

Exercice:  $u \in C_c^0(\mathbb{R}^n) \iff \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \|x_h u - u\|_\infty = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} u \in C_c^0(\mathbb{R}) &\iff \forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists \delta > 0 \quad / \quad |u(y) - u(x)| \leq \varepsilon \quad \text{si} \quad |x-y| \leq \delta \\ &\iff \forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists \delta > 0 \quad / \quad |u(x+h) - u(x)| \leq \varepsilon \quad \text{si} \quad |h| \leq \delta \quad \text{et } x \in \mathbb{R} \\ &\iff \forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists \delta > 0 \quad / \quad \underbrace{\sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}} |u(x+h) - u(x)|}_{= \|x_h u - u\|_\infty} \leq \varepsilon \quad \text{si} \quad |h| \leq \delta \end{aligned}$$

$$\|x_h u - u\|_\infty = \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}} |u(x+h) - u(x)|$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{U} \Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists \delta > 0 \quad / \quad \|x_h u - u\|_\infty \leq \varepsilon \quad \text{si} \quad |h| \leq \delta \\ \Leftrightarrow \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \|x_h u - u\|_\infty = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Lemme  $p, q, r \in [1, \infty]$ ,  $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1 + \frac{1}{r}$

$$\frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r'} = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\exists \quad u \in L^p, \quad v \in L^q, \quad w \in L^{r'} \\ \Rightarrow &\left| \iint u(x) v(y) w(x+y) dx dy \right| \leq \|u\|_p \|v\|_q \|w\|_{r'} \end{aligned}$$

Preuve ①  $u, v, w \in C_c^0(\mathbb{R})$

On peut se réduire au cas  $u, v, w \geq 0$

$$\text{car} \quad \left| \iint u(x) v(y) w(x+y) dx dy \right| \leq \iint |u(x)| |v(y)| \cdot |w(x+y)| dx dy$$

$$\text{et } \|u\|_p = \|(u)\|_p$$

Intégralité Hölder pour 3 fonctions:  $f, g, h \in C_c^0(\mathbb{R}^{2d})$

$$\left| \int f(x,y) g(x,y) h(x,y) dx dy \right| \leq \|f\|_{1/p} \|g\|_{1/q} \|h\|_{1/r}$$

$$\text{si } \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} + \frac{1}{r} = 1$$

$$u(x) v(y) w(x+y) = \underbrace{(u(x)^p w(x+y)^{r'})^a}_{a} \underbrace{(v(y)^q w(x+y)^{r'})^b}_{b} \times \underbrace{(u(x)^p v(y)^q)^c}_{h}$$

avec  $a = \frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{r}$ ,  $b = \frac{1}{q} - \frac{1}{r}$ ,  $c = \frac{1}{r}$

$$\sim a + b + c = \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} - \frac{1}{r} = \left(1 + \frac{1}{r}\right) - \frac{1}{r} = 1$$

$$\|f\|_{1/p} = \left( \iint |f(x,y)|^{1/p} dx dy \right)^p = \left( \iint |u(x)|^p |w(x+y)|^{r'} \right)^{1/p - 1/r}$$

$$\|g\|_{1/q} = \left( \iint |g(x,y)|^{1/q} dx dy \right)^q = \left( \iint |v(y)|^q |w(x+y)|^{r'} \right)^{1/q - 1/r}$$

$$\|h\|_{1/r} = \dots = \left( \iint |u(x)|^p |v(y)|^q dx dy \right)^{1/r}$$

Donc par Fubini:

$$\begin{aligned} \|h\|_{1/r} &= \left( \int |u(x)|^p dx \cdot \int |v(y)|^q dy \right)^{1/r} \\ &= (\|u\|_p^p \cdot \|v\|_q^q)^{1/r} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \|g\|_{1/q} &= \left( \int |v(y)|^q \underbrace{\int |w(x+y)|^{r'} dx dy}_{=} \right)^{1/q - 1/r} \\ &= \int |w(z)|^{r'} dz = \|w\|_{r'}^{r'} \end{aligned}$$

