

Ch 6 习题：本节假设 L -算子有圆 $\cup \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ 为有界开集， $\partial \cup \in C^\infty$.

[6.1] 考虑带位势 C 的 Laplace 方程 $-\Delta u + cu = 0 \quad \dots (*)$
和散度形式的方程 $-\operatorname{div}(a \nabla v) = 0, \quad a > 0.$

(1) 证明：若 u 为 $(*)$ 的解， $w > 0$ 也是 $(*)$ 的解， $v = \frac{u}{w}$ 是 $(**)$ 的解 $(a = w^2)$

(2). 反之，若 v 是 $(**)$ 的解， $u = va^{\frac{1}{2}}$ 是 $(*)$ 的解， $(\forall a > 0)$.

证明： (1). $-\Delta u + cu = 0, \quad -\Delta w + cw = 0$

$$V = \frac{u}{w}$$

$$\Rightarrow \partial_i V = \frac{\partial_i u \cdot w - u \cdot \partial_i w}{w^2} \Rightarrow \operatorname{adiv} V = \cancel{\partial_i \partial_i u w - u \partial_i \partial_i w} \cancel{w^2}$$

$$\cancel{-\operatorname{div}(a \nabla v)} = \sum_{i=1}^n \partial_i(a \partial_i v)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n \partial_i a \partial_i v + \sum_{i=1}^n a \partial_i \partial_i v.$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n \underbrace{\partial_i a \cdot \partial_i u w - u \partial_i w}_{w^2} + \sum_{i=1}^n a \cdot \frac{\partial_i(\partial_i u w - u \partial_i w) w^2 - 2w \partial_i w (\partial_i u w - u \partial_i w)}{w^4}.$$

$$a = w^2 \Rightarrow \operatorname{adiv} V = \partial_i u \cdot w - \partial_i w \cdot u$$

$$\operatorname{div}(a \nabla v) = \sum_{i=1}^n a \partial_i(\partial_i u w - \partial_i w \cdot u)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n (\partial_i \partial_i u \cdot w + \partial_i u \partial_i w - \partial_i w \partial_i u - \partial_i \partial_i w \cdot u).$$

$$= \Delta u \cdot w - \Delta w \cdot u$$

$$= cuw - cwu < 0.$$

(2). 若 $-\operatorname{div}(a \nabla v) = 0$.

$$\text{则 } \sum_{i=1}^n \partial_i(a \partial_i v) = 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n \partial_i a \cdot \partial_i v + a \sum_{i=1}^n \partial_i \partial_i v = 0$$

$$-\Delta u + cu = -\sum_{i=1}^n \partial_i(\partial_i(v a^{\frac{1}{2}})) + c v a^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

$$v \in a^{\frac{1}{2}} V$$

$$= c v a^{\frac{1}{2}} - \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\partial_i \left(\partial_i v \cdot a^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{2} a^{\frac{1}{2}} \partial_i a \cdot v \right) \right)$$

$$= c v a^{\frac{1}{2}} - \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\partial_i \partial_i v \cdot a^{\frac{1}{2}} + \partial_i v \cdot \frac{1}{2} a^{\frac{1}{2}} \partial_i a + \frac{1}{2} a^{\frac{1}{2}} \partial_i a \partial_i v + \frac{1}{4} (\partial_i \partial_i(a^{\frac{1}{2}})) v \right).$$

$$= c v a^{\frac{1}{2}} - a^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \underbrace{\left(\sum_{i=1}^n \partial_i \partial_i v + a \partial_i \partial_i v \right)}_{-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n (\partial_i \partial_i a^{\frac{1}{2}}) v}.$$

$$= \cancel{c v a^{\frac{1}{2}}} - v (c a^{\frac{1}{2}} - \Delta \sqrt{a})^0$$

$$\text{即 } c = \frac{\Delta \sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{a}}$$

□

$$[6.2]. \quad \text{设 } Lu = -\sum_{i,j=1}^n a^{ij} \partial_i u \partial_j u + cu.$$

证明：存在常数 $\mu > 0$. 使得 $Cc(x) \geq -\mu (x \in U)$ 时，由 Milgram 定理有 $B[u, \cdot] \in L^2(U)$.

$$\text{证明: } B[u, v] = \sum_{i,j=1}^n \int_U a^{ij} \partial_i u \partial_j v + cuv \quad \forall u, v \in H_0^1(U)$$

$$\begin{aligned} ① |B[u, v]| &\leq \|a^{ij}\|_{L^\infty} \sum_{i,j=1}^n \int_U |\partial_i u| |\partial_j v| + \|c\|_{L^\infty} \int_U |u| |v| dx \\ &\stackrel{\text{Hölder}}{\leq} C \left(\|Du\|_{L^2} \|Dv\|_{L^2} + \|u\|_{L^2} \|v\|_{L^2} \right) \\ &\leq C (\|u\|_{H_0^1} \|v\|_{H_0^1}) \end{aligned}$$

$$② |B[u, u]| = \sum_{i,j=1}^n a^{ij} \partial_i u \partial_j u + cu^2$$

$$\stackrel{\text{一致有界}}{\geq} \theta \|Du\|_{L^2}^2 + \int c u^2.$$

~~由 H_0^1 是线性空间, $\|u\|_{L^2} \leq C' \|Du\|_{L^2}$ (for some $C' > 0$)~~

$$= \theta \|Du\|_{L^2}^2 + (c + \mu) \|u\|_{L^2}^2 - (\mu + \varepsilon) \|u\|_{L^2}^2.$$

