# Week 8

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- 1. Brenner教材,第67页,习题2.x.6
- 2. Brenner教材,第67页,习题2.x.7
- 3. Brenner教材,第67页,习题2.x.8
- 4. Brenner教材,第67页,习题2.x.9
- 5. Brenner教材,第67页,习题2.x.10
- 6. Brenner教材,第67页,习题2.x.12
- 7. Johnson教材,第63页, 2.3
- 8. Johnson教材,第63页,2.5
- 9. Johnson教材,第64页,2.7

### 2.x.6

Prove the claim in Remark 2.5.11:

In the symmetric case,  $u_h$  minimizes the quadratic functional:

$$Q(v) = a(v,v) - 2F(v)$$

over all  $v \in V_h$ 

Proof: 因为 $a(u, v) = F(v) \quad \forall v \in V_h$ 

$$\begin{split} Q(v) - Q(u_h) &= a(v,v) - 2F(v) - a(u_h,u_h) + 2F(u_h) \\ &= a(v,v) - a(u_h,u_h) + 2F(u_h - v) \\ &= a(v,v) - a(u_h,u_h) + 2a(u_h,u_h - v) \\ &= a(v,v) + a(u_h,u_h) + 2a(u_h,v) \end{split}$$

因为在对称的情况下,有a(u,v) = a(v,u)成立,因此上式可以写为:

$$Q(v) - Q(u_h) = a(u_h - v, u_h - v) \geq 0 \Rightarrow Q(v) \geq Q(u_h) \quad \forall v \in V_h$$

因此 $u_h$ 最小化了Q(v)

#### 2.x.7

Prove that a contraction mapping is always continuous.

Proof: 设 T 为Banach空间V上的压缩映射,存在 0 < k < 1 使得:

$$||Tx - Ty|| \le k||x - y|| \quad \forall x, y \in \mathbb{V}$$

设  $x_n \to x$  为  $\mathbb{V}$  中的收敛列,那么:

$$||Tx_n - Tx|| \le k||x_n - x|| \to 0 \quad (n \to \infty)$$

即有:  $Tx_n \to Tx \quad (n \to \infty)$ 

因此T是连续的。

#### 2.x.8

Prove that the mapping  $u \to Au$  in the proof of the Lax-Milgram is a linear map  $V \to V'$ .

Proof: 验证 A 是线性映射即可。

设 $u,v \in V$ ,那么:

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

设 $u \in V$ , $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ ,那么:

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

因此 A 是线性映射。

### 2.x.9

Prove that the solution u guaranteed by the Lax-Milgram Theorem satisfies

$$\left\|u\right\|_{V} \leq \frac{1}{\alpha} \left\|F\right\|_{V'}$$

Proof: 由Lax-Milgram定理可知,存在唯一的  $u \in V$  使得:

$$a(u, v) = F(v) \quad \forall v \in V$$

$$\alpha \|u\|^2 \le a(u, u) = F(u) \le \|F\|_{V'} \|u\|_{V}$$

因此:

$$\left\|u\right\|_{V} \leq \frac{1}{\alpha} \left\|F\right\|_{V'}$$

### 2.x.10

For the differential equation

$$-u'' + ku' + u = f$$

find a value for k such that a(v,v)=0 but  $v\not\equiv 0$  for some  $v\in H^1(0,1)$ 

Proof: 在这种情况下:

$$a(u,v) = \int_0^1 (u'v' + ku'v + uv) dx$$

因此:

$$a(u, u) = \int_0^1 (u'(u' + ku) + u^2) dx$$

$$a(u,u) = \int_0^1 ((1+kx) + x^2) dx = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{k}{2} + \frac{1}{3}$$

令  $k = -\frac{5}{3}$ , 那么:

$$a(u, u) = 0$$

因此 
$$k = -\frac{5}{3}$$
 时, $a(v,v) = 0$  但  $v \not\equiv 0$ 。

#### 2.x.12

Let 
$$a(u,v) = \int_0^1 (u'v' + u'v + uv) \, \mathrm{d}x$$
 and  $V = \{v \in W_2^1(0,1) : v(0) = v(1) = 0\}$ .

Prove that  $a(u,v) = \int_0^1 (v')^2 + v^2 dx$  forall  $v \in V$ .

