

Math 222b Lecture Notes

Partial Differential Equations II

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§1 January 19th, 2021

§1.1 Review of Sobolev Spaces

Definition 1.1. Given $u \in \mathcal{D}'(U)$ for $U \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ open: that means that $u : C_c^\infty(U) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ and for every compact set $K \subset\subset U$, $\exists C, N$ for all $\varphi \in C_0^\infty(K)$ such that

$$|u(\varphi)| \leq C \sup_{|\alpha| \leq N} |\partial^\alpha \varphi|.$$

Examples:

- Take $U = (0, 1)$ and take $u = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \delta_{1/n}$, where $\delta_{1/n}(\varphi) = \varphi(1/n)$.
- Take $u \in L_{\text{loc}}^1(U)$, where $u(\varphi) = \int u \varphi$. Differentiation is defined formally though integration by parts as $\partial^\alpha u(\varphi) = (-1)^{|\alpha|} u(\partial^\alpha \varphi)$.

Definition 1.2. The Sobolev spaces $W^{k,p}(U) = \{u \in L_{\text{loc}}^p(U) : \partial^\alpha u \in L^p(U), \forall |\alpha| \leq k\}$, for $k \in \mathbb{N}_0$, $1 \leq p \leq \infty$. Note that differentiation is in the sense of distributions. We write $H^k(U) = W^{k,2}(U)$, which are Hilbert spaces with the inner product

$$\langle u, v \rangle = \sum_{|\alpha| \leq k} \int_U \partial^\alpha u \overline{\partial^\alpha v}.$$

Definition 1.3. $W_0^{k,p}(U) = \overline{C_c^\infty(U)}$, where the closure is with respect to the $W^{k,p}$ norm.

Theorem 1 (Approximation)

For $U \subset\subset \mathbb{R}^n$,

$$\overline{C^\infty(U) \cap W^{k,p}(U)} = W^{k,p}(U)$$

where the closure is with respect to the $W^{k,p}$.

If $\partial U \in C^1$, then we can improve up to

$$\overline{C^\infty(\overline{U}) \cap W^{k,p}(U)} = W^{k,p}(U)$$

Theorem 2 (Extension)

If $U \subset\subset \mathbb{R}^n$ and $\partial U \in C^1$, for $U \subset\subset V \subset\subset \mathbb{R}^n$, there exists $E : W^{1,p}(U) \rightarrow W^{1,p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ such that $E u|_U = u$ and the supp $u \subset\subset V$.

We can extend this to $W^{k,p}$ if the boundary is C^k .

Theorem 3 (Traces)

For $U \subset\subset \mathbb{R}^n$ with $\partial U \in C^1$, there exists $T : W^{1,p}(U) \rightarrow L^p(\partial U)$ which is linear and boundary such that for $u \in C(\overline{U}) \cap W^{1,p}$ $Tu = u|_{\partial U}$.

Example 1.4

For $U \subset\subset \mathbb{R}^n$, ∂U bounded,

$$H_0^1(U) = \{u \in H^1 : Tu = 0 \in L^2(\partial U)\}.$$

The converse of showing $Tu = 0$ implies H_0^1 is the more difficult one.

§1.2 Fourier Transform

We first review the Fourier Transform. We define the Schwartz space:

$$\mathcal{S} = \{\varphi \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n) : x^\alpha \partial^\beta \varphi \in L^\infty \forall \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{N}^n\}.$$

For $\varphi \in \mathcal{S}$, we define

$$\widehat{\varphi}(\xi) = \int \varphi(x) e^{-ix \cdot \xi} dx.$$

Note that \mathcal{F} , the Fourier transform is invertible on \mathcal{S} . The key properties of the fourier transform are

$$\mathcal{F}(1/i\partial x \varphi) = \xi \mathcal{F}\varphi, \mathcal{F}(x\varphi) = -1/i\partial_\xi \mathcal{F}\varphi.$$

We also have

$$\mathcal{F}^{-1} = \frac{R\mathcal{F}}{(2\pi)^n}, R\varphi(x) = \varphi(-x).$$

We define \mathcal{S}' onto \mathbb{C} so that for $u \in \mathcal{S}'$, there exists C, N such that

$$|u(\varphi)| \leq C \sup_{|\alpha|, |\beta| \leq N} |x^\alpha \partial^\beta \varphi|.$$

Note that $\mathcal{S}' \subset \mathcal{D}'$.

Definition 1.5. $\mathcal{F} : \mathcal{S}' \rightarrow \mathcal{S}'$ by $\widehat{u}(\varphi) = u(\widehat{\varphi})$.

Examples:

- $\widehat{\delta}_0(\varphi) = \delta_0(\widehat{\varphi}) = \widehat{\varphi}(0) = \int \varphi = 1(\varphi)$.
- Take \mathbb{R}^2 and consider $u(x) = \frac{1}{|x|}$. This function is in L^1_{loc} . If we multiply by $(1 + |x|)^{-2}u \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$, it follows that $u \in \mathcal{S}'$, since

$$|u(\varphi)| = \left| \int (1 + |x|)^{-2} u (1 + |u|)^2 \varphi \right| \leq C \sup (1 + |x|)^2 \varphi.$$

Now, we compute $\widehat{u} \in \mathcal{S}'$. Since \mathcal{F} is continuous on \mathcal{S}' , we approximate u and hope the result converges to the desired result. Define $u_\epsilon \rightarrow u$ in \mathcal{S}' for $u_\epsilon \in L^1$.

Try $u_\epsilon(x) = \frac{e^{-\epsilon|x|^2/2}}{|x|} \in L^1$ for $\epsilon > 0$. We want to calculate \widehat{u}_ϵ and take the limit as $\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+$. We can evaluate the integral by converting to polar coordinates and completing the square. Unfortunately, it reduces to an integral that is too hard, but we will learn asymptotics of the integral as $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$. We find that $\widehat{u}(\xi) = 2\pi/|\xi|$.

We can approach this differently. Note that $u = 1/|x|$ is homogeneous: $u(tx) = t^a u(x)$ for $t > 0$, for functions. For distributions, we have that for $\varphi \in \mathcal{S}$, $u(\varphi(\cdot/t)t^{-n}) = t^a u(\varphi)$ for $t > 0$. For the Fourier Transform, if $u \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ is homogeneous of degree a , then \widehat{u} is homogeneous of degree $-n - a$. It follows that our Fourier transform is of degree -1 .

Furthermore, note that $1/|x|$ is spherically symmetric, and the Fourier transform preserves spherical symmetry (note that the Jacobian factor for rotations is 1). It follows that the fourier transform is also spherically symmetric. It follows that

$$\mathcal{F}(1/|x|) = C/|\xi| + \sum_{|\alpha| \leq N} c_\alpha \delta_0^{(\alpha)},$$

but delta terms have too much homogeneity.

§2 December 21st, 2021

§2.1 Plancherel's Theorem

Recall that the Fourier transform is an isomorphism on \mathcal{S} - it is a bounded linear operator whose inverse is also bounded.

Note that

$$\int \widehat{u}(\xi) \overline{\widehat{\varphi}(\xi)} d\xi = \iiint u(x) \overline{\varphi(y)} e^{-i(x-y)\xi} dx dy d\xi$$

In the sense of distributions, $\int e^{-i(x-y)\xi} d\xi = (2\pi)^n \delta(x-y)$. Hence,

$$\iiint u(x) \overline{\varphi(y)} e^{-i(x-y)\xi} dx dy d\xi = (2\pi)^n \int u(x) \overline{\varphi(x)} dx.$$

For $u, \varphi \in \mathcal{S}$, we have the following:

$$\langle \widehat{u}, \widehat{\varphi} \rangle = (2\pi)^n \langle u, \varphi \rangle.$$

This implies that

$$\|\widehat{u}\|_2 = (2\pi)^{n/2} \|u\|_2, u \in \mathcal{S}.$$

If $u_n \rightarrow u$ in L^2 then $u_n \rightarrow u$ in \mathcal{S}' by the Cauchy-Schwartz inequality. It follows that $\widehat{u_n} \rightarrow \widehat{u}$ in \mathcal{S}' but our formula shows that \widehat{u} is in L^2 . Hence, $\mathcal{F} : L^2 \rightarrow L^2$ and for $u, v \in L^2$, $\langle \widehat{u}, \widehat{v} \rangle = (2\pi)^n \langle u, v \rangle$.

