

**Exercise 1.** On finite dimensional spaces, all norms are equivalent. Let us test this for a subset of all possible norms on  $\mathbb{R}^n$ . For this, first recall the definition of the three norms we care about:

$$\begin{aligned}\|x\|_{l_1} &:= \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|, \\ \|x\|_{l_2} &:= \left( \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|^2 \right)^{1/2}, \\ \|x\|_{l_\infty} &:= \max_{i=1}^n |x_i|.\end{aligned}$$

Now show that there exist constants  $0 < c_{12} \leq C_{12} < \infty$  so that

$$c_{12}\|x\|_{l_1} \leq \|x\|_{l_2} \leq C_{12}\|x\|_{l_1}$$

for all vectors  $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ . In other words, that the  $l_1$  and  $l_2$  norms on  $\mathbb{R}^n$  are “equivalent”.

Then show the same for the  $l_2$  and  $l_\infty$  norms: Show that there exist constants  $0 < c_{2\infty} \leq C_{2\infty} < \infty$  so that

$$c_{2\infty}\|x\|_{l_2} \leq \|x\|_{l_\infty} \leq C_{2\infty}\|x\|_{l_2}$$

for all vectors  $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ .

Combine these estimates to show that the  $l_1$  and the  $l_\infty$  norms are equivalent.

Answer

**Exercise 2.** Consider the (infinite dimensional) vector space  $C^1([0, 1])$ . Define on this space the same three norms as before:

$$\begin{aligned}\diamond \|u\|_1 &= \max_{x \in [0,1]} |u(x)|, \\ \diamond \|u\|_2 &= \max_{x \in [0,1]} |u(x)| + \max_{x \in [0,1]} |u'(x)|, \\ \diamond \|u\|_3 &= \left( \int_0^1 |u(x)|^2 dx \right)^{1/2}.\end{aligned}$$

(You will notice that these are the  $L^\infty$ ,  $W^{1,\infty}$ , and  $L^2$  norms when taking into account that the members of  $X$  are all functions that are continuous and continuously differentiable.) Then answer the following questions:

- (a) For each of these three norms, show that it is indeed a norm on  $X$ , i.e., that it satisfies the norm axioms.

- (b) Are any of these norms equivalent to each other? If you can't show that they are, demonstrate that they are *not* equivalent by showing that no constants  $0 < c \leq C < \infty$  can exist as are necessary for equivalence of norms.

*Remark.* Let's say you want to show that two norms are *not* equivalent, say the first two. Then you need to show that either there is no constant  $c_{12} > 0$  so that  $c_{12}\|u\|_1 \leq \|u\|_2$  for all  $u$ , or that there is no constant  $C_{12} < \infty$  so that  $\|u\|_2 \leq C_{12}\|u\|_1$  for all  $u$ . For this, it is not sufficient to think about a single  $u$ , because for one specific  $u$  the inequalities can always be made to work with an appropriate constant. What you have to do instead is to work with *sequences of functions*  $u_k$  appropriately chosen, and to show that the inequalities cannot be true for all elements of a sequence at the same time. A different perspective is to see that the statement "there exists  $c_{12} > 0$  so that  $c_{12}\|u\|_1 \leq \|u\|_2$  for all  $u$ " is equivalent to saying that

$$0 < \inf_u \frac{\|u\|_2}{\|u\|_1}.$$

To disprove that this is the case, you will want to find a sequence of functions  $u_k$  so that

$$\frac{\|u_k\|_2}{\|u_k\|_1} \rightarrow 0.$$

If you can find such a sequence, then clearly  $\inf_u \frac{\|u\|_2}{\|u\|_1} = 0$ , which then implies that there is no  $c_{12} > 0$  so that  $c_{12}\|u\|_1 \leq \|u\|_2$  for all  $u$ .

For the other inequality, consider that the statement "there exists  $C_{12} < \infty$  so that  $\|u\|_2 \leq C_{12}\|u\|_1$ " is equivalent to

$$\sup_u \frac{\|u\|_2}{\|u\|_1} < \infty.$$

To disprove this statement, you want to find a sequence so that

$$\frac{\|u_k\|_2}{\|u_k\|_1} \rightarrow \infty.$$

### Answer

- (a) First observe that all the norms are positive. The absolute value is always positive, sum of positive terms is positive as well and the integral of a positive function is positive.