$$= (\|w\|_{r'}^{r'} \cdot \|v\|_q^q)^{1/q - 1/r}$$

$$\|f\|_{r_2} = \left( \|w\|_{r'}^{\frac{r}{r'}} \cdot \|u\|_p^{\frac{p}{p}} \right)^{\frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{r}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Hölder} \rightsquigarrow & \left| \iint \underbrace{u(x) v(y) w(x+y)}_{f(x,y) g(x,y) h(x,y)} dx dy \right| \leq \|f\|_{r_2} \cdot \|g\|_{r_3} \cdot \|h\|_{r_4} \\
 & = \left( \|w\|_{r'}^{\frac{r}{r'}} \cdot \|u\|_p^{\frac{p}{p}} \right)^{\frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{r}} \left( \|w\|_{r'}^{\frac{r}{r'}} \|w\|_q^{\frac{q}{q}} \right)^{\frac{1}{q} - \frac{1}{r}} \times \\
 & \quad \left( \|u\|_p^{\frac{p}{p}} \cdot \|v\|_q^{\frac{q}{q}} \right)^{\frac{1}{r}} \\
 & = \left( \|u\|_p^{\frac{p}{p}} \right)^{\frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r}} \left( \|v\|_q^{\frac{q}{q}} \right)^{\frac{1}{q} - \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r}} \underbrace{\left( \|w\|_{r'}^{\frac{r}{r'}} \right)^{\frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{q} - \frac{1}{r}}}_{=1} \\
 & = \|u\|_p \cdot \|v\|_q \cdot \|w\|_{r'}^{\frac{r}{r'}(1-\frac{1}{r})} \\
 & = \|u\|_p \cdot \|v\|_q \cdot \|w\|_{r'}
 \end{aligned}$$

(2) Par densité démontrer l'enseinte

**EXO !**

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 C_c^\circ \ni u_n \xrightarrow{L^p} u \in L^p & , & C_c^\circ \ni v_n \xrightarrow{L^q} v \in L^q \\
 & & \downarrow \\
 & & C_c^\circ \ni w_n \xrightarrow{L^{r'}} w \in L^{r'}
 \end{array}$$

□

Corollaire Si  $u \in L^p$ ,  $v \in L^q$   $p, q \in [1, +\infty]$

$$\left\{ \Rightarrow \|u * v\|_r \leq \|u\|_p \|v\|_q \text{ où } \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1 + \frac{1}{r} \right.$$

Preuve On rappelle que  $f \in L'$

$$\|f\|_r = \sup_{g \in L^{r'} \setminus \{0\}} \frac{\int f g \, dx}{\|g\|_{r'}}$$

Soit  $g \in L^{r'}$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left| \int u * v(x) \cdot g(x) dx \right| \\
&= \left| \int \left[ \int u(y) \underbrace{\sigma(x-y)}_z dy \right] g(x) dx \right| \quad x-y=z \\
&= \left| \int \int u(y) \sigma(z) g(z+y) dy dz \right| \quad x=y+z \\
&\text{Lemme } \rightarrow \leq \|u\|_p \|v\|_q \|g\|_{r'} \\
&\leq \|u\|_p \|v\|_q \|g\|_{r'} = \frac{\left( \int |u*v| g \right)}{\|g\|_{r'}} \leq \|u\|_p \|v\|_q
\end{aligned}$$

$\|u*v\|_r = \sup_{g \in L^{r'}(1)} \frac{\left| \int (u*v) g \right|}{\|g\|_{r'}}$   
 $\leq \|u\|_p \cdot \|v\|_q \Rightarrow u*v \in L^r$

□

Rmq On a aussi mq  $u*v$  peut être définie comme la seule fonction de  $L^r$  t.q.

$$\int (u*v) \cdot \varphi = \iint u(x) v(y) \varphi(x+y) dx dy$$

$$p=1, q=1 \Rightarrow r=1 \quad \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 2 = 1 + \frac{1}{r}$$

~~$\forall \varphi \in L^r$~~   
 $\forall \varphi \in C_c^\infty$

Cette définition s'étende à  $u, v \in \mathcal{M}'(\mathbb{R}^d)$

$$u, v \in \mathcal{M}'(\mathbb{R}^d) \quad (u*v) \in \mathcal{M}'(\mathbb{R}) \quad p, q$$

$$\int \varphi d(u*v) = \iint \varphi(x+y) du(x) dv(y) \quad \forall \varphi \in C_c^\infty$$

Rmq Si  $X, Y$  variables aléatoires sur  $\mathbb{R}^d$

$$\begin{array}{ll}
\text{loi de proba de } X \text{ est } \mu \in \mathcal{M}'(\mathbb{R}^d) & \|\mu\|=1 \\
Y \quad v \in \mathcal{M}'(\mathbb{R}^d) & \|v\|=1
\end{array}$$

Si  $X$  et  $Y$  sont indépendantes

$X+Y$  a comme loi de proba  $\mu * \nu$ .

