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№ 2 变分形式
                                                        强解(几乎处处)
\sqrt{-\nabla \cdot (a\nabla u)} + Cu = f \text{ in } \Omega

(P) u = 0 on R = \partial \Omega.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                 c>0 a- 致椭圆条件
                       V € C0 (JZ)
                   \int_{\mathcal{R}} f \circ = \int_{\mathcal{R}} (-\nabla \cdot (a \nabla u) \circ + c u \circ) dx
                   向量値.

JR マ.Fi = JR. Fi.n. Fi = aDu. 4
                     P.F. = 7. (a7u) + a7u.7∪
                  Green (x, t): -\int_{\mathbb{R}} \nabla \cdot (a \nabla u) \, d = \int_{\mathbb{R}} a \nabla u \cdot \nabla u \, d = \int_{\mathbb{R}} a \nabla u \cdot \nabla u \, d = \int_{\mathbb{R}} a \nabla u \cdot \nabla u \, d = \int_{\mathbb{R}} a \nabla u \cdot \nabla u \, d = \int_{\mathbb{R}} a \nabla u \cdot \nabla u \, d = \int_{\mathbb{R}} a \nabla u \cdot \nabla u \, d = \int_{\mathbb{R}} a \nabla u \cdot \nabla u \, d = \int_{\mathbb{R}} a \nabla u \cdot \nabla u \, d = \int_{\mathbb{R}} a \nabla u \cdot \nabla u \, d = \int_{\mathbb{R}} a \nabla u \cdot \nabla u \, d = \int_{\mathbb{R}} a \nabla u \cdot \nabla u \, d = \int_{\mathbb{R}} a \nabla u \cdot \nabla u \, d = \int_{\mathbb{R}} a \nabla u \cdot \nabla u \, d = \int_{\mathbb{R}} a \nabla u \cdot \nabla u \, d = \int_{\mathbb{R}} a \nabla u \cdot \nabla u \, d = \int_{\mathbb{R}} a \nabla u \cdot \nabla u \, d = \int_{\mathbb{R}} a \nabla u \cdot \nabla u \, d = \int_{\mathbb{R}} a \nabla u \cdot \nabla u \, d = \int_{\mathbb{R}} a \nabla u \cdot \nabla u \, d = \int_{\mathbb{R}} a \nabla u \cdot \nabla u \, d = \int_{\mathbb{R}} a \nabla u \cdot \nabla u \, d = \int_{\mathbb{R}} a \nabla u \cdot \nabla u \, d = \int_{\mathbb{R}} a \nabla u \cdot \nabla u \, d = \int_{\mathbb{R}} a \nabla u \cdot \nabla u \, d = \int_{\mathbb{R}} a \nabla u \cdot \nabla u \, d = \int_{\mathbb{R}} a \nabla u \cdot \nabla u \, d = \int_{\mathbb{R}} a \nabla u \cdot \nabla u \, d = \int_{\mathbb{R}} a \nabla u \cdot \nabla u \, d = \int_{\mathbb{R}} a \nabla u \cdot \nabla u \, d = \int_{\mathbb{R}} a \nabla u \, d =
                      Sobolev
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                variational problem
                     (u.v) := \int uv. \qquad (a \nabla u. \nabla v) + c c u.v) = cf.v) \qquad (VPI) 獨認
                                                                                                                                                           # u e Ho'(R) . s.t. a(u. v) = cf. v) + v∈H'_c(R)
                   Thm.
                     假设 a ∈ C'. C ∈ C(P) f ∈ C(P) ue Ho (C2(D) I) (VPI) (P)
                   弱解存在性与光滑性?
                  Lax-Milgram · 引理. V是 Hilbert 空间, 内积(·,·) 范数川川, a(u, v)是 V×V → R上双线性形式
                                                                                                                                              ∃ x. β > 0 s.t. (i). a(u, v) ≤ β || u || || o || → u. v ∈ V 连续性
                                                                                                                                          | 本方をV' (VP)存在唯一解.
                                                                                                                                          (VP) #u e V st. a(u, v) = <f. v> + v e V <f. v> ≤ c ||v||.
                                                                                                                                                                             fev' = weV s.t. <f. +> = (w.4)
                  证明:由Riesz 表示定理:
                                                                                                                                                                                       三有界线性 算子 K: V' \longrightarrow V st. (Kf. v) = < f.v J: V \longrightarrow V st. (Ju.v) = acu.v
                                                (VP) (⇒) Ju = Kf
                                          |Jo|||0|| > a(v. 0) = (Jv. v) > × ||v|| Jon - Jon | > × ||v|| > × ||v|| - vin||.
                     ⇒ ||Jo|| > × ||o|| → J单射. R(T) 闭
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     In Couchy 5. In -> 4 eV
                                                  (Jo. 4)>0. +0 + R(J) = P(J) = Po).
                                                                                                                                                                                                                   <f. 0> f & H
                    (NPI) Fueto st au. os = cf. os toe Ho
                            H^{\dagger}(R) = (H_0^{\dagger}(SZ))^{\prime} for f_0 \in L^2(R) \stackrel{\wedge}{=} \langle f_0 \rangle + f_1 \langle f_0 \rangle + f_2 \langle f_0 \rangle + f_3 \langle f_0 \rangle + f_4 \langle f_0 \rangle + f_
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |<f. 4> | ≤ 11 foll | 10 | + > | | f; | | | 0x; | ≤ c | | 01 |
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推论1: 设 a.c ei<sup>ss</sup> a > a> > O C> O 则 + f e H<sup>-1</sup> (VPI)存在唯一解.
proof: | a(u. 4>) ≤ ||a|| 0 ||vu|| ||vu|| + ||c|| 0 ||u|| ||v||
                 < $ ||u||+ ||v||+1
       \alpha(\Psi, \Psi) = \left\{ \left[ \alpha |\nabla \Psi|^{2} + c|\Psi|^{2} \right] \geqslant a_{0} |\nabla \Psi|^{2} \geqslant \alpha |\Psi|^{2} \right\}
        Noll ≤ C Novl + v ∈ Ho Friedrichs
                                                                                J
非专次 Dirichlet B.C.: You=g on P.
(NP2) # u ∈ H', rou = q. s.t. au. v) = < f. v> + v ∈ Ho
推论2:在推论1条件下.(VP2) 习!
证由迹定理 ∃W ∈ H'(R) s.t. YoW = q.

