

Def: (uciemkowe przestrzenie Sobolewa) [Sobolewa - Slobodeckiego]
 $k > 0, k \in \mathbb{N}, p \geq 1, \Omega \subseteq \mathbb{R}^N$ ograniczony
 $W^{k,p}(\Omega)$ - podprzestrzeń skierująca się z tych $u \in W^{[k]}, p(\Omega)$, dla których $\int_{\Omega} \int_{\Omega} \frac{|D^\alpha u(x) - D^\alpha u(y)|^p}{|x-y|^{N+p(k-[k])}} dx dy < \infty$

$$\text{z normą } \|u\|_{W^{k,p}(\Omega)} = (\|u\|_{W^{[k]},p(\Omega)}^p + \sum_{|\alpha|=k} I_\alpha(u))^{1/p}$$

$W^{k,p}(\Omega)$ - unormowana przestrzeń minowa

$$W^{k,p}(\Omega) \subset W^{[k]}, p(\Omega)$$

Tw: $k > 0, k \in \mathbb{N}, p \geq 1$

(i) $W^{k,p}(\Omega)$ jest przestrzenią Banacha

(ii) $W^{k,p}$ jest ośrodkowa dla $p \geq 1$ i refleksywna dla $p > 1$

$$A: W^{k,p} \rightarrow L^p(\Omega)$$

$$x = (x_1, \dots, x_N)$$

Def: $k \in \mathbb{N}, \lambda \in (0, 1], \mathbb{R}^N \supset \Omega \in C^{k,\lambda}$ gdy istnieje

(i) m kartezjańskich układów współrzędnych x_r ($r=1, 2, \dots, m$)

$$(x_r(x_{r,1}, \dots, x_{r,N-1}, x_{r,N})) = (x_{r,1}, x_{r,N})$$

$$x_{r,1} = (x_{r,1}, \dots, x_{r,N-1})$$

(ii) liczba $\alpha > 0$ i $(m$ funkcji

$$a_r \in C^{k,\lambda}(\bar{\Delta}_r), r=1, \dots, m, \text{ gdzie}$$

$$\Delta_r = \{x_r^i : x_{r,i} \in (-\alpha, \alpha) : i=1, \dots, N-1\}$$

(iii) liczba $\beta > 0$ t.z.

(I) zbiory $\Delta_r = A_r^{-1}(\{x_r = (x_{r,1}, x_{r,N}) : x_{r,1} \in \Delta_r \text{ i } x_{r,N} = a_r(x_{r,1})\})$

($A_r: x_r \rightarrow x_r$ transformacja współrzędnych)

eq podzbiorami $\partial\Omega$ dla $r=1, \dots, m$ i $\partial\Omega = \bigcup_{r=1}^m \Delta_r$

(II) $r=1, \dots, m$ $U_r^+ = A_r^{-1}(\{x_r = (x_{r,1}, x_{r,N}) : x_{r,1} \in \Delta_r \text{ i } a_r(x_{r,1}) < x_{r,N} < a_r(x_{r,1}) + \beta\})$
- otwarte podzbiory Ω

(III) $r=1, \dots, m$

$$U_r = A_r^{-1} (\{x_r = (x_{r1}, \dots, x_{rN}): x_{r1} \in \Delta_r \text{ i } a_r(x_{r1}) - \beta < x_{rN} < a_r(x_{r1})\})$$

jest otwartym podzbiorzem $\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \Omega$

$$U_r = U_r^+ \cup \Delta_r \cup U_r^- - \text{otwarte}$$

$\exists U_0$ -otwarte $U_0 \subset \bar{U}_0 \subset \Omega$ $\{U_r\}_{r=0}^m$ - podzbiorami otwartego $\bar{\Omega}$
 $\{U_r\}_{r=1}^m$ - otwarte podzbiorami otwartego $\partial\Omega$.

Def: $r=1, \dots, m$

$$Q_r: \bar{\Delta}_r \times [-\beta, \beta] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^N$$

$$Q_r(x_{r1}, \xi) = (x_{r1}, a_r(x_{r1}) + \xi)$$

Teraz $A_r^{-1} \circ Q_r$ jest "1-1" na $\Delta_r \times (-\beta, \beta)$ na U_r , $\Delta_r \times (0, \beta)$ na U_r^+ ,

$\Delta_r \times [0, \beta)$ na $\Delta_r \cup U_r^+$

all określony na $Q_r^{-1} \circ A_r(M)$, $M \subset U_r$

$$u = u \circ A_r^{-1} \circ Q_r$$

Def: $G \subset \partial\Omega$ jest podzbiorem zerowym

$$\forall r \in \{1, \dots, m\} \mu_{N-1}(\{Q_r^{-1} \circ A_r(G \cap \Delta_r)\}) = 0$$

