

## §5.1 弱导数.

设  $U \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$  为开集

Def: 设  $u, v \in L_{loc}^1(U)$ ,  $\alpha$  是多重指标, 称  $v$  为  $u$  的  $\alpha$  阶弱导数. 若  $\int_U u \partial^\alpha \phi dx = (-1)^{|\alpha|} \int_U v \phi dx$   $\forall \phi \in C_c^\infty(U)$ .

Lemma (弱导数的唯一性).  $U$  的  $\alpha$  阶弱导数, 若存在, 则唯一. (a.e.)

证明: 设  $v, \tilde{v} \in L_{loc}^1(U)$  均为  $U$  的  $\alpha$  阶弱导数.

$$\int_U u \partial^\alpha \phi = \int_U (-1)^{|\alpha|} \int_U v \phi dx = \int_U (-1)^{|\alpha|} \int_U \tilde{v} \phi dx, \quad \forall \phi \in C_c^\infty(U).$$

令  $w = v - \tilde{v}$ 

$$\Rightarrow \int_U w \phi dx = 0, \quad \forall \phi \in C_c^\infty(U). \text{ 下面只用证 } w \equiv 0 \text{ in } U.$$

为此, 选  $\{\lambda_\varepsilon\}_{\varepsilon > 0}$  一族磨光子  $\{\eta_\varepsilon\}_{\varepsilon > 0}$ .  $\{x \in U \mid \text{dist}(x, \partial U) > \varepsilon\}$  下设  $\varepsilon$  充分小, 使  $B(x, \varepsilon) \subseteq U$ . ( $U$  开, 这必可做到).

$$\begin{aligned} w(x) &= \int_{U_\varepsilon} w(y) \eta_\varepsilon(y-x) dy \\ &= \int_{U_\varepsilon} (w(x) - w(y)) \eta_\varepsilon(y-x) dy + \int_{U_\varepsilon} w(y) \eta_\varepsilon(y-x) dy \\ &= \int_{U_\varepsilon} (w(x) - w(y)) \eta_\varepsilon(y-x) dy. \end{aligned}$$

由  $\eta_\varepsilon \in C_c^\infty(U)$ .

 $U \cap B(x, \varepsilon)$ 

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow |w(x)| &\leq \int_{B(x, \varepsilon)} |w(x) - w(y)| \cdot \frac{1}{\varepsilon^n} \eta\left(\frac{|y-x|}{\varepsilon}\right) dy \\ &\leq \int_{B(x, \varepsilon)} \frac{1}{\varepsilon^n} |w(x) - w(y)| dy \\ &\approx \int_{B(x, \varepsilon)} |w(x) - w(y)| dy \xrightarrow[\text{Lebesgue 微分定理.}]{\text{a.e.}} 0 \quad \text{as } \varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+. \end{aligned}$$

□.

## §5.2. 索伯列夫(Sobolev)空间.

刻画:  $L^p$  函数的“可微”, “可积”性质  
弱导数.

$$\text{Def: } W^{k,p}(U) = \left\{ u: U \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \in L_{loc}^1(U) \mid \forall \alpha = k, D^\alpha u \in L^p(U) \right\}$$

$$H^k(U) := W^{k,2}(U)$$

$$(1) \|u\|_{W^{k,p}(U)} := \sum_{|\alpha|=k} \|D^\alpha u\|_p, \quad \forall 1 \leq p \leq +\infty.$$

(2)  $u_m \rightarrow u$  in  $W^{k,p}(U)$ , if  $\|u_m - u\|_{W^{k,p}(U)} \rightarrow 0$  as  $m \rightarrow \infty$

$u_m \rightarrow u$  in  $W_{loc}^{k,p}(U)$ , if  $\|u_m - u\|_{W_{loc}^{k,p}(V)} \rightarrow 0$  as  $m \rightarrow \infty$   
 $\forall V \subset \subset U$ .

注: 称  $V \subset \subset U$ . 若  $\bar{V}$  紧且  $\bar{V} \subseteq V$ , 又称  $V$  关于  $U$  相对紧.

(3)  $W_0^{k,p}(U) = C_c^\infty(U)$  在  $W^{k,p}(U)$  中 收敛于取闭包.

$\Leftrightarrow u \in W_0^{k,p}(U) \Leftrightarrow \exists \{u_m\} \in C_c^\infty(U), u_m \rightarrow u$  in  $W^{k,p}(U)$ .

$\Leftrightarrow u \in W^{k,p}(U), \partial^\alpha u = 0 \text{ on } \partial U \quad \forall |\alpha| \leq k-1$ .

用 5.5 节的 Trace 定义.

Example (1)  $U = \mathring{B}(0,1) \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n, u(x) = \frac{1}{|x|^\alpha}, x \in U - \{0\}, \alpha > 0$ .

若  $u \in W^{1,p}(U)$ , 则  $\partial_{x_i} u \in L^p$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_{x_i} u(x) &= \partial_{x_i} \left( x_1^2 + \dots + x_n^2 \right)^{-\frac{\alpha}{2}} \\ &= -\frac{\alpha}{2} \cdot 2x_i \cdot (x_1^2 + \dots + x_n^2)^{-\frac{\alpha}{2}-1} \\ &= -\frac{\alpha x_i}{(x_1^2 + \dots + x_n^2)^{\frac{\alpha}{2}+1}} \\ \Rightarrow |\partial_{x_i} u(x)| &= \frac{|\alpha|}{|x|^{\alpha+1}} \end{aligned}$$

① check  $D_\alpha u$  是  $u$  的  $-1$  阶弱导数.

$\forall \varphi \in C_c^\infty(U)$  有.

这里.

$$\vec{n} = (n_1, \dots, n_n)$$

$$\left( \text{由} \int_{U - B(0,\epsilon)} u \varphi_{x_i} dx = - \int_{U - B(0,\epsilon)} \partial_{x_i} u \varphi dx + \int_{\partial B(0,\epsilon)} u \varphi \cdot \frac{n^i}{|x|} dS \right) = \frac{x_i}{|\alpha|}$$

$$|Du(x)| \in L^1(U) \Leftrightarrow (\alpha+1) < n$$

وقت  $\left| \int_{\partial B(0, \varepsilon)} u \phi n_i ds \right| \leq \|u\|_{L^\infty} \int_{\partial B(0, \varepsilon)} \varepsilon^{-\alpha} ds \leq C \varepsilon^{n-1-\alpha} \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } \varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+$

$$\therefore \int_U u \phi_{x_i} dx = - \int_U \partial_{x_i} u \phi dx, \quad \forall \phi \in C_c^\infty(U), \quad 0 \leq \alpha < n-1.$$

②  $Du \in L^p$  ?

$$|Du(x)| = \frac{1}{|x|^{\alpha+1}} \in L^p(U) \Leftrightarrow (\alpha+1)p < n.$$

从而  $u \in W^{1,p}(U) \Leftrightarrow \alpha < \frac{n-p}{p}$

特别,  $p \geq n$  时,  $u \notin W^{1,p}(U)$

□

Example (2)  $\{r_k\} \stackrel{\text{dense}}{\subset} U = B(0,1) \quad n(n-\frac{\infty}{2}) \frac{1}{2^\alpha} |x+r_k|^{-\alpha} \in L^p(U)$   
 $\Leftrightarrow \alpha < \frac{n-p}{p}$  (因为  $u$  会在  $U$  中稠密上元)

下面讨论 Sobolev 空间的基本运算.

Theorem 5.2.1:  $u, v \in W^{k,p}(U), |\alpha| \leq k, \quad D^\alpha(D^\beta u) = D^\alpha(D^\beta u) = D^{\alpha+\beta} u \quad \forall |\alpha| + |\beta| \leq k.$

(1).  $D^\alpha u \in W^{k-|\alpha|, p}(U), \quad D^\beta(D^\alpha u) = D^\alpha(D^\beta u) = D^{\alpha+\beta} u, \quad |\alpha| + |\beta| = k.$   
 $\lambda u + \mu v \in W^{k,p}(U), \quad D^\alpha(\lambda u + \mu v) = \lambda D^\alpha u + \mu D^\alpha v, \quad |\alpha| = k.$

(2).  $\forall \tau \subseteq U \quad u \in W^{k,p}(\tau)$

$$D^\alpha(\zeta_u) = \sum_{\beta < \alpha} \binom{\alpha}{\beta} D^\beta u$$

(3).  $\zeta \in C_c^\infty(U), \quad \forall \zeta u \in W^{k,p}(U)$

$$uv \in W^{k,p}(U) \cap L^\infty(U)$$

(4).  $\frac{k=1 \text{ 时}}{\text{若 } u, v \in L^\infty(U)} \quad \frac{\text{还有}}{\Rightarrow} \quad \partial_i(uv) = \partial_i u \cdot v + \partial_i v \cdot u.$

(4)(5) 表明 Sobolev 空间不再完全满足 Leibniz's rule

Sobolev 空间并不一定是 Banach 空间.

证明：(1) ~ (3) 同理.

(4) : 证 (4) 的方法：

$$\begin{aligned} |a| &= \forall \phi \in C_c^\infty(U), \\ \int_U \zeta D^\alpha \psi \, dx &= \int_U (\underbrace{D^\alpha(\zeta \phi)}_{\in C_c^\infty(U)} - \underbrace{D^\alpha \zeta \cdot \phi}_{\text{由 } \zeta \phi \in C_c^\infty(U), \text{ 故 Leibniz \& 正确}}) \cdot u \, dx. \\ &= - \int_U (\zeta(D^\alpha u)\phi + u(D^\alpha \zeta)\phi) \, dx \\ &\quad \text{由等式成立} \\ &= - \int_U (\zeta D^\alpha u + u D^\alpha \zeta) \phi \, dx \quad \therefore |a|=1, \exists \phi. \end{aligned}$$

设  $|\alpha| \leq k$ .  $\beta < k$ . 则  $\exists \phi$  使  $|a|=1$  时. 有  $\alpha = \beta + \gamma$   
 $|\beta|=l, |\gamma|=1$ .

