

Homework 5.

$$1. \times .8. \quad f(\vec{x}) = |\vec{x}| = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$|\alpha|=1$, 不妨设 $\alpha=(0, 0, \dots, 1, \dots, 0)$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \right)^2 |\vec{x}| = \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_i^2} |\vec{x}| \right) = \frac{1}{2|x|} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 \right) = \frac{x_i}{|x|} = \frac{x^\alpha}{|x|} \quad (\vec{x} \neq 0)$$

1. x. 9. 证明 $\psi \in C^{|\alpha|}(\Omega)$ 时, $D_w^\alpha(\psi) = D^\alpha(\psi)$

1° 当 $|\alpha|=0$ 时, 对 $\psi \in C_0^\infty(\Omega)$, 有 $\int_\Omega \psi \cdot \varphi dx = \int_\Omega \varphi \cdot \psi dx$ 显然

当 $|\alpha|=1$ 时, 对 $\psi \in C_0^\infty(\Omega)$, $\forall \alpha_i=1, \alpha_j=0, j \neq i$

$$\int_\Omega \psi \cdot \varphi^\alpha dx = \int_\Omega \psi \cdot \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x_i} dx = - \int_\Omega \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x_i} \cdot \varphi dx + \int_{\partial \Omega} \psi \cdot \varphi \vec{n}_i \cdot d\vec{s}_i$$

由于 $\psi \in C_0^\infty(\Omega)$, $\psi|_{\partial \Omega} = 0$

$$\text{所以 } \int_{\partial \Omega} \psi \cdot \varphi \vec{n}_i \cdot d\vec{s}_i = 0$$

$$\text{所以 } \int_\Omega \psi \cdot \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x_i} dx = (-1) \int_\Omega \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x_i} \varphi dx$$

由于 $\psi \in C^{|\alpha|} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x_i} \in C^0 \subset L_{loc}^1(\Omega)$, $\forall i$.

$$\text{所以 } D_w^\alpha \psi = D^\alpha \psi = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x_i} \quad |\alpha|=1$$

2° 假设对 $\forall |\alpha| < k \leq n$ 成立, 即 $\psi \in C^{|\alpha|}(\Omega)$.

$$\int_\Omega \psi \cdot \varphi^{(\alpha)} dx = (-1)^{|\alpha|} \int_\Omega \psi \cdot \varphi^{(\alpha)} dx$$

那么, 对 $|\alpha|^* = k$ 时, $\psi \in C^{|\alpha|^*}(\Omega) = C^{|\alpha|+1}(\Omega)$

$$\text{即 } |\alpha| = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i = k-1, \quad \beta = (0, \dots, \underset{i}{1}, \dots, 0),$$

$$\alpha^* = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_{i-1}, \alpha_{i+1}, \dots, \alpha_n) = \alpha + \beta$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_\Omega \psi \cdot \varphi^{(\alpha^*)} dx = \int_\Omega \psi \cdot (\varphi^{(\alpha)})^{(\beta)} dx$$

考虑 $\psi \in C_0^\infty \Rightarrow \psi^{(\alpha)} \in C_0^\infty$

$$\text{由 } 1^0 \Rightarrow \int_\Omega \psi \cdot \varphi^{(\alpha^*)} dx = (-1) \int_\Omega \psi^{(\beta)} \cdot (\varphi^{(\alpha)}) dx$$

考虑 $\psi^{(\beta)} \in C^{|\beta|}(\Omega)$, 由 1^0 : $|\beta| < k \leq n$

$$\Rightarrow \int_\Omega \psi \cdot \varphi^{(\alpha^*)} dx = (-1) (-1)^{|\beta|} \int_\Omega (\psi^{(\beta)})^{(\alpha)} \varphi dx.$$

$$= (-1)^{|\alpha^*|} \int_\Omega \psi^{(\alpha^*)} \varphi dx \quad (\text{这里用到了强导致性质 } \psi^{(\alpha+\beta)} = (\psi^{(\alpha)})^{(\beta)} = (\psi^{(\beta)})^{(\alpha)}).$$

说明 $|\alpha|^* = k$ 时也成立

1. x. 10.

