1) RER beachantles gebiet, DRECT - DU= g in Q DU r=0 and DR gel2(2) (1) ge: Schwacke Formulierung in H1/2) QEH1/2) SOdx = 5-000 dx = - did ( v) ( dx = 5 v . v dx - 5(v . v) & ds Findle UEH'(2): Spordx = Sound dx VaeH'(s) und our = 0 and 252. (ii) Angenommen I dx = 0 22: Fue H 1(e). Ly de schwache Formilierung V = { v = H1(2) : [ v(x) dx = 0} 4.5 SC SR" best soles Glid, DREC" => BC>OVUEHM(D): 110-011,2(D) = CHTUM(2(D)) wobei U = Tien July dy V= {ve 41/2): v=0} (v,v)=(v,v)n=50vdx+5000vdx (Vn)new and V. Canchy-Foly hel. > IV CH1(D) Vn BV 22 VEV Vhc N: Sx(x)dx=0 => 0 = lim Svn(x)dx = Sv(x)dx => VEV Lax-Milgram H. Hilbarranin ONHXH > R stoly, Kongov FEH => 3! UEH: a/v, N=F() VVEH  $\alpha(u,v) := \int \nabla u \nabla v \, dx \qquad F(v) := \int \int v \, dx$ VEHT > H. Ny = N. Nyaly Ta(b,v) = Sou ov dx ( = 110 M, 2 H D M, 2 & 11 UM, 1 VM, s al., ) sely a(0,0) = 5 002 dx = 11 00112 > (C+1)2 11 0114, da 11 01/4 = 11 01/2 + 11 001/2 = (C+1) 11001/2 => a(.,..)..koerziv Fisheling IF(V) = SIV dx & HgM, 2 HVM, 2 KOD (JEL2, VE VCH, EL2) LAX MIL. DEV: SOUTVAX = SOVAX VVEV Seinm Ole M'(SU) > 0-0 = NEV TOWN Dax = Sou D(V+ D) dx = Sou DV dx = Soux = Soux = Sou dx - DSfd = 130 dx => VOEHID): SOUDDAX=SIDAX Tourds= Sauloudx= Soudx=- Sdx=0 => PV·N=O and D.R.

PPAL UG 2) IZ ER" besch gold, D. Doc2 2003 in a U- TU NO and DR Je 13/2) (i) ges: schwache Formulierung [ 8 v dx = [ 2 2 v v dx = [ div ( 0 (s v)) v dx = - [ v (Av) v v dx + [ ( ( Av) · v ) v ds = =- Sa(+v) + V dx + S(+30.1) vds = + Sdiv(+20) + Vdx + S(+20.1) vds = = 502 02 dx - 500 (020. M) ds + 1030. Mods = 500 DV dx Also schwache Formberong: Smohe veH3(D) mil VveH3(D): [DVAVX = [gvdx (ii) a(v,v):- JAVAVAX 22. slolig, kokerv |alv,v)|= | Susydx |= 11 Aull, 2 Navil, 2 4 11 UNH2 NVIHE -> speling a(v,v) = 5(5v)2dx = 114v1/2 > = 12 11v1/2 , da 11v1/2(2) + C115v1/2 = konziv (iii) 27: 3 schwache hosing M2 (D). Hilbertranin aligninology marxiv F(V):= Sgv dx VveH2(D) F. lindar: klair F. stely: IF(V) = I ft dx 1 6 11 gluz UVIL 2 K 00 Mit Lax - Milgran Jolyt BUEH? (R) YVEHO(R): alu, V)= F(V) > Soudvax= Strax Vve 43(2). Mussen wir das zeigen? Falls ja, dann hier 11 UM263 = 11 UM2 + NOUM2 + NOUM2 = C NOUM2 + NOUM2 + NOUM2 = = (C+1) MQUU2 + NSUU2 4 (C+1) D N QUUL2 + USUUL2 = ((C+1) D+1) NSUUL2 VEHE => TUEHO DER ... offer, beschant => BC> 0 VUEHO(S): HUNLERS & CHOUNCERS Poincare Bemerking die zwei Sitze bromalen niv abanit wir so nie for so = I vechnen konne und alles weithin gill.

PDAL DE 3) D2v+v=ginR" mid geL2 und 22v=A(Av) (i) v. by ges : I in abharaghed on of Q = D20+0 = D20 + 0 = D(D0)+0= Lag=-1K12g nach St. Opt =- 12/2 (20) + 0 =- 12/2 (-12/2) + 0 = = (1214+1)0 => O(H)= 14+7 B(K) (ii) 22: 0 € L1 1 L2 Jan 16 4 7 0.8. 9 € L2 1101/2 = 11 1/4+1 f(k) 1/2 = f(1/4+1 f(k)) 2 dx = f (1/4+1) 2 f(k) 2 dx =  $\leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (\hat{J}(k))^2 dx = \|\hat{J}(k)\|_{L^2} \leq \infty$ JEL2 11/44 EL2 da SIK 441)2 dK = SS (441)2 r ITGH (0 mm) db db db db db  $= \int_{(r_{1}+r_{1})^{2}}^{2r_{1}} dr \int_{0}^{2r_{1}} d\phi_{n-1} \int_{0}^{2r_{1}} \sin(\phi_{n-2}) d\phi_{n-2} \int_{0}^{2r_{1}} \sin(\phi_{n-3})^{2} d\phi_{n-3} \int_{0}^{2r_{1}} \sin(\phi_{n})^{n-2} d\phi_{n-2}$  $= \int \frac{1}{(r^4+4)^2} \frac{1}{(r^$ N=1: S(1x14es) dh = 4v2 400 (alles mit Walfram Alpha gerechnet) => O(k) = 1614, 3(k) E L2(R"). L2(R") Mit Holder Vigleichung p=2, g=2, r=1 = ++ == + DOELINL2