Recall last time, we were finding the Fourier transform of $u(x) = 1/|x|$ in \mathbb{R}^2 . For $u \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ homogeneous of degree a , $\widehat{u} \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ is homogeneous of degree $-n-a$. In our example, It follows that $\widehat{u}(\xi)$ is homogeneous of degree -1 . We also observed that u is invariant under rotations so it follows that \widehat{u} is invariant under rotations.

A function is homogeneous of degree -1 if $v(k\theta) = \frac{a(\theta)}{r}$. Since our function is invariant under rotations, $\widehat{u}(\xi) = \frac{c}{|\xi|}$ away from zero. It follows from our previous argument that $\widehat{u}(\xi) = \frac{c}{|\xi|}$ since δ terms have homogeneity of at least -2 .

Note that $\langle u, \varphi \rangle = (2\pi)^2 \langle \widehat{u}, \widehat{\varphi} \rangle$ and we find \widehat{u} by choosing an appropriate φ .

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \frac{\varphi(x)}{|x|} dx &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\infty \varphi(r) dr d\theta \\ &= 2\pi \int_0^\infty \varphi(r) dr. \end{aligned}$$

Choosing $\varphi(r) = e^{-r^2/2}$, we find that the integral is $(2\pi)^{3/2}$.

Evaluating the other side,

$$\widehat{\varphi}(\xi) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} e^{-|x|^2/2 - ix \cdot \xi} dx = \int e^{-\frac{1}{2}(x+i\xi)^2 - \frac{1}{2}|\xi|^2} = 2\pi \int e^{-|\xi|^2/2} = (2\pi)^{5/2}.$$

It follows that $c = 2\pi$.

§2.2 Fourier Characterization of H^k spaces

Theorem 4

$$H^k(\mathbb{R}^n) = \{u \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n) : (1 + |\xi|^2)^{k/2} \widehat{u} \in L^2\}.$$

Proof. Suppose that $\partial^\alpha u \in L^2$ for $|\alpha| \leq k$. We know that $\|u\|_2 = (2\pi)^{-n/2} \|\widehat{u}\|$. It follows that $\widehat{\partial^\alpha u} \in L^2$. Note that $\widehat{\partial^\alpha u} = i^{|\alpha|} x^{i\alpha} \widehat{u} \in L^2$ for all $|\alpha| \leq k$.

Hence,

$$(1 + |\xi|^2)^{k/2} \leq C_{n,k} \sup_{|\alpha| \leq k} |\xi^\alpha|.$$

So it follows that $(1 + |\xi|^2)^{k/2} \widehat{u} \in L^2$.

Now, suppose $(1 + |\xi|^2)^{k/2} \widehat{u} \in L^2$. It follows that $|\xi^\alpha| \leq C_{k,\alpha} (1 + |\xi|^2)^{k/2}$ for $|\alpha| \leq k$. Hence $\xi^\alpha \widehat{u} \in L^2$ so it follows that $\partial^\alpha u \in L^2$ by Plancherel's Theorem. \square

Remark 2.1. We use the notation $\langle \xi \rangle = (1 + |\xi|^2)^{1/2}$.

Note that the definition does not require $k \in \mathbb{N}$.

Definition 2.2. $H^s(\mathbb{R}^n) = \{u \in \mathcal{S}' : \langle \xi \rangle^s \widehat{u} \in L^2\}, s \in \mathbb{R}$.

Theorem 5

Suppose $u \in H^s(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and $s > \frac{1}{2}$. Then $v(y) = u(0, y), y \in \mathbb{R}^{n-1}$ satisfies $v \in H^{s-1/2}(\mathbb{R}^{n-1})$.

Remark 2.3. We should define $Tu(y) = u(0, y)$ for $u \in \mathcal{S}$. Then $T : H^s(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow H^{s-1/2}(\mathbb{R}^{n-1})$ if $s > 1/2$.

Proof. Take $u \in \mathcal{S}$. We wish to show that $\|v\|_{H^{s-1/2}(\mathbb{R}^{n-1})} \leq C \|u\|_{H^s(\mathbb{R}^n)}$.

Note that

$$\widehat{v}(\eta) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n-1}} u(0, y) e^{-iy \cdot \eta} dy$$

and by the Fourier Inversion Formula

$$u(0, y) = (2\pi)^{-n} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \widehat{u}(\xi_1, \xi') e^{iy \cdot \xi'} d\xi_1 d\xi',$$

so it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} \widehat{v}(\eta) &= (2\pi)^{-n} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n-1}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \widehat{u}(\xi_1, \xi') e^{-iy \cdot (\eta - \xi')} d\xi dy \\ &= (2\pi)^{-n} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n-1}} \widehat{u}(\xi_1, \xi') e^{iy \cdot (\xi' - \eta)} dy d\xi \\ &= (2\pi)^{-1} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \widehat{u}(\xi_1, \xi') \delta_{\xi' = \eta} d\xi \\ &= (2\pi)^{-1} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \widehat{u}(\xi_1, \eta) d\xi_1. \end{aligned}$$

Note that up to constants

$$\|v\|_{H^{s-1/2}}^2 = \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n-1}} \langle \eta \rangle^{2s-1} |\widehat{v}(\eta)|^2 d\eta = \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n-1}} \langle \eta \rangle^{2s-1} \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}} \widehat{u}(\xi_1, \eta) d\xi_1 \right|^2 d\eta.$$

Then,

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n-1}} \langle \eta \rangle^{2s-1} \left| \int \widehat{u}(\xi_1, \eta) d\xi_1 \right|^2 d\eta \\
&= \int \langle \eta \rangle^{2s-1} \left| \int \widehat{u}(\xi, \eta) (1 + |\xi_1|^2 + |\eta|^2)^{s/2} (1 + |\xi_1|^2 + |\eta|^2)^{-s/2} d\xi_1 \right|^2 d\eta \\
&\leq \int \langle \eta \rangle^{2s-1} \int |\widehat{u}(\xi_1, \eta)|^2 (1 + |\xi_1|^2 + |\eta|^2)^s d\xi_1 \int (1 + |\xi_1|^2 + |\eta|^2)^{-s} d\xi_1 d\eta \\
&\leq \int \langle \eta \rangle^{2s-1} \langle \eta \rangle^{-2s+1} \int |\widehat{u}(\xi_1, \eta)|^2 (1 + |\xi_1|^2 + |\eta|^2)^s d\xi_1 \int (1 + u^2)^{-s} du d\eta \\
&= \int |\widehat{u}(\xi)|^2 \langle \xi \rangle^{2s} d\xi = \|u\|_{H^s}^2,
\end{aligned}$$

since

$$\int |\widehat{u}(\xi_1, \eta)|^2 (1 + |\xi_1|^2 + |\eta|^2)^s d\xi_1 d\eta = \int |\widehat{u}(\xi)|^2 \langle \xi \rangle^{2s} d\xi.$$

□

§3 January 26th, 2021

§3.1 Sobolev Spaces, continued

Recall, we have $U \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ open. We typically assume U is bounded and $\partial U \in C^1$. For these spaces, we define

$$W^{k,p}(U) = \{u \in \mathcal{D}' : \partial^\alpha u \in L^p(U), |\alpha| \leq k\}.$$

Recall the extension property: there exists a map $E : W^{1,p}(U) \rightarrow W^{1,p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ such that $Eu|_U = u$ and $u = 0$ for $|x| > R$ for some R with $U \subset\subset B(0, R)$.

We also consider the $H^s(\mathbb{R}^n)$, the fractional Sobolev spaces: $\{u \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n) : \langle \xi \rangle^s \widehat{u} \in L^2\}$. This is a Hilbert space with the norm

$$\|u\|_{H^s}^2 = \int \langle \xi \rangle^{2s} |\widehat{u}(\xi)|^2 d\xi.$$

Last time, we showed that If we have $u \in H^s(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and $s > 1/2$, then $v(y) : u(0, y)$, $y \in \mathbb{R}^{n-1}$ satisfies $v \in H^{s-1/2}(\mathbb{R}^{n-1})$. Today, we will show that $H^s(\mathbb{R}^n) \subset C_0(\mathbb{R}^n)$ if $s > n/2$, where C_0 denotes continuous functions vanishing at infinity. This means that there exists $T : H^s(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow H^{s-1/2}(\mathbb{R}^{n-1})$ such that for $u \in \mathcal{S}$, $Tu(y) = u(0, y)$.

