现代偏微分课程小测

1. (1).(10 分) 设 $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ 有界区域,考虑极小曲面方程 $\sum_{i,j=1}^2 a_{ij}u_{ij} = 0$,其中 $u \in C^3(\overline{\Omega})$, $a_{ij}(Du) = (1 + |Du|^2)\delta_{ij} - u_iu_j$,记 $\varphi = |Du|^2$,求证: $\max_{\overline{\Omega}} \varphi = \max_{\partial\Omega} \varphi$. (2).(10 分) 设 $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ 有界区域,考虑平均曲率方程 $H(u) \stackrel{\Delta}{=} \sum_{i=1}^2 D_i(\frac{u_i}{\sqrt{1+|Du|^2}}) = f(x)$,即 $\sum_{i,j=1}^2 a_{ij}u_{ij} = f(x)(1 + |Du|^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}$,其中 $u \in C^3(\overline{\Omega})$, $f \in C^1(\overline{\Omega})$,求证: $\max_{\overline{\Omega}} |Du| \le C(\max_{\partial\Omega} |Du| + 1)$,其中 C 依赖于 $|u|_{L^\infty}$, $|f|_{C^1}$.

(Hint: 考虑辅助函数 $\varphi = e^{\alpha_0 u} |Du|^2$, α_0 充分大待定.)

- 2. (Harnack's 不等式) 设 $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ 有界区域, $a_{ij} \in C^2(\overline{\Omega})$ 且 $0 < \lambda I \le (a_{ij}) \le \Lambda I < \infty$,设 $u \in C^3(\overline{\Omega})$ 是 $\sum_{i,j=1}^n a_{ij} u_{ij} = 0$,u > 0 in Ω 的解.
- (1).(10 分) 求证: 对 $\forall B_{2r}(x_0) \subset \Omega$,有 $\sup_{B_r(x_0)} |D(logu)| \leq \frac{C}{r}$,其中 C 依赖于 a_{ij} 和
- $(2).(5\, \beta)$ 求证: 对 $\forall \Omega' \subset \Omega$ 连通,有 $\sup_{\Omega'} u \leq C\inf_{\Omega'} u$,其中 C 依赖于 Ω' , Ω , a_{ij} 和 n.
 - 3. (Pohozaev 恒等式) 设 $u \in C^2(\overline{\Omega})$ 是方程

$$\begin{cases} \Delta u + |u|^{p-1}u = 0, & in \Omega \\ u = 0, & on \partial\Omega \end{cases}$$
 (1)

的解,其中 $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ 关于原点 Ω 是星状的且 $\partial \Omega \in C^1$, $n \geq 3$,p > 1.

- (1).(10 分) 求证: $\frac{n-2}{2} \int_{\Omega} |Du|^2 dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\partial\Omega} |Du|^2 (v \cdot x) d\sigma = \frac{n}{p+1} \int_{\Omega} |u|^{p+1} dx$,其中 v 是 $\partial\Omega$ 的单位外法向.
- (2).(5 分) 求证: 若 $p > \frac{n+2}{n-2}$,则 $u \equiv 0$ in Ω .
- 4. (1).(10 分) 设 u 满足 $\Delta u = 0$ in $B_1^n \setminus \{0\}$, $|u| \leq M$, $n \geq 3$. 求证: u 可以延拓 到 B_1^n 上使得 $\Delta u = 0$ in B_1^n .
- (2).(10 分) 设 $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ 有界光滑, $p \in [2, +\infty)$,求证: $\|Du\|_{L^p} \leq C \|u\|_{L^p}^{\frac{1}{2}} \|D^2u\|_{L^p}^{\frac{1}{2}}$, $\forall u \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega) \cap W^{2,p}(\Omega)$,其中 C 依赖于 n,p.
 - 5. 设 $U \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ 是有界光滑区域, $0 < T < \infty$,若 $u \in C^{\infty}(\overline{U} \times [0,T])$ 是方程

$$\begin{cases} u_t - \Delta u = f, & in U_T = U \times (0, T) \\ u = 0, & on \partial U \times [0, T] \\ u = g, & on U \times \{t = 0\} \end{cases}$$
 (2)

的解, f, g 光滑;

