Inhaltsverzeichnis

Here everything can be written down that helps with understanding the Non-Linear Wave Equations Lecture and solving the exercises.

1 Norms

Definition 1 (Sobolev space)**.**

Definition 2 (fractional Sobolev space; source: exercise session 1)**.** *For $s \in \mathbb{R}$ (?) $H^s(\mathbb{R}^n)$ is the completion of $C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ with respect to the norm*

$$\|f\|_{H^s(\mathbb{R}^n)} = \|(1+|\xi|^2)^{\frac{s}{2}}\mathcal{F}(f)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)} \tag{1}$$

where $(1+|\xi|^2)^{\frac{s}{2}}$ corresponds to a derivative in physical space.

2 Functional Analysis Theorems

Theorem 3 (Gronwall´s Lemma)**.** *Let $f : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ be a non-negative continuous function and $g : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ be a non-negative integrable function such that*

$$f(t) \leq A + \int_0^t f(s)g(s)ds \tag{2}$$

holds for some $A \geq 0$ for every $t \in [0,T]$. Then

$$f(t) \leq A\exp(\int_0^t g(s)ds) \tag{3}$$

holds for every $t \in [0,T]$.

Theorem 4 (Arzelà-Ascoli theorem, source: Wiki)**.** *Consider a sequence of functions (f_n) defined on a compact interval. If this sequence is uniformly bounded and uniformly equicontinuous, then there exists a subsequence (f_{n_k}) that converges uniformly.*

Definition 5 (uniformly equicontinuous)**.** *A sequence of functions (f_n) is said to be uniformly equicontinuous if, for every $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists a $\delta > 0$ such that*

$$|f_n(x) - f_n(y)| < \varepsilon \tag{4}$$

whenever $|x-y| < \delta$ for all functions f_n in the sequence.

This is the version of Arzelà-Ascoli used on example sheet 6, problem*, in a specific norm:

Theorem 6 (Arzelà-Ascoli theorem, source: solution to sheet 5)**.** *Suppose there is a sequence (of solutions) $(\phi^{(i)})$ in $C^{k-1}([0,T]\times\mathbb{R}^n)$ that converges to ϕ in a $C^{k-1}([0,T]\times\mathbb{R}^n)$-sense and is uniformly bounded, meaning $\|\partial^k\phi\|_{L^\infty} \leq A$ (A not dependent on i).*
Then, there exists a subsequence $(\phi^{(i_\lambda)})$ that converges in $C^k([0,T]\times\mathbb{R}^n)$.

Theorem 7 (Banach-Alaoglu)**.**

Definition 8 (Weak Convergence; source: Wiki)**.** *A sequence of elements (x_n) in a Hilbert space H is said to converge weakly to $x \in H$ if*

$$\langle x_n, y\rangle \to \langle x, y\rangle \tag{5}$$

for all $y \in H$, $\langle\cdot,\cdot\rangle$ denoting the inner product of H.
Notation: $x_n \rightharpoonup x$

Theorem 9 (Riesz Representation thm)**.**

3 Fourier Transformation

Open Question: What is the advantage of Fourier representation?

Definition 10 (Schwartz space)**.** *The Schwartz space $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ is a vectorspace given by*

$$\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) = \{f \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n) | \forall \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{N}_0^n, \sup_{x\in\mathbb{R}^n} |x^\alpha \partial^\beta f(x)| < \infty\} \tag{6}$$

equipped with a countable family of semi-norms

$$\|f\|_{\alpha,\beta} := \sup_{x\in\mathbb{R}^n} |x^\alpha \partial^\beta f(x)|. \tag{7}$$

You can think of the Schwartz space as functions that decay faster than any polynomial.