假设 $j > 1$ 时, $g_j = D_w^j f$ 存在. 那么

$$\int_{-1}^1 g_j(x) \varphi(x) dx = (-1)^{|j|} \int_{-1}^1 f(x) \varphi^{(j)} dx$$

考虑一阶弱导数

$$\int_{-1}^1 f(x) (\varphi^{(j+1)})^{(1)} dx = - \int_{-1}^1 g_j(x) \varphi^{(j-1)} dx$$

其中 $g_j(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x < 0 \\ -1 & x > 0 \end{cases}$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{-1}^1 f(x) (\varphi^{(j)})^{(1)} dx = \int_{-1}^0 \varphi^{(j-1)} dx - \int_0^1 \varphi^{(j-1)} dx$$

由 $\varphi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R})$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{-1}^1 g_j(x) \varphi(x) dx = (-1)^{|j|} [2 \varphi^{(j-2)}(0)]$$

两边取绝对值

$$\left| \int_{-1}^1 g_j(x) \varphi(x) dx \right|^2 = 4 |\varphi^{(j-2)}(0)|^2 \leq \|g_j\|^2 \int_{-1}^1 \varphi^2(x) dx.$$

由于 g_j 是 $f(x)$ 的 j 阶弱导数,

$$\text{那么 } \|g_j\| < M_j < +\infty. \text{ 且 } 4 |\varphi^{(j-2)}(0)|^2 < M_j \|\varphi\|^2 \quad (*)$$

考虑 $u_k = \begin{cases} \exp\left(\frac{-\varepsilon^k}{\varepsilon^k - |x|^k}\right) & x < \varepsilon \\ 0 & \text{else.} \end{cases} u_k \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R})$ 成立.

$$\text{那么 } \|u_k\|^2 = \int_{-\varepsilon}^{\varepsilon} u_k^2 dx \leq \int_{-\varepsilon}^{\varepsilon} 1 dx < \varepsilon$$

且有 $u_k^{(j)}(0) = \begin{cases} 1 & j=k \\ 0 & j < k. \end{cases}$

不妨令 $\varphi(x) = u_{j-2}(x)$

此时 $(*)$: $4 < M\varepsilon$, 取 ε 足够小, $\varepsilon < \frac{4}{M}$.

那么 矛盾!

所以 假设 不成立.

1. x. 13. : $\bar{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $f(x) = |x|^r$ ($|x| \leq 1$), 当 $r > 1-n$ 时, 证明 f 有一阶弱导数.

Proof: $|\alpha|=1, \alpha_i=1, \alpha_j=0, j \neq i$

$$\text{令 } f_i = (\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i})^\alpha = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} = rx_i|x|^{r-2}$$

先证: $f_i \in L^1(B)$, $B = \{x \mid |x| \leq 1\}$

$$|f_i| = \int_B |f_i| dx = \int_B r x_i |x|^{r-2} dx < r \int_B |x|^{r-1} dx \\ = r n W_{n-1} \int_0^1 |x|^{r-1} |x|^{n-1} d|x| = \frac{r n W_{n-1}}{n+r-1} (n+r-1 > 0) \\ < +\infty$$

其中 $n W_{n-1}$ 是 n -单位球表面积.

所以 $|f_i| \in L^1(B)$ 成立.

再证: f_i 满足对 $\forall \varphi(x) \in L^1(B)$, 有: $\int_B f_i(x) \varphi(x) dx = - \int_B f_i \cdot (\varphi(x)) dx$.