## PROPRIÉTÉS DE LA CONVOLUTION

•)  $u * v = v * u$

•)  $(u * v) * w = u * (v * w)$

•) Cherchons  $\mu * \mu'$  /  $u * \mu = u$   $\forall u \in L^1$

$$\begin{aligned} \Leftrightarrow \int u(x) \varphi(x) dx &= \int (u * \mu) \varphi \\ &= \int \left( \int \varphi(x+y) u(y) dy \right) \cdot u(x) dx \\ &= \int \left( \int \varphi(x+y) dy \right) \cdot u(x) dx \end{aligned}$$

Comme l'égalité est vraie  $\forall u \in L^1$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \varphi(x) &= \int \varphi(x+y) dy \quad \forall x \\ \sum_x \varphi(x) &= \int \sum_x \varphi(x) dy \quad \forall \varphi \in C_c^\circ \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow S_\varphi = \mu$$

•)  $\sum_h (u * v)(x-h) = u * v(x)$

$$\begin{aligned} &\sum_h \int u(y) v(x-h-y) dy \\ &= \int u(y) \sum_h v(x-y) dy \\ &= u * \sum_h v(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{.) } \mathcal{Z}_h u = \mathcal{Z}_h(u * \delta_0) = u * \underbrace{\mathcal{Z}_h \delta_0}_{\delta_h} = u * \delta_h .$$

Lemme  $p, q \in [1, \infty]$   $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$  ( $q = p'$ )

[ Si  $u \in L^p$ ,  $v \in L^q \Rightarrow u * v \in C_{b,u}^\circ$  ]

Preuve On sait que  $u * v \in L^r$  où  $r / \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1 + \frac{1}{r}$   
donc  $u * v \in L^\infty$

Donc il suffit de démontrer que  $u * v \in C_u^\circ$ .

mq  $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \|\mathcal{Z}_h(u * v) - u * v\|_\infty = 0$  (exo de hier  $\uparrow$ )

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{Z}_h(u * v) - u * v &= (\mathcal{Z}_h u) * v - u * v \\ &= [\mathcal{Z}_h u - u] * v \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \|\mathcal{Z}_h(u * v) - u * v\|_\infty &= \|(\mathcal{Z}_h u - u) * v\|_\infty \\ &\leq \|\mathcal{Z}_h u - u\|_p \cdot \|v\|_{p'} \end{aligned}$$

[ Si  $p < +\infty$  on a mq  $\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \sup_{\|u\|_p \leq r} \|\mathcal{Z}_h u - u\|_p = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \|\mathcal{Z}_h(u * v) - u * v\|_\infty \xrightarrow[h \rightarrow 0]{} 0$$

Si  $p = +\infty$ , on a  $p' = 1$  et donc il suffit d'échanger  $u$  et  $v$ .  $\square$

Plus l'exemple de hier avec  $u = \text{fonction Heaviside}$ ,  $v = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \mathbf{1}_{[0, \epsilon]}$

mais  $\varphi * u \in C_{b,u}^0$

Proposition  $\varphi \in C^1, u \in L^p$

Si  $\varphi, |\nabla \varphi| \in L^{p'}$   $\Rightarrow \varphi * u \in C_{b,u}^0$

$$\nabla(\varphi * u) = (\nabla \varphi) * u$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\nabla \varphi) * u(x) &= \int \underbrace{u(y)}_{\in \mathbb{R}} \underbrace{\nabla \varphi(x-y)}_{\in \mathbb{R}^d} dy \\ &= \left( \begin{array}{l} \int u(y) \partial_{x_1} \varphi(x-y) dy \\ \vdots \\ \int u(y) \partial_{x_d} \varphi(x-y) dy \end{array} \right) \end{aligned}$$

