.11 Classical maximum principle

Let $u \in C^2(\Omega) \cap C(\bar{\Omega})$, where $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ is a bounded domain, and $\Delta u = 0$. Then

$$\max_{x \in \partial\Omega} u(x) \geq u(x) \geq \min_{x \in \partial\Omega} u(x)$$

In other words, the maximum and minimum of a harmonic function is attained on the boundary.

Proof. Let us prove the max-inequality. Let $v = u + \varepsilon e^{x_1}$. Then $\nabla v = \varepsilon e^{x_1}$, $\varepsilon > 0$. Assume that the maximum is attained in the interior point $x_0 \in \Omega$. Then $\nabla u(x_0) = 0$, and the matrix of second derivatives must be non-positive. In particular, $\text{tr}(D^2 u(x_0)) = \Delta v(x_0) \leq 0$, which implies that $\varepsilon e^{x_1} < 0$, a contradiction. Therefore, the maximum v is attained on the boundary. Taking the limit as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$, the same is true for u (but due to the limit, the inequalities become non-strict). The proof is analogous for the min-inequality. \square

This formulation does not exclude that the maximum u may be attained inside Ω . However, the strong-maximum principle claims that if the maximum or minimum of u is attained inside Ω , then u is constant.

Maximum principle for weak solutions

Chain rule in Sobolev spaces

For smooth functions f and u , we know that

$$\nabla f(u(x)) = f'(u(x))\nabla u \quad (3.17)$$

Let $f \in C^1(\Omega)$ and ∇f be bounded, and $u \in W^{1,p}(\Omega)$. Then the LHS and RHS of 3.17 are well-defined and by approximation (Ω is regular enough to have density of $C^\infty(\Omega) \cap W^{1,p}(\Omega)$), 3.17 holds for such functions. However, we want 3.17 to be satisfied for any globally Lipschitz continuous function $f \in W^{1,\infty}(\Omega)$. We know that Lipschitz functions are differentiable almost everywhere, so $f'(z)$ is well-defined. But what is $f'(u(x))$? The set $K := \{z \in \mathbb{R} : f'(z) \text{ does not exist}\}$ has zero measure, but $u^{-1}(K) = V$ may have positive measure, implying $f'(u(x))$ is not defined.

Lemma 3.3

Let $u \in W^{1,p}(\Omega)$, $K \subset \mathbb{R}$ with $\text{meas}(K) = 0$ and $v = u^{-1}(K)$. Then $\nabla u(x) = 0$ a.e. on V (without proof).

Then $f'(u(x))\nabla u$ is well-defined.

Theorem 3.12

Let $u \in W^{1,p}(\Omega)$ and f be globally Lipschitz. Then $f(u) \in W^{1,p}(\Omega)$ and 3.17 holds.

Proof. We will present the proof only for the case where

$$f(z) = \begin{cases} z, & z > 0 \\ 0, & z \leq 0, \end{cases}$$

which is crucial for the maximum principle. We denote

$$u_+(x) = \max\{u(x), 0\}.$$

We expect that $\nabla u_+ = \begin{cases} \nabla u, & u > 0 \\ 0, & u \leq 0. \end{cases}$

Such $\nabla u_+ \in W^{1,p}(\Omega)$, so we only need to check the integration by parts formula.

$$\int_{\Omega} u_+(x) \text{div} \varphi(x) \, dx = \int_{x: u > 0} \nabla u(x) \varphi(x) \, dx \quad \forall \varphi \in C_0^\infty. \quad (3.18)$$

To do this, we introduce the following C^1 -approximations of f such that:

1. f'_ε are uniformly bounded
2. $f_\varepsilon = f$ if $x \notin (0, \varepsilon)$

Then

$$\int_{\Omega} f_\varepsilon(u(x)) \text{div} \varphi(x) \, dx = - \int_{\Omega} f'_\varepsilon(u(x)) \nabla u(x) \varphi(x) \, dx \quad \forall \varphi \in C_0^\infty.$$

Obviously the LHS of the above equality tends to the LHS of the classical formula 3.18. We need to check the convergence of the RHS.