Definition 11 (Fourier transform)**.** *Given a function $f \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, we define the Fourier transform by*

$$\mathcal{F}(f)(\xi) := \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) e^{-2\pi i x\cdot\xi} dx. \tag{8}$$

The inverse Fourier transform is given by

$$\mathcal{F}^{-1}(f)(\xi) := \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) e^{+2\pi i x\cdot\xi} dx. \tag{9}$$

Theorem 12 (properties of Fourier transform and norms; source: exercise session 1)**.** *For* $f \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ *the following holds:*

1. $\|\mathcal{F}(f)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)} = \|f\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}$
2. $\|\mathcal{F}(f)\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)} = \|f\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)}$

Theorem 13 (properties of the Fourier transform; source: exercise session 1)**.** *For* $f \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ *the following properties hold:*

1. $\mathcal{F}(\partial_i f(x)) = 2\pi i \xi_i \mathcal{F}(f)(\xi)$
2. $\mathcal{F}(x_i f(x)) = -\frac{1}{2\pi i}\partial_{\xi_i}\mathcal{F}(f)(\xi)$

4 Important Inequalities

4.1 Sobolev Embedding

Theorem 14 (Sobolev embedding thm; source: sheet 1)**.** *There exists a constant* $C = C(n, s) > 0$ *such that for every* $f \in H^s(\mathbb{R}^n)$ *with* $s > \frac{n}{2}$ *we have*

$$\|f\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq C\|f\|_{H^s(\mathbb{R}^n)}. \tag{10}$$

Theorem 15 (source: sheet 1)**.** *If* s *is a non-negative integer, there exists a constant* $C = C(s)$ *such that for every* $f \in H^s(\mathbb{R}^n)$ *with* $s > \frac{n}{2}$ *we have*

$$\frac{1}{C}\sum_{|\alpha|\leq s}\|\partial^\alpha f\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq \|f\|_{H^s(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq C\sum_{|\alpha|\leq s}\|\partial^\alpha f\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}. \tag{11}$$

Theorem 16. *Sobolev inequality with* $C^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$ *used in Problem*, sheet 6. Not found...*

Theorem 17 (second Sobolev embedding thm; source: Wiki)**.** *If* $n < pk$ *and* $r + \alpha = k - \frac{n}{p}$ *with* $\alpha \in (0, 1)$*, then one has the embedding*

$$W^{k,p}(\mathbb{R}^n) \subset C^{r,\alpha}(\mathbb{R}^n). \tag{12}$$

5 Basic Analysis, Measure Theory

Theorem 18 (Young´s Inequality)**.** *Let* p *and* q *be positive real numbers such that* $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$*. Then, for any non-negative* a *and* b *it holds*

$$ab = \frac{a^p}{p} + \frac{b^q}{q}. \tag{13}$$

Theorem 19 (Young´s Inequality Special case). *Let $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $\delta > 0$, $p, q > 1$ such that $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$. Then we have*

$$|xy| \leq \delta |x|^2 + \frac{1}{4\delta}|y|^2. \tag{14}$$

Theorem 20 (Hölder´s Inequality; source: Wiki). *Let p and q be positive real numbers such that $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$.Then, if $f \in L^p$ and $g \in L^q$:*

$$\|fg\|_{L^1} \leq \|f\|_{L^p}\|g\|_{L^q}. \tag{15}$$

Theorem 21 (Lebesgue Monotone Convergence; source: math3ma.com). *Suppose $(f_n : X \to [0, \infty))$ being a monotonically increasing sequence of measurable functions on a measurable set X such that $f_n \to f$ pointwise almost everywhere, then*

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \int_X f_n = \int_X f. \tag{16}$$

Theorem 22 (Fatou's Lemma; source: Wiki). *Given a measure space $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mu)$ and a set $X \in \mathcal{F}$, let $(f_n : X \to [0, \infty])$ be a sequence of measurable funtions. Define the function $F_X \to [0, \infty]$ by setting $f(x) = \liminf_{n\to\infty} f_n(x)$ for every $x \in X$.*
Then f is measurable, and also

$$\int_X f d\mu \leq \liminf_{n\to\infty} \int_X f_n d\mu \tag{17}$$

where the integrals may be infinite.

Theorem 23 (Change of Variables Formula; source: Wiki). *Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ be an open set, $\Phi : \Omega \to \Phi(\Omega) \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ a diffeomorphism. A function f is integrable on $\Phi(\Omega)$ iff the function $x \mapsto f(\Phi(x))|Det(D\Phi(x))|$ is integrable on Ω. Then we have*

$$\int_{\Phi(\Omega)} f(y)dy = \int_\Omega f(\Phi(x))|\det(D\Phi(x))|dx. \tag{18}$$