由  $\forall \phi \in C_c^\infty(U)$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_U \zeta u D^\alpha \phi \, dx &= \int_U \sum_{\sigma \in \omega \cap \beta} \binom{\beta}{\sigma} D^\sigma \zeta D^{\alpha-\sigma} u \cdot \phi \, dx. \\ &= (-1)^{|\beta|} \int_U \left( \sum_{\sigma \leq \beta} \binom{\beta}{\sigma} D^\sigma \zeta D^{\beta-\sigma} u \right) \cdot D^\alpha \phi \, dx \\ &\quad \text{由 } u \text{ 的 } \beta \text{ 阶 导数 存在} \\ &\quad \text{且 } u \text{ 在 } U \text{ 内 保 持} \\ &= \int_U \sum_{\sigma \leq \beta} \binom{\beta}{\sigma} D^\sigma \zeta \cdot D^{\beta-\sigma} u \cdot \phi \, dx \\ &\quad \text{由 } D^\sigma \zeta \cdot D^{\beta-\sigma} u \text{ 的 } \beta \text{ 阶 导数 存在} \\ &\quad \text{且 } u \text{ 在 } U \text{ 内 保 持} \\ &= (-1)^{|\alpha|+l} \int_U \sum_{\sigma \leq \beta} \binom{\beta}{\sigma} (D^\sigma \zeta D^{\alpha-\sigma} u + D^\sigma \zeta D^{\alpha-\sigma} u) \phi \, dx \\ &\quad \alpha = \beta + \gamma \\ &= (-1)^{|\alpha|+l} \int_U \left( \sum_{\sigma \leq \alpha} \binom{\alpha}{\sigma} D^\sigma \zeta D^{\alpha-\sigma} u \right) \phi \, dx. \end{aligned}$$

$$=(-1)^{|\alpha|+l} \int_U \left( \sum_{\sigma \leq \alpha} \binom{\alpha}{\sigma} D^\sigma \zeta D^{\alpha-\sigma} u \right) \phi \, dx.$$

(5)  $\forall \phi \in C_c^\infty(U)$ ,  $\text{spt } \phi \subset V \subset \subset U$ .  $f^\varepsilon := \eta_\varepsilon * f$ .  $g^\varepsilon := \eta_\varepsilon * g$ . check

$$\begin{aligned} \int_U (\partial_{x_i} \phi) f g \, dx &= \int_U f g \phi_{x_i} \, dx \stackrel{\text{由用到}}{=} \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_U f^\varepsilon g^\varepsilon \phi_{x_i} \, dx \\ &\quad f^\varepsilon, g^\varepsilon \in C_c^\infty \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} - \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_U f (\partial_{x_i} f^\varepsilon g^\varepsilon + f^\varepsilon \partial_{x_i} g^\varepsilon) \phi \, dx \\ &= - \int_U (\partial_{x_i} f) \cdot g + f \partial_{x_i} g \, dx \\ &= - \int_U (\partial_{x_i} f) \cdot g + f Q_{x_i} g \, dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{check: } \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_V f^\varepsilon g^2 \phi_{x_i} dx = \int_V f g \phi_{x_i} dx$$

$$\int_V f^\varepsilon g^2 \phi_{x_i} - f g \phi_{x_i} dx$$

$$= \int_V f^\varepsilon (g^2 - g) \phi_{x_i} dx + \int_V (f^\varepsilon - f) g \phi_{x_i} dx.$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{p} \int_U f^\varepsilon \phi_{x_i} dx \|g\|_{L^p(V)}^2 + \underbrace{\|f^\varepsilon\|_{L^\infty(V)} \|f^\varepsilon - f\|_{L^p(V)} \|g\|_{L^\infty(V)}}_{\text{把 } L^\infty \text{ 提出来}} + \|g\|_{L^\infty(V)} \|f^\varepsilon - f\|_{L^p(V)} \|\phi_{x_i}\|_{L^p(V)}$$

$\rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } \varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+$

$f \cdot g \in L^\infty$  因而能用

Thm 5.2.2 Sobolev 空间  $W^{k,p}(U)$  是 Banach 空间  $1 \leq p \leq \infty, k \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ .

证明：仅须证三向不等式与完备性。

(1) 三向不等式： $u, v \in W^{k,p}(U), D^\alpha u = u_\alpha$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \|u+v\|_{W^{k,p}(U)} &= \sum_{|\alpha| \leq k} \|D^\alpha(u+v)\|_p \\ &\leq \sum_{|\alpha| \leq k} \|D^\alpha u\|_p + \|D^\alpha v\|_p = \|u\|_{W^{k,p}(U)} + \|v\|_{W^{k,p}(U)} \end{aligned}$$

(2) 完备性。设  $\{u_m\}$  为  $W^{k,p}(U)$  中的子列。若  $\{D^\alpha u_m\}$  为  $L^p(U)$

中的一列。因  $L^p$  是 Banach 空间， $\forall \varepsilon, \exists U_\varepsilon \in L^p(U)$  使  $D^\alpha u_m \rightarrow U_\varepsilon$  in  $L^p$  as  $m \rightarrow \infty$ .  $\forall |\alpha| \leq k$ .

特别地。 $u_m \rightarrow u$  in  $L^p(U)$  ( $\delta = 0$  时).

以下证明： $u \in W^{k,p}(U), D^\alpha u = u_\alpha, \forall |\alpha| \leq k$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \forall \phi \in C_c^\infty(U) \quad \int_U u \cdot D^\alpha \phi &= \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \int_U u_m D^\alpha \phi = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \int_U (-1)^{|\alpha|} D^\alpha u_m \cdot \phi dx \\ &\quad \text{用 Hölder.} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{因: } \left| \int_U u_m D^\alpha \phi - \int_U u D^\alpha \phi \right|$$

$$\leq \|u_m - u\|_{L^p} \|D^\alpha \phi\|_{L^p}$$

$\rightarrow 0$  as  $m \rightarrow \infty$

$$= (-1)^{|\alpha|} \int_U u_\alpha \phi dx.$$

用 Hölder.

□.

§5.3. Sobolev 函数的光滑逼近.

1. 内部逼近. 设  $U \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$  有界开集,  $k \in \mathbb{Z}_+$

$$U_\varepsilon = \{x \in U \mid \text{dist}(x, \partial U) > \varepsilon\}, \quad 1 \leq p < \infty.$$

Thm 5.3.1

$$u \in W^{k,p}(U), \quad 1 \leq p < \infty, \quad u^\varepsilon = \eta_\varepsilon * u \quad (\in U_\varepsilon, \text{且})$$

$$(i) \quad u^\varepsilon \in C^\infty(U_\varepsilon). \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0$$

$$(ii) \quad u^\varepsilon \rightarrow u \quad \text{in } W_{loc}^{k,p}(U) \quad \varepsilon \rightarrow 0.$$

证明: (i)  $\frac{\partial u^\varepsilon}{\partial x_i} =$  Fix  $x \in U_\varepsilon$ ,  $h \in \mathbb{R}^n$ ,  $x + h e_i \in U_\varepsilon$ .

$$\frac{u^\varepsilon(x + h e_i) - u^\varepsilon(x)}{h} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon^n} \int_U \frac{u(y)}{h} \left[ \eta\left(\frac{x + h e_i - y}{\varepsilon}\right) - \eta\left(\frac{x - y}{\varepsilon}\right) \right] dy$$

( $y \in U, V \in \mathbb{R}$ ).

$$\text{由 } \frac{1}{h} \left[ \eta\left(\frac{x + h e_i - y}{\varepsilon}\right) - \eta\left(\frac{x - y}{\varepsilon}\right) \right] \xrightarrow[h \rightarrow 0]{} \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \partial_{x_i} \eta\left(\frac{x - y}{\varepsilon}\right), \quad \text{in } V.$$

$$\text{从而 } \partial_{x_i} u^\varepsilon(x), \exists \text{ 且} = \int_U \partial_{x_i} \eta_\varepsilon(x - y) u(y) dy = (\partial_{x_i} \eta_\varepsilon * u)(x)$$

经典函数.

对任意  $\alpha$  有理同理.

(ii) 得证.

(ii) Step 1: 对于  $\alpha$  有  $D^\alpha u^\varepsilon = \eta_\varepsilon * D^\alpha u \quad \text{in } U_\varepsilon$ .

$$\text{因为: } \partial_{x_i}^\alpha u^\varepsilon(x) = \int_U u(y) \partial_{x_i}^\alpha \eta_\varepsilon(x - y) dy.$$

$$= (-1)^{|\alpha|} \int_U u(y) \partial_y^\alpha \eta_\varepsilon(x - y) dy.$$

$$= (-1)^{|\alpha|} (-1)^{|\alpha|} \int_U \partial_x^\alpha u(y) \eta_\varepsilon(x - y) dy$$

$$= (D^\alpha u * \eta_\varepsilon) \quad \text{in } U_\varepsilon.$$

Step 2: 遠近.  $\forall V \subset\subset U$ .  $\exists u^\varepsilon \rightarrow u$  in  $L^p(V)$ .  $\forall i \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\|u^\varepsilon - u\|_{W^{k,p}(V)} = \sum_{|\alpha|=k} \|D^\alpha u^\varepsilon - D^\alpha u\|_{L^p(V)}^p \rightarrow 0$$

□

Thm 5.2: (全局逼近, 不到边).

$U$  有界开.  $u \in W^{k,p}(U)$ .  $1 \leq p < \infty$ .  $\exists u_m \in C_c^\infty(U) \cap W^{k,p}(U)$ , s.t.  $u_m \rightarrow u$  in  $W^{k,p}(U)$ .

想法: 局部化. 化成 5.3.21, ~~部分~~

5.3.1 中.  $U_\varepsilon$  在  $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+$  时不断变大 (趋于  $U$ ).

如何和 ~~每~~ 每个  $U_\varepsilon$  的结果, 累加成  $U$  上的结果?

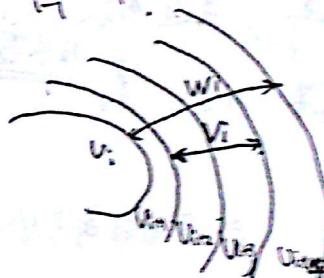
$\downarrow$  将  $U$  分解成一堆  $U_i$  (套在一起) 一段一段叠加.  
此过程会用到 单位分解.  $\rightarrow$  无序个累加, 如何保证光滑性?  
 $\downarrow$  单位分解的局部有限性!

证明:

$$\bigcup U_i = \{x \in U \mid \text{dist}(x, \partial U) > \frac{1}{i}\} \quad U = \bigcup_{i=0}^{\infty} U_i$$

$$V_i = U_{i+1} - \overline{U_i}$$

$$\forall v_0 \subset\subset U. \quad U = \bigcup_{i=0}^{\infty} V_i$$



$$\sum u = \sum_i u_i$$

$v \in C^\infty(U)$ , 因每点的局部邻域是有限的

$\forall V \subset U$ .  $v = \sum u_i$  为有限和.

$$\text{而 } u = \sum_{i=0}^n u_i \quad \text{s.t. } \forall v \subset U.$$

利用 locally finite  
从局部分析  
 $\downarrow$   
整体 (global).

$$\|v - u\|_{W^{k,p}(V)} \leq \sum_{i=0}^n \|u_i - \zeta_i\|_{W^{k,p}(U)} \leq \delta$$

$$\Rightarrow \sup_{V \subset U} \|v - u\|_{W^{k,p}(V)} \leq \delta \Rightarrow \|v - u\|_{W^{k,p}(U)} \leq \delta.$$

让  $\delta$  趋近  $1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \dots$ , 即得  $\exists \{u_m\}$

Lipschitz 是够.

Thm 5.3.3 ( 到达逼近 ). 设  $U$  有解,  $\underline{\partial U} \in C^1$ ,  $u \in W^{k,p}(U)$ ,  $1 \leq p < \infty$ .

即  $\exists u_m \in C^0(\bar{U})$ , s.t.  $u_m \rightarrow u$  in  $W^{k,p}(U)$ .

想法:  $\bar{U}$  的内部, 其逼近已经由 5.3.2 完成. 针对  $\underline{\partial U}$  附近  
 $\Leftrightarrow U$  有解  $\Leftrightarrow \underline{\partial U}$  紧  $\Leftrightarrow$  有界且开集盖住. ( 即下面证明中的  $V_1, \dots, V_N$  ).  
 再用一个大开集  $V_0$  盖住里面即可.

$\Rightarrow$  只用在每个小  $V_i$  ( $1 \leq i \leq N$ ) 上做逼近.