Ingredient principle

$$\nabla \varphi(x) \in \mathbb{R}^d \quad h \in \mathbb{R}^d$$

$$\begin{aligned} h \cdot \nabla \varphi(x) &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\varphi(x-th) - \varphi(x)}{t} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\varphi(x) - \varphi(x-th)}{t} \end{aligned}$$

partiel  
en  $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$

mg la limite est uniforme

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_{-th}(x) &= \varphi(x-th) = \varphi(x) + \int_0^1 \frac{d}{ds} \varphi(x-s-th) ds \\ &= \varphi(x) - th \cdot \int_0^1 \nabla \varphi(x-s-th) ds \end{aligned}$$

$$\left| \frac{\varphi_{-th}(x) - \varphi(x)}{t} - h \cdot \nabla \varphi(x) \right|$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \left\| -h \cdot \int_0^1 \nabla \varphi(x-sth) ds - h \cdot \nabla \varphi(x) \right\| \\
 &\leq \|h\| \int_0^1 \|\nabla \varphi(x-sth) - \nabla \varphi(x)\| ds \\
 &\leq \|h\| \sup_{s \in [0,1]} \|\nabla \varphi(x-sth) - \nabla \varphi(x)\| \\
 &\leq \|h\| \sup_{k, |k| \leq |t| \cdot \|h\|} \|\nabla \varphi(x-k) - \nabla \varphi(x)\|_\infty \\
 &= \|h\| \cdot \underbrace{\sup_{k, |k| \leq (|t| \cdot \|h\|)} \|\sum_k \nabla \varphi - \nabla \varphi\|_\infty}_{\xrightarrow{t \downarrow 0} 0} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \nabla \varphi \in C_{b,u}^0
 \end{aligned}$$

Pour montrer la proposition

$$\begin{aligned}
 h \cdot \nabla (\varphi * u)(x) &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\varphi_{-tx}(x) - \varphi(x)}{t} \\
 &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \left[ \left( \frac{\varphi_{-tx} - \varphi}{t} \right) * u \right] (x) \\
 &\quad \text{ici on peut appliquer le lemme}
 \end{aligned}$$

L'argument "principale" permet de passer à la limite

$$= \left[ \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\varphi_{-tx} - \varphi}{t} \right] * u$$

Exo : bien rédiger la preuve

Corollaire  $\varphi \in C^k$ ,  $u \in L^p$ ,  $\partial^\alpha \varphi \in L^{p'}$   $\alpha = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_d)$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi * u \in C^k$$

$\alpha = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_d)$ 

$$C^\infty = \left\{ f: \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \mid \partial^\alpha f \in C^0(\mathbb{R}^d) \quad \forall |\alpha| \leq k \right. \\ \left. \forall k \in \mathbb{N} \right\}$$

$$= \bigcap_{k \geq 0} C^k$$

$$C_c^\infty = \{ f \in C^\infty \mid \text{supp } f \subset \mathbb{R}^d \}$$

$$C^\omega = \{ f: \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \mid f \text{ analytique} \} \subset C^\infty$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{k \geq 0} a_k x^k \quad \sin, \cos, e^x \in C^\omega$$

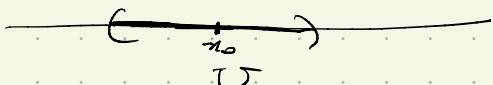
$$C_0^\infty = \{ f \in C^\infty \mid \text{supp } f \subset \mathbb{R}^d \} = \{ 0 \}$$

Thm  $f \in C^\infty$  et  $\exists (x_n)_n \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ , avec  $\text{adh}((x_n)_n) \neq \emptyset$

[ t.q.  $f(x_n) = 0 \quad \forall n \Rightarrow f = 0$  ]