对取小球区间 $B_\varepsilon = \{x \mid |x| < \varepsilon\}$, $\bar{B} = B / B_\varepsilon$

$$\text{那么: } \int_B f_i(x) \varphi(x) dx = \int_{B_\varepsilon} f_i(x) \varphi(x) dx + \int_{\bar{B}} f_i(x) \varphi(x) dx \\ = \int_{B_\varepsilon} f_i(x) \varphi(x) dx + \int_{\partial B} f_i(x) \varphi(x) \vec{n}_i d\vec{s} - \int_{\bar{B}} f_i(x) \varphi(x) dx$$

由于 $\varphi \in C_0^\infty(B)$, 则有 φ 在 ∂B 上为 0, 且 $|\varphi| \leq M$ 有界 $\varepsilon^{r+n-1} W_{n-1}$

所以一方面 $|\int_{\partial B} f_i(x) \varphi(x) \vec{n}_i d\vec{s}| = |\int_{\partial B_\varepsilon} |\varepsilon|^r \varphi(x) \vec{n}_i d\vec{s}| \leq \varepsilon^r M \left| \int_{\partial B_\varepsilon} d\vec{s} \right| = n M W_{n-1} \varepsilon^{r+n-1}$ ($n W_{n-1}$ 是 n -单位球表面积)

另一方面 $|\int_{B_\varepsilon} f_i(x) \varphi(x) dx| = \left| \int_{B_\varepsilon} x_i |x|^{r-2} \varphi(x) dx \right| \leq M \int_0^\varepsilon |x|^{r-1} |x|^{n-1} n W_{n-1} dx = \frac{M W_{n-1}}{n+r-1} \varepsilon^{n+r-1}$

以上可知 当 $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ 时 $\bar{B} = B - B_\varepsilon \rightarrow B$

$$\left| \int_B f_i(x) \varphi(x) dx - \left(- \int_{B - B_\varepsilon} f_i(x) \varphi(x) dx \right) \right| \leq C \cdot \varepsilon^{r+n-1} \rightarrow 0$$

那么我们认为 $f_i^{(\alpha)} = f_i^{(\alpha)(x)} = D_w^{(\alpha)} f(x)$ 为弱导数

1. x. 16. 在 $\Omega = [a, b]$, $f \in W_1^1$ 时, 证明: $\int_a^b D_w^1 f dx = f(b) - f(a)$, 其中 f 在 $x=a, b$ 处连续.

proof. 由弱导数的定义: 对 $\forall \varphi(x) \in C_0^1[a, b]$ 有

$$\int_a^b f \cdot \varphi' dx = - \int_a^b (D_w^1 f) \cdot \varphi dx$$

$$\text{那么, 不妨取 } \varphi(x) = \exp\left(-\frac{|x-\frac{a+b}{2}|^k}{(\frac{b-a}{2})^k - |x-\frac{a+b}{2}|^k}\right) \quad 1 - \frac{(\frac{b-a}{2})^k - |x-\frac{a+b}{2}|^k}{(\frac{b-a}{2})^k} \cdot \frac{1}{k}$$

$\varphi(x)$ 满足 $\forall x \in [a+\varepsilon, b-\varepsilon]$, $\varepsilon > 0$, $\hat{\wedge} \varepsilon = \frac{b-a}{2k}$, $\Rightarrow \varepsilon \rightarrow 0$, $k \rightarrow \infty$.

$$\varphi(x) > \exp\left(-\frac{|x-\frac{a+b}{2}|^k}{(\frac{b-a}{2})^k}\right) \geq \exp\left(-\left|1-\frac{1}{k^2}\right|^k\right) \geq 1 - \frac{1}{k}$$

且当 $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ 时, $\varphi(a+\varepsilon) = \varphi(b-\varepsilon) \rightarrow 0$.

$$|\varphi'(x)| = |\varphi(x)| \cdot \frac{k|x-\frac{b+a}{2}|^{k-1}}{((\frac{b-a}{2})^k - |x-\frac{b+a}{2}|^k)^2} \leq \frac{2}{k(b-a)} \quad \text{若 } \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon \rightarrow 0, |\varphi'(x)| \rightarrow 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证: 对于 } & \left| \int_a^b D_w^1 f \cdot dx - (f(b) - f(a)) \right| = \left| \int_a^b D_w^1 f(x) dx - \int_a^b D_w^1 f(x) \varphi(x) dx - \int_a^b f(x) \varphi'(x) dx - (f(b) - f(a)) \right| \\ & \leq \left| \int_a^b D_w^1 f(x) dx - \int_a^b D_w^1 f(x) \varphi(x) dx \right| + \left| \int_a^b f(x) \varphi'(x) dx + f(b) - f(a) \right| \end{aligned}$$

