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1.x.8

Prove that $\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\right)^{\alpha}|x|=\frac{x^{\alpha}}{|x|}$ for all $x\neq 0$ and $|\alpha|=1$.

$$\frac{\partial |x|}{\partial x_i} = \frac{2x_i}{2\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}} = \frac{x_i}{|x|}$$

这就说明了:

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\right)^{\alpha}|x|=\frac{x^{\alpha}}{|x|},\quad \forall x\neq 0, |\alpha|=1$$

1.x.9

Prove proposition 1.2.7. (Hint: use integration by parts and the fact that $C^0 \subset L^1_{\mathrm{loc}}(\Omega)$)

Proof: 我们采用递推法进行说明。 $\mathbf{p}_{\psi} \in C^{n}(\Omega)$:

Step 1: 对于 $|\alpha| = 0$, 定理成立, 即

$$\int_{\Omega} \psi(x)\varphi(x) \, \mathrm{d}x = \int_{\Omega} \psi(x)g(x) \, \mathrm{d}x$$

这是平凡的。

Step 2: 对于 $|\alpha| = 1$, $\forall \varphi \in C_0^{\infty}(\Omega)$, 由 Green 公式可知:

$$\int_{\Omega} \varphi(x) \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x_i}(x) \, \mathrm{d}x = -\int_{\Omega} \varphi(x) \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x_i}(x) \, \mathrm{d}x + \int_{\partial \Omega} \varphi(x) \psi(x) \boldsymbol{n} \cdot \mathrm{d}S$$

而因为 φ 在 Ω 上有紧支集,从而

$$\int_{\partial\Omega} \varphi(x)\psi(x)\boldsymbol{n} \cdot \mathrm{d}S = 0$$

因此

$$\int_{\Omega} \varphi(x) \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x_i}(x) \, \mathrm{d}x = -\int_{\Omega} \varphi(x) \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x_i}(x) \, \mathrm{d}x$$

成立,另外,因为 $\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x_i} \in C^0(\Omega) \subset L^1_{\mathrm{loc}}(\Omega)$ 那么对于 $|\alpha|=1$,有:

$$D^{\alpha}_{\dots}\psi = \psi^{(\alpha)}$$

Step 3: 假设对于 $|\alpha| < k \le n$ 定理成立,即

$$\int_{\Omega} \psi^{(\alpha)} \varphi(x) \, \mathrm{d}x = (-1)^{|\alpha|} \int_{\Omega} \psi(x) \varphi^{(\alpha)}(x) \, \mathrm{d}x$$

证明对于 $|\alpha'| = k$ 成立。我们说明如下的事实: 对于如下的多重指标

$$\alpha'=(\alpha_1,\alpha_2,...,\alpha_i+1,...,\alpha_n), \alpha=(\alpha_1,...,\alpha_n), \beta=\left(0,...,\underbrace{1}_{i\text{-th}},...,0\right)$$

有:

$$D_w^{\alpha'}\psi = \psi^{(\alpha')} = D^{\beta}(D^{\alpha}\psi)$$

因为 $k \leq n$, 所以强导数 $D^{\alpha}\psi \in C^{1}(\Omega)$, 利用Green公式, 以及 φ 具有紧支集,

$$\int_{\Omega} \frac{\partial \psi^{(\alpha)}}{\partial x_i} \varphi(x) \, \mathrm{d}x = (-1)^{|\alpha|+1} \int_{\Omega} \psi \frac{\partial \varphi^{(\alpha)}}{\partial x_i}(x) \, \mathrm{d}x$$

上面的式子就是:

$$\int_{\Omega} \psi^{\alpha'} \varphi(x) \, \mathrm{d}x = (-1)^{|\alpha'|} \int_{\Omega} \psi(x) \varphi^{(\alpha')}(x) \, \mathrm{d}x$$

另外, $D^{\alpha'}\psi\in C^0(\Omega)\subset L^1_{\mathrm{loc}}(\Omega)$, 从而对于 $|\alpha'|=k$, $D^{\alpha'}_w\psi=D^{\alpha'}\psi$ 成立。 综上所述,对于 $\psi\in C^{|\alpha|}$,有 $D^{\alpha}_w\psi=D^{\alpha}\psi$.