Assume now that  $\|u(x)\|_1 = 0$ , so for all  $x \in [0, 1]$ ,  $|u(x)|$  is sandwiched

between 0 and 0

**Exercise 3.** Consider the  $(n + 1)$  dimensional space of polynomials of degree at most  $n$ :

$$X := \left\{ u : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R} : u = \sum_{k=0}^n a_k x^k \right\}.$$

Define on this space the following norms (the same as in the previous problem):

$$\begin{aligned} \diamond \|u\|_1 &= \max_{x \in [0,1]} |u(x)|, \\ \diamond \|u\|_2 &= \max_{x \in [0,1]} |u(x)| + \max_{x \in [0,1]} |u'(x)|, \\ \diamond \|u\|_3 &= \left( \int_0^1 |u(x)|^2 dx \right)^{1/2}. \end{aligned}$$

Then answer the following questions:

- (a) For each of these three norms, show that it is indeed a norm, i.e., that it satisfies the norm axioms. You should be able to infer this from the work you have done for the previous problem; instead of repeating the work for the special case here, feel free to argue why the work for the previous problem *implies* what you are asked to show here.
- (b) Show that all of these norms are equivalent on  $X$  – as they ought to be because the space  $X$  is finite dimensional.

*Remark.* It turns out to actually be quite complicated to show the equivalence of norms, even though we know that it is true. While the equivalence of  $\|\cdot\|_1$  and  $\|\cdot\|_2$  is not difficult, the one with the  $\|\cdot\|_3$  norm is. In the end, I would be surprised if any of you figure out all pieces of the proof without substantial time reading up on the material and spending more time on the problem than it is likely worth given your other obligations (including leisure time). That's ok – give it a shot and see how far you get, I will accept partial results!

**Exercise 4.** Let's build some intuition. If one thinks of functions that have  $k$  derivatives, i.e., are in the set of functions usually denoted by  $C^k(\Omega)$ , then we think of them as quite smooth and definitely not singular. Is this true also for the functions in  $W^{k,p}$  that have  $k$  *weak* derivatives whose  $p$ th power is integrable? Recall that

$$W^{k,p}(\Omega) = \left\{ \varphi : \int |\varphi|^p < \infty, \quad \int |\nabla \varphi|^p < \infty, \quad \dots, \quad \int |\nabla^k \varphi|^p < \infty \right\}.$$

To test whether a given function  $u$  is in  $W^{k,p}$  for some  $k, p$  on *bounded* domains  $\Omega$ , we really only have to check that the highest order term  $\int |\nabla^k u|^p < \infty$  because if this is the case then all of the lower order derivatives also have finite integrals.

Now think about singular functions  $u : B_1(0) \subset \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \cup \{\pm\infty\}$  of the form

$$u(x) = \frac{1}{\|x\|^s}$$

with  $s > 0$ . (The domain  $\Omega = B_1(0)$  is the ball of radius 1 around the origin  $o$ . For simplicity of calculations, use the Euclidean norm for  $\|x\|$  – although the equivalence of norms on finite dimensional spaces implies that none of the results below actually depend on which norm  $\|x\|$  you choose.)

For given values of the space dimension  $d \geq 1$ , the degree  $k \geq 0$ , and the exponent  $1 \leq p \leq \infty$ , state for which values  $s$  the function satisfies  $u \in W^{k,p}(B_1(0))$ .

The spaces  $H^k = W^{k,2}$  have special importance in the theory of partial differential equations. Does the space  $H^1 = W^{1,2}$  contain any singular functions with  $s > 0$  for  $d = 1$ ? For  $d = 2$ ? For  $d > 3$ ? How about the space  $H^2 = W^{2,2}$ ?

**Exercise 5.** The previous problem let you explore whether functions of the form

$$u_s(x) = \frac{1}{\|x\|^s}$$

are in  $W^{k,p}$ . (The result also depends on the space dimension  $d$ .) One can turn this around: Given  $k, p, d$ , for which set  $S(k, p, d) \subset \mathbb{R}$  of exponents  $s$  do these functions lie in  $W^{k,p}$ ?

We can use this to speculate whether a space  $W^{k',p'}$  may be a subset or superset of a space  $W^{k,p}$  in the following way: Let's say that  $u_s \in W^{k,p}$  for all  $s \in S(k, p, d)$  and  $u_s \in W^{k',p'}$  for all  $s \in S(k', p', d)$ , and that  $S(k, p, d) \supset S(k', p', d)$ , then we might believe that  $W^{k,p} \subset W^{k',p'}$  in this space dimension  $d$ .

(a) Explain why the speculative inference

$$S(k, p, d) \supset S(k', p', d) \quad \Rightarrow \quad W^{k,p} \subset W^{k',p'}$$

makes sense.

(b) In the previous problem, you found what values  $s$  lead  $u_s$  to be in  $W^{k,p}$ . That is, you have an explicit representation for the set  $S(k, p, d)$ . Express the statement

$$S(k, p, d) \supset S(k', p', d) \quad \Rightarrow \quad W^{k,p} \subset W^{k',p'}$$

in a way where the left side of the inference is simply an inequality involving  $k, k', p, p', d$ .

- (c) Explain why the statement in (a) is just speculation, rather than a proof.
- (d) Statements about the inclusion  $W^{k,p} \subset W^{k',p'}$  are collectively known as Sobolev inequalities. Look up the Sobolev inequalities for  $W^{k,p} \subset W^{k',p'}$  and compare with the speculation above.

**Project**