Theorem 6

$H^s(\mathbb{R}^n) \subset C_0(\mathbb{R}^n)$ if $s > n/2$.

Proof. We first prove that if $\langle \xi \rangle^s \widehat{u} \in L^2$, $s > n/2$ then $\widehat{u} \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |\widehat{u}| d\xi = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \langle \xi \rangle^{-s} \langle \xi \rangle^s |\widehat{u}| d\xi \leq \|\langle \xi \rangle^{-s}\|_2 \|u\|_{H^s}.$$

The first term is finish precisely when $s > n/2$ [exercise: convert to polar coordinates]. This implies that $u \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$, following from the Fourier Inversion formula.

We know that $x \mapsto \widehat{u}(\xi)e^{ix\xi}$ is continuous so it follows that $x \mapsto u(x)$ is continuous by the dominated convergence theorem. Finally $u(x) \rightarrow 0$ as $|x| \rightarrow \infty$ by the Riemann-Lebesgue lemma: if $\widehat{u} \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$, then $u(x) \rightarrow 0$ as $|x| \rightarrow \infty$.

Proof. Recall $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) \subset L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$ is dense. Taking $v \in L^1$, taking $v_R = v(x)1_{B(0,R)}(x)$. Then $v_R \rightarrow v$ by the dominated convergence theorem. Now take $\varphi \in C_c^\infty$ with $\varphi \geq 0$, $\int \varphi = 1$ with $\varphi_\epsilon(x) = \frac{1}{\epsilon^n} \varphi(x/\epsilon)$. Taking $v_{R,\epsilon} = v_R * \varphi_\epsilon \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and $v_{R,\epsilon} \rightarrow v_R$ in L^1 as $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$.

Hence, we can take $v \in \mathcal{S}$ so that $\|\widehat{v} - \widehat{u}\|_{L^1} < \epsilon/2$. Now, $|v(x)| < \epsilon/2$ if $|x| > R$, hence

$$|u(x)| \leq |u(x) - v(x)| + |v(x)| < C\epsilon + \epsilon/2$$

which goes to 0 as we send $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$. □

□

§3.2 Gagliardo-Nirenberg-Sobolev(GNS) Inequalities

Theorem 3.1

If $1 \leq p < n$ and we define $p^* = \frac{np}{n-p}$, then there exists $C = C(p, n)$ so that for all $u \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$,

$$\|u\|_{L^{p^*}} \leq C \|\nabla u\|_p.$$

Remark 3.2. We can find the value of p^* without doing the computation through scaling. Take $u_\lambda(x) = u(\lambda x)$. We have that $\|u_\lambda\|_{p^*} \leq C \|\nabla(u_\lambda)\|_p$. Then, evaluate both sides and compare the exponent on λ .

Note that the result is not true for $p = n > 1$. It is true for $p = n = 1$.

Theorem 3.3 (Morrey's Inequality)

For $n < p \leq \infty$, there exists $C = C(p, n)$ such that for $u \in C^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$, we have

$$\|u\|_{C^\gamma(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq C(\|u\|_p + \|\nabla u\|_p),$$

where $\gamma = 1 - \frac{n}{p}$, where

$$\|u\|_{C^\gamma(\mathbb{R}^n)} = \sup |u| + \sup_{x \neq y} \frac{|u(x) - u(y)|}{|x - y|^\gamma}.$$

Theorem 7 (General Formulation)

Take $U \subset \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ with $\partial U \in C^1$. Take $n \in W^{k,p}(U)$.

- if $k < n/p$, then $u \in L^q(U)$ where $1/q \geq 1/p - k/n$ and $\|u\|_{L^q(U)} \leq C\|u\|_{W^{k,p}}$.
- $k > n/p$, then $u \in C^{k-[n/p]-1, \gamma}(\bar{U})$ where $\gamma = [n/p] + 1 - n/p$ if $n/p \notin \mathbb{N}$ and $1 - \delta$ for all $\delta > 0$ if $n/p \in \mathbb{N}$.

§3.3 Compactness

Definition 3.4. Let B be a Banach space. A subset $K \subset B$ is compact if for every sequence $\{u_n\} \subset K$ such that $\|u_n\|_B \leq C$, there exists a convergence subsequence $u_{n_k} \rightarrow u \in B$.

Remark 3.5. If $\{u : \|u\|_B \leq 1\} \subset B$ is compact, then B is finite dimensional. We can have a space $B' \subset B$ and $\{u \in B' : \|u\|_{B'} \leq 1\}$ compact in B . If we have a sequence $\{u_n\} \subset B'$ and $\|u_n\|_{B'} \leq C$ then there exists n_k , $u \in B$ such that $\|u_{n_k} - u\|_B \rightarrow 0$.

We will take $B = L^q(U)$ where $1 \leq q < p^*$ and $B' = W^{1,p}(U)$.

Theorem 8 (Rellich-Kondrachov)

The unit ball in $W^{1,p}(U)$ is compact in $L^q(U)$ for **bounded** U .

§4 January 28th, 2021

Recall the GNS inequality: if $1 \leq p < n$, $p^* = \frac{np}{n-p}$, there exists $C = C(n, p)$ for all $u \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ so that $\|u\|_{L^{p^*}} \leq C \|\nabla u\|_{L^p}$.

If $U \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $\partial U \in C^1$, then there exists $C = C(n, p, U)$ such that $L^q(U) \supset W^{1,p}(U)$ for $1 \leq q \leq p^*$.

§4.1 Compactness

Suppose B is a Banach space and $B' \subset B$ another Banach space. We say that the inclusion $B' \subset B$ is compact if bounded sets in B' are precompact in B . In other words, for a sequence $\{u_n\} \subset B'$ with $\|u_n\|_{B'} \leq M$, there exists a subsequence u_{n_k} and $u \in B$ such that $u_{n_k} \rightarrow u$ in B .

Example 4.1

Take $B = C([-1, 1])$, $B' = C^1([-1, 1])$ with the supremum norm on B and $\|u\|_{B'} = \sup_{|x| \leq 1} (|u(x)| + |u'(x)|)$.

The inclusion is compact: if we have $\|u_n\|_{B'} \leq C$, by the mean value theorem, $|u_n(x)| \leq C$ and $|u_n(x) - u_n(y)| \leq C|x - y|$. By Arzela-Ascoli, there exists a subsequence u_{n_k} and $u \in C$ so that $\|u_{n_k} - u\|_{C([-1, 1])} \rightarrow 0$.

Example 4.2

In the previous example, take $u_n(x) = |x|1_{|x| > 1/n} + (\frac{nx^2}{2} + \frac{1}{n})1_{|x| \leq 1/n}$.

Then $u_n \in C^1[-1, 1]$ and $\|u_n\|_{C^1[-1, 1]} \leq 2$. We can take a subsequence $n_k = k$ and $u(x) = |x| \in C[-1, 1] \setminus C^1[-1, 1]$ where $u_{n_k} \rightarrow u \in C$.

Given a Banach space B , we have the dual space $B^* = \{\text{linear } u : B \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \mid \forall x \in B, |u(x)| \leq C\|x\|_B\}$. This is also a Banach space.

Theorem 9 (Banach-Alaoglu)

Suppose $\|u_n\|_{B^*} \leq M$. Then, there exists a subsequence u_{n_k} and $u \in B^*$ such that for all $x \in B$, $u_{n_k}(x) \rightarrow u(x)$.

§4.2 Rellich-Kondrachov

Theorem 10 (Rellich-Kondrachov)

If $U \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $\partial U \in C^1$, then for $1 \leq q < p^*$, $L^q(U) \supset W^{1,p}(U)$ is a compact inclusion.

Proof. Take $p = 2$. Then $p^* = \frac{2n}{n-2} > 2$. First, suppose $\bar{U} \in B(0, R)$. We can assume $R = 1$. Suppose we have a sequence $\|v_n\|_{H^1(U)} \leq 1$. There exists a sequence $u_n \in H^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$ such that $u_n|_U = v_n$, $\|u_n\|_{H^1(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq 1$ and $\text{supp } u_n \subset B(0, 1)$ (this is the extension operator).

We have $u_n \in H^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $\|u_n\|_{H^1} \leq 1$, $\text{supp } u_n \subset B(0, R)$. We want n_k , $u \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$ such that $u_{n_k} \rightarrow u$ in L^2 . We claim that $u(x) = (2\pi)^{-n} \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}^n} \hat{u}(m) e^{im \cdot x}$ for $x \in B(0, 1) \subset [-\pi, \pi]^n$ with convergence in \mathcal{D}' .