Si  $f|_U = 0$ ,  $\phi \in U$  ouvert  $\subset \mathbb{R}$

$$x_0 \in \text{int}(U)$$



$$\Rightarrow f'(x_0) = 0, \dots, f^{(k)}(x_0) = 0, \dots$$

c.s-d. le DL de  $f$  en  $x_0$  est  $= 0$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists f(x) = \sum_k a_k (x - x_0)^k \text{ alors } a_k = 0 \quad \forall k$$

$$a_k = \frac{f^{(k)}(x_0)}{k!}$$

Proposition

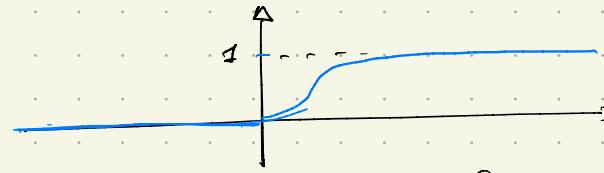
$C_c^\infty \neq \{ 0 \}$ . De plus il est dense dans  $L^p$  si  $p < +\infty$

[

Preuve

d=1

$$g(x) = e^{-\lambda x} \chi_{(0,+\infty)}(x)$$



mg  $g \in C^\infty$

$$g'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x^2} e^{-\lambda x} & x > 0 \\ 0 & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$g' \in C^0(\mathbb{R}) \text{ car } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^2} e^{-\lambda x} = 0$$

$$g^{(2)} = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ \underbrace{\left(-\frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{x^3}\right) \frac{1}{x^2} e^{-\lambda x}}_{P_2(\lambda x)} & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$P_2(\lambda x)$  où  $P_2 \in \mathbb{R}[y]$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g^{(2)}(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} P_2(\lambda x) e^{-\lambda x} = \lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} P_2(y) e^{-y} = 0$$

$\Rightarrow g^{(2)}$  continue

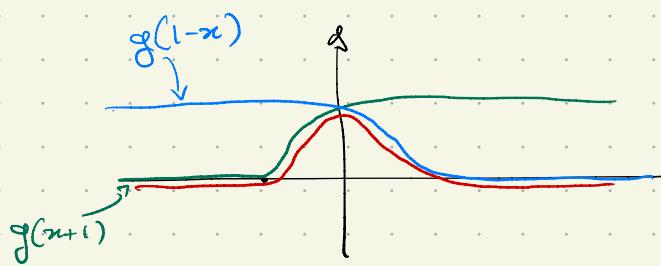
Par recurrence :

$$g^{(k)}(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{si } x < 0 \\ P_k(\lambda x) e^{-\lambda x} & \text{si } x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g^{(k)}(x) = \lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} P_k(y) e^{-y} = 0 \Rightarrow g^{(k)} \in C^\infty$$

On pose maintenant

$$h(x) = g(x+1) g(1-x)$$



$$\begin{aligned} h &\in C^\infty \\ &= e^{-\frac{2}{1-x^2}} \chi_{(-1,1)}(x) \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow h \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R})$

$$f'(0) = \frac{d}{dx} \left( -\frac{2}{1-x^2} \right) e^{-\frac{2}{1-x^2}} \Big|_{x=0}$$

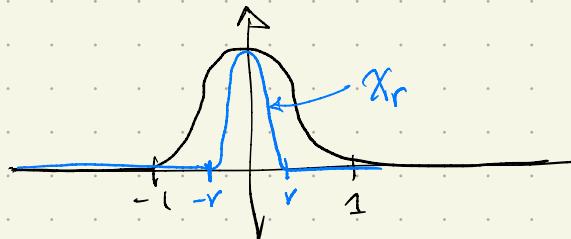
$$= +2 \cdot \frac{1}{(1-x^2)^2} \cdot (-2x) e^{-\frac{2}{1-x^2}} \Big|_{x=0} = 0.$$

d quelque :  $\chi(x) = h(|x|)$  réelle,  $C^\infty$   
 $\chi''(x_1, \dots, x_d)$   $\text{supp } \chi \subset \{|x| < 1\}$

$$\leadsto C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d) \neq \emptyset$$

mp  $C_c^\infty$  dense dans  $L^p$

$$u \in L^p \leadsto \chi * u \in C^\infty \cap L^p$$



$$\chi_r(x) = \chi(x/r) e^{x^2/r^2}$$

$$\text{supp } \chi_r \subset \{|x| \leq r\}$$

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow +\infty} \chi_r(x) = 1$$

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow +\infty} \exp\left(-\frac{x^2}{1-(x/r)^2}\right) e^{x^2/r^2}$$