Poincaré 不等式: $\forall u \in H_0^1(U)$, 存在 $\exists C' > 0$, $\|u\|_{L^2} \leq C' \|Du\|_{L^2}$

$$\rightarrow (\theta - C'^2 \mu) \|Du\|_{L^2}^2 + (C + \mu) \|u\|_{L^2}^2.$$

$$\cancel{\theta \mu + \varepsilon^2} \quad \cancel{\theta - C^2 \mu - C^2 \varepsilon} \rightarrow C_0. \quad \Rightarrow \mu \leq \cancel{\theta - (1 + \frac{1}{C}) \varepsilon_0}$$

$$\rightarrow \cancel{\theta \|Du\|_{L^2}^2} = C(C')^2 \|Du\|_{L^2}^2 - \cancel{\frac{\theta \mu + \varepsilon^2}{C}}$$

$$= \theta \|Du\|_{L^2}^2 + \int (C + \mu + \varepsilon) u^2 - (\mu + \varepsilon) \int u^2$$

Poincaré: $\forall u \in H_0^1(U)$, 则 $\exists C > 0$, $\|u\|_{L^2} \leq C \|Du\|_{L^2}$.

$$\geq \theta \|Du\|_{L^2}^2 + \int (C + \mu + \varepsilon) u^2 - (\mu + \varepsilon) (C')^2 \|Du\|_{L^2}^2$$

$$\cancel{\theta \mu + \varepsilon^2} = \frac{\theta}{2} \quad (\varepsilon^2 \ll 1) \quad \text{于是}$$

$$\text{上式} \geq \frac{\theta}{2} \|Du\|_{L^2}^2 = \frac{\theta}{4} \|Du\|_{L^2}^2 + \frac{\theta}{4} \|Du\|_{L^2}^2$$

$$\geq \frac{\theta}{4} \|Du\|_{L^2}^2 + \frac{\theta}{4} \frac{1}{C} \|u\|_{L^2}^2$$

$$\geq \min\left\{\frac{\theta}{4}, \frac{\theta}{4C}\right\} \|u\|_{H_0^1}^2$$

[6.3] $u \in H_0^2(U)$ 是如下邊值問題 $\begin{cases} \Delta^2 u = f & \text{in } U \\ u = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \nu} = 0 & \text{on } \partial U \end{cases}$ 的弱解，若 $\int_U \Delta u \Delta v \, dx = \int_U f v \, dx$ $\forall v \in H_0^2(U)$

今給定 $f \in L^2(U)$ ，證明該方程存在唯一弱解

證明：令 $B[u, v] = \int_U \Delta u \Delta v \, dx$

$$(1) |B[u, v]| = \int_U |\Delta u| \cdot |\Delta v| \, dx$$

$$\stackrel{\text{Hölder}}{\leq} C \|D^2 u\|_{L^2} \|D^2 v\|_{L^2}$$

$$\stackrel{u, v \in H_0^2(U)}{\leq} C' \|u\|_{H_0^2} \|v\|_{H_0^2}$$

由 Poincaré 不等式 $\|u\|_2 \leq \|Du\|_2$ 由 $\|D^2 u\|_2 \leq C \|u\|_2$

$$(2) B[u, u] \stackrel{\text{若 } u \in C_c^\infty(U)}{=} \int_U \frac{\Delta u \Delta u}{|\Delta u| + |\Delta u|} \, dx$$

$$= \sum_{j, k=1}^n \int \partial_j^2 u \partial_k^2 u \, dx.$$

$$\stackrel{\text{分部積分}}{=} - \sum_{j=1}^n \int \partial_j u \cdot \partial_j^2 \partial_k u \, dx.$$

$$\stackrel{\text{再積分}}{=} \sum_{j, k=1}^n \int (\partial_j \partial_k u)^2 \, dx = \|D^2 u\|_{L^2}^2$$

$$\stackrel{\text{Poincaré}}{\geq} c (\|D^2 u\|_{L^2}^2 + \|u\|_{L^2}^2) \\ = c \|u\|_{H_0^2(U)}^2$$

~~若 $u \in H_0^2(U)$ 則 $u \in C_c^\infty(U)$~~

$$\text{s.t. } \|u_n - u\|_{H_0^2(U)} \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty$$