证明: Fix  $x^* \in \underline{\partial U}$ . 由于  $\underline{\partial U} \in C^1$  且.  $\underline{\partial U} \neq \emptyset$ .  $\xrightarrow{\text{下面这句话是正确的}}$

$\exists r > 0$ . 及  $C^1$  函数  $\gamma: \mathbb{R}^{n-1} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  s.t.

$$U \cap B(x^*, r) = \{x \in B(x^*, r) \mid x_n > \gamma(x_1, \dots, x_{n-1})\}$$

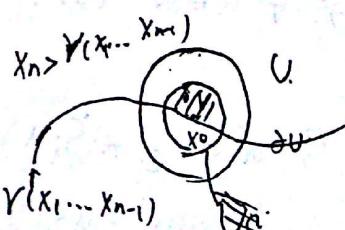
可能交换了某些次序

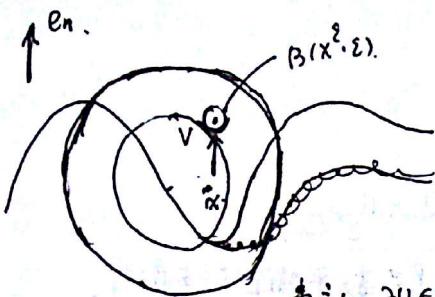
$$V = B(x^*, \frac{r}{2}) \cap U$$

$$\sum x_i^\varepsilon = x + \lambda \sum e^n \quad x \in V, \lambda > 0.$$

对固定的充分大的  $\lambda > 0$ . 有  $B(x^*, \varepsilon) \subseteq U \cap B(x^*, r)$

$$\forall x \in V, \quad x_n > \gamma(x_1, \dots, x_{n-1})$$





注：在  $x^{\varepsilon} = x + \lambda \varepsilon e^n$  中， $\lambda, \varepsilon$  的选取上。

为什么说  $\lambda$  要大？

$$\text{设 } \lambda = \text{lip } p + 2.$$

事实上， $\partial U \in C$ ， $\partial U$  是  $\Rightarrow \partial U$  Lipschitz，我们让  $\lambda$  比  $\gamma$  的 Lipschitz const 大一些就行了。

边界 Lipschitz 保证了，它不会“剧烈振荡”，例如“W”

这样，我们把  $\alpha$  往上“撑”入  $e_n$  这么多，再把  $\lambda$  取大，就让  $\lambda \varepsilon e^n$  跑到  $U$  外面去。

下面开始逼近。

$$\text{令 } U^{\varepsilon}(x) = u(x^{\varepsilon}).$$

$$V^{\varepsilon}(x) = (y_{\varepsilon} * u_{\varepsilon})(x). \quad \text{则 } V^{\varepsilon} \in C^{\infty}(\bar{U}).$$

(claim:  $V^{\varepsilon} \rightarrow u$  in  $W^{k,p}(U)$ .)

这为下面用卷积 ~~逼近时~~  
“消除了足够多的奇间”

若 claim 对的话，我们在“盖住边界的小开集”上，就完成了逼近，再把内部估计加上去就好，具体如下：

取  $\delta > 0$ ，固定。

因  $\partial U$  是  $\Rightarrow$  存在有多个点  $x_i^0 \in \partial U$ , ( $1 \leq i \leq N$ )  $\sim r_i > 0$ . s.t.

$$\partial U \subseteq \bigcup_{i=1}^N B^o(x_i^0, \frac{r_i}{2}).$$

记  $V_i = U \cap B^o(x_i^0, \frac{r_i}{2})$ . 则每个  $V_i$  上，由 claim. 存在  $v_i \in C^{\infty}(\bar{V}_i)$ .

$$\text{s.t. } \int_{\partial U} |V_i - u|_{W^{k,p}(U)} \leq \delta$$

再取  $V_0 \subset U$  s.t.  $U \subseteq \bigcup_{i=0}^N V_i$

把内部包围。且  $\exists v_0 \in C^{\infty}(\bar{V}_0)$   $\|V_0 - u\|_{W^{k,p}(V_0)} \leq \delta$

如今  $\{V_0, B^o(x_1^0, \frac{r_1}{2}), \dots, B^o(x_N^0, \frac{r_N}{2})\}$  是  $\bar{U}$  的开覆盖，  
有限

设  $\{\zeta_i\}_{i=0}^N$  是相对于如上开覆盖的单位分解。令  $V = \sum_{i=0}^N v_i \zeta_i \in C^{\infty}(\bar{U})$ .

又因  $\sum \zeta_i = 1$  故  $\sum \zeta_i u = u$

$$\sum \zeta_i = 1 \Rightarrow \sum \zeta_i v_i = v$$

$$\text{从而 } \|D^{\alpha} u - D^{\alpha} v\|_{L^p(U)} \leq \sum_{i=0}^N \|D^{\alpha} (\zeta_i v_i) - D^{\alpha} (\zeta_i u)\|_{L^p(V_i)}.$$

$$\leq C \sum_{i=0}^N \|v_i - u\|_{W^{k,p}(V_i)} = C(N+1) \delta. \quad \checkmark$$

今下证  $u$  claim.

Claim 的证明：

$$\|D^\alpha v^\varepsilon - D^\alpha u\|_{L^p(V)} \leq \|D^\alpha v^\varepsilon - D^\alpha u^\varepsilon\|_{L^p(V)} + \|D^\alpha u^\varepsilon - D^\alpha u\|_{L^p(V)}.$$

第二项由  $L^p$  范数平移连续性即得。

第一项：只因  $\alpha = 0$  为 case. 其余类似。

$$|V^\varepsilon - u^\varepsilon(x)| = |V^\varepsilon(x) - u(x^\varepsilon)|.$$

$$= \frac{1}{\varepsilon^n} \int_{B(x^\varepsilon, \varepsilon)} \eta\left(\frac{w}{\varepsilon}\right) \cdot f_u(x + \lambda \varepsilon e^n - w) dw - u(x + \lambda \varepsilon e^n).$$

$$= \frac{1}{\varepsilon^n} \int_{B(x^\varepsilon, \varepsilon)} \eta\left(\frac{w}{\varepsilon}\right) (u(x + \lambda \varepsilon e^n - w) - u(x + \lambda \varepsilon e^n)) dw.$$

$$= \int_{B(x^\varepsilon, 1)} \eta(z) (u(x + \lambda \varepsilon e_n - \varepsilon z) - u(x + \lambda \varepsilon e_n)) dz.$$

$$\|V^\varepsilon - u^\varepsilon\|_{L^p(V)} = \|V^\varepsilon - u^\varepsilon\|_{L^p(V \cap B(x^\varepsilon, \frac{r}{2}))}.$$

$$= \left\| \|\eta(z)(u(x + \lambda \varepsilon e_n - \varepsilon z) - u(x + \lambda \varepsilon e_n))\|_{L_x^1} \right\|_{L_z^p}$$

↑ in  $B(0,1)$       L in  $V \cap B(x^\varepsilon, \frac{r}{2})$

利用 Minkowski 不等式

$$\leq \left\| \|\eta(z)(u(x + \lambda \varepsilon e_n - \varepsilon z) - u(x + \lambda \varepsilon e_n))\|_{L_x^p} \right\|_{L_z^1}.$$

$$= \left\| \eta(z) \|u(x + \lambda \varepsilon e_n - \varepsilon z) - u(x + \lambda \varepsilon e_n)\|_{L_x^p} \right\|_{L_z^1}$$

$$= \int_{B(x^\varepsilon, 1)} |\eta(z)| \cdot \|u(x + \lambda \varepsilon e_n - \varepsilon z) - u(x + \lambda \varepsilon e_n)\|_{L_x^p} dz.$$

$\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+$  时. 由  $L^p$  norm 平移连续性  $\|u(x + \lambda \varepsilon e_n - \varepsilon z) - u(x + \lambda \varepsilon e_n)\|_{L_x^p} \rightarrow 0$ .

又:  $\|\eta(z)\|_{L_x^p} = 1$  } 由定理  $\eta$  之性质.

$$\left. \begin{aligned} &\|u(x + \lambda \varepsilon e_n - \varepsilon z) - u(x + \lambda \varepsilon e_n)\|_{L_x^p} \\ &\leq 2^p \|u\|_{L_x^p} < \infty \end{aligned} \right\} \text{由上可知 } \varepsilon \rightarrow 0 \text{ 时 } \int_{B(x^\varepsilon, 1)} dz \rightarrow 0.$$

~~claim的证明由直接计算可得~~

$\forall \epsilon > 0$

$$\frac{\|D^\alpha v^\epsilon - D^\alpha u\|}{\|v^\epsilon\|} \leq \frac{\|D^\alpha v^\epsilon - D^\alpha u^\epsilon\|}{\|v^\epsilon\|} + \frac{\|D^\alpha u^\epsilon - D^\alpha u\|}{\|v^\epsilon\|}.$$

~~由 Sobolev 不等式~~ ~~且  $v^\epsilon$  平滑可微~~

~~故  $D^\alpha v^\epsilon$  可微~~

$\rightarrow \epsilon \rightarrow 0^+$

下面讨论 Sobolev 空间的结果 (续), 证明中将用到这个结果

Thm 5.3.4 设  $U \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$  有界,  $(\Sigma, \mu) \leq \infty$ .

(1) 若  $f \in W^{1,p}(U)$ ,  $F \in C^1(\mathbb{R})$ ,  $F' \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R})$ ,  $f \neq 0$ . 则  $F(f) \in W^{1,p}(U)$ .  
且  $\partial_{x_i} F(f) = F'(f) \partial_{x_i} f$   $\Sigma$ -a.e. ( $i=1, \dots, n$ ).

(2) 若  $f \in W^{1,p}(U)$ , 令  $f^\pm$ ,  $|f| \in W^{1,p}(U)$ . 且

$$Df^\pm = \begin{cases} Df & \Sigma\text{-a.e. on } \{f \neq 0\} \\ 0 & \Sigma\text{-a.e. on } \{f = 0\} \end{cases}$$

$$Df^\mp = \begin{cases} 0 & \Sigma\text{-a.e. on } \{f \neq 0\} \\ -Df & \Sigma\text{-a.e. on } \{f \neq 0\} \end{cases}$$

(3).  $Df = 0$  ~~on~~  $\{f = 0\}$   $\Sigma$ -a.e.

证明: (1) 设  $\phi \in C_c^\infty(U)$ . 令  $\psi \in V = C_0(U)$   $f^\epsilon = f * \eta_\epsilon$ .

$$\int_U F(f) \phi_{x_i} dx = \int_V F(f^\epsilon) \phi_{x_i} dx \rightarrow \text{check: } \left| \int_V (F(f^\epsilon) - F(f)) \phi_{x_i} dx \right|$$

$$= \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_V F(f^\epsilon) \phi_{x_i} dx = \int_V \|F'\|_\infty (f^\epsilon - f) \cdot \phi_{x_i} dx$$

$$\leq \|F'\|_\infty \|f^\epsilon - f\|_p \| \phi_{x_i} \|_p \rightarrow 0, \text{ as } \epsilon \rightarrow 0^+ \text{ in } V.$$

$$= - \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_V F'(f^\epsilon) \partial_{x_i} f^\epsilon \cdot \phi$$

↑ 分部积分.

$$= - \int_V F'(f) \partial_{x_i} f \cdot \phi dx = - \int_U F'(f)(\partial_{x_i} f) \phi dx.$$

由 5.2.189(3) check.

$$|F(f) - F(0)| \leq \|F'\|_\infty \|f\| \Rightarrow F(f) - F(0) \in L^p.$$

若  $F(0) = 0$  或  $\int_U |f|^p dx < \infty \Rightarrow F(f) \in L^p$

$$x: \partial_x F(f) = F'(f) \partial_x f \in L^p \Rightarrow F(f) \in W^{1,p}.$$

||

$$(2). \text{Fix } \varepsilon > 0. \text{ Define } F_\varepsilon(r) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{r^2 + \varepsilon^2} - \varepsilon & r \geq 0 \\ 0 & r < 0 \end{cases}$$

$\Rightarrow F_\varepsilon \in C^1(\mathbb{R}), F'_\varepsilon \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R})$ .