1.x.10

Prove that weak derivatives of order greater than one of the function, f, in Example 1.2.5 do not exist.

$$f(x) = 1 - |x|$$

Proof: 定义域为[-1,1]区间,不使用多重指标来表示导数。假设弱导数存在,对 $k\geq 2$,弱导数 $D_w^k f=g_k\in L_{\rm loc}([-1,1])$,成立如下的:

$$\forall \varphi \in C_0^\infty(\Omega), \quad \int_{-1}^1 g_k(x) \varphi(x) \, \mathrm{d}x = (-1)^k \int_{-1}^1 f(x) \varphi^{(k)}(x) \, \mathrm{d}x$$

因为其1阶弱导数存在,因此,对等式右端用一阶的弱导数替换:

$$\int_{-1}^{1} g_k(x) \varphi(x) \, \mathrm{d}x = (-1)^{k-1} \int_{-1}^{1} g(x) \varphi^{(k-1)}(x) \, \mathrm{d}x$$

其中 g(x) 为 $D_w^1 f$ 表达式如下:

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

那么, 由 φ 有紧支集:

$$\begin{split} \int_{-1}^1 g_k(x) \varphi(x) \, \mathrm{d}x &= (-1)^{k-1} \Biggl(\int_0^1 \varphi^{(k-1)}(x) \, \mathrm{d}x - \int_{-1}^0 \varphi^{(k-1)}(x) \, \mathrm{d}x \Biggr) \\ &= (-1)^{k-1} \Bigl(\varphi^{(k-2)}(1) - \varphi^{(k-2)}(0) - \varphi^{(k-2)}(0) + \varphi^{(k-2)}(-1) \Bigr) \\ &= 2 \varphi^{(k-2)}(0) (-1)^k \end{split}$$

定义如下的函数,其中 $\xi > 0$:

$$\varphi(x) = \begin{cases} \exp\left(\frac{-|x|^k}{\xi^k - |x|^k}\right) & |x| \le \xi \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

显然 $\psi(0) = 1, \forall \xi > 0, \psi^{(i-1)}(0) = 0, \forall 0 < i < k$, 从而

$$\varphi(x) < 1 \Rightarrow \int_{-\xi}^{\xi} \varphi(x)^2 \, \mathrm{d}x \le 2\xi$$

对于先前的公式利用Cauchy不等式可知:

$$\|g_k\|\|\varphi\|>\left|2\varphi^{(k-2)}(0)(-1)^k\right|=2\big|\varphi^{(k-2)}(0)\big|=2$$

因为 $g_k \in L^1([-1,1]), \;\; 那么 g_k \in L^2([-1,1]), \;\; 即 \, \|g_k\| = M_k < \infty$

$$M_k(2\xi) > 2 \quad \forall \xi > 0$$

令 ξ → 0 矛盾。因此高于1阶的弱导数都不存在。

1.x.13

Let $f(x) = |x|^r$ for a given real number r. Prove that f has first-order weak derivative on the unit ball provided that r > 1 - n.

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} = rx_i |x|^{r-2}$$

首先验证,对于r > 1 - n它是 L^1 的。

$$\left|x_{i}|x|^{r-2}\right| \leq \left|x\right|^{r-1}$$

以下说明 $|x|^{r-1}$ 在 \mathbb{R}^n 中的单位球B 有 L^1 可积。

$$\int_{B} |x|^{r-1} dx = \int_{0}^{1} n\omega_{n-1} |x|^{n-1} |x|^{r-1} d|x|$$
$$= n\omega_{n-1} \int_{0}^{1} |x|^{n+r-2} dx$$

其中的 $n\omega_{n-1}$ 为 \mathbb{R}^n 中的单位球面面积。因为 r>1-n,所以 n+r>1,从而上面的积分

$$\int_{B} |x|^{r-1} dx = \frac{n\omega_{n-1}}{n+r-1}$$

而因为 $|x_i|x|^{r-2}| \le |x|^{r-1}$,从而 $x_i|x|^{r-2}$ 是 L^1 的。

还需要验证 $\forall \varphi \in C_0^{\infty}(B)$ 有

$$\int_{B} \varphi(x) f_i(x) \, \mathrm{d}x = -\int_{B} \varphi_i(x) f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x$$

