## 1. Zeigen Sie, dass

$$u(x,y) = \ln\left(\ln\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}\right) \in H^1(B_{1/2}(0)).$$

$$\int_{\Omega} |\nabla u|^{2} d\lambda^{2} = \int_{\Omega} \frac{\kappa^{2} t g^{2}}{(\kappa^{2} t g^{2})^{2} (\ln(\kappa^{2} t g^{2})^{2} I))^{2}} o(\lambda^{2} (k, g) = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{1}{r(\ln(\frac{\pi}{k}))^{2}} dr dr = 2\pi i \left(\frac{7}{\ln(2)} - \ln\frac{1}{\ln(\frac{\pi}{k})}\right) = \frac{2\pi i}{\ln(2)} < \infty$$

Stimmt she klossische mit der distributionellen Ableitung überein ?

$$\partial_x u(r, \varphi) = -\frac{r \cos(\varphi)}{r^2 \ln(\frac{\pi}{4})} = -\frac{\cos(\varphi)}{r \ln(\frac{\pi}{4})}$$

$$\lim_{r \to 0} r \ln(\frac{1}{r}) = \lim_{r \to 0} \frac{\ln(\frac{2}{r})}{\frac{2}{r}} = \lim_{r \to 0} \frac{r}{r^2} = \lim_{r \to 0} r = 0$$

$$\int_{\Gamma} \partial_{x} U(x,y) \, \phi(x,y) \, o(\lambda^{2}(x,y) = -\int_{0}^{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{\log(y)}{r \, d(x)} \, \phi(r \log(y), r \sin(y)) \, r \, o(r \, d(y) = -\int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{1}{\pi \, d(x)} \left( \left[ \sin(y) \, \phi(r \log(y), r \sin(y)) \right]_{Q^{2} = 0}^{\pi} - \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{1}{\pi \, d(x)} \left( \left[ \sin(y) \, \phi(r \log(y), r \sin(y)) \right]_{Q^{2} = 0}^{\pi} - \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{1}{\pi \, d(x)} \left( \left[ \cos(y) \, \phi(r \log(y), r \cos(y), r \cos(y)) \right]_{Q^{2} = 0}^{\pi} \right) \, dx$$

$$\left( l_n \left( l_n \left( \frac{1}{n} \right) \right)' = - \frac{1}{l_n \left( \frac{1}{n} \right)} \frac{1}{r_1} r = \frac{1}{r l_n \left( \frac{1}{r} \right)}$$

