on elliptic boundary value problems 11 Lectures Enmuel Agmon

$$\begin{cases}
-\Delta u + \nabla p = f & \omega \Omega \\
\text{div } u = 0 & \omega \Omega \\
u = g & na & \partial \Omega
\end{cases}$$

(Ω) fe L2(Ω), ge H3/2 (Ω) => V2 u ∈ L2(Ω), RPEL2(Ω).

Istnienie stabych rozwięzań:

Problem 1: dane lonegoue, $g \in H^{3/2}(\partial\Omega) = 2f|_{\partial\Omega}$: $Ef \in H^2(\Omega)$: $Ef|_{\partial\Omega} = fJ$

11 g11 H36 (27) = inf 11 EF11 H2(27)

v = 11 - G

statego oformatowania: 4 € Co (-2)

 $(\nabla V, \nabla \varphi) - (\varphi, dV \varphi) = (f, \varphi)$

Gayley div $\varphi = 0$ nie bytoby kiopotu

Operator Bogonskiego: aiv v = f -> pryporopaltoway e v = 0 B(f) = v.

Cheery, tely $f = fo + f_1 + te$ $f_0 = \nabla q$ i $f_1 + te$ dir $f_1 = 0$

(Gdy NE Lz, div V=0 w D'(s), to V.2/22 E H-1/2 (852))

div $\nabla q = div f$

warunek zgodności: S div f dx = 0 - to nie musi mieć sensu.

w jaki sposób rozbic f?

Mozna pokarać, ze jest bez sensu:

 $\begin{cases} \Delta u = \text{div } f & \text{no.} & \mathbb{R}^n + f \in L_2(\mathbb{R}^n) \\ 2 & \text{no.} & \text{no.} & \mathbb{R}^{n-2} \end{cases}$

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f: 12 - R", dim 2 = n
Ef: \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^n, Efl_2(n), \|Efl_2(n) \leq \|f\|_{L_2(n)}
div DK = div Ef w R
 k = (-\Delta)^{-1} div Ef
 11 V K 11 L2 (1Rm) & 11 E f 11 L2 (1Rm)
  f=f2+ Vk, Vke L2(12), div Vk = div f w D'(2)
  fe L, (52)
  div f2 = 0 w D'(2)
=) fz 'n E H-1/2 (s2)
  Davoia: \int g \cdot n \cdot \varphi \, d\theta = \int g \cdot \varphi \, dx = \int g \cdot \varphi \, dx
            4 E H'(12)
                              = Sg Dydx
, y shater sin n
            4 lan & H1/2 (an)
                                                              1 DQ = 0
                   war zgodności jest speiniony
                     fq = 0
  (79, 84) = Sf2:n. 4 de
                 H1/2 H1/2
   Malato nam sig malouppolitici, le istriège rochiad (Helmholza)
     f = f1 + Tx o takiej wstaności, ze
     f1, Tke L2
     div fi = 0
                     (wsayotko to ste wktadarny do gradienta)
     f1. n = 0
 wracamy do na szego rownania
                              ( De rostat wrucony do Pp)
  Cay da sie los robic x d'inieniem?
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Bierzemy dywergengis:

czy rumierny to rowigzac?

restypemy (modulo znak)

 $(Pp, \nabla q) = S \frac{\partial h}{\partial n} \cdot q \, d\theta' + (\nabla div G, Rp)$ $\int u \Delta v \cdot q \, d\theta' = \int div ((\Delta v)q) \, dx = \int (\Delta div G)q + \Delta v \cdot \nabla p \, dx$ $\partial \Omega$

11 Dp112 € 1 S Daiv G. pax I + 1 S Dv. Dp # dx 1

to w 2 wymierach

1 Rozwigz uzywenia Bopowskiepo

Operator Bogovodnicgo de a mbogich:

€ 12 (22)