PD44 04 1) $2(0) = dv(A(x,y) \nabla 0)$, wobei A(x,y) = (a(x,y) g(x))A ERZXZ $a(x,y), b(x,y) \in C^{\infty}(\mathbb{R}^{2}), f,g \in C^{\infty}(\mathbb{R}), \phi \in D(\mathbb{R}^{2})$ Def L* (D):= \(\tilde{\gamma}(-1)\) \(\tilde{\gamma}(\alpha\alpha)\) wern \(\L\alpha) = \tilde{\gamma}(\alpha)\) \(\phi\) n; \(\tau(\alpha)\) \(\pi\). $L(\Phi) = div \left(\begin{cases} a(x,y) & \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x} + g(x) & \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial y$ $= \left(\frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial y$ $= \left(\frac{\partial a}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right) \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} + \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial h}{\partial y}\right) \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} + \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial h}{\partial y}\right) \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} + \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial h}{\partial y}\right) \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} + \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial h}{\partial y}\right) \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} + \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial h}{\partial y}\right) \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} + \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial h}{\partial y}\right) 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\left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial h}{\partial y}\right) \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} + \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial h}{\partial y}\right) \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial y} + \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial h}{\partial y}\right) \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial y} + \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial h}{\partial y}\right) \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial y} + \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial h}{\partial y}\right) \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial y} + \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial h}{\partial y}\right) \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial y} + \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial h}{\partial y}\right) \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial y} + \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial h}{\partial y}\right) \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial y} + \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial h}{\partial y}\right) \frac{\partial^2 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\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} + \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial h}{\partial y}\right) \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} + \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial h}{\partial y}\right$ $L^{\alpha}(\phi) = -\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial q}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial d}{\partial y} (\phi) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial q}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial b}{\partial y} (\phi) + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} (\alpha \phi) + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} (\beta \phi) + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} (\beta \phi) + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} (\beta \phi) + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} (\beta \phi) + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} (\beta \phi) + \frac{\partial^2}$ = (+ 3/2 0 - 2× 0× - 2/2 - 3/3 0 + (- 2× 0 - 2/2 0 - 2/2 0 - 2/2 0 + 2/2 0 + 2/2 0 - 2/2 0 - 2/2 0 + 2 $\left(\frac{3^{2}a}{3x^{2}} + 2\frac{3a}{3x} + a\frac{3^{2}b}{3x^{2}} + a\frac{3^{2}b}{3y^{2}} + 2\frac{3b}{3y} + b\frac{3a}{3y^{2}} + b\frac{3^{2}a}{3y^{2}} + b\frac{3^{2}a}{3y^{2}} + \frac{3^{2}a}{3y^{2}} + \frac{3^{2}a}{3y^{2$ $= \frac{3a}{3x} \frac{3d}{3x} + \frac{3^{2}}{3x^{2}} + \frac{3b}{3y} \frac{3d}{3y} + \frac{3^{2}}{3y^{2}} + \frac{3^{2}}{3x^{3}} + \frac{3$ L(V) = DHQ-c2AQ for CER ROWSON QED(RXR) $\lfloor 1 \psi \rangle = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \psi - c^2 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \psi = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2$ $L^{*}(0) = (-1)^{2} \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial t^{2}} \phi - \sum_{k=1}^{N} (-1)^{2} \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x_{k}^{2}} (c^{2} \phi) = \frac{\partial^{2} \phi}{\partial t^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} \phi}{\partial x_{k}^{2}} = 4 (\phi)$ $\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}(\alpha Q) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} Q + \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} Q + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \alpha \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}$ $\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x \partial y} \left(\left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \right) \right) = \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial$ = 3 3 + 3 2x3 + 3 34 + 3x3y (ii) nochuals << <<a>C <a>D <a>D <a>C <a>D = <0, 5+2 4> - c2 <0, A4> = <0, 5+2 4-2 A4> = <0, L4>

PDGL U4 144 e 4+ XER, +>0 2) U: RXR >R, (x,+)+> ECO(RXRT) , sough LU:= 4, - 14, UED(RXR) 22: Ust Fundamidely U(x,+) dx = 1 for +>0 und SU(x,+) dx = 0 for +<0 => SU(x,+) dx = M(+) Uxx(x,t) = dx (-4/2+2/2 e cit) = 8 /2 + 7/2 e cit (x2-2+) = U+(x,t) > LU=U,-Uxx =0 V+>0 unt V+<0 X + 0 > lin L U = 0 = lin L U => LU=0 V(+,x) +(0,0) DED(R2) = 5 Ux(83,+)-Ux(-E3,+)d- $= 2 \int V_{x}(E_{3}, +) \cdot dt = - \int \int V(\partial_{x} \partial_{x} + \partial_{xx} \partial_{x}) dx dt = - \int \int V(\partial_{x} \partial_{x} \partial_{x} + \partial_{xx} \partial_{x}) dx dt$ $= \phi(x, \varepsilon) u(x, \varepsilon)$ $g \in C(R) \cap L^{\infty}(R) \xrightarrow{\epsilon \to 0^{-\infty}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{$ U(x,+):= U(x-y,+) a(y) dy last 4-10 VxcR, 10 mlim v(x,+)= g(x0) VxcR (x,+)-(x0,0) im klassischen Sinne. Wie of ist v diffbar! v(x,+) = (V(.,+) ox g(.))(x) € C°(R) boyl.x ECT(R) beschrankt: $|v(x,t)| = \int V(x-y,t) g(y) dy \le ||g||_{L^{\infty}} \int V(x-y,t) dy = ||g||_{L^{\infty}} \angle \infty$ Δ = lin S d(x ε) The e 4ε d(x = lin S al/ε y, ε) γη ε √ς e 4 dy = √η lin S al/ε y ε) e 4 dy = 1 0 (0, 0) e

PDGL U4 $\Omega = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x < 0, y > 0\}$ Jx ges: G(x,y,3,y) for a and a Findamentally in R2 ((x,y) = = ln(\/x2+y2) (ans Skript) nobe (x,y) #10,0) Wir Jugen for einen Pol 18, y) 652 die Pole (-3, y), (3, -y) vol (-3, -y) himan $a(xy,\xi,y) = V((\xi) - (\xi)) - V((\xi) - (\xi)) - V((\xi) - (\xi)) + V((\xi) - (\xi))$ $=\frac{1}{4\pi}\left(\ln\left((x-\xi)^2+(y-y)^2\right)-\ln\left((x+\xi)^2+(y+y)^2\right)-\ln\left((x-\xi)^2+(y+y)^2\right)+\ln\left((x+\xi)^2+(y+y)^2\right)$ Nur der erste Pol liegt in 12, dater ist die Fruttion Fredametalling auf S. Als nachter reger wir (5, y) & D (2, y, 5, y) = 0 (hom. Rondbedryug) 1. Fall (8, 7) = (0, y) mid y > 0: C(x, y, 0, y) = 4 (ln(x2+1y-y)2)-ln(x2+1y-y)2)-ln(x2+1y+y)2+ln(x2+1y+y)2)=0 2. Fall (3, y)= (8, y) mit &< 0: G(x,y, 5, 0) = 1 (ln (x-5)2+y2)-ln ((x+5)2+y2)-ln((x-5)2+y2)+ln ((x+5)2+y2)) = 00 Representations formel DU=gin De U=g and DD $U(x) = \int g(y) \frac{\partial G}{\partial x} (x, y) ds(y) + \int G(x, y) f(y) dy$ Δυ=0 in Ω, u(x,0)=f(x) for x = 0, u(0, y)=g(y) for y>0 > u(x,y) = 5 g(y) 5 (x,y,0,y) dy + 5-8(3) 26 (x,y,3,0) d3 + (6(x,y,5,y) · 0 d/5) $= \int_{\mathbb{R}^{+}} g(y) \frac{x}{\pi} \left(\frac{1}{(y+y)^{2} + x^{2}} - \frac{1}{(y-y)^{2} + x^{2}} dy + \int_{\mathbb{R}^{+}} f(y) \frac{y}{\pi} \left(\frac{1}{(x+y)^{2} + y^{2}} - \frac{1}{(x-y)^{2} + y^{2}} \right) dy \right)$ Endenig? Nein, der V(x,y):= u(x,y)+x,y and > verfalle das Dividuel - Problem and maky wie im Bewers you 4, 5. ist (8, y) +> G(x,y, 8, y) havemond for (x,y) # (8, y) G. agmorbizely > (x,y)+> ((x,y, \(\xi\), y) harmough for (xy) = (\xi\), y) = - \(\frac{1}{2}\) (x,y,\(\xi\),y) nit = \(\xi\) bzi, \(\x=\) und y=0 12 how monish in [2] => Du(xy) = 1g(h) + (xy, 0, y) + (1) Day of (x, y, 0) of = 0