Alternatively,

$$\begin{aligned} \int u(x) \overline{\varphi(x)} dx &= (2\pi)^{-n} \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}^n} \widehat{u}(m) \int \overline{\varphi(x)} e^{im \cdot x} dx \\ &= (2\pi)^{-n} \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}^n} \widehat{u}(m) \widehat{\overline{\varphi}}(m). \end{aligned}$$

For $u, v \in L^2$, $\int u(x) \overline{v(x)} dx = (2\pi)^{-n} \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}^n} \widehat{u}(m) \overline{\widehat{v}(m)}$.

Recall the Poisson summation formula: for $n = 1, a \neq 0$,

$$\sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} e^{ikax} = \frac{2\pi}{a} \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \delta(x - 2\pi k/a)$$

in the distributional sense.

Note that $(1 - e^{iax}) \sum_k e^{ikax} = \sum_k e^{ikax} - \sum_k e^{i(k+1)ax} = 0$. We can rewrite this as $-2ie^{-iax/2} \sin(ax/2) \sum_k e^{ikax} = 0$. Let $w(x) = \sum_k e^{ikax}$, so it follows that $\text{supp } w \subset \{\frac{2\pi}{a}k\}_{k \in \mathbb{Z}}$. It follows that $w(x)$ is the sum of delta functions supported at $2\pi k/a$ for $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ up to constants.

Furthermore, note that $w(x + 2\pi a) = w(x)$. So it follows that the constants are independent of the index. To find the constant, for some function, replace $\varphi(\cdot)$ with $\varphi(\cdot + x)$. Then the right side is $c \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \varphi(2\pi k/a + x)$. Note that $\widehat{\varphi}(\cdot + x)(\xi) = e^{ix\xi} \widehat{\varphi}(\xi)$. It follows that the left hand side is $\sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \widehat{\varphi}(ka) e^{ikax}$. Now suppose $\text{supp } \varphi \in C_c^\infty((0, 2\pi/a))$. Integrating both sides, the left side is $2\pi/a \widehat{\varphi}(0)$. The right side is $c \int \varphi(x) dx = c(a) \widehat{\varphi}(0)$. Thus, $c = \frac{2\pi}{a}$.

The Poisson summation formula is more generally $\sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}^d} e^{iak \cdot x} = (2\pi/a)^n \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}^d} \delta(x - 2\pi a/k)$.

Applying this to a φ gives our desired claim from earlier. it follows that $\frac{1}{(2\pi)^n} \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}^n} \widehat{u}(k) \overline{\widehat{v}(k)} = \int u(x) \overline{v(x)} dx$ with $u, v \in L^2$, $\text{supp } u, v \in [-\pi, \pi]^n$.

Note that for $u \in L^2$, we have the Plancherel formula,

$$\|u\|_2^2 = \int |u(x)|^2 dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}^n} |\widehat{u}(m)|^2.$$

For $u \in H^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and $\text{supp } u \subset B(0, 1)$, then $u \in L^2$ and $\partial^\alpha u \in L^2$, for all $|\alpha| = 1$,

$$\|\partial^\alpha u\|_{L^2}^2 = (2\pi)^n \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}^n} |\widehat{\partial^\alpha u}(m)|^2 = (2\pi)^{-n} \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}^n} |m^\alpha \widehat{u}(m)|^2.$$

Claim: Under these assumptions, $\|u\|_{H^1}^2 = \Theta(\sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}^n} \langle m \rangle^2 |\widehat{u}(m)|^2)$ □

§5 February 2nd, 2021

Recall the following:

- GNS inequality: For $U \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $\partial U \in C^1$, $1 \leq p < n$, $p^* = \frac{np}{n-p} > p$,

$$\|u\|_{p^*} \leq C(\|u\|_p + \|\nabla u\|_p).$$

- R-K Theorem: For $1 \leq p < n$, $1 \leq q < p^*$,

$$W^{1,p}(U) \subset L^q(U)$$

is compact: If we have $\{u_n\} \subset W^{1,p}(U)$ and $\|u_n\|_{W^{1,p}} \leq C$, there exists a subsequence u_{n_k} , $u \in L^q$ such that $\|u_{n_k} - u\|_q \rightarrow 0$.

§5.1 Rellich-Kondrachov, continued

Last time, we considered the special case of $\{u_n\} \subset H^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$ such that $\text{supp } u_n \subset B(0, R)$ and $\|u_n\|_{H^1} \leq C$, which implies that there exists a subsequence u_{n_k} and $u \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$ such that $\|u_{n_k} - u\|_{L^2} \rightarrow 0$. We continue the proof of the special case.

Proof. Recall that we showed that if $u \in C_0^\infty((-\pi, \pi)^n)$, we can write $u(x) = (2\pi)^{-n} \sum \widehat{u}(n) e^{in \cdot x}$. Then

$$\int u(x) \overline{v(x)} dx = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^n} \sum \widehat{u}(n) \overline{\widehat{v}(n)}$$

and

$$\int |\nabla u(x)|^2 dx = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^n} \sum |n|^2 |\widehat{u}(n)|^2.$$

For $u \in H^1$ with $\text{supp } u \in B(0, 1)$,

$$\|u\|_{H^1}^2 = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^n} \sum \langle n \rangle^2 |\widehat{u}(n)|^2.$$

$$\|u_n\|_{H^1}^2 = \sum_{\ell \in \mathbb{Z}^n} \langle \ell \rangle^2 |\widehat{u_n}(\ell)|^2 \leq C.$$

$$\|v\|_{L^2}^2 = \sum_{\ell \in \mathbb{Z}^n} |\widehat{v}(\ell)|^2.$$

We want to show that there exists n_k such that $\|u_{n_k} - u_{n_p}\|_{L^2} \rightarrow 0$ as $k, p \rightarrow \infty$.

We introduce an operator $\Pi_p u(x) = (2\pi)^{-n} \sum_{|\ell| \leq p} \widehat{u}(\ell) e^{i\ell \cdot x}$. We can think of $\Pi_p : L^2([-\pi, \pi]^n) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^{N_p}$. N_p can be found through combinatorial methods (left as an exercise) [should be $\binom{n+p}{p}$ or something like that].

We have the following estimate:

$$\|(I - \Pi_p)u\|_2 \leq \langle p \rangle^{-2} \|u\|_{H^1}^2.$$

This is because

$$(2\pi)^{-n} \sum_{|\ell| > p} |\widehat{u}(\ell)|^2 = (2\pi)^{-n} \sum_{|\ell| > p} \langle \ell \rangle^{-2} \langle \ell \rangle^2 |\widehat{u}(\ell)|^2 \leq \langle p \rangle^{-2} \|u\|_{H^1}^2.$$

Now, we find the Cauchy subsequence.

1. For all p , we have $\|\Pi_p u_n\|_{\mathbb{C}^{N_p}} \leq \|u_n\|_2 \leq \|u_n\|_{H^1} \leq C$. Then $\{|z| \leq C\} \subset \mathbb{C}^{N_p}$ is compact. It follows that we can choose subsequences $\{n_k^{p+1}\} \subset \{n_k^p\}$ such that $\Pi_p u_{n_k^p}^p$ converges and $\limsup_{k,\ell} \|u_{n_k^p}^p - u_{n_\ell}^p\| \leq C\langle p \rangle^{-2}$, which follows from the triangle inequality. [let $u_a^b = u_{n_a^b}$]
2. We choose $n_k = n_k^k$. It follows that $\limsup_{k,\ell \rightarrow \infty} \|u_{n_k} - u_{n_\ell}\|_2 = 0$, since

□

§5.2 Morrey's Inequality

Theorem 11 (Morrey's Inequality)

Suppose $u \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $\nabla u \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and $n < p \leq \infty$. Then there exists $u^* \in C^{0,\gamma}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, with $\gamma = 1 - \frac{n}{p}$ such that $u = u^*$ almost everywhere and $\|u^*\|_{C^{0,\gamma}} \leq \|u\|_p + \|\nabla u\|_p$.

Remark 5.1. Recall

$$\|u\|_{C^{0,\gamma}} = \sup |u(x)| + \sup_{x \neq y} \frac{|u(x) - u(y)|}{|x - y|^\gamma}.$$

Proof. We use the Littlewood-Paley Decomposition.