|W| H'(R) ≤ C|| g|| H<sup>±</sup>(E) 全. n = u-w ∈ Ho!
(VP2)
→ # R ∈ Ho s.t. a(2.4) = <f.4> - a(w.4) + v ∈ Ho 不使用该变分形式
                                                                      w对实施造成困难
              < ( ||f||4-1 +(||2||4 ±(E) ) ||0||4 (12) > FI € H-1
Neumann. B.C. : avu. n = 9 on 2.
                (f, \phi) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (-\nabla \cdot (a\nabla u) + cu) \phi
                        = Se (avu·vo + cuo) - fe avu·n o
 CVP3) # u e H s.t. a(u,v) = <f. +> + [ gv. + veH'
推述 3.节a.celo, a > a。> o.c > c > c > c > o.fe(H') gel(P) 则 (VP3) 目!
周期 B.C.
(P) - \nabla \cdot (\alpha \nabla u) + cu = f \text{ in } \mathbb{R}^d
      u (.... xi+]: ....) = u(x) | sisd.
C~中周到于空间的闭包(各阶导电周期)为Her
\Omega = (0.T_1) \times (0.T_2) \times ... \times (0.T_d)
Hper (12) = ( + + H . + (....) = + (.... Ti...) |= i = d }
(VP4) it u = Hper st. a(u,v) = <f.v> + v = Hper.
 Dirichlet 本质
  Neumann -
                                      自然边界条件
           a\nabla u \cdot r + gu = g
  Robin
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い (VP1) 街	解书	是原河岛	的解,	i.e.	V E H	具	1/4/H2	5	C(u 2	+ 1/1/2)	不需要唯一	
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