故由(1).  $\forall \phi \in C_c^\infty(U)$ ,

$$\int_U F_\varepsilon(f) \partial_{x_i} \phi \, dx = - \int_U F'_\varepsilon(f) \partial_{x_i} f \cdot \phi \, dx$$

$$\varepsilon \rightarrow 0. \int_U f^+ \partial_{x_i} \phi \, dx = - \int_{U \cap \{f > 0\}} \partial_{x_i} f \cdot \phi \, dx$$

由(2)的DFT得证.  
≤0 那部分不起作用

而  $f^- = (-f)^+$ .  $|f| = f^+ + f^-$  故也得证.

(3) 由(2) 得.

□

利用上述定理如下:

Thm 5.3.5 (Lipschitz =  $W^{1,\infty}$ )

~~设  $f: U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$~~

### §5.4 迹.

设  $\partial U \in \text{Lip}$  (or  $C^1$ ).  $u \in W^{1,p}(U)$ .

若  $u \in C(\bar{U})$  则  $u|_{\partial U}$  是有意义的. 但若  $u \in W^{1,p}(U)$ . 由于  $L^n(\partial U) = 0$ . 我们直觉认为  $u|_{\partial U}$  没有意义. 但定理保证了其在积分中的意义.

Thm 5.4.1.  $U$  bdd.  $\exists U$  Lipschitz  $1 \leq p < +\infty$

(1) 存在线性算子  $T: W^{1,p}(U) \rightarrow L^p(\partial U; \mathbb{H}^{n-1})$  s.t.  $Tf = f$  on  $\partial U$ .

即  $\int_{\partial U} f \, d\sigma = \int_U f \, dx$  对  $f \in W^{1,p}(U) \cap C(\bar{U})$

(2) 进一步地,  $\forall \phi \in C^1(\mathbb{R}^n; \mathbb{R}^n)$ .  $f \in W^{1,p}(U)$ . 有.

$$\int_U f \operatorname{div} \phi \, dx = - \int_U Df \cdot \phi \, dx + \int_{\partial U} (\phi \cdot \vec{n}) Tf \cdot d\sigma.$$

即  $\int_{\partial U} f \, d\sigma = \int_U f \, dx$  对  $f \in W^{1,p}(U) \cap C(\bar{U})$

(分部积分公式推导)

Def.: 如上 in Tf 称作 f 在  $\partial U$  上的 切线，其 梯度 取在  $H^{n-1} \llcorner \partial U$  上的 法向量  $\vec{v}$ 。  
修改。

Rmk: 事实上， $\forall H^{n-1}$ -a.e.  $x \in \partial U$ .

$$\int_{B(x,r) \cap U} (f - Tf(x)) dy \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } r \rightarrow 0.$$

从而  $Tf(x) = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \int_{B(x,r) \cap U} f dy$

(证明需用 Coarea Formula.)

见 Evans 的 Measure Theory and Fine Properties of Functions, (Ch Section 5.3).

证明: 先设  $f \in C^1(\bar{U})$ . 由  $\partial U \in \text{Lip}$ . 知,  $\forall x \in \partial U$ ,  $\exists r > 0$

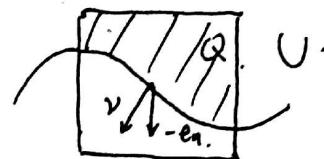
$$\exists \text{Lip 函数 } \gamma: \mathbb{R}^{n-1} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{使得 } U \cap Q_{(x,r)} = \{y \mid \gamma(y_1, \dots, y_{n-1}) < y_n\} \cap Q_{(x,r)}.$$

记  $Q = Q(x, r)$ . 故

若有  $f = 0$  on  $U - Q$ . 注意到

△ △



$$-en \cdot v \geq \left(1 + (\text{Lip } \gamma)^2\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}.$$

$$\cos \langle -en, v \rangle = \frac{\sqrt{1 + \tan^2 \alpha}}{\sqrt{1 + (\text{Lip } \gamma)^2}}$$

$$-en \cdot v = \cos \langle -en, v \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (\text{Lip } \gamma)^2}} \geq \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (\text{Lip } \gamma)^2}} \quad H^{n-1}\text{-a.e.}$$

on  $Q \cap \partial U$ .

固定  $\varepsilon > 0$ . 令  $\beta_\varepsilon(t) = \sqrt{t^2 + \varepsilon^2} - \varepsilon$   $t \in \mathbb{R}$ . --- (\*)

$$\text{则 } \int_{\partial U} \beta_\varepsilon(f) dH^{n-1} = \int_{Q \cap \partial U} \beta_\varepsilon(f) dH^{n-1} \stackrel{(*)}{\leq} C \int_{Q \cap \partial U} \beta_\varepsilon(f) (-en \cdot v) dH^{n-1}.$$

$$= C \int_{Q \cap \partial U} \beta_\varepsilon(f) \cdot (-v^n) dH^{n-1}.$$

$$\stackrel{\text{Gauss-Green}}{=} -C \int_{\partial U} \partial_n(\beta_\varepsilon(f)) dy \leq C \int_{\partial U} |\beta'_\varepsilon(f)| |Df| dy.$$

$$\leq C \int_U |Df| dy$$

$$\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+ \text{ 由 } f \in C^1 \text{ 且 } \int_U f dH^n \leq C \int_U |Df| dy$$

若  $f \neq 0$  in  $U - Q$ . 我们将  $\partial U$  用有限个小方块覆盖, 类似于逼近到边之理  
(用单侧积分).

$$\text{有 } \int_{\partial U} |f| dH^{n-1} \leq C \int_U |Df| + |f| dy. \quad \forall f \in C^1(\bar{U})$$

$(p < \infty)$  时  $|f|$  换成  $|f|^p$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\partial U} |f|^p dH^{n-1} &\leq C \int_{\overline{U \setminus Q}} |Df| \cdot |f|^n + |f|^p dy \\ &\stackrel{\text{Young}}{\leq} C \int_U |Df|^p + |f|^p dy \quad \forall f \in C^1(\bar{U}). \end{aligned}$$

如今,  $\forall f \in C^1(\bar{U})$ ,  $\exists T f = f|_{\partial U}$  为所求之迹.

对  $f \in W^{1,p}(U)$ , 上述  $C^1(\bar{U}) \rightarrow L^p(\partial U; H^{n-1})$  可连续延拓为

$W^{1,p}(U) \rightarrow L^p(\partial U; H^{n-1})$  的有界线性算子 (由逼近到边)  
+ B.L.T. 定理.

且  $T f = f|_{\partial U} \quad \forall f \in W^{1,p}(U) \cap C(\bar{U})$ .

从而 (1) 得证

(2) 同一列  $\{f_m\}_{m \in C^1(\bar{U})}$  逼近  $T f$ .

对  $f_m$ , 由散度定理即有

$$\int_U f_m \cdot \operatorname{div} \phi dx = - \int_U D f_m \cdot \phi dx + \int_{\partial U} (\phi \cdot v) T f_m dH^{n-1}$$

$m \rightarrow \infty$  时, 有:

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \int_U f_m \operatorname{div} \phi - \int_U f \operatorname{div} \phi \right| &\leq \int_U |f_m - f| |\operatorname{div} \phi| \\ &\leq \|f_m - f\|_{L^p} \|d \operatorname{div} \phi\|_{L^p} \rightarrow 0. \end{aligned}$$

对右边同理.  $T f$  那项 in  $L^p$  norm 利用  $\|T f\|_{L^p(\partial U)} \leq C \|f\|_{W^{1,p}(U)}$ .

□

Thm 5.4.2.  $U$  bdd.  $\partial U \in C^1$

$u \in W^{1,p}(U)$ . 若  $u \in W_0^{1,p}(U) \Leftrightarrow Tu = 0$  on  $\partial U$ . (零迹定理).

证明:  $\Rightarrow. u \in W_0^{1,p}(U)$

$\exists u_m \in C_c^\infty(U)$  s.t.  $u_m \rightarrow u$  in  $W^{1,p}(U)$

$Tu_m = 0$  on  $\partial U$

又因  $T: W^{1,p}(U) \rightarrow L^p(\partial U; \mathbb{R}^{n-1})$  有界. 故  $Tu = 0$ .

$\Leftarrow: Tu = 0$  on  $\partial U$ .

④ 逆否推导: 不妨直接设.  $u \in W^{1,p}(\mathbb{R}_+^n)$ , 且  $u$  不属于  $\bar{\mathbb{R}}_+^n$ .

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} Tu = 0 \\ \text{on } \partial \mathbb{R}_+^n = \mathbb{R}^{n-1} \end{array} \right.$

故  $\exists u_m \in C(\bar{\mathbb{R}}_+^n)$ , s.t.  $u_m \rightarrow u$  in  $W^{1,p}(\mathbb{R}_+^n)$  ←逼近定理

$Tu_m = u_m|_{\mathbb{R}^{n-1}} \rightarrow 0$  in  $L^p(\mathbb{R}^{n-1})$

如今, 若  $x' \in \mathbb{R}^{n-1}$ ,  $x_n > 0$ .

$|u_m(x', x_n)| \leq |u_m(x', 0)| + \int_0^{x_n} |\partial_{x_n} u_m(x', t)| dt$ .  
P次方积分

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n-1}} |u_m(x', x_n)|^p dx' &\leq C \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n-1}} |u_m(x', 0)|^p dx' \right. \\ &\quad + \left. \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n-1}} x_n^{\frac{p-1}{p}} \int_0^{x_n} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n-1}} |\nabla u_m(x', t)|^p dx' dt \right) \\ &\quad + \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n-1}} \left( \int_0^{x_n} |\partial_{x_n} u_m(x', t)|^p dt \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} dx' \end{aligned}$$

积分 Minkowski

$$\leq C \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n-1}} |u_m(x', 0)|^p dx' + C \left( \int_0^{x_n} \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n-1}} |\partial_{x_n} u_m(x', t)|^p dx' \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} dt \right)^p$$

Hölder

$$\leq ( \quad ) + C \cdot \left( \int_0^{x_n} 1^{\frac{1}{p'}} \right)^{\frac{p}{p'}} \left( \int_0^{x_n} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n-1}} |\partial_{x_n} u_m(x', t)|^p dx' dt \right)^{\frac{p}{p'}}$$

$$= C \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n-1}} |u_m(x', 0)|^p dx' + x_n^{\frac{p-1}{p}} \int_0^{x_n} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n-1}} |\nabla u_m(x', t)|^p dx' dt \right)$$

$$n \rightarrow +\infty \text{ 有 } \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n-1}} |u(x', x_n)|^p dx' \leq C x_n^{\frac{p-1}{p}} \int_0^{x_n} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n-1}} |\nabla u|^p dx' dt.$$

$\rightsquigarrow (x) \text{ a.e. } x_n > 0$

下面設  $\zeta \in C^\infty_c(\mathbb{R}_+)$  s.t.  $\zeta = 1$  on  $[0, 1]$   
 $= 0$  on  $(2, +\infty)$ .  
 $0 \leq \zeta \leq 1$ .