设 $\varepsilon > 0$,以及闭球 $\bar{B}_{\varepsilon} = \{|x| \le \varepsilon\}$,那么对于区域 $B - \bar{B}_{\varepsilon}$ 利用Green公式有:

$$\begin{split} \int_{B} \varphi(x) f_i \, \mathrm{d}x &= \int_{B - \bar{B}_{\varepsilon}} \varphi(x) f_i(x) \, \mathrm{d}x + \int_{\bar{B}_{\varepsilon}} \varphi(x) f_i(x) \, \mathrm{d}x \\ &= - \int_{B - \bar{B}_{\varepsilon}} \varphi_i(x) f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x - \int_{\partial \bar{B}_{\varepsilon}} \varepsilon^r \varphi(x) n_i \, \mathrm{d}S + \int_{\bar{B}_{\varepsilon}} \varphi(x) f_i(x) \, \mathrm{d}x \end{split}$$

一方面,因为 $\varphi\in C_0^\infty(\Omega)$,从而在 $\forall x\in \bar{B}_\varepsilon$ 有 $|\varphi(x)|\leq M<\infty$,

$$0 \leq \left| \int_{\partial \bar{B}_{\varepsilon}} \varepsilon^r \varphi(x) n_i \, \mathrm{d}S \right| \leq n \omega_{n-1} \varepsilon^{r+n-1} M \to 0 \quad (\varepsilon \to 0)$$

另一方面,因为 $\forall x \in \bar{B}_{\varepsilon}$, $|f_i| < |x|^{r-1}$, 从而

$$0 \leq \left| \int_{\bar{B}_{\varepsilon}} \varphi(x) f_i(x) \, \mathrm{d}x \right| \leq M \|f_i\|_1 \leq M \Big\| |x|^{r-1} \Big\|_1 \leq \frac{M n \omega_{n-1}}{n+r-1} \varepsilon^{n+r-1} \to 0 \quad (\varepsilon \to 0)$$

因此, $\varphi \varepsilon \to 0$ 可得:

$$\int_{B} \varphi(x) f_i(x) \, \mathrm{d}x = - \int_{B} \varphi_i(x) f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x$$

1.x.16

Let n = 1, $\Omega = [a, b]$, and $f \in W_1^1(\Omega)$. Prove that:

$$\int_a^b D_w^1 f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x = f(b) - f(a)$$

under the assumption that f is continious at a and b

Proof: 构造如下的函数 φ 其中 k > 1

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

不难验证, $\varphi \in C_0^{\infty}[a,b]$, 以及对于 $\varepsilon = \frac{b-a}{2k^2}$, $\forall a + \varepsilon < x < b - \varepsilon$

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

通过弱导数定义可得:

$$\int_a^b D_w^1 f(x) \varphi(x) \, \mathrm{d}x = - \int_a^b \varphi'(x) f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x$$

此时

$$\left|\int_a^b D_w^1 f(x) \varphi(x) \, \mathrm{d}x - \int_a^b D_w^1 f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x \right| < \frac{b-a}{k} \big\| D_w^1 f(x) \big\|_1$$

因为 f 在 a,b 连续,所以对 $\delta > 0$,当 ε 充分小时,

$$\forall a \le x \le a + \varepsilon, |f(x) - f(a)| < \delta$$

$$\forall b \le x \le b + \varepsilon, |f(x) - f(b)| < \delta$$

考虑如下的积分:

$$\int_a^b \varphi' f \, \mathrm{d}x = \int_a^{a+\varepsilon} \varphi' f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x + \int_{b-\varepsilon}^b \varphi' f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x + \int_{a+\varepsilon}^{b-\varepsilon} \varphi' f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x$$

对于

$$\left| \int_{a+\varepsilon}^{b-\varepsilon} \varphi' f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x \right| \leq \left\| f \right\|_1 \sup_{a+\varepsilon < x < b-\varepsilon} (\varphi'(x))$$