(1)

(2)

对于①: 考虑到: $1 - \varphi(x) \leq \frac{1}{k}$ 有

$$\left| \int_a^b D_w^1 f(x) dx - \int_a^b D_w^1 f(x) \cdot \varphi(x) dx \right| \leq \|D_w^1 f\|_1 \cdot \int_a^b |1 - \varphi(x)| dx \leq \frac{b-a}{k} \|D_w^1 f\|_1,$$

对于②: 考虑将积分分成两段, 对 $\varepsilon > 0$

$$\left| \int_a^b f(x) \varphi'(x) dx - f(a) + f(b) \right| \leq \left| \int_{a+\varepsilon}^{b-\varepsilon} f(x) \varphi'(x) dx \right| + \left| \int_a^{a+\varepsilon} f(x) \varphi'(x) dx - f(a) \right| + \left| \int_{b-\varepsilon}^b f(x) \varphi'(x) dx + f(b) \right|$$

考虑到: $|\varphi'(x)| < \frac{2}{k(b-a)}$

$$\left| \int_{a+\varepsilon}^{b-\varepsilon} f(x) \varphi'(x) dx \right| < \|f\|_1 \cdot (b-a) \cdot \sup_{x \in [a+\varepsilon, b-\varepsilon]} |\varphi'(x)| < \|f\|_1 (b-a) \cdot \frac{2}{k(b-a)} = \frac{2\|f\|_1}{k}.$$

考虑到 $f(x)$ 在 $x=a$ 处连续, $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta, |f(x) - f(a)| < \delta$

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \int_a^{a+\varepsilon} f(x) \varphi'(x) dx - f(a) \right| &= \left| \int_a^{a+\varepsilon} (f(x) \varphi'(x) - f(a) \varphi'(x)) dx + f(a) \left(\int_a^{a+\varepsilon} \varphi'(x) dx - 1 \right) \right| \\ &\leq \delta \left| \int_a^{a+\varepsilon} \varphi'(x) dx \right| + |f(a)| \int_a^{a+\varepsilon} \varphi'(x) dx - 1 \\ &= \delta |\varphi(a+\varepsilon)| + |f(a)| (\varphi(a+\varepsilon) - 1) \\ &\leq \frac{|f(a)|}{k} + \delta \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \text{ 证 } \left| \int_{b-\varepsilon}^b f(x) \varphi'(x) dx + f(b) \right| \leq \frac{\|f\|_1}{k} + \delta$$

所以结合①, ②

$$\left| \int_a^b D_w^1 f \cdot dx - (f(b) - f(a)) \right| \leq \frac{f(a) + f(b)}{k} + 2\delta + \frac{2\|f\|_1}{k} + \frac{b-a}{k} \|D_w^1 f\|_1$$

因为 $f \in W_1^1$, 所以 $\|f\|_1 \leq M_1 < +\infty$, $\|D_w^1 f\|_1 \leq M_2 < +\infty$

所以当 $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0, k \rightarrow +\infty, \delta \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \left| \int_a^b D_w^1 f dx - (f(b) - f(a)) \right| \rightarrow 0$ 成立.

1. X. 20

$$\text{考虑对 } \forall x_0 \in [a, b], \text{ 有 } u(x) = u(x_0) + \int_{x_0}^b u'(t) dt$$

$$\Rightarrow |u(x)| \leq |u(x_0)| + \int_{x_0}^b |u'(t)| dt$$

$$\Rightarrow |u(x)| \leq |u(x_0)| + \|u'\|_1$$

$$\Rightarrow |u(x)| \leq \inf_{x_0} |u(x_0)| + \|u'\|_1 = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b \inf_{x_0} |u(x_0)| dx_0 + \|u'\|_1$$

$$\Rightarrow |u(x)| \leq \frac{1}{b-a} \|u\|_1 + \|u'\|_1$$

$$\Rightarrow \sup_x |u(x)| \leq C (\|u\|_1 + \|u'\|_1) \quad C = \max \left\{ \frac{1}{b-a}, 1 \right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \|u\|_\infty \leq C (\|u\|_1 + \|u'\|_1)$$

