

Chapter 6.

6. 已知函数列 $\{u_n\}$ 在 Ω 上有第一类间断点且第一类间断点个数

8. 来自 Evans "PDEs" chapter 5

只需证明 $\Omega = \mathbb{R}^n$ 的情形. 一般情形由 $W^{1,p}$ 延拓定理的延拓定理 \mathbb{R}^n 情形

• Suppose $u \in W^{1,\infty}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ $u^\varepsilon = \eta_\varepsilon * u$ 为 u 的磨光 (mollifier) then

$$\begin{cases} u^\varepsilon \rightarrow u \text{ uniformly on any compact set } K \subset \mathbb{R}^n \\ \|Du^\varepsilon\|_\infty \leq \|Du\|_\infty \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n \quad x \neq y \quad u^\varepsilon(x) - u^\varepsilon(y) &= \int_0^1 \frac{d}{dt} u^\varepsilon(y + t(x-y)) dt \\ &= \int_0^1 Du^\varepsilon(y + t(x-y)) \cdot (x-y) dt \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow |u^\varepsilon(x) - u^\varepsilon(y)| \leq \|Du^\varepsilon\|_\infty |x-y| \leq \|Du\|_\infty |x-y|$$

令 $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ 便知 $u \in \text{Lip}$ 函数

• Suppose u is Lip continuous 则有 $D_i^h u = \frac{u(x - h e_i) - u(x)}{-h}$ $\begin{matrix} i \in \{1, \dots, n\} \\ h \in \mathbb{R} \\ e_i = (0, \dots, 0) \\ \text{第 } i \text{ 个位置} \end{matrix}$

\Downarrow

$$\|D_i^h u\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq \text{Lip}(u) \quad \forall h \in \mathbb{R}$$

通过取对角的操作可知 $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} D_i^h u \rightarrow v_i \in L^2_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R}^n)$

(i.e. \forall compact $K \subset \mathbb{R}^n$
 $\int_K |D_i^h u - v_i|^2 \rightarrow 0$ as $h \rightarrow 0$)

Then for any $\phi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$, we have



then $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u \phi_{x_i} \stackrel{\text{Def}}{=} \lim_{h_k \rightarrow 0} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u D_i^{h_k} \phi \stackrel{\text{变量代换}}{=} - \lim_{h_k \rightarrow 0} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} D_i^{h_k} u \phi$

$\stackrel{2 \text{ 次洛必达}}{=} - \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} v_i \phi$

by definition $\Rightarrow v_i = u_{x_i}$ in the weak sense $\Rightarrow u \in W^{1,p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$

10 $T(\phi) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |x|^{-n} (\phi(x) - \phi(0)) dx + C \phi(0)$ for some $C \in \mathbb{R}$

显然 T_C 满足条件. 为证明这是所有的: \forall 满足条件的 T .

Suppose $\phi \in \ker T_{C_1} \cap \ker T_{C_2}$ $C_1 \neq C_2$

$\Rightarrow \phi(0) = 0 \Rightarrow T(\phi) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |x|^{-n} \phi = T_C(\phi) = 0$

thus $\Rightarrow T = D_1 T_{C_1} + D_2 T_{C_2}$ for some

又由于 $T = T_f$ for test functions vanishing at origin

从而 $T = T_C$ for some C .



11. a) $p < n$ 若 $f(x) = |x|^{-\beta}$, $0 < \beta < 2 < \frac{n}{p} - 1$ 则 p 是阿达玛的 cutoff 指数
 证明 $f \in W^{1,p}$.

$$\text{ie } p(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & |x| < 1 \\ (n-1) |x|^{p-1} & |x| \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\beta = n \quad f(x) = (\log|x|)^{\frac{1}{p}} \cdot p(x) \in L^n(\mathbb{R}^n)$$

$$|df| \leq C \frac{1}{(\log|x|)^{\frac{2}{p}} |x|} \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$$

$$b) \quad g(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^k} f(x - r_k) \quad Q \cap B(0,1) = \{r_k\}_{k=1}^{\infty}$$

21. $e^{-g(x)}$ 所需条件 (g 如上)



12. 1) 可行性

Thumb up

$$\Rightarrow D^{\beta} T = C_{\beta} \int \quad \forall |\beta| = m$$

直接验证

$$\Rightarrow D^{\beta} (T - \sum_{|\alpha| \leq m} C_{\alpha} x^{\alpha}) = 0 \quad \forall |\beta| = m$$

1) 可行性

$$\Rightarrow T = \sum_{|\alpha| \leq m} C_{\alpha} x^{\alpha}$$

20. Real Hanner 不等式: 对于 $1 \leq p \leq 2$, $\forall A, B \in \mathbb{C}$

$$|A+B|^p + |A-B|^p \geq 2(1+r)|A|^p + 2(1-r)|B|^p \quad \forall r \in [0,1]$$

$$\text{其中 } 2(r) = (1+r)^p + (1-r)^p \quad 2(r) = ((1+r)^p - (1-r)^p) \cdot \frac{1}{2r}$$

~~$$f = f_1 + f_2 = g_1 + g_2$$~~

$$\text{于是可得} \quad \|f_1\|_{W^{m,p}}^p + \|f_2\|_{W^{m,p}}^p \geq 2(r) \|f\|_{W^{m,p}}^p + 2(r) \|g\|_{W^{m,p}}^p$$

$$\text{不妨设 } \|g\|_{W^{m,p}} \leq \|f\|_{W^{m,p}} \quad \text{则 } r = \frac{\|g\|_{W^{m,p}}^p}{\|f\|_{W^{m,p}}^p} \text{ 使得结论.}$$