Def: u określona p.w. na $\partial\Omega$ należy do $L_p(\partial\Omega)$ ($1 \leq p < \infty$)

$$\forall r \in \{1, \dots, m\} ru \in L_p(\Delta_r)$$

$$\Omega \in C^{0,1} \quad \|u\|_{L_p(\partial\Omega)} = \left(\sum_{r=1}^m \int_{\Delta_r} |ru(x_r, 0)|^p dx_r \right)^{1/p}$$

Nierówność Hardy'ego:

$$a, b \in \mathbb{R}, u \in L_p(a, b), p > 1$$

$$\int_a^b \left(\frac{1}{x-a} \int_a^x |u(y)| dy \right)^p dx \leq \left(\frac{p}{p-1} \right)^p \int_a^b |u(x)|^p dx$$

Pokażemy najpierw, że dla $\Omega = Q = (-1, 1)$ istnieje stała $M > 0$

$$\forall u \in C^\infty(Q) \text{ mamy } \|u\|_{W^{1-\frac{1}{p}, p}(Q)} \leq M \|u\|_{W^{1, p}(Q)}$$

Lemat: 6.8.9

$$D = \{(x_1, x_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : 0 < x_1 < 1, 0 < x_2 < x_1\}$$

wtedy istnieje stała $C > 0$ t.z.e

$$\int_0^1 \int_0^{x_1} \left| \frac{u(t, \tau) - u(\tau, \tau)}{t - \tau} \right|^p d\tau dt \leq C \|u\|_{W^{1,p}(D)}$$

D-dl: $u \in C^\infty(\bar{D})$, $0 \leq \tau < t \leq 1$

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \frac{u(t, \tau) - u(\tau, \tau)}{t - \tau} \right|^p &\leq 2^{p-1} \left(\left| \frac{u(t, \tau) - u(t, \tau)}{t - \tau} \right|^p + \left| \frac{u(t, \tau) - u(\tau, \tau)}{t - \tau} \right|^p \right) \\ &\leq 2^{p-1} \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{t-\tau} \int_\tau^t \left| \frac{\partial u(t, x_2)}{\partial x_2} \right| dx_2 \right)^p + \left(\frac{1}{t-\tau} \int_\tau^t \left| \frac{\partial u(x_1, \tau)}{\partial x_1} \right| dx_1 \right)^p \right\} \end{aligned}$$

Czatkujemy po D i stosujemy Fubiniego

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \int_0^t \left| \frac{u(t, \tau) - u(\tau, \tau)}{t - \tau} \right|^p d\tau dt &\leq 2^{p-1} \left\{ \int_0^1 \int_0^t \left(\frac{1}{t-\tau} \int_\tau^t \left| \frac{\partial u(t, x_2)}{\partial x_2} \right| dx_2 \right)^p d\tau dt \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \int_0^1 \int_\tau^1 \left(\frac{1}{t-\tau} \int_\tau^t \left| \frac{\partial u(x_1, \tau)}{\partial x_1} \right| dx_1 \right)^p d\tau dt \right\} \\ &\leq 2^{p-1} \left(\frac{2}{p-1} \right)^p \left\{ \int_0^1 \int_0^t \left| \frac{\partial u(t, \tau)}{\partial x_2} \right|^p d\tau dt + \int_0^1 \int_\tau^1 \left| \frac{\partial u(t, \tau)}{\partial x_1} \right|^p d\tau dt \right\} = \\ &= 2^{p-1} \left(\frac{2}{p-1} \right)^p \int_D \left| \frac{\partial u(x_1, x_2)}{\partial x_2} \right|^p + \left| \frac{\partial u(x_1, x_2)}{\partial x_1} \right|^p dx_2 dx_1 \end{aligned}$$

6.8.10.

$$N \in \mathbb{N}, N \geq 2, p > 1, Q = (-1, 1)^{N-1}$$

$$A_i(u) = \underbrace{\int_{-1}^1 \dots \int_{-1}^1}_{N-1} \left(\int_{-1}^1 \int_{-1}^1 \left| \frac{u(x_1, \dots, x_{i-1}, t, x_{i+1}, \dots, x_{N-1}) - u(x_1, \dots, x_{i-1}, \tau, x_{i+1}, \dots, x_{N-1})}{t - \tau} \right|^p dt d\tau \right)$$

Zachodzą następujące fakty

(i) Jeżeli $u \in L_p(Q)$: $A_i(u) < \infty$ dla $i = 1, \dots, N-1$,

$$u \in W^{1-\frac{1}{p}, p}(Q)$$

$$(ii) \exists c > 0 \quad \|u\|_{W^{1-\frac{1}{p}, p}(Q)} \leq c \|u\|_{L_p(Q)} + \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} A_i(u)$$