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \zeta_m(x) := \zeta(m \frac{x}{m}), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}_+ \\ w_m = u(x)(1 - \zeta_m) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \partial_{x_n} w_m = \partial_{x_n} u(1 - \zeta_m) - mu\zeta' \\ D_{x'} w_m = D_{x'} u(1 - \zeta_m) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{\mathbb{R}^n_+} |Dw_m - Du|^p \leq C \int_{\mathbb{R}^n_+} |\zeta_m|^p |Du|^p dx \rightarrow I_1 \\ + Cm^p \int_0^{\frac{1}{m}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n-1}} |u|^p dx' dt. \rightarrow I_2.$$

$m \rightarrow \infty$  時  $I_1 \rightarrow 0$ . (因為  $\zeta_m \not\equiv 0$  on  $[0, \frac{1}{m}] \ni x_n$ ).

$$I_2 \leq Cm^p \underbrace{\left( \int_0^{\frac{1}{m}} t^{p-1} dt \right)}_{\text{用了}} \left( \int_0^{\frac{1}{m}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n-1}} |Du|^p dx' dx^n \right).$$

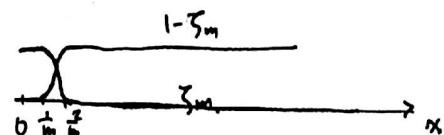
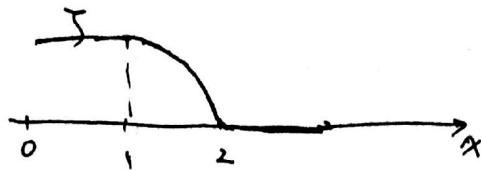
$$\leq C \ell \int_0^{\frac{1}{m}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n-1}} |Du|^p dx' dx_n \rightarrow 0. \quad \text{as } m \rightarrow \infty$$

((而  $Dw_m \rightarrow Du$  in  $L^p(\mathbb{R}^n_+)$ ).  
 $w_m \rightarrow u$  in  $L^p(\mathbb{R}^n_+)$ )  $\Rightarrow w_m \rightarrow u$  in  $W^{1,p}(\mathbb{R}^n_+)$ .

且  $w_m = 0$  (即  $x_n <$

但  $0 < x_n < \frac{1}{m}$  时,  $w_m = 0$ .  $w_m$  为  $W^{1,p}$  函数. 需令  $w_m \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n_+)$  为  $w_m$  的光滑即可. (因对角线是斜的).

这样  $w_m \rightarrow u$  in  $W^{1,p}(\mathbb{R}^n_+)$   $\Rightarrow u \in W_0^{1,p}(\mathbb{R}^n_+)$



□

### § 5.5·延拓

$1 \leq p \leq \infty$   $\cup$  有界开集

Thm 5.5-1  $\partial U \in C^1$ . 设  $V$  为有界开集  $U \subset V$ . 则  $W^{1,p}$  在  $V$  上有界线性算子.

$$E: W^{1,p}(U) \rightarrow W^{1,p}(\mathbb{R}^n).$$

s.t.  $\forall u \in W^{1,p}(U)$ .  $\begin{cases} (1) E_n = u \text{ a.e. in } U. \\ (2) \text{Supp } E_n \subseteq V. \end{cases}$

$$(3) \|E_n\|_{W^{1,p}(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq C \|u\|_{W^{1,p}(U)}.$$

证明:

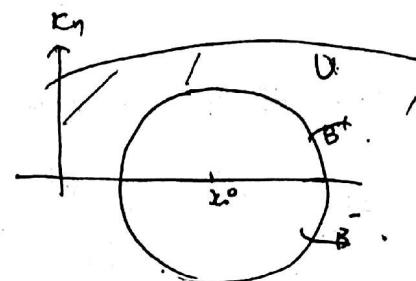
Step 1: 边界垂直于法向的情况

Fix  $x^0 \in \partial U$ . 并设  $\partial U$  在  $x^0$  处附近平坦. 全部  $\{x_n=0\}$

设  $B$  为球  $B$ . 以  $x^0$  为中心,  $r$  为半径. s.t.  $\begin{cases} B^+ = B \cap \{x_n > 0\} \subseteq \bar{U} \\ B^- = B \cap \{x_n < 0\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n - U \end{cases}$

先设  $u \in C^1(\bar{U})$ .

$$\begin{cases} \bar{u}(x) = \begin{cases} u(x) \\ -3u(x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}, -x_n) + 4u(x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}, -\frac{x_n}{2}) \end{cases} & x \in B^+ \\ -3u(x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}, -x_n) + 4u(x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}, -\frac{x_n}{2}) & x \in B^- \end{cases}$$



(claim)  $\bar{u} \in C^1(B)$ . 只须计算  $\{x_n=0\}$  处的  $\frac{\partial}{\partial n}$ .

$$\text{设 } u^+ := \bar{u} \Big|_{B^+}.$$

$$\partial_{x_n} \bar{u}(x) = \cancel{3} \partial_{x_n} u(x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}, -x_n) - 2 \partial_{x_n} u(x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}, -\frac{x_n}{2})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \partial_{x_n} \bar{u}(x) &= \partial_{x_n} u^+(x) && \text{on } \{x_n=0\} \\ &\quad \left. \begin{aligned} u^+ &= \bar{u} \\ \partial_{x_1} u^+ &= \partial_{x_1} \bar{u} \quad \text{on } \{x_n=0\} \end{aligned} \right\} && \Rightarrow u \in C^1(B) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \|\bar{u}\|_{W^{1,p}(B)} \leq C \|u\|_{W^{1,p}(B^+)}$$

Step 2: 证回文. 若对一切  $U \in C^1$ , 存

$\exists c \in C^1$  mapping  $U$ . 且满足

s.t.  $\forall x^0 \in \partial U$  在  $x^0$  处  $\frac{\partial}{\partial n}$  垂直于法向.

$$\hat{y} = \Phi(x), \quad x = \varphi(y) \quad u(y) = u(\varphi(y))$$

取  $B^+$ ,  $B^-$  为右图

则  $\bar{u}'$  从  $B^+$  上延拓到  $B^-$  上, 成为  $\bar{u}'$

$$\text{且 } \|\bar{u}'\|_{W^{1,p}(B)} \leq C \|u\|_{W^{1,p}(B^+)}$$

$\hat{w} = \varphi(B)$ . 则  $u$  延拓到  $w$  上, 成为  $\bar{u}$ .  $\|\bar{u}\|_{W^{1,p}(w)} \leq C \|u\|_{W^{1,p}(B)}$   
(注: 成立这不等式是因为

Step 3: 通过考虑  $\partial U$  ( $\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow$  集体). (途径: 单行线).

因  $\partial U$  离, 则  $\exists x_1^\circ, \dots, x_N^\circ \in \partial U$ , 开集  $W_1, \dots, W_N$ ,

s.t.  $u$  在  $W_i$  上的延拓为  $\bar{u}_i$ .

$$\partial U \subseteq \bigcup_{i=1}^N W_i.$$

$$\text{设 } w_0 \subset U \text{ s.t. } U \subseteq \bigcup_{i=0}^N W_i$$

设  $\{\zeta_i\}_{i=0}^N$  是服从于  $\{W_i\}_{i=0}^N$  的 P. O. U. 全  $\bar{u} = \sum_{i=0}^N \zeta_i \bar{u}_i$  ( $\bar{u}_0 = u$ )  
希望这是所求

$$\Rightarrow \|\bar{u}\|_{W^{1,p}(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq C \|u\|_{W^{1,p}(U)}.$$

且  $\exists V$ ,  $Spt \bar{u} \subset V \supset U$ .

Step 4: 逼近: 以上.  $\hat{u} \in C^\infty(\bar{U})$

$$\text{由 } 1 \leq p < \infty, \quad \|\hat{u}_{m+1} - \hat{u}_m\|_{W^{1,p}(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq C \|u_m - u\|_{W^{1,p}(U)}$$

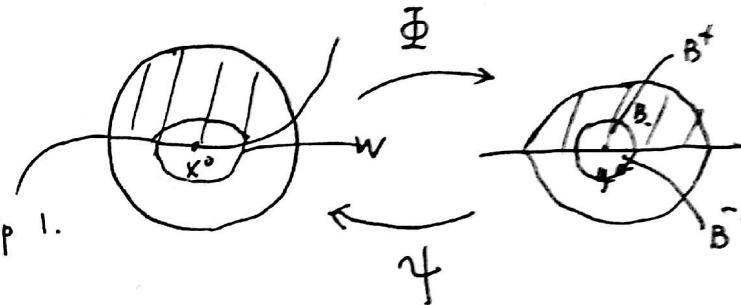
$$u \in W^{1,p}(U) \ni u_m \rightarrow u \text{ in } W^{1,p}(U)$$

$$\hat{u} \equiv u \rightarrow \bar{u} = \hat{u}$$

不依赖于  $m$  证明.

Measure Theory and Properties of Function.

Remark:  $k > 2$  时  $w_k$  上的延拓不适用.



### § 5.6. Gagliardo-Sobolev 不等式.

Gagliardo Sobolev 不等式  $1 \leq p < n, q \in [1, \infty)$

$$\text{証明: } q \in [1, \infty), \text{ s.t. } \|u\|_{L^q(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq C \|Du\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)}$$

Motivation: 如何證明？ $\rightarrow$  令  $u \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ : scaling invariant.

choose  $u \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ .

$u \neq 0$ .

$$\forall \lambda > 0. \quad \underbrace{u_\lambda(x) = u(\lambda x)}_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n}.$$

$$\Rightarrow \|u_\lambda\|_{L^q(\mathbb{R}^n)} = C \|Du_\lambda\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |u_\lambda|^q dx &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |u(\lambda x)|^q dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\lambda^n} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |u(y)|^q dy \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |Du_\lambda|^p dx &= \lambda^p \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |D_u(\lambda x)|^p dx \\ &= \lambda^{p-n} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |Du(y)|^p dy. \end{aligned}$$

且  $\lambda \|u\|_q \leq C \|Du\|_p$ . 有

$$\|u\|_q = C \lambda^{\frac{n}{p} + \frac{n}{q}} \|Du\|_p.$$

$\left( \frac{n}{p} + \frac{n}{q} \right) \text{ 不等式成立} \Leftrightarrow \lambda$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{n}{p} + \frac{n}{q} = 0. \quad \Rightarrow q = \frac{np}{n-p} =: p^*.$$

Thm 5.6.1 (Gagliardo - Nirenberg - Sobolev 不等式)

$$\|u\|_{L^{p^*}(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq C \|Du\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)}, \quad \text{if } u \in C_c^1(\mathbb{R}^n) \quad (1 \leq p < n).$$

證明: 因為  $p=1$  時.  $\|u\|_{L^{\frac{n}{n-1}}(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq C \|Du\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)}$ .  $\text{if } u \in C_c^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$ .

$\forall 1 < p < n$  且  $\exists v = |u|^{p^*} \cdot$  ( $v$  為定).

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由} \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |u|^{p^* \frac{n}{n-1}} dx \right)^{\frac{n-1}{n}} &\leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |D(u|^{p^*})| dx = v \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |u|^{p^*} |Du| dx. \quad 19 \\ &\leq v \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |u|^{(p-1)\frac{p}{p-1}} dx \right)^{\frac{p-1}{p}} \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |Du|^{p-1} dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \end{aligned}$$

Thm 5.6.3 ( $W^{k,p}$  插入).  
 设  $U \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$  有界开集,  $\partial U \in C^1$ .  $u \in W^{k,p}(U)$ ,  $k < \frac{n}{p}$ .  $\frac{1}{q} = \frac{1}{p} - \frac{k}{n}$ .  
 则  $u \in L^q(U)$ .  $\|u\|_{L^q(U)} \leq C \|u\|_{W^{k,p}(U)}$ .

证明:  $k < \frac{n}{p}$ . 则  $\forall |\alpha| \leq k$ . 因  $D^\alpha u \in L^p$ . 故由GNS不等式.

$$\|D^\beta u\|_{L^p(U)}^* \leq C \|u\|_{W^{k,p}(U)}, \quad \forall |\beta| \leq k-1$$

$$\Rightarrow u \in W^{k-1,p}(U).$$

$$\stackrel{\text{类推}}{\Rightarrow} u \in W^{k-2,p}(\mathbb{R}^n) \Rightarrow \dots \Rightarrow u \in W^{k,\infty}(\mathbb{R}^n) = L^q(U). \quad \frac{1}{q} = \frac{1}{p} - \frac{k}{n}$$

□.