PDGL U4 4) DER" beschränkler Gebiet, 2 DEC1 Du=13 in 12; u=tanh (NXN) and D. 22: besitzt hochsters eine klossische Log. Seien V, vz klassische hogen. Definiere V:= v-vz V € (2 (PL), da v, v2 € (2 (PL)) and V ∈ (°(PL), da v, v2 ∈ (°(PL)), ⇒ V ∈ (2/PL) (°(PL)) ΔV = Δ(U1-U2) = ΔU1 + ΔU2 = U1 - U2 € C2(Ω) 12+:= {xεΩ: υ3-υ2>0} Ω:={xεΛ: υ3-υ2=0} Ω:={xεΛ: υ3-υ2=0} $\forall x \in \Omega_0 : U_1^3(x) - V_2^3(x) = 0 \Rightarrow U_1(x) = U_2(x)$ It + und I _ minsten kein Gebiet (micht zusammenhagend) sein, alladings gill mach Bern Theorem 4.10, Gir anch for my offere beschrändle Mengen (wie es Stood St. sind). => $\sup_{X \in \mathcal{L}_{+}} \bigvee(x) = \sup_{X \in \mathcal{L}_{+}} \bigvee(x) = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \mathcal{O}, \text{ falls } x_{0} \in \mathcal{L}_{0} \\ \text{ fanh}(\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}) - \text{ fanh}(\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}), \text{ falls } x_{0} \in \partial \Omega \end{array} \right\}$ = 0 > v(x) \(\sigma \) and \(\O \) + tanh(lixel) + tanh(lixel), fells xoEd I = 0 > V(x) > 0 and I $\Rightarrow \inf_{x \in S_{-}} v(x) = \inf_{x \in S_{-}} v(x) = \begin{cases} 0, \text{ falls } x_0 \in Q_0 \\ + \exp(|x_0|) + \exp(|x_0|) \end{cases}$ Angenommen O> V(x) = U1(x)-U2(x) for en x ∈ D4 => U1(x)-U2(x) <0 & 20 x ∈ D4 Analog for O<v(x) for x ∈ SL => V=0 and D+UROUR = D Max pintig QER ... busch. Gebiel UE (2/2) ~ () DI SUZOBEL SUZO : A $\Rightarrow (i) \exists x_0 \in \mathbb{R} : U(x_0) = \max_{x \in \mathbb{R}} U(x) \quad b \in \mathbb{R} : U(x_0) = \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}} U(x)$ (ii) sup u(x) = sup u(x) brw. inf u(x) = inf u(x)
xest xest Gebiel .. offen, nichtleer, zusammenhängerd, Jeilmenge von R. Alternativ: v= (u1-02) > 0 Av = \(\frac{1}{5} \frac{1 $=2\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2}x,(v_1-v_2)^2+|v_1-v_2|\frac{1}{2}x,2(v_1-v_2)^2\right)\geq 2(v_1-v_2)\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}x^2(v_1-v_2)=2(v_1-v_2)(2v_1-2v_2)=$ $=2(v_1-v_2)(v_1-v_2^3) \ge 0$ => V=0 Son => 4, = U2 and IZ.

PDAL U4 5) DER .. besch. gebil, DRECT 22: 3C>0 YUEH // R): NU-TILLED & C V VUILZED wobei V = 100 (v ly) dy tithelwat' Enerst zeigen wir den blinners ZZ: 3 C>0 VVEH (D): 11 VNH1/2 EC (VI+11 VV 1/2) nelively angenommen TheN I VnE H (P): 11 Vn Myrer > n (Vn + 11 Tvn H12) Mit Rellich-Kondracta for k=1, m=0 by H(s) GH(s)=12 (2) 3t Hompath Ewn = 1 (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) => {win ne and is printonpul in MP=LP also gibt es eine Tailfige, die eine Carshy Folge il. O.B. d. A. un it Candy-Folge und somit konveget gegen ein w & L2. > #> | Wn | + 11 7 Wn | 12 30 VneW mit n > 0 fight > | W = a = 11 \ W / 12 = > W = H / (J2) The de Amsage (o.B.) and clam thinwes joyd w= CEM $w = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int u(y) dy = C \Rightarrow 0 = |\overline{u}| = |c| \Rightarrow w = 0$ 11 = lim 1 = lim 1 wn Mys = N W 1 = 0 11 b-J1/2 = 1 b-U1/41 = C((U-U) + 11 7(b-U) 11/2) $U-\overline{U} = U + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_{\Omega} u(y) dy = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_{\Omega} u(y) dy dz = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_{\Omega} u(z) dz - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_{\Omega} u(y) dy dz = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_{\Omega} u(z) dz - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_{\Omega} u(y) dy dz = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_{\Omega} u(z) dz - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_{\Omega} u(y) dy dz = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_{\Omega} u(z) dz - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_{\Omega} u(z) dz - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_{\Omega} u(z) dy dz = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_{\Omega} u(z) dz - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_{\Omega} u$ = x(n) Suly)dy - to Suly)dy = 0 V(V-0) = VU- V0 = VU > 1 U- V/12 4 C HOUN12 Rellich-Kondvachor SLAR"... offen, beschwanted 2 DEC1 KEW, mENO, K>m > HK(R) SH (R) ist kompak, d.h. beschrändle Mengen in 4 K(R) sind prähampak