Lemma 5.2 (Dyadic Partitions of Identity)

There exists a function $\psi_0 \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R})$, $\psi \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\})$ such that

$$\psi_0(\xi) + \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \psi(2^{-j}|\xi|) = 1.$$

Proof. Choose $\varphi_0 \in C_c^\infty((-1, 1))$ with $0 \leq \varphi_0 \leq 1$ and $\varphi_0(p) = 1$, $|p| \leq 1/2$.

Choose a new function

$$\varphi_1(p) = \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \varphi_0(p - j) \geq 1.$$

Note that $\varphi_1(p - k) = \varphi_1(p)$ for $k \in \mathbb{Z}$. Choose $\varphi(p) = \frac{\varphi_0(p)}{\varphi_1(p)}$.

Then

$$\sum_{j \in \mathbb{R}} \varphi(p - j) = \sum_{j \in \mathbb{R}} \frac{\varphi_0(p - j)}{\varphi_1(p - j)} = \frac{1}{\varphi_1(p)} \sum_{j \in \mathbb{R}} \varphi_0(p - j) = 1.$$

Define $\psi(r) = \varphi(\frac{\log r}{\log 2})$ for positive r . Notice that $\psi \in C_c^\infty((0, \infty))$. This gives that

$$\sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \psi(2^{-j}r) = 1.$$

Define $\psi_0(r) = 1 - \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \psi(2^{-j}r)$. Note that $\psi_0(r) = 1$ for $r < 1/2$ and $\psi_0(r) = 0$ for $r > 1$. It follows that ψ_0 and ψ satisfy the conditions. □

We can extend the Dyadic Partitions of Identity in \mathbb{R}^n in the natural way. We then define the Littlewood-Paley Decomposition as

$$u = \psi_0(D)u + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \psi(2^{-j}D)u$$

where for $a \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $a(D)u = \mathcal{F}^{-1}(a(\xi)\widehat{u}(\xi))$ where $D_x = 1/i\partial_x$ and $\widehat{Du} = \xi\widehat{u}$. \square

§6 February 4th, 2021

§6.1 Morrey's Inequality, continued

Recall the statement of the theorem.

Theorem 12 (Morrey's Inequality)

Suppose $u \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $\nabla u \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and $n < p \leq \infty$. Then there exists $u^* \in C^{0,\gamma}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, with $\gamma = 1 - \frac{n}{p}$ such that $u = u^*$ almost everywhere and $\|u^*\|_{C^{0,\gamma}} \leq \|u\|_p + \|\nabla u\|_p$.

Proof. Recall for $u \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R})$, $\widehat{D_{x_j} u}(\xi) = \xi_j \widehat{u}(\xi)$ where $D_{x_j} = \frac{1}{i} \partial_{x_j}$.

We define a **Fourier multiplier** $a \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ so that $a(D)u = \mathcal{F}^{-1}(a(\xi)\widehat{u}(\xi))$ for $u \in \mathcal{S}$. Note that for $a \in L^\infty$, $\|a(D)u\|_{L^2} \leq \sup |a| \|u\|_{L^2}$. For $\psi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, if we take $u \in \mathcal{S}'$, then $\psi(D)u \in \mathcal{S}'$, and $\psi(\xi)\widehat{u}(\xi) \in \mathcal{S}'$.

Recall the Littlewood - Paley Decomposition. We had a lemma: there exists $\psi_0 \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R})$ and $\psi \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\})$ such that for all $\xi \in \mathbb{R}^n$,

$$\psi_0(|\xi|) + \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \psi(2^{-j}|\xi|) = 1.$$

Slightly abusing notation, we will write $\psi_0(\xi) = \psi_0(|\xi|)$ and $\psi(\xi) = \psi(|\xi|)$.

The full L-P Decomposition is given as follows: given $u \in \mathcal{S}'$, $a = \psi_0(D)u + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \psi(2^{-j}D)u$. We will write $h = 2^{-j}$ as a shorthand.

Lemma 6.1

Suppose $\chi \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$. Then for $u \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $\|\chi(hD)u\|_{L^\infty} \leq Ch^{-n/p} \|u\|_{L^p}$ and $\|\chi(hD)u\|_{L^p} \leq (2\pi)^{-n} \|\widehat{\chi}\|_1 \|u\|_p$.

Proof. Recall the following inequalities

- Holder's Inequality: $\|fg\|_1 \leq \|f\|_p \|g\|_q$ for $1/p + 1/q = 1$ for $1 \leq p \leq \infty$.
- Minkowski's Inequality: $\|f + g\|_p \leq \|f\|_p + \|g\|_p$ and

$$\left\| \int F(x, t) dt \right\|_p \leq \int \|F(\cdot, t)\|_p dt.$$

- Young's inequality: $\|f * g\|_p \leq \|f\|_1 \|g\|_p$.

We have

$$\begin{aligned} \chi(hD)u(x) &= \mathcal{F}^{-1}(\chi(h\xi)\widehat{u}(\xi)) = (2\pi)^{-n} \iint e^{i(x-y)\xi} \chi(h\xi) u(y) dy d\xi \\ &= (2\pi h)^{-n} \int \widehat{\chi}\left(\frac{x-y}{h}\right) u(y) dy \\ &\leq (2\pi h)^{-n} \frac{C}{h^n} \|\widehat{\chi}(\cdot/h)\|_q \|u\|_p \end{aligned}$$

Then,

$$\|\widehat{\chi}(\cdot/h)\|_q = \left(\int |\widehat{\chi}(y/h)|^q dy \right)^{1/q} = h^{n/q} \|\widehat{\chi}\|_q.$$

It follows that

$$|\chi(hD)u(x)| \leq Ch^{-n+n/q} \|u\|_p = Ch^{-n/p} \|u\|_p.$$

For the second inequality, note that $\chi(hD)u(x) = (2\pi h)^n \widehat{\chi}(\cdot/h) * u$. Applying Young's Inequality,

$$\|\chi(hD)u\|_p \leq \frac{1}{(2\pi h)^n} \|\widehat{\chi}(\cdot/h)\|_1 \|u\|_p \leq \frac{1}{(2\pi)^n} \|\widehat{\chi}\|_1 \|u\|_p.$$

□

Theorem 6.2

For $u \in L^p$, $1 \leq p \leq \infty$, $u \in C^{0,\gamma}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ if and only if for every $\chi \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n \setminus 0)$, $\|\chi(hD)u\|_\infty \leq Ch^\gamma$.

Proof. We start with the forward direction. Note that

$$\begin{aligned} \chi(hD)u(x) &= \frac{1}{(2\pi h)^n} \int \widehat{\chi}((x-y)/h) u(y) dy \\ &= (2\pi)^{-n} \int \widehat{\chi}(y) u(x-yh) dy \\ &= (2\pi)^{-n} \int \widehat{\chi}(y) (u(x-yh) - u(x)) dy \end{aligned}$$

So it follows that

$$|\chi(hD)u(x)| \leq C \|u\|_{C^{0,\gamma}} \int |\widehat{\chi}(y)| (hy)^\gamma dy \leq C \|u\|_{C^{0,\gamma}} h^\gamma \int |\widehat{\chi}(y)| |y|^\gamma dy$$

□

and the last integral is bounded since $\widehat{\chi}$ is a Schwartz function, so it follows that $|\chi(hD)u(x)| \leq C \|u\|_{C^{0,\gamma}} h^\gamma$. □

§7 February 9th, 2021

§7.1 Fourier Transform proof of Morrey's Inequality

Recall the Littlewood-Paley decomposition: There exists $\psi_0 \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $\psi \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\})$ such that

$$1 = \psi_0(\xi) + \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \psi(2^{-j}\xi).$$

From this, we have for $u \in \mathcal{S}'$,

$$u = \psi_0(D)u + \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \psi(2^{-j}D)u.$$

More generally, for $a \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $a(D)u = \mathcal{F}^{-1}(a(\xi)\widehat{u}(\xi))$. We were proving the following theorem:

Theorem 7.1

For $u \in L^p$, $1 \leq p \leq \infty$, $u \in C^{0,\gamma}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ if and only if for every $\chi \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n \setminus 0)$, $\|\chi(hD)u\|_\infty \leq Ch^\gamma$.

Proof. We proved the forward direction last time. We now show the converse.

Denote

$$\Lambda_\gamma(u) = \sup_{0 < h < 1} h^{-\gamma} (\|\psi(hD)u\|_\infty + \max_k \|\psi_k(hD)u\|_\infty)$$

where $\psi_k(\xi) = \xi_k \psi(\xi)$.