Thm 5.6.2 (Gagliardo-Nirenberg-Sobolev).

$U \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$  有界开集,  $\partial U \in C^1$ . ( $\leq p < n$ .  $u \in W^{1,p}(U)$ ,  $\exists u \in L^p(U)$ )

$$\|u\|_{L^p(U)} = C \|u\|_{W^{1,p}(U)}$$

证明: 设  $\partial U \in C^1$  且存在  $\exists$  延拓  $Eu = \bar{u} \in W^{1,p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$  使.

$$\bar{u} = u \text{ in } U.$$

$$\text{Supp } \bar{u} \text{ 为 } \mathbb{R}^n.$$

$$\|\bar{u}\|_{W^{1,p}(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq C \|u\|_{W^{1,p}(U)}.$$

$\bar{u}$  为  $\mathbb{R}^n$  上的函数:  $\exists u_m \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow \bar{u}$  in  $W^{1,p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ .

$$\text{由 Thm 5.6.1 } \|u_m - u\|_{L^p}^* \leq C \|Du_m - Du\|_p \rightarrow 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow u_m \rightarrow \bar{u} \text{ in } L^p.$$

$$\Rightarrow \|u_m\|_{L^p}^* \leq C \|Du_m\|_p \xrightarrow{m \rightarrow +\infty}$$

$$\therefore \|\bar{u}\|_{L^p}^* \leq C \|D\bar{u}\|_p$$

□.

于是我们有  $\frac{y^n}{n!} = (r-1) \frac{p}{p-1} \Rightarrow r = \frac{p(n-1)}{n-p} > 1$ . 且  $\frac{2^n}{n!} = \frac{np}{n-p} = p^*$ .

从而化为  $\left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |u|^{p^*} dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p^*}} \leq C \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |Du|^p dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}$

以下证明  $p=1$  的情况

由于  $u$  定义, 故  $\forall 1 \leq i \leq n, x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ .

$$u(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{x_i} u_{x_i}(x_1, \dots, x_{i-1}, y_i, x_{i+1}, \dots, x_n) dy_i$$

$$|u(x)| \leq \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |\nabla u(x_1, \dots, y_i, \dots, x_n)| dy_i \quad 1 \leq i \leq n$$

~~$x_2 \notin L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$  且在  $L^1$  上不成立~~

$$|u(x)|^{\frac{n}{n-1}} = \prod_{i=1}^n \left( \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |\nabla u(x_1, \dots, y_i, \dots, x_n)| dy_i \right)^{\frac{1}{n-1}}$$

~~即  $x_2$  不是  $L^1$~~ .

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |u|^{\frac{n}{n-1}} dx_1 &\leq \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \prod_{i=1}^n \left( \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |Du| dy_i \right)^{\frac{1}{n-1}} dx_1 \\ &= \left( \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |Du| dy_1 \right)^{\frac{1}{n-1}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \prod_{i=2}^n \left( \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |Du| dy_i \right)^{\frac{1}{n-1}} dx_1. \\ &\stackrel{\text{Minkowski}}{\leq} \left( \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (|Du| dy_1)^{\frac{1}{n-1}} \left( \prod_{i=2}^n \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |Du| dx_i dy_i \right)^{\frac{1}{n-1}} \right)^{\frac{1}{n-1}} \end{aligned}$$

~~对  $x_2$  程立~~.

$$\begin{aligned} \iint |u|^{\frac{n}{n-1}} dx_1 dx_2 &\leq \left( \iint (|Du| dy_1 dx_2)^{\frac{1}{n-1}} \right)^{\frac{1}{n-1}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \prod_{i=2}^n \left( \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |Du| dx_i dy_i \right)^{\frac{1}{n-1}} dx_2 \\ &= \int \left( \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |Du| dy_1 \right)^{\frac{1}{n-1}} \cdot \left( \prod_{i=2}^n \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |Du| dx_i dy_i \right)^{\frac{1}{n-1}} dx_2. \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (|Du| dx_1 dy_1)^{\frac{1}{n-1}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \prod_{i=2}^n \left( \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |Du| dx_i dy_i \right)^{\frac{1}{n-1}} \cdot \left( \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |Du| dy_1 \right)^{\frac{1}{n-1}} dx_2 \\ &\quad \underbrace{\quad}_{n-1 \text{ 次 Hölder } (n-1 \times)}. \\ &\leq (\quad) \cdot \left( \iint (|Du| dy_1 dx_2)^{\frac{1}{n-1}} \right)^{\frac{1}{n-1}} \cdot \iint \left( \iint (|Du| dx_2 dy_1)^{\frac{1}{n-1}} \right)^{\frac{1}{n-1}} \end{aligned}$$

~~由以上过程~~  $\Rightarrow \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |u|^{\frac{n}{n-1}} dx \leq \prod_{i=1}^n \left( \int \dots \int |Du| dx_1 \dots dy_i \dots dx_n \right)^{\frac{1}{n-1}}$

$$= \boxed{\text{Hölder}} \left( \int |Du| dx \right)^{\frac{n}{n-1}}$$

□

Thm 5.6.3. ( $W_0^{1,p}$  有界)

$$U \text{ 有界} \Leftrightarrow u \in W_0^{1,p}(U), 1 \leq p < n. \quad \exists C \text{ 使 } \|u\|_{L^p(U)} \leq C \|Du\|_{L^p(U)} \quad \forall q \in [1, p^*]$$

$$\text{证明: } \|u\|_{L^p(U)} \leq C \|Du\|_{L^p(U)}.$$

证明:  $u \in W_0^{1,p}(U)$ . 存在  $\{u_m\} \subset C_c^\infty(U)$  ( $m \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ )  
s.t.  $u_m \rightarrow u$  in  $W^{1,p}(U)$ .

在  $\mathbb{R}^n - \bar{U}$  上, 对  $u_m$  进行零延拓

$$\text{由 Thm 5.6.1 有 } \|u\|_{L^{p^*}(U)} \leq C \|Du\|_{L^p(U)}.$$

又  $\mu(U) < +\infty$ , 由 Hölder 不等式 即有 Thm 5.6.3 成立.  $1 \leq q \leq p^*$

□

Remark:  $p=n$  时.  $u \in W^{1,n}(U) \xrightarrow{n>1} u \in L^\infty(U)$ .

e.g.:  $u(x) = \log \log(1 + \frac{1}{|x|})$ .  $U = B(0,1)$ .  $u \notin L^\infty(U)$  是泡.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{而 } \partial_{x_i} u(x) &= \frac{1}{\log(1 + \frac{1}{|x|})} \cdot \frac{-\frac{x_i}{|x|^3}}{1 + \frac{1}{|x|}} \\ \Rightarrow |Du(x)| &= \frac{1}{\log(1 + \frac{1}{|x|})} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{|x|^2}}{1 + \frac{1}{|x|}} \\ &= \frac{1}{|x|(1+|x|) \log(\frac{1}{|x|}+1)} \quad (\text{在 } 0 \text{ 处没有奇性}). \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow |Du(x)| \in L^n(U)$ . 而  $u(x) \in L^n(U)$  是泡

□

Remark: ~~K=2~~.  $U = \mathbb{R}^n$  时, 却有  $L^\infty$  之嵌入 (见 20 题)  
↑  
用 Fourier 系数.

Morrey 嵌入.  $n < p < \infty$ , 我们证明, modify 一个卷积等于  $\tilde{F}_0$ , new  $L^p(U)$  上是 Hölder 连续的.

Thm 5.6.4 (Morrey 定理).  $n < p \leq \infty$ . 存在  $C$ .  $\|u\|_{C^\alpha(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq C \|u\|_{W^{1,p}(\mathbb{R}^n)}$ .  
 $(\forall u \in C^1(\mathbb{R}^n), \gamma = 1 - \frac{n}{p})$

证明: 需要证明 2 个: ①  $|u(x) - u(y)| \lesssim |x-y|^\gamma \|u\|_{W^{1,p}(\mathbb{R}^n)}$  ( $x \neq y$ )

$$\text{② } |u(x)| \lesssim \|u\|_{W^{1,p}(\mathbb{R}^n)}.$$

Proof of ①:  $r := |x-y|$ . 记  $W = B(x, r) \cap B(y, r)$ .

$$|u(x) - u(y)| = \int_W |u(x) - u(z)| dz$$

可以写成  $\int_W^W$  的形式 (注意  $x, y \notin W$ ).

$$\leq \int_W |u(x) - u(z)| dz + \int_W |u(y) - u(z)| dz.$$

$$\cdot \int_W |u(x) - u(z)| dz = \frac{|B(x, r)|}{|W|} \cdot \frac{1}{|B(x, r)|} \int_{B(x, r)} |u(x) - u(z)| dz.$$

$$\leq \left( \frac{1}{|B(x, r)|} \right) \int_{B(x, r)} |u(x) - u(z)| dz.$$

$$\stackrel{\text{Fubini}}{=} \frac{C}{|B(x, r)|} \int_0^r \int_{\partial B(0, t)} |u(x) - u(x+tw)| t^{n-1} dt dS_w$$

$$= \frac{C}{|B(x, r)|} \int_0^r \int_{\partial B(0, t)} \left| \int_0^t \frac{d}{ds} u(x+sw) ds \right| t^{n-1} dt dS_w.$$

$$\leq \underbrace{\int_0^r \int_{\partial B(0, t)} \int_0^t}_{\text{由卷积}} \frac{|Du(x+sw)| s^{n-1}}{s^{n-1}} ds t^{n-1} dt dS_w$$

$$\stackrel{y=x+sw}{=} \frac{C}{|B(x, r)|} \int_0^r \int_{B(x, r)} \frac{|Du(y)|}{|x-y|^{n-1}} dy t^{n-1} dt.$$

$$= \frac{C \cdot r^n}{|B(x, r)|} \int_{B(x, r)} \frac{|Du(y)|}{|x-y|^{n-1}} dy$$

$\approx 1$

$$\leq C' \cdot \int_{B(x, r)} \frac{|Du(y)|}{|x-y|^{n-1}} dy \leq C \|Du\|_{L^p(B(x, r))} \cdot \left\| \frac{1}{|x-y|^{n-1}} \right\|_{L_g^{p'}(B(x, r))}.$$

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$$\text{Pf } \frac{1}{|x-y|^{n-1}} \in L^p(B(0,r)) \iff \int_{B(0,r)} \frac{1}{|x-y|^{n-1}} dy < +\infty$$

$$\left\| \frac{1}{|x-y|^{n-1}} \right\|_{L^p(B(x,r))}$$

$$= \left( \int_{\partial B(0,r)} \int_0^r \frac{1}{y^{(n-1)p'}} r^{n-1} dy ds_w \right)^{\frac{1}{p'}} < +\infty$$

$$\iff (n-1)(p'-1) < 1.$$

$$\iff p > n \quad \left( \frac{1}{p'} = 1 - \frac{1}{p} \right).$$

$$\text{Bd.: } \int_W |u(x) - u(z)| dz \leq C \underbrace{r^{1-\frac{n}{p}}}_{\| \frac{1}{r} \|_{L^{p'}(B(x,r))}} \|Du\|_{L^p} \quad (\frac{1}{p'} = 1 - \frac{1}{p}) \quad \checkmark$$