Proof: 首先考虑  $v \in C^{\infty}$ , v(0) = v(1) = 0, 那么:

$$\int_0^1 v' v \, \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \mathrm{d}v^2 = \frac{1}{2} v(1)^2 - v(0)^2$$

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

我们再考虑  $v \in V$  的情况,由 $C^{\infty}(\Omega) \cap W_1^2$  在  $W_1^2$  中的稠密性可知,存在 $c_n \to v$  那么:

$$\begin{split} |a(c_n,c_n)-a(v,v)| &= |a(c_n,c_n)-a(c_n,v)+a(c_n,v)-a(v,v)| \\ &\leq C(\|c_n\|+\|v\|)\|c_n-v\| \to 0 \quad (n\to\infty) \end{split}$$

对于  $\int_0^1 (u')^2 + u^2 dx$  也是类似的, 因此:

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

## 2.3

Give a variational formulation of the problem:

$$u_{xxxx} = f$$
 
$$u(0) = u''(0) = u''(1) = u'''(1) = 0$$

and show that the conditions are satisfied. Which boundary conditions are essential and which are natural? What is the interpretation of the boundary conditions if u represents the deflection of a beam?

选取空间 $\mathbb{V} = \{u \in H^2 : u(0) = 0, u'(1) = 0\}$ ,定义如下的:

$$a(u,v) = \int_0^1 u''v'' \, \mathrm{d}x$$

$$f(v) = \int_0^1 f \cdot v \, \mathrm{d}x$$

变分问题为, $\mathbb{V} = \{u \in H^2 : u(0) = u'(1) = 0\}$ ,使得:

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

对于  $v \in \mathbb{V}$  都成立。

验证对称性:

$$a(u,v) = \int_0^1 u''v'' dx = \int_0^1 v''u'' dx = a(v,u)$$

验证连续性:

$$\begin{split} a(u,v) &= \int_0^1 u'' v'' \, \mathrm{d}x \\ &\leq \|u''\|_{L^2} \|v''\|_{L^2} \\ &\leq \|u\|_{H^2} \|v\|_{H^2} \end{split}$$

验证椭圆性:

$$|u'(1) = 0 \Rightarrow |u'(x)| \le \int_0^1 |u''| \, \mathrm{d}x \le \left(\int_0^1 \mathrm{d}x\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\int_0^1 |u''| \, \mathrm{d}x\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \Rightarrow |u'(x)|^2 \le \|u''\|_2^2$$

因此:

$$\left\Vert u'\right\Vert _{2}^{2}\leq\int_{0}^{1}\left\Vert u''\right\Vert _{2}^{2}\mathrm{d}x=\left\Vert u''\right\Vert _{2}^{2}\Rightarrow\left\Vert u'\right\Vert _{2}\leq\left\Vert u''\right\Vert _{2}$$

同理有:  $\|u\|_2 \le \|u'\|_2 \le \|u''\|_2$  对于:

$$a(u, u) = \int_0^1 (u'')^2 dx = \|u''\|_2^2 \ge \frac{1}{3} \|u\|^2$$

因此条件都是满足的。

## 2.5

Give a variational formulation of the inhomogeneous Neumann problem:

$$\begin{cases} -\Delta u + u = f & \text{in } \Omega \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} = g & \text{on } \Gamma \end{cases}$$

and check if the conditions are satisfied.

双线性形式:

$$a(u,v) = \int_{\Omega} \nabla u \cdot \nabla v + uv \, \mathrm{d}x$$

线性泛函:

$$f(v) = \int_{\Gamma} vg \, dS + \int_{\Omega} fv \, dx$$

选取空间为 $\mathbb{V} = H^1(\Omega)$ 

那么变分问题为,找到 $u \in \mathbb{V}$ ,使得 $\forall v \in \mathbb{V}, a(u, v) = f(v)$ 

验证对称性:

$$a(u,v) = \int_{\Omega} \nabla u \cdot \nabla v + uv \, dx = \int_{\Omega} \nabla v \cdot \nabla u + uv \, dx = a(v,u)$$

验证有界性:

$$a(u,v) = \int_{\Omega} \nabla u \cdot \nabla v + uv \, \mathrm{d}x \leq \left\| u \right\|_{H^1} \! \left\| v \right\|_{H^1}$$

验证椭圆性:

$$a(u,u) = \int_{\Omega} (\nabla u)^2 + u^2 \,\mathrm{d}x = \left\|u\right\|_{H^1}^2$$

验证f的连续性:

$$\begin{split} f(v) &= \int_{\Gamma} v g \, \mathrm{d}S + \int_{\Omega} f v \, \mathrm{d}x \\ &\leq \|v\|_{L^{2}(\Gamma)} \|g\|_{L^{2}(\Gamma)} + \|v\|_{L^{2}(\Omega)} \|f\|_{L^{2}(\Omega)} \\ &\leq C \|v\|_{L^{2}(\Omega)}^{\frac{1}{2}} \|v\|_{H^{1}(\Omega)}^{\frac{1}{2}} \|g\|_{L^{2}(\Gamma)} + \|v\|_{H^{1}(\Omega)} \|f\|_{L^{2}(\Omega)} \\ &\leq \left(C \|g\|_{L^{2}(\Omega)} + \|f\|_{2}\right) \|v\|_{H^{1}(\Omega)} \end{split}$$