We have the hypothesis: $\|u\|_p + \Lambda_\gamma(u) < \infty$. We want to show that $\|u\|_{C^{0,\gamma}} \leq C(\|u\|_p + \Lambda_\gamma(u))$. We first bound $\|u\|_\infty$. Note that

$$\begin{aligned} \|u\|_\infty &\leq \|\psi_0(D)u\|_\infty + \sum_j \|\psi(2^{-j}D)u\|_\infty \\ &\leq \|\psi_0(D)u\|_\infty + \sum_j 2^{-j\gamma} \Lambda_\gamma(u) \\ &\leq C\|u\|_p + (2^\gamma - 1)^{-1} \Lambda_\gamma(u). \end{aligned}$$

Now, we bound the quotient term, $|u(x) - u(y)|/|x - y|^\gamma$. In other words, we want

$$|u(x) - u(y)| \leq C(\|u\|_p + \Lambda_\gamma(u))r^\gamma,$$

if $|x - y| \leq r$.

Note that

$$u(x) - u(y) = \psi_0(D)u(x) - \psi_0(D)u(y) + \sum_j (\psi(2^{-j}D)u(x) - \psi(2^{-j}D)u(y))$$

It is enough to prove that $|\psi_0(D)u(x) - \psi_0(D)u(y)| \leq Cr^\gamma\|u\|_p$ and

$$\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} |\psi(2^{-j}D)u(x) - \psi(2^{-j}D)u(y)| \leq Cr^\gamma \Lambda_\gamma(u).$$

Note that

$$\begin{aligned}
|\psi_0(D)u(x) - \psi_0(D)u(y)| &\leq \sup(\nabla(\psi_0(D)u))|x - y| \\
&\leq |x - y| \frac{1}{(2\pi)^n} \sup \int \nabla |\widehat{\psi}_0(x - y)| |u(y)| dy \\
&\leq |x - y| \frac{1}{(2\pi)^n} \|\nabla \widehat{\psi}_0\|_q \|u\|_p.
\end{aligned}$$

For the second inequality, we prove for both high frequency and low frequency estimates. For the high ones,

$$|\psi(hD)u(x) - \psi(hD)u(y)| \leq 2\|\psi(hD)u\|_\infty \leq 2h^\gamma \Lambda_\gamma(u).$$

For low frequencies,

$$\begin{aligned}
|\psi(hD)u(x) - \psi(hD)u(y)| &\leq Cr \max_k \|D_{x_k} \psi(hD)u\|_\infty \\
&= Crh^{-1} \max_k \|hD_{x_k} \psi(hD)u\|_\infty \\
&= Crh^{-1} \max_k \|\psi_k(hD)u\|_\infty \\
&\leq Crh^{-1} \max_k \|\psi_k(hD)u\|_\infty \\
&\leq Crh^{\gamma-1} \Lambda_\gamma(u).
\end{aligned}$$

Then, note that

$$\sum_{2^j \leq s} Cr2^{-j(\gamma-1)} \leq C'r s^{1-\gamma}$$

and

$$\sum_{2^j > s} C2^{-j\gamma} \leq C'' s^{-\gamma}.$$

It follows that

$$\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} |\psi(2^{-j}D)u(x) - \psi(2^{-j}D)u(y)| \leq C\Lambda_\gamma(u)(rs^{1-\gamma} + s^{-\gamma}) \leq Cr^\gamma \Lambda_\gamma(u)$$

□

§8 February 11th, 2021

§8.1 Finishing Morrey's Inequality

The original statement of the theorem.

Theorem 13 (Morrey's Inequality)

Suppose $u \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $\nabla u \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and $n < p \leq \infty$. Then there exists $u^* \in C^{0,\gamma}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, with $\gamma = 1 - \frac{n}{p}$ such that $u = u^*$ almost everywhere and $\|u^*\|_{C^{0,\gamma}} \leq C(\|u\|_p + \|\nabla u\|_p)$.

Last time, we showed the following theorem:

Theorem 14

For $u \in L^p$, $1 \leq p \leq \infty$, $u \in C^{0,\gamma}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ if and only if for every $\chi \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\})$, $\|\chi(hD)u\|_\infty \leq Ch^\gamma$.

Recall that

$$\Lambda_\gamma(u) = \sup_{0 < h < 1} h^{-\gamma} (\|\psi(hD)u\|_\infty + \max_k \|\psi_k(hD)u\|_\infty)$$

where $\psi_k(\xi) = \xi_k \psi(\xi)$. We proved this by showing that $\|u\|_{C^{0,\gamma}} \leq C(\|u\|_p + \Lambda_\gamma(u))$. We now show the complete proof of Morrey's Inequality.

Proof. It suffices to show that $\Lambda_\gamma(u) \leq C\|\nabla u\|_p$. Recall that for all $\chi \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$, we showed that $\|\chi(hD)u\| \leq Ch^{-n/p}\|u\|_p$. Note that

$$\begin{aligned} \|\varphi(hD)hD_{x_j}u\|_\infty &\leq ch^{1-n/p}\|\nabla u\|_p \\ \Rightarrow \|\varphi_j(hD)u\|_\infty &\leq Ch^\gamma\|\nabla u\|_p. \end{aligned}$$

We would like to write $\psi \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\})$, $\psi(\xi) = \sum \xi_j \chi_j(\xi)$ with $\chi_j \in C_c^\infty$. We can do this with $\sum \xi_j \frac{\xi_j}{|\xi|^2} \psi(\xi)$.

It follows that

$$\|\psi(hD)u\|_\infty \leq \sum_{j=1}^n \|\xi_j \chi_j(hD)u\|_\infty \leq Ch^\gamma \|\nabla u\|_p.$$

□

We can use this result to show regularity properties for solutions to PDEs. For example, one statement is as follows: suppose $u \in L^1$, $\Delta u = f \in C^{k,\gamma}$ for $0 < \gamma < 1$. We could show that $u \in C^{k+2,\gamma}$.

§8.2 Final Comments about Sobolev Spaces

Definition 8.1. Suppose $U \subset \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ with $\partial U \in C^1$. Then $W_0^{1,p}(U) = \overline{C_c^\infty(U)}$ where the closure is respect to the $W^{1,p}$ norm.

Fact 8.2. $W_0^{1,p} = \{u \in W^{1,p}(U) : Tu = 0\}$, where $T : W^{1,p}(U) \rightarrow L^p(\partial U)$ linear and bounded and for $u \in W^{1,p}(U) \cap C(\overline{U})$, $Tu = u|_{\partial U}$.

Fact 8.3 (Poincare Inequality). Suppose $1 \leq p < n$ and $1 \leq q \leq p^* = \frac{np}{n-p}$. Then $\|u\|_q \leq C\|\nabla u\|_p$.

Theorem 15 (Poincare Inequality(v2))

For all $1 \leq p \leq \infty$, $\|u\|_p \leq C\|u\|_p$.

Proof. Suppose $p < n$. This follows from the version 1. Suppose $\infty > p \geq n$. In this case, take $q = n - \epsilon$. Then $q^* = \frac{(n-\epsilon)n}{\epsilon}$. Choose small enough ϵ so that $q^* \geq p$. Then, we apply Poincare 1: $\|u\|_p \leq \|u\|_{q^*} \leq C\|\nabla u\|_q \leq C\|\nabla u\|_p$. For $p = \infty$, the result follows from Morrey's inequality. \square

§8.3 Duality

Recall the Riesz Representation Theorem for Hilbert Spaces:

Theorem 16 (Riesz Representation)

For $\Phi : H \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ with a Hilbert space H , if $|\Phi(u)| \leq C\|u\|$, there exists $v \in H$ such that $\Phi(u) = \langle u, v \rangle$.

Fact 8.4. $H^{-s}(\mathbb{R}^n) = (H^s(\mathbb{R}^n))^*$: if $u \in H^{-s}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and $v \in H^s(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $u \in H^s(\mathbb{R}^n)$, then $\langle u, v \rangle_{L^2} = \int u \bar{v}$ is well defined, and for any $\Phi : H^s(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ such that $|\Phi(u)| \leq C\|u\|_{H^s}$, there exists $v \in H^{-s}$ such that $\Phi(u) = \langle u, v \rangle_{L^2}$.