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow +\infty} \exp\left(-\frac{2r^2}{r^2-x^2}\right) e^{x^2/r^2} = 1$$

soit  $u \in L^p$ ,  $\varepsilon > 0$

On sait que  $v = u \chi_r$ ,  $\text{supp } v \subset B_r$  conv. dominée

$$\|u - v\|_p = \underbrace{\int |1-\chi_r|^p |u|^p dx}_{\substack{\xrightarrow{r \rightarrow +\infty} 0 \\ \leq \|u\|_p^p \in L^1}} \xrightarrow{r \rightarrow +\infty} 0$$

$$\exists R > 0 \quad \forall r > R \quad \text{on a} \quad \|u - v\|_p \leq \varepsilon/2$$

$$w = p_v * v$$

$$0 < v \leq 1$$

$$w \in C^\infty,$$

$$\text{supp}(p_v * v) \subset \overline{(\text{supp}(p_v) + \text{supp}v)}$$

$$\subset \overline{B_v + B_r} \subset \bar{B}_{r+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow w \in C_c^\infty$$

$$p_v(x) := \frac{\chi(x/v)}{v^d \int \chi} \Rightarrow \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} p_v(x) dx = \frac{1}{v^d \int \chi} \cdot \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \chi(x/v) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{v^d \int \chi} \cdot \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \chi(y) v^d dy =$$

mq Pour  $v$  assez petit,  $\|w - v\|_p \leq \varepsilon/2$

$$v(x) = v(x) \cdot \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} p_v(y) dy = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} v(x) p_v(y) dy$$

$$w(x) = \int v(y) p_v(x-y) dy = \int p_v(y) v(x-y) dy$$

$$v(x) - w(x) = \int p_v(y) [v(x) - v(x-y)] dy$$

$$\|v - w\|_p^p = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |v(x) - w(x)|^p dx$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} p_v(y) [v(x) - v(x-y)] dy \right|^p dx$$

$$P_V(y) = \frac{\chi(y/v)}{v^d \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \chi dz} = \frac{1}{v^d} \left| \frac{\chi(y/v)}{\int \chi dz} \right| = \frac{1}{v^d} \rho_1(y/v)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \rho_1(\frac{y-z}{v}) \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{v}} [\varphi(x) - \varphi(x-y)] \right) dy \right|^p dz \right| \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \rho_1(z) [\varphi(x) - \varphi(x-zv)] dz \right|^p dx \\ &\leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |\rho_1(z)|^p \cdot |\varphi(x) - \varphi(x-zv)|^p dz dx \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |\rho_1(z)|^p \left[ \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |\varphi(x) - \varphi(x-zv)|^p dx \right] dz \\ &\leq \|\rho_1\|_\infty \cdot \sup_{|z| \leq 1} \|\varphi - \varphi_{zv}\varphi\|_p^p \\ &\leq \|\rho_1\|_\infty \cdot \sup_{|z| \leq v} \|\varphi - \varphi_{zv}\varphi\|_p^p \end{aligned}$$

$$\|\varphi - \varphi_{zv}\varphi\|_p \leq C \cdot \underbrace{\sup_{|z| \leq v} \|\varphi - \varphi_{zv}\varphi\|_p}_{\text{car } \varphi \in L^p} \xrightarrow{v \downarrow 0} 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists \delta \leq 1 \text{ t.q. } \|\varphi - \varphi_{zv}\varphi\|_p \leq \varepsilon/2$$

Finlement

$$\|u - \varphi_{zv}\varphi\|_p \leq \|u - \varphi\|_p + \|\varphi - \varphi_{zv}\varphi\|_p \leq \varepsilon.$$

□

Définition Une approximation de l'identité (ou l'unité) est une suite  $(p_n)_n$  de la forme

$$p_n(x) := \frac{\rho(x/\varepsilon_n)}{\varepsilon_n^d} \quad \text{où} \quad \lim_n \varepsilon_n = 0$$

$$\text{et } \int p \, dx = 1$$

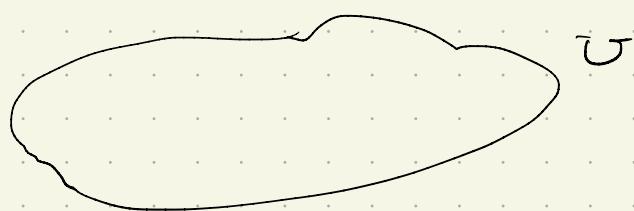
Typiquement : •)  $\rho \in C^\infty$

$$\text{•) } \text{supp } \rho \subset B_1 \Rightarrow \text{supp } p_n \subset B_{\varepsilon_n}$$