因为 $\varphi'(x) < \frac{2}{k(b-a)}$ 所以:

$$\left| \int_{a+\varepsilon}^{b-\varepsilon} \varphi' f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x \right| \leq \frac{2\|f\|_1}{k(b-a)}$$

另外

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

同理:

$$\left| \int_{b}^{b-\varepsilon} \varphi'(b) f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x + f(b) \right| \le \frac{1}{k} f(b) + \delta$$

因此:

$$\left| \int_a^b \varphi' f \, \mathrm{d}x - (f(a) - f(b)) \right| \leq \frac{f(a) + f(b)}{k} + 2\delta + \frac{2\|f\|_1}{k(b-a)}$$

因此, 利用弱导数定义, 有:

$$\begin{split} \left| \int_a^b D_w^1 f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x - \left(f(b) - f(a) \right) \right| &\leq \left| \int_a^b D_w^1 f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x - \int_a^b D_w^1 f \varphi(x) \, \mathrm{d}x \right| \\ &+ \left| \int_a^b \varphi' f \, \mathrm{d}x - \left(f(a) - f(b) \right) \right| \\ &\leq \frac{f(a) + f(b)}{k} + 2\delta + \frac{2\|f\|_1}{k(b-a)} + \frac{b-a}{k} \|D_w^1 f(x)\|_1 \end{split}$$

中令 $\delta \to 0, k \to \infty$,并利用 $f \in W_1^1 \Rightarrow \left\| D_w^1 f(x) \right\|_1 < \infty, \|f\| < \infty$ 可得:

$$\int_a^b D_w^1 f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x = f(b) - f(a)$$

1.x.20

Prove Sobolev's inequality in the case of n = 1, i.e. that $\Omega = [a, b]$ and show that

$$\|u\|_{L^{\infty}(\Omega)} \le C\|u\|_{W^1_1(\Omega)}$$

Proof: 我们先考虑 $u \in C^{\infty}[a,b] \cap W_1^1[a,b]$ 的情况, 因为

$$u(x) = u(a) + \int_{a}^{x} u'(t) dt$$

那么:

$$|u(x)| \le |u(a)| + \int_a^x |u'(t)| \, \mathrm{d}t \le |u(a)| + \|u'\|_1$$

上面的式子对于所有的a都是成立的,而:

$$\left\|u\right\|_1 = \int_a^b \left|u\right| \mathrm{d}x \ge (b-a) \inf_{a \le x \le b} \left|u(x)\right|$$

从而

$$\forall x \in [a, b], \quad |u(x)| \le \frac{1}{b - a} ||u||_1 + ||u'||_1$$

我们还需要证明,对于 $u \in W_1^1$ 都是成立的:

因为 $C^{\infty}[a,b] \cap W_1^1[a,b]$ 在 $W_1^1[a,b]$ 内稠密,所以 $\forall u \in W_1^1[a,b]$,存在序列 $C^{\infty}[a,b] \ni u_n \to u$ 同时,考虑到

$$\left\|u_m-u_n\right\|_{\infty}\leq C\left(\left\|u_m-u_n\right\|_1+\left\|u_m'-u_n'\right\|_1\right)=C\left\|u_m-u_n\right\|_{W^1}\to 0\quad (n,m\to\infty)$$

那么由 L^{∞} 的完备性可知, $u_n \to u \in L^{\infty}$ 这说明了,

$$\left\|u\right\|_{L^{\infty}(\Omega)}=\lim_{n\to\infty}\left\|u_{n}\right\|_{\infty}\leq C\lim_{n\to\infty}\left\|u_{n}\right\|_{W_{1}^{1}(\Omega)}=C\|u\|_{W_{1}^{1}(\Omega)}$$

1.x.21

Let $\Omega = [a, b]$. Prove that all functions in $W_1^1(\Omega)$ are continuous (have a continuous representative).