Proof. First assume $u, v \in \mathcal{S}$. Then

$$\int u \bar{v} = (2\pi)^n \int \widehat{u}(\xi) \overline{\widehat{v}(\xi)} = (2\pi)^n \int \langle \xi \rangle^s \langle \xi \rangle^{-s} \widehat{v}(\xi)$$

so it follows that

$$|\langle u, v \rangle|_2 \leq (2\pi)^n \|u\|_{H^s} \|v\|_{H^{-s}}.$$

Conversely, suppose we have Φ as above. Riesz implies that

$$\Phi(u) = \langle u, w \rangle_{H^s} = (2\pi)^{-n} \int \langle \xi \rangle^{2s} \widehat{u} \widehat{\bar{w}} = (2\pi)^{-n} \int \widehat{u} \overline{\langle \xi \rangle^{2s} \widehat{w}}$$

and we finish by setting $\widehat{v} = \langle \cdot \rangle^{2s} \widehat{w}$. \square

§8.4 Duality on Bounded Domains

We define $H^{-1}(U) = \{u \in \mathcal{D}'(U) : \forall \varphi \in C_c^\infty(U), |u(\varphi)| \leq C\|\varphi\|_{H^1}\}$. The norm on H^{-1} is given by

$$\|u\|_{H^{-1}(U)} = \sup\{|u(\varphi)| : \varphi \in H_0^1, \|\varphi\|_{H^1} \leq 1\},$$

which is the usual operator norm, treating u as a linear functional on $H^1(U)$.

Example 8.5

We claim

$$H_0^1((0, \pi)) = \{u(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \sin nx : \sum |a_n|^2 n^2 < \infty \sim \|u\|_{H^1}\}.$$

Then,

$$H^{-1}((0, \pi)) = \{v(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \sin nx : \sum |a_n|^2 n^{-2} < \infty\},$$

where we take convergence in the sense of distributions.

Then,

$$\langle u, v \rangle = \sum a_n \bar{b}_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n a_n n^{-1} \bar{b}_n \leq \|u\|_{H^1} \|v\|_{H^{-1}}.$$

§9 February 16th, 2021

§9.1 Calculus of Variations: Minimizing Distance in the Plane

We start with a motivating example. Take points a, b in the x -axis, c, d in the y -axis. We wish to find a function $y = f(x)$ such that $f(a) = c$, $f(b) = d$ and the graph of f has the shortest length. Recall that

$$L(f) = \int_a^b (1 + f'(x)^2)^{1/2} dx.$$

We wish to minimize L over all paths from a to b . If f is a minimizer, then for all $\varphi \in C_c^\infty((a, b))$, $L(f + t\varphi)$ has a minimum at $t = 0$. This implies that $\frac{d}{dt}L(f + t\varphi)|_{t=0} = 0$ for all φ as above. Then,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt}L(f + t\varphi) &= \frac{d}{dt} \int_a^b (1 + (f + t\varphi)'^2)^{1/2} dx \\ &= \int_a^b \frac{\partial}{\partial t} [(1 + (f + t\varphi)'^2)^{1/2}] dx \\ &= \int_a^b \frac{\varphi'(x)(f'(x) + t\varphi'(x))}{(1 + (f'(x) + t\varphi'(x))^2)^{1/2}} dx \end{aligned}$$

Applying $t = 0$, we have

$$0 = \int_a^b \varphi'(x) \frac{f'(x)}{(1 + f'(x)^2)^{1/2}} dx$$

for all $\varphi \in C_c^\infty((a, b))$.

Integrating by parts, we get that

$$\int_a^b \varphi(x) \left(\frac{f'(x)}{(1 + f'(x)^2)^{1/2}} \right)' dx = 0.$$

This implies that

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{f'(x)}{(1 + f'(x)^2)^{1/2}} \right) = 0,$$

with $f(a) = c$, $f(b) = d$.

We find that $f'(x) = \alpha$ so $f(x) = \alpha x + \beta$.

§9.2 Calculus of Variations: Minimizing Area in \mathbb{R}^3

Take $U \subset \subset \mathbb{R}^2$, $\partial U \in C^1$. We wish to minimize the area of the graph with the condition that $f = g$ on ∂U .

We have

$$A(f) = \iint_U (1 + |\nabla f(x)|^2)^{1/2} dx.$$

We wish to minimize $A(f)$ over f satisfying $f = g$ on ∂U .

If f is a minimizer, $t \mapsto A(f + t\varphi)$, $\varphi \in C_c^\infty(U)$ has a minimum at $t = 0$. So,

$$\frac{d}{dt}A(f + t\varphi)|_{t=0} = 0.$$

Doing the same calculation as before, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} A(f + t\varphi)|_{t=0} &= \int_U \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (1 + |\nabla f + t\nabla\varphi|^2)^{1/2} dx \\ &= \int_U \frac{\nabla\varphi \cdot \nabla f}{(1 + |\nabla f|^2)^{1/2}} dx \\ &= \int_U \varphi \left[\left(\frac{f_{x_1}}{(1 + |\nabla f|^2)^{1/2}} \right)_{x_1} + \left(\frac{f_{x_2}}{(1 + |\nabla f|^2)^{1/2}} \right)_{x_2} \right] dx. \end{aligned}$$

As before, this implies that

$$\left(\frac{f_{x_1}}{(1 + |\nabla f|^2)^{1/2}} \right)_{x_1} + \left(\frac{f_{x_2}}{(1 + |\nabla f|^2)^{1/2}} \right)_{x_2} = 0.$$

This is called the **Minimal Surface Equation**.

We will not solve this, but how could we do it? Consider $f \in H^1(U)$, and note that $Tf = g \in L^2(\partial U)$ is well-defined. If we take $m = \inf\{A(f) : f \in H^1(U), f|_{\partial U} = g\}$. Then, there exists $f_j \in H^1(U)$, $f_j|_{\partial U} = g$ with $A(f_j) \rightarrow m$. Could we find $f_{j_k} \rightarrow f$?

§9.3 Calculus of Variations: General Setup

Take $U \subset \subset \mathbb{R}^n$. Take $L : \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R} \times \bar{U} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ in C^∞ , written as $L(p, z, x)$. We introduce the functional $I[w] = \int_U L(Dw(x), w(x), x) dx$, with $w|_{\partial U} = g$.

Example 9.1

In the minimal surface problem, $L(p, z, x) = (1 + |p|^2)^{1/2}$.

We first derive an equation satisfied by the minimizer. As before, we have $I[w] = \int_U L(Dw, w, x) dx$, a minimizer. This implies that $\frac{d}{dt} I[w + t\varphi]|_{t=0} = 0$ for all $\varphi \in C_c^\infty(U)$. Then,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_U \frac{d}{dt} [L(Dw + tD\varphi, w + t\varphi, x)] dx|_{t=0} &= \int_U (D\varphi \cdot D_p L(Dw, w, x) + \varphi D_z L) dx \\ &= \int_U \left(- \sum (L_{p_j}(Dw, w, x))_{x_j} + D_z L(Dw, w, x) \right) \varphi dx \\ &\implies - \sum_{j=1}^n (L_{p_j}(Dw, w, x))_{x_j} + D_z L(Dw, w, x) = 0, \end{aligned}$$

the **Euler-Lagrange Equation**.

Example 9.2

Take $L(p, z, x) = |p|^2/2 - f(x)z$.

$$I[w] = \int_U (|\nabla w(x)|^2/2 - f(x)w(x)) dx.$$

Since $L_{p_j} = p_j$, the Euler-Lagrange equation is given by

$$- \sum (w_{x_j})_{x_j} - f(x) = 0 \implies -\Delta w = f, w|_{\partial U} = g.$$

We can generalize this as follows: If we take $L = |p|^2/2 + F(z)$ and $f(z) = F'(z)$. The Euler-Lagrange equation is then $-\nabla w = f(w)$. For example, if we take $f(z) = z^p$, $F(z) = \frac{z^{p+1}}{p+1}$.

We could also take non-constant coefficients: $L(p, z, x) = \frac{1}{2} \sum a_{ij}(x) p_i p_j - f(x)z$, where $a_{ij} = a_{ji}$.

Then, $L_{p_j} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ij}(x) p_i$. Then, the Euler-Lagrange equation is given by

$$-\sum_{i,j=1}^n \partial_{x_j} (a_{ij} \partial_{x_i} w(x)) = f(x).$$

When $\sum a_{ij}(x) \xi_i \xi_j \geq c|\xi|^2$ for all $\xi \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $x \in \bar{U}$, this is solvable.