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \int_{\Omega} (f'_\varepsilon \nabla u - f \nabla u) \varphi \, dx \right| &\leq \int_{0 < u(x) < \varepsilon} C(1 + |f'_\varepsilon(u(x))|) |\nabla u| \, dx \\ &\leq C_1 \int_{0 < u(x) < \varepsilon} |\nabla u| \, dx \end{aligned}$$

Let $K_\varepsilon := \{x : 0 < u(x) < \varepsilon\}$. Then K_ε are nested and $\bigcap_{n=1}^\infty K_{\frac{1}{n}} = \emptyset$ by σ -additivity of the Lebesgue measure. Then $\text{meas}(K_\varepsilon) \rightarrow 0$ as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$. By absolute continuity of the Lebesgue integral,

$$\int_{0 < u(x) < \varepsilon} |\nabla u(x)| \, dx \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } \varepsilon \rightarrow 0$$

and the integration by parts formula 3.18 is proved. Thus, $u_+ \in W^{1,p}(\Omega)$ and indeed

$$\nabla u_+ = \begin{cases} \nabla u, & u > 0 \\ 0, & u \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

□

Corollary 3.1

Let $u_-(x) = -\min\{u(x), 0\}$. Then $u \in W^{1,p}(\Omega)$ and $\nabla u_-(x) = \begin{cases} -\nabla u, & u < 0 \\ 0, & u \geq 0 \end{cases}$. Then $|u(x)| = u_+(x) + u_-(x)$ is also in $W^{1,p}(\Omega)$.

Corollary 3.2

$\nabla u(x) = 0$ a.e. on the set K where $u(x) = 0$.

Proof. Indeed, $u = u_+ + u_-$, $\nabla u = \nabla u_+ - \nabla u_-$, and

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Omega} u \operatorname{div} \varphi \, dx &= - \int_{\Omega} \nabla u \varphi \, dx \\ \int_{\Omega} u_+ \operatorname{div} \varphi - \int_{\Omega} u_- \operatorname{div} \varphi &= - \int_{u>0} \nabla u \varphi \, dx - \int_{u=0} \nabla u \varphi \, dx - \int_{u<0} \nabla u \varphi \, dx \end{aligned}$$

Hence

$$\int_{u=0} \nabla u \varphi \, dx = 0 \quad \forall \varphi \in C_0^\infty \implies \nabla u(x) = 0 \text{ a.e. on } u(x) = 0.$$

□

Corollary 3.3

$\nabla u_+ \cdot \nabla u_- = 0$ a.e. (because the supports of u_+ and u_- are disjoint).

$$\begin{aligned} \|\nabla u\|_{L^p}^p &= \|\nabla u_+\|_{L^p}^p + \|\nabla u_-\|_{L^p}^p = \|\nabla |u|\|_{L^p}^p \\ \|u\|_{L^p}^p &= \|u_+\|_{L^p}^p + \|u_-\|_{L^p}^p = \||u|\|_{L^p}^p \end{aligned}$$

We return to the maximum principle.

Proposition 3.1

Let $u_1, u_2 \in W^{1,2}(\Omega)$ be weak solutions of $\begin{cases} -\Delta u_1 = f_1 \\ u_1|_{\partial\Omega} = u_1^0 \end{cases}$ and $\begin{cases} -\Delta u_2 = f_2 \\ u_2|_{\partial\Omega} = u_2^0 \end{cases}$, and let $u_1^0 \leq u_2^0$ a.e. and $f_1 \leq f_2$ in distributions. Then $u_1(x) \leq u_2(x)$ a.e. in Ω .

Proof. Let $v = u_1 - u_2$. It satisfies

$$\begin{cases} -\Delta v = f \\ v|_{\partial\Omega} = v_0 \end{cases}, \text{ where } f = f_1 - f_2 \leq 0 \text{ and } v_0 = u_1^0 - u_2^0 \leq 0.$$

It is sufficient to prove that $v_+(x) = 0$ a.e. We multiply the equation with the test function $\varphi = v_+(x) \in H_0^1(\Omega)$.

$$\begin{aligned} (\nabla v, \nabla v_+) &= (\nabla v_+ - \nabla v_-, \nabla v_+) \\ &= \|\nabla v_+\|_{L^2}^2 \\ &= (f, v_+) \leq 0 \end{aligned}$$

Hence $\|\nabla v_+\|_{L^2}^2 = 0$, and by Friedrich's inequality, this implies that $v_+ = 0$ a.e. □

Note:-

$\ell \in D'(\Omega)$ is non-negative if and only if $\langle \ell, \varphi \rangle \geq 0 \quad \forall \varphi \in D(\Omega), \varphi \geq 0$.

