

PDE NOTES

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Taqsimotlar nazariyasi (yohud umumlashgan funksiyalar nazariyasi)

1.1. Space of test functions. Test funksiyalar fazolari

Ushbu bo'limda biz ixtiyoriy $\Omega \subseteq \mathbb{R}^d$ ochiq to'plam uchun bir nechta funksional fazolarni qaraymiz. $\Omega = \mathbb{R}^d$ bo'lgan hollarda biz ayrim belgilashlarda shunchaki \mathbb{R}^d tushurib ketamiz.

Ta'rif 1.1. $f : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ funksiyaning **supporti** *dastagi* deb

$$\{x \in \Omega : f(x) = 0\} \quad (1.1)$$

to'plamning \mathbb{R}^d fazodagi **yopilmasiga** aytiladi va $\text{supp}(f)$ bilan belgilanadi.

Agar $\text{supp}(f)$ kompakt to'plam bo'lsa, f funktsiya *kompakt dastakli* deb ataladi.

Istalgan $n \geq 0$ butun son uchun $\Omega \subseteq \mathbb{R}^d$ to'plamda quyidagi funksiyalar sinflarini qaraymiz.

- (i) $\mathcal{E}^n(\Omega) = \{f : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \mid f \in C^n(\Omega)\}$ ya'ni k marta uzliksiz differensiallanuvchi funksiyalar to'plami. Agar $n = 0$ bo'lsa, $\mathcal{E}^0(\Omega)$ bilan Ω to'plamda aniqlangan uzliksiz funksiyalar to'plamini belgilab olamiz.
- (ii) $\mathcal{E}(\Omega)$ bilan Ω to'plamda aniqlangan *silliqlik* funksiyalar sinfini belgilab olamiz, ya'ni:

$$\mathcal{E}(\Omega) = \bigcap_{n=0}^{\infty} \mathcal{E}^n(\Omega) \quad (1.2)$$

- (iii) Aylaylik $K \subset \Omega \subseteq \mathbb{R}^d$ kompakt to'plam, $\mathcal{D}_K^n(\Omega)$ va $\mathcal{D}_K(\Omega)$ sinflarni quyidagicha aniqlaymiz

$$\mathcal{D}_K^n(\Omega) = \{f \in \mathcal{E}^n(\Omega) \mid \text{supp}(f) \subseteq K\} \quad (1.3)$$

$$\mathcal{D}_K(\Omega) = \{f \in \mathcal{E}(\Omega) \mid \text{supp}(f) \subseteq K\} = \bigcap_{n=0}^{\infty} \mathcal{D}_K^n(\Omega) \quad (1.4)$$

- (iv) $\mathcal{K}(\Omega)$ esa Ω to'plamning barcha kompakt qism-to'plamlari sinfini belgilasin. $\mathcal{D}(\Omega)$ bilan Ω to'plamda aniqlangan kompakt dastakli silliqlik funksiyalar sinfini belgilaymiz.

$$\mathcal{D}(\Omega) = \bigcup_{K \in \mathcal{K}(\Omega)} \mathcal{D}_K(\Omega) \quad (1.5)$$

Ha dastlab bu funksiyalar sinflari juda abstrakt va juda kichik sinflar bo'lib tuyilishi mumkin. Lekin aslida bu sinflar biz bilgan $L^p(\Omega)$ fazolarda zich va bunday funksiyalar yordamida biz juda ko'p hossalarni isbotlashimiz mumkin.

Misol 1.1. (i) $d = 1$ va $\Omega = \mathbb{R}$ bo'lgan holatni qaraylik. Quyidagicha aniqlangan $g : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ funksiyani qaraylik:

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{1-|x|^2}\right), & \text{agar } |x| < 1 \\ 0, & \text{agar } |x| \geq 1. \end{cases} \quad (1.6)$$

To'g'ri birinchi bor bunday funksiyani tasavvur qilish, va uni nima sababdan biz bu funksiyani qarashimiz kerakligini anglab olish qiyin lekin ozgina fikr yuritib ushbu funktsiya qanday hossalarga ega ekanligini ko'rish mumkin. Keling shu yerda ushbu funktsiya grafiginini qaraylik

O'ng tomondagi grafikdan shuni ko'rishimiz mumkinki g kompakt dastakli funksiya va $\text{supp}(g) = [-1, 1]$. Hosila ta'rifidan foydalanib g funksiya -1 va 1 nuqtalarda ham cheksiz ko'p marotaba differentsiallanuvchi bo'lishini ko'rish mumkin. Bundan ko'rinadiki

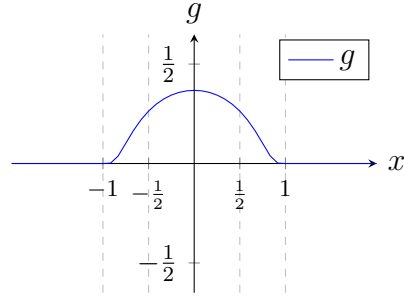
$$g \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}) \subset \mathcal{E}(\mathbb{R})$$

Yuqorida aniqlangan g funksiya yordamida biz juda ko'p kompakt dastakli silliq funksiyalar hosil qila olamiz. Masalan, $f(x) = \sin(x) \cdot g(x) \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R})$. Yoki istalgan silliq funksiyaning $g(x)$ ga ko'paytirish orqali biz $\mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R})$ sinfga tegishli funksiya hosil qilamiz.

- (ii) Aytaylik $d \geq 1$ istalgan ixtiyoriy butun son bo'lsin. Yuqoridagi g funksiyaning \mathbb{R}^d fazoda ham **analogi** mavjud va uni soddagina

$$\mathbb{R}^d \ni x \mapsto g(\|x\|)$$

kabi aniqlashimiz mumkin. Bu funksiyaning dastagi ese $\overline{B_1(0)}$ —birlilik yopiq shar bo'ladi.



2. DIRICHLET PROBLEM FOR POISSON EQUATION

3. EVOLUTION EQUATIONS

3.1. Unbounded operators in Banach spaces.

3.1.1. *Dissipative operators.*

3.1.2. *Resolvent and spectrum.*

3.2. Operator-valued functions.

3.2.1. *Measurability and continuity.*

3.3. Semigroup theory.

3.4. Hille-Yosida and related theorems.