Proof of (2):

$$|u(x)| = \frac{1}{|B(x,1)|} \int_{B(x,1)} |u(y)| dy$$

$$\leq C \underbrace{\left( \int_{B(x,1)} |u(x) - u(y)| dy + \int_{B(x,1)} |u(y)| dy \right)}_{\text{与①类似} \quad \text{用 } u \in L^p \text{ norm 估计}}$$

$$\int_{B(x,1)} |u(y)| dy = \int_{B(x,1)} |\chi_{B(x,1)} u(y)| dy \leq \| \chi_{B(x,1)} \|_{p'} \|u\|_p \leq C \|u\|_p.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{B(x,1)} |u(x) - u(y)| dy &\stackrel{\text{①类似}}{\leq} C \int_{B(x,1)} \frac{|Du(y)|}{|x-y|^{n-1}} dy \\ &\leq C \|Du\|_p \| (x-y)^{1-n} \|_{p'}^p \\ &\leq C \|Du\|_p \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{于是 } |u(x)| \leq \frac{\|Du\|_p}{\|u\|_{W^{1,p}}}$$

由①②得 Morrey 定理

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□

Thm 5.6.5 (Morrey 定理).  $U$  有界开子集且  $u^* \in C^0(\bar{U})$ . 则

$$\|u\|_{C^{0,\gamma}(U)} \leq \|u\|_{W^{1,p}(U)}. \quad (\text{由 } u^* \text{ 连续})$$

证明: ① 由连续性,  $u \in W^1(U)$  且  $\bar{u} \in W^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$

$$\begin{cases} \bar{u} = u \text{ a.e. in } U \\ \text{Spt } \bar{u} \subset \text{VCC } \mathbb{R}^n \\ \|\bar{u}\|_{W^{1,p}(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq C \|u\|_{W^{1,p}(U)}. \end{cases}$$

② 存在  $\mathbb{R}^n$  中的光滑函数  $\bar{u}_m \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ .  $\bar{u}_m \rightarrow \bar{u}$  in  $W^{1,p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ .

$$\text{由 Morrey 不等式: } \|u_m - u\|_{C^{0,1-\frac{n}{p}}(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq C \|u_m - u\|_{W^{1,p}(\mathbb{R}^n)}.$$

又由 Hölder space 定理. 存在  $\exists u^* \in C^{0,1-\frac{n}{p}}(\mathbb{R}^n)$  s.t.,

$$u_m \rightarrow u^* \text{ in } C^{0,1-\frac{n}{p}}(\mathbb{R}^n).$$

从而  $\bar{u} = u^*$  a.e. in  $U$ .

$u^* \neq u$  时连续不成立.

$$\|u_m\|_{C^{0,1-\frac{n}{p}}} \leq C \|u_m\|_{W^{1,p}}$$

$m \rightarrow +\infty$  有.

$$\|u^*\|_{C^{0,1-\frac{n}{p}}(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq C \|\bar{u}\|_{W^{1,p}(\mathbb{R}^n)}, \quad n < p < \infty.$$

$p = \infty$  是易见的.

Thm 5.6.6. (Morrey 定理). 若  $k > \frac{n}{p}$ .  $U$  有界开子集且  $k \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ . 则  $u \in C^{k-\lceil \frac{n}{p} \rceil+1, r}(\bar{U})$ .  $\square$ .

$$u \in W^{k,p}(U) \Rightarrow u \in C^{k-\lceil \frac{n}{p} \rceil+1, r}(\bar{U}), \quad r = \begin{cases} 1 - \left\{ \frac{n}{p} \right\} & \frac{n}{p} \notin \mathbb{Z} \\ 1 & \text{当 } \frac{n}{p} \in \mathbb{Z} \end{cases}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \|u\|_{C^{k-\lceil \frac{n}{p} \rceil+1, r}(\bar{U})} \leq C \|u\|_{W^{k,p}(U)} \end{array} \right.$$

Omit the proof.

$$\leq C \cdot \|Du_m\|_{L^1(V)}, \varepsilon \leq C \|D\eta_\varepsilon\|_{L^p(V)} \varepsilon \quad (\exists u_m \in W^{1,p}(V), \text{ 直接用逼近定理})$$

$$\therefore \|Du_m\|_{L^1(V)} \|u_m^\varepsilon - u_m\|_{L^1(V)} \leq \varepsilon.$$

$$\|u_m^\varepsilon - u_m\|_{L^q(V)} \stackrel{\text{Hölder}}{\leq} \|u_m^\varepsilon - u_m\|_{L^1(V)}^\theta \|u_m^\varepsilon - u_m\|_{L^{p^*}(V)}^{1-\theta} \quad \left( \frac{\theta}{1} + \frac{1-\theta}{p^*} = \frac{\theta}{q} \right)$$

$$\leq C \varepsilon^\theta \|u_m^\varepsilon - u_m\|_{L^{p^*}}^{1-\theta}$$

$$= C \varepsilon^\theta \|u_m^* \eta_\varepsilon - u_m\|_{L^{p^*}}^{1-\theta}$$

$$\leq C \varepsilon^\theta \left( \|u_m^* \eta_\varepsilon\|_{L^{p^*}} + \|u_m\|_{L^{p^*}} \right)^{1-\theta}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{不等式}}{\leq} C \varepsilon^\theta \left( \|u_m\|_{L^{p^*}} \|\eta_\varepsilon\|_1 + \|u_m\|_{L^{p^*}} \right)^{1-\theta}$$

$$\leq C \varepsilon^\theta \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } \varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+ \text{ 且 } m \rightarrow \infty.$$

Step 2: 对  $\underline{\varepsilon} \geq \varepsilon > 0$ , 存在  $\delta > 0$ .  $\|u_m^\varepsilon - u_m\|_{L^q(V)} < \delta$ ,  $\forall m \in \mathbb{N}$ .

(2.1)  $\{u_m^\varepsilon\}$  一致有界:

$$\begin{aligned} |u_m^\varepsilon(x)| &\leq \int_{B(x, \varepsilon)} \eta_\varepsilon(x-y) |u_m(y)| dy \leq \|\eta_\varepsilon\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)} \|u_m\|_{L^1(V)} \\ &\stackrel{\text{Hölder}}{\leq} C \|\eta_\varepsilon\|_\infty \frac{1}{\varepsilon^n} \cdot \|u_m\|_{L^q(V)} \\ &\leq C \frac{1}{\varepsilon^n} < +\infty. \end{aligned}$$

(2.2) 素度连续.

$$\begin{aligned} |Du_m^\varepsilon(x)| &= |D\eta_\varepsilon * u_m| \leq \|D\eta_\varepsilon\|_\infty \|u_m\|_{L^1(V)} \\ &\leq C \varepsilon^{-(n+1)}. \end{aligned}$$

由 Ascoli-Arzelà 定理,  $\exists \{u_m^k\}$  使得  $u_m^k$  在  $L^\infty$  中收敛.

$\Rightarrow u_m^k$  在  $C(U)$  中收敛. 各之由  $L^q$  收敛, 可用  $L^q$ -Cauchy.

这由  $\{u_m^k\}$  在  $L^\infty$  Cauchy + U 有界 即得.  $\checkmark$

~~Th~~ ~~S~~

Rmk:  $p = n$  时. Sobolev 空间  $W_0^{1,p}(U) \hookrightarrow L^{\frac{p}{p-1}}(U)$ . (Orlicz 空间)

其中.  $\varphi(x) = e^{|x|^{\frac{n}{n-1}}} - 1$ ,  $L^\varphi = \{f \in L^1(U) \mid \int_U \varphi\left(\frac{|f(x)|}{M}\right) d\mu < +\infty, \text{ for some } M > 0\}$

证明见 Gilbarg, Trudinger: Elliptic PDE of 2nd order. Ch 7.8~7.9  $\square$

§ 5.7 的进入.

Def:  $X, Y$  Banach. 假设  $X \hookrightarrow Y$ . 若

(1)  $\|u\|_Y \leq C \|u\|_X \quad \forall u \in X$ .

(2).  $X$  中任何有界集, 在  $Y$  中相对紧 (列紧).

Thm<sup>5.7.1</sup> (Rellich-Kondrachov).

设  $U \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$  有界开  $\exists U \in C^1$  ( $\leq p < n$ . 且  $W^{1,p}(U) \hookrightarrow L^q(U)$ ,  $1 \leq q < p^*$ ).

证明: 是用到子列性质, 需入  $\Rightarrow$  Givs 不等式保证.

记  $W^{1,p}(U)$  有界, 则  $\exists u_m \in W^{1,p}(U)$  有界.

Ascoli-Arzelà 定理.  $\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \text{1. 有界} \\ \text{2. 一致连续} \end{cases} \quad \boxed{\text{check these!}}$

设  $\{u_m\} \subseteq W^{1,p}(U)$  有界, 要证  $\exists u_m \in W^{1,p}(U)$  converges in  $L^q$ .

Step 1: 将  $u_m$  光滑化,

若  $u_m$  smooth,  $u_m^\varepsilon := \eta_\varepsilon * u_m$  要证  $\|u_m^\varepsilon - u_m\|_{L^q(V)} \rightarrow 0$ . as  $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$  uniformly in  $m$ .

$$\begin{aligned} |u_m^\varepsilon - u_m| &\leq \int \eta_\varepsilon(y) |u_m(x-y) - u_m(x)| dy \\ &\leq \int |\eta_\varepsilon(y)| \cdot \left| \int_0^1 \frac{d}{dt} u_m(x-t y) dt \right| dy \end{aligned}$$

$$\leq \int_0^1 \int |\eta_\varepsilon(y)| |y| |D u_m(x-t y)| dy dt.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \|u_m^\varepsilon - u_m\|_{L^q(V)} &\stackrel{\text{Poincaré}}{\leq} \int_0^1 \int |\eta_\varepsilon(y)| \cdot \|Du_m(\cdot - t y)\|_{L^q(V)} |y| dy dt. \quad \tilde{\eta}_\varepsilon(t) = \tilde{\eta}_\varepsilon(1/t) \\ &\stackrel{\text{Tonelli}}{\leq} \|Du_m\|_{L^q(V)} \int |\eta_\varepsilon(y)| |y| dy \leq \varepsilon \|Du_m\|_{L^q(V)} \int \tilde{\eta}_\varepsilon(y) dy \end{aligned}$$

Step 3: 转回  $\{u_m\}$

$$\begin{aligned} \|u_{m_k} - u_{m_l}\|_{L^\infty(V)} &\leq \|u_{m_k} - u_{m_k^\varepsilon}\|_{L^\infty(V)} + \|u_{m_k^\varepsilon} - u_{m_l}\|_{L^\infty(V)} \quad (\leq \delta \rightarrow m \text{ 充分大}), \\ &+ \|u_{m_k^\varepsilon} - u_{m_l}\|_{L^\infty(V)}. \quad \text{这次 } k, l \rightarrow \infty \text{ 时, 趋于 } 0. \\ &+ \|u_{m_l} - u_{m_l}\|_{L^\infty} \quad (\leq \delta \rightarrow m \text{ 充分大}). \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \limsup_{\substack{k, l \rightarrow \infty}} \|u_{m_k} - u_{m_l}\|_{L^\infty(V)} \leq 2\delta.$$

$\delta = 1$ . 依次取  $u_{m_{1,1}}, \dots, u_{m_{1,n}}, \dots$

$\delta = \frac{1}{2}$ .  $u_{m_{2,1}}, \dots, u_{m_{2,n}}, \dots$

~~由对角线法~~  $u_{m_j} := u_{m_j}$  是 p 级的. (对角线法)

□

### § 5.8. Poincaré 不等式:

$$\langle u \rangle_U := \frac{1}{|U|} \int_U f dy.$$

$u \in W^{1,p}(U)$ .