- (1).(10 分) 求证: $\max_{t \in [0,T]} \|u(t)\|_{L^2(U)} + \|u\|_{L^2(0,T;H^1_0(U))} \le C(\|f\|_{L^2(0,T;L^2(U))} + \|g\|_{L^2(U)}),$ 其中 C 依赖于 U, T.(Hint: 乘 u 积分.)
- (2).(10 分) 求证: $\max_{t \in [0,T]} \|u(t)\|_{H^1_0(U)} + \|u'\|_{L^2(0,T;L^2(U))} \le C(\|f\|_{L^2(0,T;L^2(U))} + \|g\|_{H^1_0(U)}),$ 其中 C 依赖于 U,T.(Hint: 乘 u_t 积分.)
- (3).(10 分) 求证: $\max_{t \in [0,T]} \|u'(t)\|_{L^2(U)} + \|u'\|_{L^2(0,T;H^1_0(U))} \le C(\|f\|_{H^1(0,T;L^2(U))} + \|g\|_{H^2(U)}),$ 其中 C 依赖于 U,T.(Hint: 方程关于 t 求导后,乘 u_t 积分.)
- 6. (1).(10 分)(有限传播速度) 设 u 是 $u_{tt} \Delta u = 0$ in $\mathbb{R}^n \times (0, \infty)$ 的光滑解,设 $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $t_0 > 0$,记 $K \stackrel{\Delta}{=} \{(x,t): |x-x_0| \le t_0 t\}$, $K_t \stackrel{\Delta}{=} \{x: |x-x_0| \le t_0 t\}$,求证: 若 $u = u_t = 0$ in K_0 ,则 $u \equiv 0$ in K.
- (2).(10 分) 设 $U \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ 有界光滑, $0 < T < \infty$,设 u 是方程

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} + du_t - \Delta u + cu = 0, & in \ U_T = U \times [0, T] \\ u = 0, & on \ \partial U \times [0, T] \\ u = u_t = 0, & on \ U \times \{t = 0\} \end{cases}$$

$$(3)$$

的光滑解,其中 d, c 是有界函数,求证: $u \equiv 0$ in $U \times [0,T]$.



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地址:中国安徽省合肥市 电话:0551-63602184 传真:0551-63631760 网址:http://www.ustc.edu.cn 期末考试参考答案 即做政委按 [, (作业起, 之新的智) / 注意到评均曲率方程 H(N)=f(N)在转动坐标取作择核/ (1) 「时: 要证法的行行的 小几 一点 咖啡中 YPESI,在一颗样,转动生物,松奶饭 (***) 3x,//pu => U1=1pu1 1 U2=0 at P φ = 2 Uk Uk; Hij = 2 Uk: Uk; + 2 Uk Ukij => == 2 == 0 = Uko Ukj + 2 = 4k (== 0 == Wijk) ## : = as Us = 0 # = 5 [as Us x + ak as · Us) = 0 コロ=-ZZiUR·JRaij·Uij =-4IURUKLULDU +4IUKUKUKUjUij (3kai) = 2 ululkai - Nikui - Nikui) = -4 [Du] 411 Du + 4 [84] E Wii 2 -41041 411 422 = 410412 VIII 20 (at P有(aij)=(10) \$ 14年 : [aty Vij = 0 =) Un+ (1+19412) Uzz=0 at P) 最级①子0 马豆瓜沙约子0 许尔 极 max y 在 X.E 瓦 达到

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Z.(Harnach不好的) 风笔记》 Evan为 3.(Pohozaer 檀鹭出) 足笔记》 Evan节

4.(1) 「別: 只气气证: $\int_{B_1} U \Delta \psi dx = 0$, $\forall \psi \in C_c^{\infty}(B_1)$, 即以始表文下是调制的. $\psi \in Weyl3|$ 理 $\exists U \in C^{\infty}(B_1)$ 且 $\Delta U = 0$ in B_1

接越鄉強物 $e \in C_c^{\infty}(B_{2\ell})$ i^{t} e = 1 in B_{ℓ} , $o \leq \ell \leq 1$, $|\nabla^k e| \leq \frac{C_{n,k}}{\ell^k}$ $\forall \forall \ell \in C_c^{\infty}(B_1)$, $\int_{B_1} u \, \Delta \psi \, dx = \int_{B_1} u \, \Delta (\psi(1-\ell)) \, dx + \int_{B_1} u \, \Delta (\psi e) \, dx$