D-dl:

$$u \in L_p(Q)$$

$$\int_Q \int_Q \frac{|u(x) - u(y)|^p}{|x-y|^{N+p-2}} dx dy \leq C_{p,N} \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} \int_Q \int_Q \frac{|u(x_1, \dots, x_i, y_{i+1}, \dots, y_{N-1}) - u(x_1, \dots, x_{i-1}, y_i, \dots, y_{N-1})|^p}{|x-y|^{N+p-2}} dx dy = (*)$$

$$f_i(x_1, \dots, x_i, y_i, \dots, y_{N-1}) = \int_{-1}^1 \dots \int_{-1}^1 \frac{dx_{i+1} \dots dx_{N-1} dy_1 \dots dy_{i-1}}{|x-y|^{N+p-2}}$$

6.8.2 zadanie

$$\underbrace{\int_{-1}^1 \dots \int_{-1}^1}_{N} |u(x_1, \dots, x_i, y_{i+1}, \dots, y_{N-1}) - u(x_1, \dots, x_{i-1}, y_i, \dots, y_{N-1})|^p f_i(x_1, \dots, x_i, y_i, \dots, y_{N-1}) dx_1 dx_2 \dots dx_i dy_1 \dots dy_{N-1}$$

= suma wazek ω (+)

$$\boxed{1} \quad f_i(x_1, \dots, x_i, y_i, \dots, y_{N-1}) \leq \frac{\tilde{c}}{|x_i - y_i|^p}$$

wstawiajac

$$\iint_{Q \times Q} \frac{|u(x) - u(y)|^p}{|x-y|^{N+p-2}} dx dy \leq \tilde{c} \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} A_i^p(u)$$

$$\left(\|u\|_{L^p(Q)}^p + \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} A_i^p(u) \right)^{1/p} \sim \|u\|_{W^{1-\frac{1}{p}, p}(Q)}$$

$$A_i^p(u)^{1/p} \simeq L_p(Q_i^{N-2}; W_p^{1-\frac{1}{p}}((0,1)_{x_i}))$$

$$W_p^{1-\frac{1}{p}}((0,1)_{x_i}; L_p(Q_i^{N-2}))$$

Tw. 6.8.2.

$$Q = (-1, 1)^N, Q_k$$

$$p > 1$$

wtedy istnieje jedyny, ograniczony operator linijny

$$R: W^{1,p}(Q) \rightarrow W_p^{1-\frac{1}{p}}(Q_k), \text{ t.z.}$$

$$\forall u \in C^\infty(\bar{Q}) \quad Ru = u|_{Q_k}$$

D-d: Chcemy $\|u\|_{W^{1-\frac{1}{p}, p}(Q_k)} \leq M \|u\|_{W^{1,p}(Q)}, u \in C^\infty(\bar{Q})$

Z lematu $\|u\|_{L_p(Q_k)}^p + \sum A_i^p(u) \leq M \|u\|_{W^{1,p}(Q)}^p$

$$W^{1,p}(\Omega) \rightarrow L^q(\partial\Omega)$$

$$1 \leq p < N, q = \frac{Np-p}{N-p}$$

$$\|u\|_{L_p(\partial\Omega)} \leq \|u\|_{L_p(\partial\Omega)}^p \leq C \|u\|_{W^{1,p}(\Omega)}^p$$

$$\|u\|_{L_p(Q_k)}^p \leq M_1 \|u\|_{W^{1,p}(Q_k)}^p$$

Z lematu 6.8.9.

$$A_i^p(u) \leq C \underbrace{\int_{-1}^1 \dots \int_{-1}^1}_{N-2} \left(\int_{-1}^1 \int_{-1}^1 \left\{ \left| \frac{\partial u(x)}{\partial x_i} \right|^p + \left| \frac{\partial u(x)}{\partial x_k} \right|^p \right\} dx_1 dx_2 \dots dx_{N-2} \right) \leq C \|u\|_{W^{1,p}(Q)}^p$$

Twierdzenie:

$p > 1$, $\Omega \in C^{0,1}$. Wtedy istnieje jedyny operator liniowy

$$R: W^{1,p}(\Omega) \rightarrow W^{1-\frac{1}{p}, p}(\partial\Omega) \quad t. \text{ ze}$$

$$Ru = u|_{\partial\Omega} \quad \text{dla } u \in C^\infty(\bar{\Omega})$$

D-di:

Mozna dobrac opis $\partial\Omega$ t.ze $\beta = 2\alpha$, $\Delta r \times (0, \beta)$ jest kostka o krawedzi 2α i $\Delta r \times [0, \beta]$ jest jedynie zwana tej kostki. Niech $u \in C^\infty(\bar{\Omega})$

$$\begin{aligned} \|u\|_{W^{1-\frac{1}{p}, p}(\partial\Omega)}^p &= \sum_{r=1}^m \|_r u\|_{W^{1+\frac{1}{p}, p}(\Delta r)}^p \leq \\ &\leq C^p \sum_{r=1}^m \|_r u\|_{W^{1,p}(\Delta r \times (0, \beta))}^p \leq C^p C' \|u\|_{W^{1,p}(\Omega)}^p \end{aligned}$$