Corollary 3.4

The classical maximum principle follows from proposition 3.1 by taking $f = f_1 = 0$, $u_1 = u$ and $u_2 = \max_{x \in \partial\Omega} u(x) = \text{const.}$

Note:-

From our exposition, it looks like u_+, u_- approach is more general than the classical one. This is not true! It does not cover general operators $L = \sum_{i,j} a_{ij}(x) \partial_{x_i} \partial_{x_j} + \sum_i b_i(x) \partial_{x_i} + c(x)$, but the classical theory does.

Let us consider a more general operator

$$Lu = -\partial_{x_i}(a_{ij}(x)\partial_{x_j}) + c(x)u,$$

where a_{ij} is symmetric and uniformly elliptic, and $c \in L^\infty(\Omega)$.

Spectral theory

Analogous to the Laplacian due to the trick (ellipticity with parameter). Consider $L_N u := Lu + Nu$, N is a constant, $N \gg 1$. Then L_N is positive definite, so Riesz Representation Theorem works, and we may construct eigenvalues / eigenfunctions for L_N or L_N^{-1} by the Hilbert-Schmidt theorem.

Finally, since $\sigma(L) = \sigma(L_N) - N$, we get an orthonormal, complete system $\{e_n\}_{n=1}^\infty$ for L and corresponding eigenvalues $\lambda_1 \leq \lambda_2 \leq \lambda_3 \leq \dots$. The only difference is that now λ_1 is not necessarily greater than zero.

Question: When does the maximum/comparison principle hold for L ?

To answer this question, we use the min-max principle (which we have already used when finding the best constant in the Friedrich's inequality)

$$\lambda_1(L) = \min \left\{ \frac{(Lu, u)}{\|u\|_{L^2}^2} \right\} \quad (3.19)$$

Corollary 3.5

There exists a non-negative eigenfunction $e_1(x) \geq 0$ which corresponds to the first eigenvalue λ_1 .

Proof. Let $e_1(x)$ be any eigenvector of L which corresponds to the 1st eigenvalue. Then the function $|e_1(x)|$ is also a minimizer of 3.19. Hence, $|e_1(x)|$ is an eigenvector. \square

Note:-

Actually, the first eigenvalue is always simple and strictly positive inside of the domain Ω . This follows from the strict maximum principle which we will not prove here.

Theorem 3.13

The comparison principle from the previous lecture holds for operator L if and only if $\lambda_1(L) > 0$.

Proof. Let $\lambda_1(L) > 0$, $u_1, u_2 \in H_0^1(\Omega)$, and let $Lu_1 = f_1$, $Lu_2 = f_2$, $u_1|_{\partial\Omega} \leq u_2|_{\partial\Omega}$, and $f_1 \leq f_2$. Then $u_1 \leq u_2$ a.e. Indeed, for $v = u_1 - u_2$, we have $Lv \leq 0$, $v|_{\partial\Omega} \leq 0$.

Multiplying by v_+ (testing with $v_+ \in H_0^1(\partial\Omega)$), we get $(Lv_+, v_+) \leq 0$. But $(Lv_+, v_+) \geq \lambda_1(L)\|v_+\|_{L^2}^2$ by min-max. This implies $\|v_+\|_{L^2}^2 = 0$ since $\lambda_1(L) > 0 \implies v_+ = 0$ a.e.

Assume now that $\lambda_1 < 0$. Then the non-negative 1st eigenvalue e_1 solves

$$Le_1 = \lambda_1 e_1 \leq 0, \quad e_1|_{\partial\Omega} = 0$$

which contradicts the maximum principle. \square

Note:-

Same result holds for general non-self adjoint second order linear elliptic operators. More difficult. Non-self-adjoint operators need not have real spectrum. But, in the case of 2nd order scalar elliptic operators, the 1st eigenvalue remains real due to order preserving (Perron-Frobenius theorem).

3.5 p-Laplacian and variational methods

Definition 3.18: Weak convergence

Let V be a Banach space and V^* its dual space. Then $\{x_n\}_{n=1}^\infty \in V$ is weakly convergent to x , denoted $x_n \rightharpoonup x$, if $\ell x_n \rightarrow \ell x, \forall \ell \in V^*$.

Definition 3.19: Weak-star convergence

$\{\ell_n\}_{n=1}^\infty \in V^*$ is weakly-star convergent to ℓ , denoted $\ell_n x \xrightarrow{*} \ell x$, if $\ell_n x \rightarrow \ell x, \forall x \in V$.

Theorem 3.14 Banach-Alaoglu

Let V be a separable Banach space. Then the unit ball $\overline{B_1(0)} \in V^*$ is (sequentially) compact in the weak-star topology.

Chapter 4

Linear evolutionary problems