Thm 1:  $U$  有界, 连通且开集.  $\forall v \in C^1$ . ( $1 \leq p \leq \infty$ )  $\exists C > 0$

$$\|u - \langle u \rangle_U\|_{L^p(U)} \leq C \|Du\|_{L^p(U)}.$$

证明: 反证法: 假设  $\exists \{u_k\} \subset W^{1,p}(U)$  s.t.  $\|u_k - \langle u_k \rangle_U\|_{L^p(U)} > k \|Du_k\|_{L^p(U)}$ .

$$v_k := \frac{u_k - \langle u_k \rangle_U}{\|u_k - \langle u_k \rangle_U\|_{L^p(U)}} \quad \langle v_k \rangle_U = 0. \quad \|v_k\|_{L^p(U)} = 1 \quad \|Dv_k\|_{L^p(U)} \leq \frac{1}{k}.$$

由 Rellich-Kondrachov 定理.  $\exists v \in L^p(U)$  s.t.  $v_k \rightarrow v$  in  $L^p(U)$

$$\Rightarrow \langle v \rangle_U = 0. \quad \|v\|_{L^p(U)} = 1.$$

由  $\|v\|_p$  下面证明  $Dv = 0$  a.e.

$$\forall \varphi \in C_c^\infty(U). \int_U \varphi dy \xrightarrow{\text{H\"older}} \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \int_U v_{kj} dy = - \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_U Dv_k V_{kj} \cdot \varphi dy = 0.$$

从而  $v \in W^{1,p}(U)$ .  $Dv = 0$  a.e.

$$\sup_{y \in U} \left| \int_U \varphi dy \right|$$

$$\leq \|Dv\|_p \cdot \frac{1}{k} \rightarrow 0.$$

claim:  $V = \text{const a.e. in } U$

$$\text{pf: } \hat{V}^\varepsilon = \eta_\varepsilon * V \in C^\infty(U_\varepsilon).$$

$$D_V^\varepsilon = (D_V)^\varepsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow D_V^\varepsilon = 0 \text{ a.e. in } U_\varepsilon.$$

$$\text{又因 } U \text{ 有界, } \forall \varepsilon > 0, \hat{V}^\varepsilon(x) = C_\varepsilon \text{ const in } U_\varepsilon.$$

~~由  $V^\varepsilon \rightarrow V$  a.e. in  $U$  as  $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$  不能 argue 不存在 a.e.  $V \neq 0$ .~~

~~再证  $V^\varepsilon \rightarrow V$  a.e. in  $U$  as  $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$  (否则)~~

$$\therefore \exists a.e. x \in U, \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} C_\varepsilon = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} V^\varepsilon(x) = V(x).$$

这  $\nabla$ .  $V$  const.  $\langle V \rangle_U = 0 \Rightarrow V = 0 \Rightarrow \|V\|_{L^p(U)} = 0$ .  $\square$

□

Corollary:  $U = B(x, r), 1 \leq p \leq \infty \text{ 使 } \exists C > 0$

$$\|u - \langle u \rangle_{x, r}\|_{L^p(B(x, r))} \leq Cr \|Du\|_{L^p(B(x, r))}, \quad \forall u \in W^{1,p}(B^0(x, r)).$$

□

### §5.9 Sobolev 函数的可微性

Thm 5.9.1  $U$  有界开集,  $\forall V \in C^1$ ,  $\forall u: U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  Lipschitz  $\Leftrightarrow u \in W^{1,\infty}(U)$

$$\text{证明: } \Rightarrow D_i^h u(x) = \frac{u(x+he_i) - u(x)}{h}.$$

$$\text{由 } \|D_i^h u\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq \text{Lip}(u).$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists h_k \rightarrow 0, v_i \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n) \text{ s.t. } D_i^{h_k} u \rightarrow v_i \text{ in } L^2_{loc}(\mathbb{R}^n).$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall \phi \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u \partial_{x_i} \phi \, dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u \cdot \lim_{h_k \rightarrow 0} D_i^{h_k} \phi \, dx$$

$$\stackrel{\text{DCT}}{=} \lim_{h_k \rightarrow 0} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} D_i^{h_k} \phi \cdot u \, dx = - \lim_{h_k \rightarrow 0} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} D_i^{h_k} u \cdot \phi \, dx$$

$$= - \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} v_i \cdot \phi \, dx.$$

$$\Rightarrow \partial_{x_i} u = v_i \underset{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}{\text{weakly}}. \Rightarrow u \in W^{1,\infty}(\mathbb{R}^n).$$

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$\Leftarrow$ : 全設  $u \in W^{1,\infty}(\mathbb{R}^n)$  則由 Morrey  $\frac{1}{\lambda} \rightarrow \infty$ .  $u$  是 Hölder 連續 (modify- $\frac{1}{\lambda}$  次)  $\Rightarrow u$  連續.

$$\begin{aligned} \sum u^2 &= \eta \varepsilon^* u. \\ u^\varepsilon &\rightarrow u \quad \text{as } \varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+. \quad \leftarrow \end{aligned} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{因 } |u^\varepsilon(x) - u(x)| \\ = \dots = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \eta(y) (u(x-\varepsilon y) - u(x)) dy. \\ u^* \in C^{0,\alpha} \quad \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \eta(y) (u^*(x-\varepsilon y) - u^*(x)) dy. \\ u = u^* \text{ a.e.} \quad \text{由 } \sum \varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+ \text{ 及 DCT 得证.} \end{array} \right.$$

$\forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n. \quad x \neq y. \quad u^\varepsilon(x) - u^\varepsilon(y) = \int_0^1 \frac{d}{dt} u^\varepsilon(tx + (1-t)y) dt.$

$$= \int_0^1 Du^\varepsilon(tx + (1-t)y) dt \cdot (x-y).$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \|Du^\varepsilon\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)} \|u^\varepsilon(x) - u^\varepsilon(y)\| \leq \|Du^\varepsilon\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)} |x-y| \leq \|Du\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)} |x-y|.$$

$$|u(x) - u(y)| \leq \|D_u\|_{\infty} |x-y|. \quad \forall x \neq y$$

Def: 若  $u: U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  在  $\bar{x}$  处可微. 若.  $\exists a \in \mathbb{R}^n$ .

$$u(y) = u(x) + a \cdot (y - x) + o(|y - x|) \quad \text{as } y \rightarrow \infty.$$

$$\text{i.e. } \lim_{y \rightarrow x} \frac{|u(y) - u(x) - a \cdot (y - x)|}{|y - x|} = 0.$$

Thm 5.9.2.  $u \in W_{loc}^{1,p}(U)$ .  $n < p \leq n+1$ . Then  $u$  a.e.  $\bar{\nabla}^p u$  in  $U$ .  
 $Du = \underbrace{\dots}_{\text{D}} Du$  a.e.

证明： $\exists$  用证  $n < p < \infty$  时，

在 Morrey 不等式中，有：

$$|u(y) - u(x)| \leq C \rho^{\frac{1-\alpha}{P}} \left( \int_{B(x, \rho)} |Du(z)|^P dz \right)^{\frac{1}{P}} \quad y \in B(x, 1). \quad \forall u \in C^{\alpha}(U)$$

如今  $\forall u \in W_{loc}^p(U)$ , a.e.  $x \in U$ . 由 Lebesgue 分割定理.  $\int_{B_1(x, r)} |D_u(x) - D_u(z)|^p dz \rightarrow 0$

任一固定这样 -  $\forall x \in U$ , 令  $v(y) = u(y) - u(x) - Du(x) \cdot (y-x)$   $r = |x-y|$

利用 Morrey 不等式在  $B(x, r)$  中的  $u$ .

$$\begin{aligned} & \Rightarrow |u(y) - u(x) - Du(x) \cdot (y-x)| \\ & \leq C r^{1-\frac{1}{p}} \left( \int_{B(x, 2r)} |Du(x) - Du(z)|^p dz \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \\ & \leq C r \left( \int_{B(x, 2r)} |Du(x) - Du(z)|^p dz \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} = o(r) = o(|x-y|). \end{aligned}$$

as  $r \rightarrow 0^+$ . □

至此得证.

Thm 5.9. 3 (Rademacher 定理).  $u$  is locally lipschitz

$\downarrow$   
u a.e.  $\overline{\text{by def}}$ .

□

差商与弱导数.  $u: U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   $L^1_{loc}(U)$ .  $V \subset U$ .

$$D_i^h u(x) := \frac{u(x+h e_i) - u(x)}{h}, \quad 1 \leq i \leq n, \quad x \in V, \quad 0 < |h| < \text{dist}(V, \partial U).$$

$$D^h u := (D_1^h u, \dots, D_n^h u).$$

Thm 5.9.4: (1)  $1 \leq p < \infty$   $u \in W^{1,p}(U)$ . 且  $V \subset U$ .  $\|D^h u\|_{L^p(V)} \leq C \|Du\|_{L^p(U)}$   
 $(\exists C > 0, \forall 0 < |h| < \frac{1}{2} \text{dist}(V, \partial U))$

†

(2)  $1 < p < \infty$  且  $u \in L^p(V)$ . 且  $\exists C > 0$  s.t.  $\|D^h u\|_{L^p(V)} \leq C \frac{1}{|h|} h < \frac{1}{2} \text{dist}(V, \partial U)$

且  $u \in W^{1,p}(V)$ .  $\|Du\|_{L^p(V)} \leq C$ . 但  $p=1$  不对 (5.12 例)

Proof: (1).  $1 < p < \infty$  且  $u \in C^\infty(U)$ .

$$u(x+he_i) - u(x) = h \int_0^1 \partial_i u(x+he_i \cdot t) dt.$$

$$\Rightarrow |u(x+he_i) - u(x)| \leq (h) \int_0^1 |\partial_i u(x+the_i)| dt.$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_V |\partial_i^h u|^p dx \leq C \sum_{i=1}^n \int_V \int_0^1 |\partial_i u(x+the_i)|^p dt dx$$

$$\stackrel{\text{Tonelli}}{=} C \sum_{i=1}^n \int_0^1 \int_V |\partial_i u(x+the_i)|^p dx dt.$$

$$\leq C \|Du\|_{L^p(U)}.$$

对  $u \in W^{1,p}(U)$ . 找一个  $u_n \in C^\infty(U)$ .  $\|u_n - u\|_{W^{1,p}(U)} \rightarrow 0$

而  $\|\partial_i^h u_n\|_p \rightarrow \|\partial_i^h u\|_p$  由(1)成立.

(2). 首先, 差商的“分布积分公式”

$$\int_V u(x) \left[ \frac{\phi(x+he_i) - \phi(x)}{h} \right] dx = \int_V \left[ \frac{u(x) - u(x-he_i)}{h} \right] \phi(x) dx$$

$$\forall \phi \in C_c^\infty(V) \quad (\text{即 } \int_V u \partial_i^h \phi dx = - \int_V \partial_i^h u \cdot \phi dx).$$

$$\text{且 } \|\partial_i^h u\|_{L^p(V)} \leq C \Rightarrow \sup_h \|\partial_i^h u\|_{L^p(V)} < +\infty$$

$1 < p < \infty$  时. 由 Banach-Alaoglu 定理.  $\exists v_i \in L^p(V)$ .

s.t.  $\partial_i^{-h_k} u \rightharpoonup v_i$  in  $L^p(V)$ .

$$\Rightarrow \int_V u \partial_i \phi dx = \int_V u \cdot \partial_i \phi dx = \lim_{\substack{h_k \rightarrow 0 \\ \uparrow}} \int_V u \cdot \partial_i^{-h_k} \phi dx$$

控制收敛定理.

$\Rightarrow v_i = \partial_i u$  weakly.

$$\stackrel{\text{差商分布积分公式}}{=} - \lim_{h_k \rightarrow 0} \int_V \partial_i^{-h_k} u \cdot \phi dx$$

$$\Rightarrow Du \in L^p(V) \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} u \in W^{1,p}(V) \\ u \in L^p(V) \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \int_V v_i \phi dx = - \int_V u \partial_i \phi dx$$

□