Prove:

沿用上一题的 $W_1^1(\Omega)$ 中的 $u_n \to u$,那么

$$\left\|u_n-u\right\|_{L^\infty}\leq C\|u_n-u\|_{W^1_1}\to 0\quad (n\to\infty)$$

我们还能说明,由于 $u_n \in C^{\infty}[a,b]$,所以:

$$\operatorname{ess\,sup}_{x}|u_{n}-u_{m}|=\operatorname{sup}|u_{n}-u_{m}|$$

那么 $\sup \lvert u_n - u_m \rvert \to 0 \quad (n,m \to \infty), \ \ \text{m} \ C[a,b]$ 按 $\sup \lvert f \rvert$ 是完备的,所以 $u_n \to u \in C[a,b]$

1.x.30

Suppose Ω is as in Proposition 1.6.3, and let p be an real number in the range $1 \le p \le \infty$. Prove that there is a constant C such that

$$\|v\|_{L^p(\partial\Omega)} \leq C \|v\|_{L^p(\Omega)}^{1-\frac{1}{p}} \|v\|_{W^1_p(\Omega)}^{\frac{1}{p}}, \quad \forall v \in W^1_p(\Omega)$$

Explain what this means in the case $p = \infty$.

Proof: 考察极坐标表达的 $v(r,\theta)$, 不妨设v>0,

$$\begin{split} \frac{1}{q} &= 1 - \frac{1}{p} \Rightarrow \frac{p}{q} = p - 1 \Rightarrow p = \frac{p}{q} + 1 \\ v(1,\theta)^p &= \left(r^2 v(r,\theta)^p\right)|_0^1 \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 v(r,\theta)^{\frac{p}{q}+1}\right) \mathrm{d}r \\ &= \int_0^1 2 \left(r v^{\left(\frac{p}{q}\right)+1} + \frac{p}{q} r^2 v^{\frac{p}{q}} \frac{\partial v}{\partial r}\right) \mathrm{d}r \\ &= \int_0^1 2 \left(r v^{\left(\frac{p}{q}\right)+1} + \frac{p}{q} r^2 v^{\frac{p}{q}} (\nabla v) \cdot \frac{(x,y)}{r}\right) (r,\theta) \, \mathrm{d}r \\ &\leq \int_0^1 2 \left(v^{\frac{p}{q}+1} + p \|\nabla v\| v^{\frac{p}{q}}\right) r \, \mathrm{d}r \end{split}$$

再对 θ 积分,并令 $C = \max\{2, 2p\}, q = 1 - \frac{1}{p}$

$$\begin{split} \int_{\partial\Omega} v^p \, \mathrm{d}x &= \int_0^{2\pi} v(1,\theta)^p \, \mathrm{d}\theta \\ &\leq \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 2 \Big(v^{\frac{p}{q}+1} + p \|\nabla v\| v^{\frac{p}{q}} \Big) r \, \mathrm{d}r \\ &\leq \int_\Omega C v^{\frac{p}{q}} (v + \|\nabla v\|) \, \mathrm{d}x \\ &\leq C \left(\int_\Omega v^p \, \mathrm{d}x \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \left(\int_\Omega \left(v + \|\nabla v\| \right)^p \, \mathrm{d}x \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \\ &\leq C \left(\int_\Omega v^p \, \mathrm{d}x \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \left(\int_\Omega 2^{p-1} (v^p + \|\nabla v\|^p) \, \mathrm{d}x \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \quad \text{(Jensen Inequality)} \\ &\leq 2C \|v\|_{\frac{p}{q}}^{\frac{p}{q}} \|v\|_{W^1} \quad \text{(Holder Inequality)} \end{split}$$

即对 $p < \infty$:

$$\|v\|_{L^p(\partial\Omega)} \leq C \|v\|_{L^p(\Omega)}^{1-\frac{1}{p}} \|v\|_{W^1_p(\Omega)}^{\frac{1}{p}}, \quad \forall v \in W^1_p(\Omega)$$

而因为我们考虑的是单位球,即有 $0 < m(\Omega) < \infty, 0 < m(\partial\Omega) < \infty$,在这种情况下

$$\left\|v\right\|_{L^{\infty}(\partial\Omega)}=\lim_{p\to\infty},\quad \left\|v\right\|_{L^{p}(\partial\Omega)}\left\|v\right\|_{L^{\infty}(\Omega)}=\lim_{p\to\infty}\left\|v\right\|_{L^{p}(\Omega)}$$

因此该定理对 $p = \infty$ 成立。