On appelle aussi opératrices de l'identité les opérateurs

$$Q_n u = p_n * u \quad \text{où } (p_n)_n \text{ est une a.d.i.}$$

Ex  $\mathbb{R}^d \quad U \subset \mathbb{R}^d$

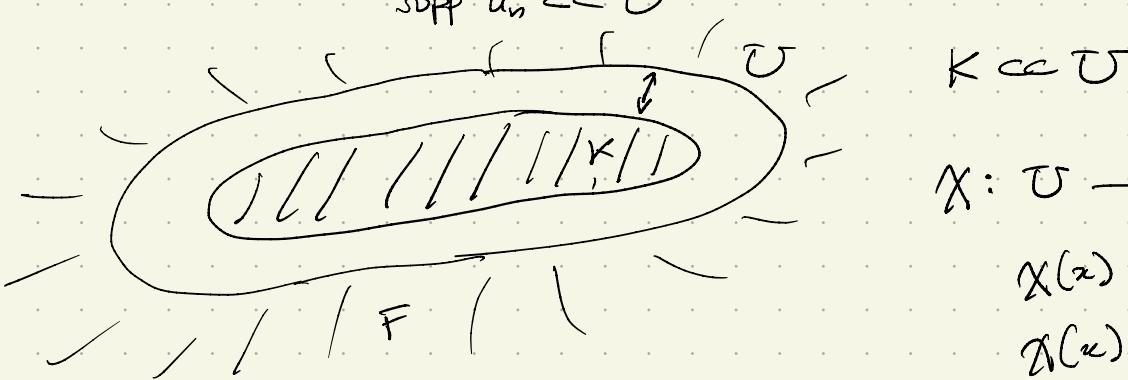


$$u \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^d)$$

on veut souvent  
restreindre  $u \in \mathcal{C}_c(U)$

$$\tilde{u} = u \chi_U \Rightarrow \tilde{u} \in L^p(U) \quad \text{mais pas de rég.}$$

Plutôt :  $(u_n)_n \subset L^p(U)$ ,  $u_n \xrightarrow{L^p} u$   
 $\text{supp } u_n \subset \subset U$



$$\chi: U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\chi(x) = 1 \quad \text{si } x \in K$$

$$\chi(x) = 0 \quad \text{si } x \notin \text{vois de } K$$

$$d_K(x) = \inf \{ |x-y|, y \in K \}$$

$F = \mathbb{R}^d \setminus U$  (fermé)

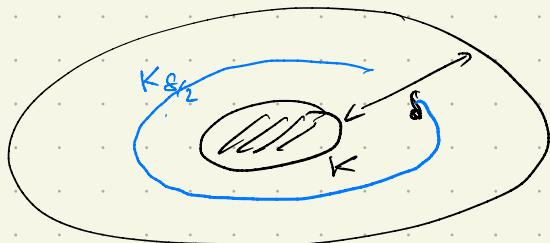
$$d_F(x) = \inf \{ |x-y|, y \in F \}$$

$$\delta = \min_{x \in K} d_F(x), \quad \text{si } d_K(x) < \delta \Rightarrow x \in U$$

En effet  $x \notin U \Leftrightarrow d_F(x) = 0$

$$\text{mais } d_F(x) \geq \delta - d_K(x) > 0$$

$$K_{\delta/2} = \{ y \in \mathbb{R}^d / d_K(x) \leq \delta/2 \} \subset U$$



$$U \quad \chi_n = \chi_{K_{\delta/2}} * f_n = R_n \chi_{K_{\delta/2}}$$

$$\text{Si } p \in C^\infty, \chi_n \in C^\infty$$

$$\text{supp } \chi_n \subset \text{adh}(\underbrace{K_{\delta/2} + B_{\varepsilon_n}}_{\text{!}}) \subset U$$

$$\text{Si } \varepsilon_n < \delta/2$$

On a mg:

Prop  $K \subset U \subset \mathbb{R}^d \Rightarrow \exists \chi : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow [0, 1] \text{ t.q.}$



$$\chi(x) = 1 \quad \text{si } x \in K$$

$$\chi(x) = 0 \quad \text{si } x \notin K_{\frac{\delta}{4}},$$

$$\chi \in C^\infty$$

# DÉRIVÉS FAIBLES

$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f \in C^1(\mathbb{R})$$

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

IPP

$$\int_a^b f(x) g'(x) dx = - \int_a^b f'(x) g(x) dx + f(x)g(x) \Big|_a^b$$

$$f, g \in C^1([a, b])$$

$$\text{Si } g \in C_c^1([a, b]) \Rightarrow \int_a^b f' g' dx = - \int_a^b f' g dx$$

De plus si  $g \in C_c^1([a, b])$

$$\int_a^b f' g' dx \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\forall f \in L'_{loc}([a, b])$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Def: } L'_{loc}(S) &= \left\{ u: S \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ mes. / } \forall K \subset \subset S, u|_K \in L'\right\} \\ &= \left\{ \quad " \quad / \forall K \subset \subset S, \sum_K \|u\|_K < +\infty \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$u: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad u(x) = x^2 \quad u \notin L'$$

$$u(x) = 1 \quad u \in L'_{loc}$$

Définition  $v \in L'_{loc}(S)$  est dérivé faible de  $u \in L'_{loc}(S)$  par rapport à  $g$  si

$$\int_S v \varphi dx = - \int_S u \partial_x \varphi \quad \forall \varphi \in C_c^1(S)$$

Si  $v$  existe, elle est unique et on notera  $v = \partial_x u$

mq le dérivé faible est unique

Supposons  $\exists \sigma_1, \sigma_2 \in L'_{loc}$  dérivés faibles.

$$\int_{\Omega} \sigma_1 \varphi dx = - \int_{\Omega} u \partial_{x_j} \varphi dx$$

$$\int_{\Omega} \sigma_2 \varphi dx = - \int_{\Omega} u \partial_{x_j} \varphi dx$$

$$\int_{\Omega} (\sigma_1 - \sigma_2) \varphi dx = 0 \quad \forall \varphi \in C_c^1(\Omega)$$

Exo : pourquoi ceci implique  $\sigma_1 = \sigma_2$  ?

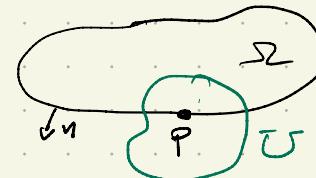
Déf Si  $u \in L'_{loc}(\Omega)$ ,  $v \in L'_{loc}(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)$  est  
le gradient faible de  $u$  si

$$\int_{\Omega} v \cdot \varphi = - \int_{\Omega} u \operatorname{div} \varphi \quad \forall \varphi \in C_c^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^d)$$

Ici on utilise le thm de la divergence

$$\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^d$$

$$\underbrace{\partial \Omega}_{\uparrow} \in C^\infty$$



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \forall p \in \partial \Omega \quad \exists U \subset \mathbb{R}^d \text{ ouvert} \\ \exists \Phi: U \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad \text{tq.} \quad \Phi^{-1}(0) = \partial \Omega \cap U \\ \quad \text{et} \quad \nabla \Phi(x) \neq 0 \quad \forall x \in U \\ \Phi \in C^\infty \end{array} \right.$$

$$n(p) = \pm \nabla \Phi(p)$$

↑

direction normale au bord de  $\Sigma$

[on choisit la direction sortant de  $\Sigma$ ]

Thm divergence

$$\int_{\Sigma} \operatorname{div}(f) dx = \int_{\partial\Sigma} f \cdot n dx \quad \forall u \in C^1(\bar{\Sigma}; \mathbb{R}^d)$$

$$k_1 \operatorname{div}(f) = \sum_{j=1}^n \partial_{x_j} u$$

On récupère la formule du grnd. fiable si on pose

$$f = u \varphi \Rightarrow \operatorname{div} f = u \operatorname{div} \varphi + \nabla u \cdot \nabla \varphi$$

$$C'(\bar{\Sigma}) \quad C_c^1(\Sigma; \mathbb{R}^d)$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{\Sigma} (u \operatorname{div} \varphi + \nabla u \cdot \nabla \varphi) dx = 0$$