 $= \int_{B_{1}} u \cdot \left[\frac{\partial y \cdot p}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial y \cdot y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right] dx$ $= \int_{B_{1}} u \cdot \left[\frac{\partial y \cdot p}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right] dx$ $= \int_{B_{1}} u \cdot \left[\frac{\partial y \cdot p}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right] dx$ $= \int_{B_{1}} u \cdot \left[\frac{\partial y \cdot p}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right] dx$ $= \int_{B_{1}} u \cdot \left[\frac{\partial y \cdot p}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right] dx$ $= \int_{B_{1}} u \cdot \left[\frac{\partial y \cdot p}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right] dx$ $= \int_{B_{1}} u \cdot \left[\frac{\partial y \cdot p}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right] dx$ $= \int_{B_{1}} u \cdot \left[\frac{\partial y \cdot p}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right] dx$ $= \int_{B_{1}} u \cdot \left[\frac{\partial y \cdot p}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right] dx$ $= \int_{B_{1}} u \cdot \left[\frac{\partial y \cdot p}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right] dx$ $= \int_{B_{1}} u \cdot \left[\frac{\partial y \cdot p}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right] dx$ $= \int_{B_{1}} u \cdot \left[\frac{\partial y \cdot p}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right] dx$ $= \int_{B_{1}} u \cdot \left[\frac{\partial y \cdot p}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right] dx$ $= \int_{B_{1}} u \cdot \left[\frac{\partial y \cdot p}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right] dx$ $= \int_{B_{1}} u \cdot \left[\frac{\partial y \cdot p}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right] dy$ $= \int_{B_{1}} u \cdot \left[\frac{\partial y \cdot p}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right] dy$ $= \int_{B_{1}} u \cdot \left[\frac{\partial y \cdot p}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right] dy$ $= \int_{B_{1}} u \cdot \left[\frac{\partial y \cdot p}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right] dy$ $= \int_{B_{1}} u \cdot \left[\frac{\partial y \cdot p}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right] dy$ $= \int_{B_{1}} u \cdot \left[\frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right] dy$ $= \int_{B_{1}} u \cdot \left[\frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right] dy$ $= \int_{B_{1}} u \cdot \left[\frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right] dy$ $= \int_{B_{1}} u \cdot \left[\frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right] dy$ $= \int_{B_{1}} u \cdot \left[\frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right] dy$ $= \int_{B_{1}} u \cdot \left[\frac$

4.(2) FPT: YUGOW, (D) NW21P(D), 3 VRF(CO(D), WREECO(D), S.t.

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$$Ank \cdot Ank = 2 to tent of X)$$

5. 2毫记器 Evan特

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6.(1) x 元(2) [P87 方程 x 以 部分]
$$\int_{0}^{1} u_{x} u_{x}$$



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 $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ 升色块, $N \geq 3$ 处证 (Wey(3) 24):4 $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, $\Xi \subset \mathbb{R}^n$) $\Xi \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, $\Xi \subset$

27 A(×,1)= △f(y) Γ(x,y) - 2√f(y)· ∇Γ(x-y), X∈W, y∈Ω ey 由X∈W = 3 €>°,5.4. BE(X) CW => 3y ∈BE(X), 有 △f(y)=0, √f(y)=0 => A(x,y) 長定 且 即包X,有 A(x,·) ∈ CC(12)

22 V(X)= L U, A(X,1)>, XEW >) VE(00(W), DV=0

 $C_{c}^{0}(\Omega)$ $= \langle U, f, 9 \rangle = \langle U, 9 \rangle \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad U|_{W} = V \stackrel{(\Lambda)}{\longrightarrow} D(\Omega)$ $= \langle U, f, 9 \rangle = \langle U, 9 \rangle \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad U|_{W} = V \stackrel{(\Lambda)}{\longrightarrow} D(\Omega)$ $\Rightarrow W_{1} CCW_{2}CC\Omega, \langle 1300 V_{1} |_{W_{1}} = U|_{W_{1}}, V_{2} = V|_{W_{2}} \stackrel{(N)}{\longrightarrow} V_{2}|_{W_{1}} = V_{1} \Rightarrow U = V \stackrel{(N)}{\longrightarrow} U$

(or: # 4 E Lbc(s), * So NDY dx=0, YYEC(s), 24 FVE((s)) & DV=0 inst,

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