Marini Viscosity solu's -consider ne 2 subhamonic, i.e. - Duco and assume of touches u from above at a pt xo The state of the s - to 1s a maximum for u-q So $\Delta(u-y)(x_0) \leq 0$ => - Dy(10) = - Du(10) 60 -80- Dy (xx) Co -> UISCOSIFY -envelope E: Dx RxRVXINgyn -> 1R £(x,u, Du, Deu)=0 (x) Def.a) we say that an u.s.c. u is
a viscosity subsolin of (*) Ex(xo, u(xo), >q(xo), >?q(xos)≤0 whenovor xoESZ, qE L2(Ux.) s.(. U-q has loc, max at xo R_k. due to desirative-only dependance

on ce, we may shift it to touch ut

b) Similarly, define viscosity supersolly

if £*(xo, u(xo), 7 y(x-), 72y(xo)) 76

when xoon, yeellucol, n-y has loc min, at xo

() u (s viscosity sol'n if nt is V. supersol'n and u, Vsubsol'n Raks · u VS of _E = 0 +> n vs of 6=0 * 1 u 15 VS of (x) and E? then nes classical solln 1+ 5 Ex (k, n, Dn, D2n) 60 (£*(×,n,on,o?n)20 o we may always take loc. minlant to be isolated by quayerix-xol4. -let u; SL-> R be u.s.c., then for xoes $\int_{-\infty}^{2\pi} (x_0)^2 = \frac{1}{2} (P_1 \times M) = \frac{1}{2} \times (x_0) + P_2(x_0)$ 7 / X. (k-xo) (x-ro) 2nd order superjet of a at x6 + 6 ((x-x0)2) { - needn't be nonempty Rnk If qe 62 touches u from above at xo, then (\text{Zq(xo)}, \text{Zq(xo)} \in \text{J}^2q(xo) Prop If u is VSB for (*) then $\mathcal{L}_{\star}(x_{0}, u(x_{0}), p, \times) \leq 0$.