因此条件都是成立的。

## 2.7

Eq.2.27:

$$\begin{split} a(u,v) &= L(v) \\ a(u,v) &= \int_{\Omega} k(x) \nabla u \cdot \nabla v \, \mathrm{d}x \\ L(v) &= \int_{\Omega} f v \, \mathrm{d}x + \int_{\Gamma_2} g v \, \mathrm{d}S \end{split}$$

原问题的解是变分问题的解: 对于任意的 $v \in \mathbb{V}$ ,一方面:

$$\begin{split} \int_{\Omega} -k(x) \Delta u v \, \mathrm{d}x &= \int_{\Omega_{1}} -\chi_{1} v \Delta u \, \mathrm{d}x + \int_{\Omega_{2}} -\chi_{2} v \Delta u \, \mathrm{d}x \\ &= \int_{\Omega_{1}} \chi_{1} \nabla u \cdot \nabla v \, \mathrm{d}x + \int_{\Omega_{1}} \chi_{2} \nabla u \cdot \nabla v \, \mathrm{d}x \\ &- \int_{\partial \Omega_{1}} \chi_{1} v \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \, \mathrm{d}S - \int_{\partial \Omega_{2}} \chi_{2} v \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \, \mathrm{d}S \\ &= \int_{\Omega} k(x) \nabla u \cdot \nabla v \, \mathrm{d}x - \int_{\Gamma_{2}} v q \cdot n \, \mathrm{d}x - \int_{S} v \left( \chi_{1} \frac{\partial u_{1}}{\partial n} - \chi_{2} \frac{\partial u_{2}}{\partial n} \right) \mathrm{d}S \end{split} \tag{1}$$

另一方面:

$$\int_{\Omega} -k(x)\Delta u v \, \mathrm{d}x = \int_{\Omega} f v \, \mathrm{d}x$$

那么:

$$\int_{\Omega} k(x) \nabla u \cdot \nabla v \, \mathrm{d}x - \int_{S} v \bigg( \chi_{1} \frac{\partial u_{1}}{\partial n} - \chi_{2} \frac{\partial u_{2}}{\partial n} \bigg) \, \mathrm{d}S = \int_{\Gamma_{2}} vq \cdot n \, \mathrm{d}x + \int_{\Omega} fv \, \mathrm{d}x$$

即:

$$a(u,v) - \int_S v \bigg( \chi_1 \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial n} - \chi_2 \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial n} \bigg) \, \mathrm{d}S = L(v) \quad \forall v \in \mathbb{V}$$

由S上的条件可知:

$$a(u, v) = L(v) \quad \forall v \in \mathbb{V}$$

因此u 是变分问题的解。另一方面,设 u 是变分问题的解,因为 $u|_{\Gamma_1}=0$ ,所以 Equation 1 还是成立的。同时  $\forall v\in \mathbb{V}$ :

$$\int_{\Omega} k(x) \nabla u \cdot \nabla v \, dx = \int_{\Omega} f v \, dx + \int_{\Gamma_2} v g \, dS$$

那么:

$$\int_{\Omega} v(f+k(x)\Delta u)\,\mathrm{d}x + \int_{\Gamma_2} v(q\cdot n-g)\,\mathrm{d}S - \int_{S} v\bigg(\chi_1\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial n} - \chi_2\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial n}\bigg)\,\mathrm{d}S = 0$$

取Ψ中任意的在 $Ω_1$ 内具有紧支集的函数v,那么:

$$\int_{\Omega_1} \chi_1(f + \chi_1 \Delta u) \, \mathrm{d}x = 0 \quad \forall v \in \mathbb{V}, v|_{\Omega - \Omega_1} \equiv 0 \Rightarrow f + \chi_1 \Delta u = 0 \text{ in } \Omega_1$$

同理,在 $\Omega_2$  内也有 $f + \chi_2 \Delta u = 0$ 

那么:

$$\int_{\Gamma_2} v(q\cdot n - g) \,\mathrm{d}S - \int_S v \bigg( \chi_1 \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial n} - \chi_2 \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial n} \bigg) \,\mathrm{d}S = 0$$

取特殊的  $v \in \mathbb{V}_0$  使得  $v|_{\partial\Omega} = 0$ ,那么:

$$\int_{S} v \bigg( \chi_1 \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial n} - \chi_2 \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial n} \bigg) \, \mathrm{d}S = 0 \quad \forall v \in \mathbb{V}_0$$

从而:

$$\chi_1 \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial n} - \chi_2 \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial n} = 0$$

因此:

$$\int_{\Gamma_2} v(q\cdot n - g) \,\mathrm{d}S = 0 \quad \forall v \in \mathbb{V} \Rightarrow q \cdot n = g \text{ on } \Gamma_2$$

因此变分问题的解是原问题的解。