17. 8. 2012 $\int u_{\xi} - \Delta u = f \quad \omega \quad \mathbb{R}^{d} \times (o, T)$) ult=0 = 40 Tw. u, E H1 (Rd), fe L2 (Rd x (0, T)), too u, , 72 E L2 (Rd x (0, T)) rounania: Rozbijamy ne dwa $\begin{cases} u_t - \Delta u = 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} u_t - \Delta u = f \\ u|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}$ Zotózmy, ze suppf c IR" x (0, T) zwarty $\bar{u}_{\xi} - \Delta \bar{u} = \bar{f}$ w $\mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}$ $\underline{O2n}$: by drive orna capito wsządzie rozszenenie paez O. びつの ナコーか Rozwigzujemy: Istrutenie metody Galerkina $\overline{u}^{N}(t) = \sum_{k} a_{k}^{N}(t) \omega^{k}(x)$ Mnozymy rownanie przez ū i catkujemy $\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \int \overline{u}^2 dx + \int |\nabla \overline{u}|^2 dx = \int \overline{f} \overline{u} dx$ $R^d \qquad R^d$ cotkujemy po t: $\|\bar{u}(T)\|_{L_{2}(\mathbb{R}^{d})}^{2} + 2 \int_{-\infty}^{T} \|\nabla \bar{u}\|_{L_{2}(\mathbb{R}^{d})}^{2} = 2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{d}} \bar{u} dx$

Paestaeri zdefiniowaną paes to canacaamy V 1,0

 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \|\bar{u}(t)\|_{L_{2}}^{2} \leq \|\bar{f}\|_{L_{2}(\mathbb{R}^{d})} \|\bar{u}\|_{L_{2}(\mathbb{R}^{d})}$

11 11 12 de 11 11 11 12 ≤ 11 F 11 12 (Ra) 11 11 12 (Ra)

dt 11 [t) 11 = | | | | (t) 11 |

czyli po skatkowaniu
$$\|\bar{u}(T)\|_{L_{Z}} \leq \int_{-\infty}^{T} \|\bar{f}(t)\|_{L_{Z}} dt$$

dla
$$T < 0$$
 prawa strona = 0, cayu $\bar{u} = 0$ $t < 0$.

Definingemy

$$V = F_{x,t} \bar{u} = \int e^{-i(\xi x + \xi_0 t)} \bar{u}(x,t) dxdt$$

$$R^{d} \times R$$

$$V = \frac{Ff}{i\xi_0 + |\xi|^2}$$
 - ta funkçja jest gladka

Zeuwazmy, ze

$$\|\partial_{\xi} \overline{u}\|_{L_{2}(\mathbb{R}^{d} \times \mathbb{R})} = \|i\xi_{0} \vee\|_{L_{2}} = \|\frac{i\xi_{0}}{i\xi_{0}} + |\xi|^{2} + \overline{f}\|_{L_{2}} \leq \|f\|_{L_{2}(\mathbb{R}^{d} \times \mathbb{R})}$$

$$-\frac{5}{5}k\frac{5}{5}UV = \frac{-\frac{5}{5}k\frac{5}{5}U}{i\frac{5}{5}e^{+\frac{1}{5}I^{2}}} \mathcal{F}f$$

1

$$\|\partial_{k}\partial_{l}\bar{u}\|_{L_{2}} = \|\frac{\xi_{k}\xi_{l}}{i\xi_{0}+|\xi|^{2}}F\bar{f}\| \leq \|f\|_{L_{2}}$$