下证对 $u \in W_1'$ 成立。

由于 $C^\infty \cap W_1'$ 在 W_1' 中是稠密的， $\exists \{u_n\} \subset C^\infty$ ，有 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = u$

$$\text{对 } \forall \{u_n\} : \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|u_n - u\|_\infty = 0 \Leftrightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|u_n\|_\infty = \|u\|_\infty$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|u_n\|_1 + \|u'_n\|_1 = \|u\|_1 + \|u'\|_1 = \|u\|_{W_1'}$$

$$\Rightarrow \|u\|_\infty \leq C \|u\|_{W_1'} \quad C = \max \left\{ \frac{1}{b-a}, 1 \right\}$$

1. X. 21. 证明: $S = [a, b]$, $\forall f \in W_1'(S)$, f 是连续的。

proof: 由 1. X. 20. 有 $n \rightarrow 0$

$$\|u_n - u\|_\infty \leq C \|u_n - u\|_{W_1'} \rightarrow 0$$

$$u_n \in C^\infty, \text{ 且 } L^\infty \text{ 完备.} : \text{ess} \sup_x |u_n - u_m| = \sup_x |u_n - u_m|$$

$$\text{从而 } \sup_x |u_n - u_m| \rightarrow 0 \quad (n, m \rightarrow \infty)$$

$C[a, b]$ 是按 $\sup|f|$ 完备的。

$$\text{从而 } \sup |u_n - u| \rightarrow 0 \text{ 证 } u_n \rightarrow u \in C[a, b]$$

1. X. 30. 证明, $\forall 1 \leq p \leq \infty, \exists C$ 满足

$$\|u\|_{L^p(S)} \leq C \cdot \|v\|_{L^p(S)}^{1-\frac{1}{p}} \|v\|_{W_p'(S)}^{\frac{1}{p}} \quad \forall v \in W_p'$$

proof: 全 $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$. 在极坐标下

$$\begin{aligned} v(1, \theta)^p &= \left| r^2 v(r, \theta)^p \right|^{\frac{1}{q}} \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 v(r, \theta)^p) dr \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int_0^1 (2rV^p + p r^2 V^{p-1} \frac{\partial V}{\partial r}) dr \\
 &= \int_0^1 (2rV^p + p r^2 V^{p-1} \nabla V \cdot \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial r}) dr \\
 &\leq \int_0^1 (2rV^p + 2pr^2 V^{p-1} \frac{\|\nabla V\|}{r}) dr
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{设 } \|V\|_{L^p(\partial\Omega)} = \left(\int_0^1 V^p (1,\theta) d\theta \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq \int_0^1 \int_0^1 (2V^p + 2p V^{p-1} \|\nabla V\|) r dr d\theta$$

$$\text{由 } \frac{1}{q} = 1 - \frac{1}{p} \Rightarrow p = q(p-1) \Rightarrow p-1 = \frac{p}{q}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \|V\|_{L^p(\partial\Omega)}^p &\leq \int_{\Omega} 2p V^{\frac{p}{q}} \cdot (V + \|\nabla V\|) d\Omega. \quad (p \geq 1) \\
 &\leq 2p \cdot \left(\int_{\Omega} V^{\frac{p}{q}} d\Omega \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \cdot \left[\int_{\Omega} (V + \|\nabla V\|)^p d\Omega \right]^{\frac{1}{p}} \quad (\text{Hölder}) \\
 &\leq 2p \cdot \|V\|_{L^{\frac{p}{q}}}^{\frac{p}{q}} \cdot \left[\int_{\Omega} 2^{p-1} (V^p + \|\nabla V\|^p) d\Omega \right]^{\frac{1}{p}} \quad (\text{Jensen}) \\
 &= C \cdot \|V\|_{L^{\frac{p}{q}}}^{\frac{p}{q}} \|V\|_{W_p^1}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{得 } \|V\|_{L^p(\partial\Omega)} \leq C \cdot \|V\|_{L^{\frac{p}{q}}}^{\frac{1}{q}} \|V\|_{W_p^1}^{\frac{1}{p}}$$