§9.4 Existence of Minimizers

- Coercivity: There exists $\alpha, \beta \geq 0$ with $L(p, z, u) \geq \alpha|p|^q - \beta$, for $1 < q < \infty$, for all $z \in \mathbb{R}$, $x \in \bar{U}$.

The condition gives the following bound: $I[w] \geq \alpha \|Dw\|_q^q - \beta \mu(U)$. We can always set $\beta = 0$ by translating L by a constant. Taking $\mathcal{A} = \{w \in W^{1,q}(U) : u|_{\partial U} = g\}$, we minimize $I[w]$ over \mathcal{A} .

- Lower semicontinuity: Suppose we have $u_k \rightharpoonup u$ weakly in $W^{1,q}$. Then,

$$I[u] \leq \liminf I[u_k].$$

§10 February 18th, 2021

Recall, we have $L : \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R} \times \bar{U} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ for $U \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $\partial U \in C^1$. We denote $L = L(p, z, x)$, $D_p L = (\partial_{p_1} L, \dots, \partial_{p_n} L)$, etc. We also defined

$$I[w] = \int_U L(Dw(x), w(x), x) dx, \quad w|_{\partial U} = g.$$

As an example, $L(p, x) = \frac{1}{2} \sum a_{ij}(x) p_i p_j - f(x)z$. Last time, we used the principle that if w is a minimizer, for every $\varphi \in C_c^\infty(U)$, $t \mapsto I[w + t\varphi]$ has a local minimum at $t = 0$. This implies that if w is a minimizer, L satisfies the Euler-Lagrange equation:

$$-\sum_{j=1}^n (L_{p_j}(Dw, w, x))_{x_j} + D_z L(Dw, w, x) = 0.$$

§10.1 Second-Derivative Test

If $i'(0) = 0$, $i''(0) > 0$, then we have a local minimum at 0.

By definition $i(t) = I[w + t\varphi]$, where $\varphi \in C_c^\infty$. Recall that

$$i'(t) = \int \left(\sum \varphi_{x_j} \partial_{p_j} L(Dw + t\varphi, w + t\varphi, x) + \varphi \partial_z L(Dw + t\varphi, w + t\varphi, x) \right) dx.$$

Then,

$$i''(0) = \int \left(\sum_{i,j} \varphi_{x_j} \varphi_{x_i} \partial_{p_i p_j} L + \sum_j \varphi \varphi_{x_j} \partial_z \partial_{p_j} L + \varphi^2 L_{zz} \right) dx$$

If this is at least 0 for all φ , what do we get about L ? This makes sense for φ that is Lipschitz and 0 at the boundary. If we choose $\varphi(x) = \epsilon \rho(\frac{x\xi}{\epsilon}) \zeta(x)$, where $\zeta \in C_c^\infty(U)$ and ρ consists of triangles with slope ± 1 starting at 0. Then $|\rho'(x)| = 1$ almost everywhere.

Using this φ , we get $\varphi_{x_j} = \epsilon \rho(x\xi/\epsilon) \zeta'(x) + \xi_j \rho'(x\xi/\epsilon) \zeta(x) = \xi_j \rho'(x\xi/\epsilon) \zeta(x) + O(\epsilon)$ and

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &\leq \int_U \sum_{i,j} (\xi_i \xi_j \partial_{p_i p_j}^2 L) ((\rho')^2 \zeta^2) + O(\epsilon) \\ &\xrightarrow{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_U \sum_{i,j} (\xi_i \xi_j \partial_{p_i p_j}^2 L) (\zeta^2) \end{aligned}$$

for any $\zeta \in C_c^\infty(U)$, so it follows that for all $\xi \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $\sum \xi_i \xi_j L_{p_i p_j}(Dw(x), w(x), x) \geq 0$. Hence, it is useful to assume convexity:

$$\sum_{i,j} \xi_i \xi_j L_{p_i p_j} L(p, z, x) \geq 0$$

for all $\xi \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $(p, z, x) \in \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R} \times U$. (

$$L(p + t\xi) = L(p) + t \sum \xi_j L_{p_j} L(p) + t^2 \int_0^1 (1-s) \sum \xi_i \xi_j L_{p_i p_j}(p + st\xi) ds$$

§10.2 Convexity

For smooth L , convexity is the statement

$$\sum L_{p_i p_j}(p, z, x) \xi_i \xi_j \geq c |\xi|^2 \geq 0.$$

for all $\xi \in \mathbb{R}^n$.

Example 10.1

for $L = 1/2 \sum a_{ij}(x) p_i p_j$, $a_{ij} = a_{ji}$, convexity is that

$$\sum a_{ij}(x) \xi_i \xi_j \geq c |\xi|^2$$

We call this an Elliptic operator.

Example 10.2

For the minimal surface equation, $L = (1 + |p|^2)^{1/2}$. Note that $L_{p_i} = \frac{p_i}{(1 + |p|^2)^{1/2}}$.

$$L_{p_i p_j} = \frac{\delta_{ij}}{(1 + |p|^2)^{1/2}} - \frac{p_i p_j}{(1 + |p|^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{\delta_{ij}(1 + |p|^2) - p_i p_j}{(1 + |p|^2)^{3/2}}.$$

Then,

$$\begin{aligned} \sum L_{p_i p_j} \xi_i \xi_j &= \frac{1}{(1 + |p|^2)^{3/2}} \left(\sum |\xi|^2 (1 + |p|^2) - \sum \xi_i p_i \xi_j p_j \right) \\ &= (1 + |p|^2)^{3/2} (|\xi|^2 + |\xi|^2 |p|^2 - \langle \xi, p \rangle^2) \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

This is not strictly convex, since as $p \rightarrow \infty$ our term goes to 0.

§10.3 Existence of Minimizers

Recall our conditions:

- Coercivity: There exists $\alpha > 0, \beta \geq 0$ with $L(p, z, u) \geq \alpha |p|^q - \beta$, for some $1 < q < \infty$, for all $z \in \mathbb{R}, x \in \bar{U}$.

The condition gives the following bound: $I[w] \geq \alpha \|Dw\|_q^q - \beta \mu(U)$. We can always set $\beta = 0$ by translating L by a constant. Taking $\mathcal{A} = \{w \in W^{1,q}(U) : u|_{\partial U} = g\}$, we minimize $I[w]$ over \mathcal{A} .

- Lower semicontinuity: Suppose we have $u_k \rightharpoonup u$ weakly in $W^{1,q}$. Then,

$$I[u] \leq \liminf I[u_k].$$

As we will see, the coercivity leads to nice compactness results via Rellich-Kondrachov. How can we use lower semicontinuity? Assume \mathcal{A} is nonempty. Take $m = \inf_{w \in m\mathcal{A}} I[w]$. Then, we have $I[w_j] \rightarrow m$. Assuming coercivity, we have $\|Dw_j\|_q$ is bounded. If $w_0 \in \mathcal{A}$, then $\|w - w_0\|_q \leq \|Dw - Dw_0\|_q$ by the Poincare inequality. So it follows that $\|w_j\|_q \leq C$. From the Banach-Alaoglu Theorem, we have w_j is weakly compact in $W^{1,q}$. Passing to a subsequence, $w_j \rightharpoonup w$ in $W^{1,q}$. From lower semicontinuity, we have $I[w] \leq \liminf I[w_j] = m$. This implies that $I[w] = m$.

§10.4 Getting around Lower Semicontinuity

Theorem 17

Suppose $L \geq -C$ and $p \mapsto L(p, z, x)$ is convex for all $(z, x) \in \mathbb{R} \times \overline{U}$. Then, for any $1 < q < \infty$, $w \mapsto I[w]$ is weakly lower semicontinuous in $W^{1,q}$: if $w_j \rightharpoonup w$ in L^q , $Dw_j \rightharpoonup Dw$ in L^q , then $I[w] \leq \liminf I[w_j]$.

Remark 10.3. • Convexity implies $L(p) \geq L(q) + DL(q) \cdot (p - q)$.

- If $w_j \rightharpoonup w$ in L^q , then $\|w_j\|_q \leq C$. This follows from the Banach-Steinhaus Theorem.
- $\|w\|_q \leq \limsup \|w_j\|_q \leq C$. $\|w\|_q = \sup_{\|\varphi\| \leq q} \int w \varphi = \sup \lim \int w_j \varphi \leq \limsup \sup \int w_j \varphi \leq \limsup \|w_j\|_p$.