Gdybyšmy więdzieli wszystko o

$$\tilde{a}_t - \Delta \tilde{a} = \tilde{f}$$

wtedy po odjęciu

$$u_t - \Delta u = f$$
 $ul_{t=0} = u_0$

umieubyzny sobie poradnic 2 $(u-\tilde{u})_{\xi} - \Delta(u-\tilde{u}) = 0$

$$(u-\tilde{u})|_{t=0} = u_0 - \tilde{u}|_{t=0}$$

transformaty Laplace'a

many oszacowania ut, Vie wyonioskować

prestreni: Transformata po Dowod:

$$\hat{u}_{t} + |\xi|^{2} \hat{u} = 0$$

$$\hat{u}_{t} (\xi, t) = e^{-t|\xi|^{2}} \hat{u}_{o}(\xi)$$

$$\partial_k \partial_{L} u = -\xi_k \xi_L \hat{u} = -\xi_k \xi_L e^{-\xi_L \xi_L^2} \hat{u}_o(\xi)$$

 $\|\xi_{k}\xi_{l}e^{-t|\xi|^{2}}\hat{u}_{o}(\xi)\|_{L_{2}(\mathbb{R}^{d}\times\mathbb{C}^{\infty})}^{2}=\int_{\mathbb{R}^{d}}dt\int_{\mathbb{R}^{d}}|\xi_{k}\xi_{l}|^{2}e^{-2t|\xi|^{2}}\hat{u}_{o}(\xi)|d\xi$

$$= \int |\xi_{k}\xi_{l}| \frac{1}{2|\xi|^{2}} |\hat{u}_{o}(\xi)|^{2} d\xi \leq \int \frac{1}{2}|\xi|^{2} |\hat{u}_{o}|^{2} = \frac{1}{2} ||\nabla u_{o}||_{L_{2}}^{2}$$

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

Mnozymy równanie i catkujemy po caoso-prestreni

$$\int u_{\xi}^{2} dxd_{\xi} + \int \nabla u \nabla u_{\xi} = 0$$

$$R^{d} \times (0, \infty) \qquad R^{d} \times (0, \infty)$$

WPROWADZENIE DO RÓWINAN NAVIERA - STOKESA

Bodziemy się granie zajmować paypadkami, gdy Ω = Rd, d=2,3

$$\partial_{t}V + V \cdot \nabla V - \mu \Delta V + \nabla p = 0 \qquad [f]$$

$$\left[-\mu \Delta V + \nabla p = -\operatorname{div} \left(\nabla_{t} + \nabla_{t} \nabla_{t} - p \right) \right]$$

$$div v = 0$$

$$v|_{t=0} = V_0$$

CEL: Istnienie

) Istnienie stabych rozwiązam NS chcemy pokazac, ze $V \in L_{\infty}(0,T; L_{2}(\Omega)) \cap L_{2}(0,T; H^{1}(\Omega))$

Having, 2e V jest stetym roziaiq zaniem NS $(f \equiv 0)$ whw gdy $V \in L_2(0,T; H^1(\Omega))$ oraz jest spetriona nastopująca tozsamość catkowa

 $-\int_{0}^{T} \int_{\Omega} v \, \varphi_{t} \, dx dt - \int_{0}^{T} \int_{\Omega} (v \otimes v) : \nabla \varphi \, dx dt + \mu \int_{0}^{T} \int_{\Omega} \nabla v \, \nabla \varphi \, dx dt =$ $= \int_{\Omega} v \, \varphi(x, 0) \, dx$

 $\varphi \in C^{\infty}(\Omega \times [0,T))$, $\operatorname{div} \varphi = 0$ supp φ surerty

Pytanie: $\varphi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^d; \mathbb{R}^d)$, div $\varphi = 0$. Cay istnieje ciąg φ_k : Supp φ_k jest zwarty, div $\varphi_k = 0$ i $\varphi_k \to \varphi$ w C^k ?

 $\begin{cases} V_{t} + \sqrt{\nabla}V - \mu \Delta V + \nabla P = 0 \\ div V = 0 \end{cases}$

q: div q=0

IS ve + y dt dx = - SS vyt dx - Svoy(x,0) dx

JS v. Pv q dx = JS div (v@x) qdx = - JS (vov). Vqdxdt

JVpq = - Spain q = 0

J-MAN A= M ZANAA - WARMEN WENNING OF BIMBOGAMORA