**2.** Sei  $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  ein beschränktes Gebiet mit  $\partial \Omega \in C^1$ . Zeigen Sie: (a) Sind  $u \in H^k(\Omega)$   $(k \in \mathbb{N})$  und  $v \in C^{\infty}(\overline{\Omega})$ , so folgt  $uv \in H^k(\Omega)$ . (b) Sind  $u \in H^1(\Omega)$  und  $v \in C_0^{\infty}(\Omega)$ , so folgt  $uv \in H_0^1(\Omega)$ . a) moluktion nach le ·) \ \( (u \o)^2 d \( \gamma^n \in \sup \left(\varphi(\varphi(\varphi))^2 \) \( \varphi = \overline{\bar{\gamma}} \right) \ \( \varphi \overline{\gamma} \right)^2 \) ·) le ~> le 1: also ang. Vũ e Ha (a) Vớc ( (a): ũ ở e Ha (a) d.h. fin alle V, ở mod Mullindres a min 1x1 & gill Da (ũ v) E Ha (s)  $\int_{\Omega} u v D^{i} \phi d\lambda^{n} = \int_{\Omega} u D^{i}(v \phi) d\lambda^{n} - \int_{\Omega} u (D^{i}v) \phi d\lambda^{n} = -\int_{\Omega} D^{i}u v \phi d\lambda^{n} - \int_{\Omega} u (D^{i}v) \phi d\lambda^{n} =$  $= -\int \left(D^{i}uv + uD^{i}v\right)D^{n}\phi o(2^{n})$ also Di (uv) = Diuv+uDiv - |a|= k+1  $\int_{\Omega} \left(D^{*}(uv)\right)^{2} o(\lambda^{n} = \int_{\Omega} \left(0^{n}D^{i}(uv)\right)^{2} o(\lambda^{n} = \int_{\Omega} \left(D^{n}(\underline{\rho}^{i}uv) + 0^{n}(\underline{\mu}0^{i}v)\right)^{2} o(\lambda^{n})$ weglen v e Co (1) it his alle n auch un v e Co (1)  $|| u_{n} v - u_{n} v||_{H^{1}(\Omega)}^{2} = || (u_{n} - u_{n}) v||_{H^{1}(\Omega)}^{2} = \int_{\Omega} (u_{n} - u_{n}) v_{n}^{2} d\lambda^{n} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \int_{\Omega} (0 \dot{v}(u_{n} - u_{n}) v_{n}^{2}) d\lambda^{n} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \int_{\Omega} (0 \dot{v}(u_{n} - u_{n}) v_{n}^{2}) d\lambda^{n} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \int_{\Omega} (0 \dot{v}(u_{n} - u_{n}) v_{n}^{2}) d\lambda^{n} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \int_{\Omega} (0 \dot{v}(u_{n} - u_{n}) v_{n}^{2}) d\lambda^{n} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \int_{\Omega} (0 \dot{v}(u_{n} - u_{n}) v_{n}^{2}) d\lambda^{n} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \int_{\Omega} (0 \dot{v}(u_{n} - u_{n}) v_{n}^{2}) d\lambda^{n} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \int_{\Omega} (0 \dot{v}(u_{n} - u_{n}) v_{n}^{2}) d\lambda^{n} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \int_{\Omega} (0 \dot{v}(u_{n} - u_{n}) v_{n}^{2}) d\lambda^{n} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \int_{\Omega} (0 \dot{v}(u_{n} - u_{n}) v_{n}^{2}) d\lambda^{n} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \int_{\Omega} (0 \dot{v}(u_{n} - u_{n}) v_{n}^{2}) d\lambda^{n} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \int_{\Omega} (0 \dot{v}(u_{n} - u_{n}) v_{n}^{2}) d\lambda^{n} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \int_{\Omega} (0 \dot{v}(u_{n} - u_{n}) v_{n}^{2}) d\lambda^{n} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \int_{\Omega} (0 \dot{v}(u_{n} - u_{n}) v_{n}^{2}) d\lambda^{n} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \int_{\Omega} (0 \dot{v}(u_{n} - u_{n}) v_{n}^{2}) d\lambda^{n} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \int_{\Omega} (0 \dot{v}(u_{n} - u_{n}) v_{n}^{2}) d\lambda^{n} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \int_{\Omega} (0 \dot{v}(u_{n} - u_{n}) v_{n}^{2}) d\lambda^{n} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \int_{\Omega} (0 \dot{v}(u_{n} - u_{n}) v_{n}^{2}) d\lambda^{n} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \int_{\Omega} (0 \dot{v}(u_{n} - u_{n}) v_{n}^{2}) d\lambda^{n} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \int_{\Omega} (0 \dot{v}(u_{n} - u_{n}) v_{n}^{2}) d\lambda^{n} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \int_{\Omega} (0 \dot{v}(u_{n} - u_{n}) v_{n}^{2}) d\lambda^{n} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \int_{\Omega} (0 \dot{v}(u_{n} - u_{n}) v_{n}^{2}) d\lambda^{n} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \int_{\Omega} (0 \dot{v}(u_{n} - u_{n}) v_{n}^{2}) d\lambda^{n} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \int_{\Omega} (0 \dot{v}(u_{n} - u_{n}) v_{n}^{2}) d\lambda^{n} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \int_{\Omega} (0 \dot{v}(u_{n} - u_{n}) v_{n}^{2}) d\lambda^{n} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \int_{\Omega} (0 \dot{v}(u_{n} - u_{n}) v_{n}^{2} d\lambda^{n} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \int_{\Omega} (0 \dot{v}(u_{n} - u_{n}) v_{n}^{2} d\lambda^{n} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \int_{\Omega} (0 \dot{v}(u_{n} - u_{n}) v_{n}^{2} d\lambda^{n} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \int_{\Omega} (0 \dot{v}(u_{n} - u_{n}) v_{n}^{2} d\lambda^{n} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \int_{\Omega} (0 \dot{v}(u_{n} - u_{n}) v_{n}^{2} d\lambda^{n} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \int_{\Omega} (0 \dot{v}(u_{n} - u_{n}) v_{n}^{2} d\lambda^{n} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \int_{\Omega} (0 \dot{v}(u_{n} - u_{n}) v_{n}^{2} d\lambda^{n} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \int_{\Omega} (0 \dot{v}(u_{n} - u_{n$  $= \| u \|_{\omega}^{2} \| u_{n} - u \|_{H^{1}(\Omega)}^{2} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \int (D^{i}(u_{n} - u) v + (u_{n} - u) D^{i}v)^{2} d\lambda^{n} =$  $\leq ||v||_{\infty}^{2} ||v_{n}-v||_{H^{2}(n)}^{2} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(||v||_{0}^{2} ||v_{n}-v||_{L^{2}(n)}^{2} + 2 \int v D^{i} v D^{i}(u_{n}-u)(u_{n}) dv^{2} + ||D^{i}v||_{\infty}^{2} ||u_{n}-v||_{H^{2}(n)}^{2} \right)$  $\leq \|\sigma\|_{o}^{2} \|u_{n}-u\|_{H^{1}(n)}^{2} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \|u_{n}-u\|_{H^{1}(n)}^{2} \left(\|v\|_{o}^{2} + \|v^{i}v\|_{o}^{2}\right) + 2\|vv^{i}v\|_{o}^{2} \int_{c}^{c} (u_{n}-u)v^{i}u_{n}u_{n}^{2}d\lambda^{n}_{i}^{n}$ | | un-u||2 = ||un-u||2/21) + [ ||D'(un-u)||2/21  $=) \| \|u_n - u\|_{L^{1}(\Omega)}^{2} = \| \|u_n - u\|_{H^{1}(\Omega)}^{2} - \sum_{i=1}^{n} \| || || ||^{i}(u_n - u)||_{L^{1}(\Omega)}^{2} \le \| ||u_n - u||_{H^{1}(\Omega)}^{2}$ 