对半径球 Ω 有 $|\Omega| < +\infty, |\partial\Omega| < +\infty$

$$\text{所以 } \|V\|_{L^{\infty}(\partial\Omega)} = \lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} \|V\|_{L^p(\partial\Omega)}$$

$$\|V\|_{L^{\infty}(\Omega)} = \lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} \|V\|_{L^p(\Omega)}$$

2.X.6. 在双线性泛函 $a(\cdot, \cdot)$ 满足 对称, 连续有界, 强制性时

有对 $\forall v \in V_h, \exists u_h$ 满足

$$F(v) = a(u_h, v).$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q(v) - Q(u_h) &= a(v, v) - 2F(v) - a(u_h, u_h) + 2F(u_h) \\
 &= a(v, v) - a(u_h, u_h) + 2F(u_h - v) \\
 &= a(v, v) - a(u_h, u_h) + 2a(u_h, u_h - v) \\
 &= a(v, v) + a(u_h, u_h) - 2a(u_h, v) \\
 &= a(u_h - v, u_h - v) \\
 &= \|u_h - v\|_E \geq 0
 \end{aligned}$$

得 $Q(v) \geq Q(u_h)$ 且仅当 $v = u_h$ 时取等

所以 u_h 是 $Q(v)$ 的极值点.

2.x.7. T 为 Banach 空间压缩映射, Pp

$\forall x, y \in V, V \in \text{Banach Space. } \exists 0 < k < 1$

$$\|Tx - Ty\| \leq k \|x - y\|$$

那么对序列 $\{v_n\}$, 由 Banach Space 完备性有: $\exists v \in V, \|v_n - v\| \leq \frac{1}{n}$ 且有

$$\text{Pp } \|Tv_n - Tv\| \leq k \|v_n - v\| \leq \frac{k}{n} \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty)$$

$$\text{Pp } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} Tv_n = Tv, \Rightarrow T \text{ 是连续的}$$

2.x.8. 对 $u, v \in V$

$$A(u+v) = a(u+v, \cdot) = a(u, \cdot) + a(v, \cdot) = Au + Av$$

对 $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$

$$A(\lambda u) = a(\lambda u, \cdot) = \lambda a(u, \cdot) = \lambda A(u)$$

这里用到了 $a(\cdot, \cdot)$ 的双线性.

2.x.9. 由 Lax-Milgram 定理, $\exists ! u$, 对 $\forall v$ 有

$$a(u, v) = F(v)$$

$$\text{Pp } a(u, u) = F(u) \leq \|F\|_{V'} \|u\|_V \quad (\|F\|_{V'} = \sup_{u \in V} \frac{\|Fu\|_{V'}}{\|u\|_V})$$

由 强制性, $\exists \alpha, \alpha \|u\|_V \leq a(u, u)$

$$\Rightarrow \|u\|_V \leq \frac{1}{\alpha} \|F\|_{V'}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{2.x.10. } \int_0^1 f \cdot v dx &= \int_0^1 (-u'' + ku' + u) v dx \\ &= \int_0^1 (u'v' + ku'v + uv) dx \end{aligned} \quad V = \{v \in H^1(0, 1), v(0) = 0\}$$

$$\text{def: } a(u, v) = \int_0^1 (u'v' + ku'v + uv) dx$$

$$a(w, v) = \int_0^1 v'^2 + kv'v + v^2 dx$$

不妨令 $v(x) = x \in V, \text{ Pp } u$.

$$a(v, v) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{k}{2} + \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}k = -\frac{5}{3} \text{ 时} \quad a(v, v) = 0 \quad \text{且} \quad v \neq 0$$