對一列 $u_n \in H_0^2(U)$, $\exists \{u_n\} \subset C_c^\infty(U)$ s.t. $\|u_n - u\|_{H_0^2(U)} \rightarrow 0$

$$\Rightarrow \|u_n\|_{H_0^2} \rightarrow \|u\|_{H_0^2}$$

$$|\|\Delta u_n\|_{L^2}^2 - \|\Delta u\|_{L^2}^2| \leq \|\Delta(u_n - u)\|_{L^2}^2 \leq C \|D^2(u_n - u)\|_{L^2}^2 \rightarrow 0$$

$\therefore B[u, u] \geq c \|u\|_{H_0^2(U)}^2$ ~~且 $u \in H_0^2(U)$~~

即 ~~由~~ 由 (2), 根據 Lax-Milgram 定理 $\exists! u \in H_0^2(U)$

s.t. $\forall v \in H_0^2(U)$, $B[u, v] = (f, v)_2$. given $f \in L^2$.

□

4. 设 U 是连通的, $\{u \in H^1(U)\}$ 是 $\begin{cases} -\Delta u = f & \text{in } U \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} = 0 & \text{on } \partial U \end{cases}$ 的弱解, 若 $\int_U D_u \cdot D_v \, dx = \int_U f v \, dx \quad \forall v \in H^1(U)$

设 $f \in L^2(U)$, 证明该方程弱解存在 $\Leftrightarrow \int_U f \, dx = 0$

证明: \Rightarrow : 反证: 若 $\int_U f \, dx \neq 0$.

则 设 u 为该方程的弱解. (因 U 连通)

$$\int_U D_u \cdot Dv = \int_U D_u \cdot D(v - \langle v \rangle) \stackrel{\substack{v - \langle v \rangle \in H^1(U) \\ \text{由弱解定义}}}{=} \int_U f(v - \langle v \rangle)$$

$$\langle v \rangle = \frac{1}{|U|} \int_U v \, dx \in \mathbb{R}. \quad = \int_U fv - \langle v \rangle \int_U f \neq \int_U fv$$

这与 $\forall v \in H^1(U), \int_U D_u \cdot Dv = \int_U fv$ 矛盾!

只要 $\langle v \rangle \neq 0$ 即可.

$$\therefore \int_U f \, dx \neq 0$$

\Leftarrow : 若 $\int_U f \, dx = 0$.

设 $H_0^1(U) = \left\{ v \in H^1(U) \mid \int_U f \cdot \langle v \rangle = 0 \right\}$

$$\text{内积 } (u, v)_{H_0^1} = \int_U u v \, dx \quad \left\{ \text{Hilbert 空间} \right.$$

$$F(v) = \int_U fv \, dx : H_0^1(U) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$v \mapsto \int_U fv \, dx$ 为 $H_0^1(U)$ 上的

连续线性泛函.

由 Riesz 表示定理, 存在唯一 $u \in H^1(U)$ s.t.

$$F(v) = \underbrace{(u, v)}_{(u, v)_{H_0^1}} \Rightarrow \int_U D_u \cdot Dv = \int_U fv \quad \text{从而得证}$$

check: $H_0^1(U)$ 是 Hilbert 空间;

足用 check ①: $\langle u, u \rangle_{H_0^1} \geq 0$ iff $u=0$. (这是因为 $\langle u, u \rangle_{H_0^1} = \|Du\|_{L^2}^2 = 0$)

$\Rightarrow U$ 连通, 且由 Poincare 不等式

② $\|u\|_{H_0^1} \leq \|u\|_{H^1}$ 且由 Poincare 不等式易得.

$$\begin{aligned} \|u - \langle u \rangle\|_{L^2} &\leq C \|Du\|_{L^2} = 0 \\ \Rightarrow u - \langle u \rangle &\text{ a.e.} \quad \& u \in H_0^1(U) \\ \text{又 } \langle u \rangle &= 0 \Rightarrow u = 0 \text{ a.e.} \end{aligned}$$

□

$$(5). \begin{cases} -\Delta u = f & \text{in } U \\ u + \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} = 0 & \text{on } \partial U \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{问: 如何定义 } H^1 \text{ 空间?} \\ \text{给定 } f \in L^2(U) \text{ 时, 如何证明解的存在唯一性?} \end{array}$$

Proof: 令 $B[u, v] = \int_U D_u \cdot D_v \, dx + \int_{\partial U} \operatorname{Tr} u \cdot \operatorname{Tr} v \, d\mathcal{H}^{n-1}$. $\forall u, v \in H^1(U)$.

这么定义是因为, 因为 $u, v \in C^\infty(U)$, 则

$$\int -\Delta u \cdot v = \int D_u \cdot Dv - \int_{\partial U} V D_u \cdot \vec{V} \, d\mathcal{H}^{n-1}. \quad \begin{array}{l} \uparrow \\ \text{Gauss 公式} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_U D_u \cdot Dv - \int_{\partial U} V \underbrace{\frac{\partial u}{\partial V}}_{=u} \, d\mathcal{H}^{n-1} \\ &= \int_U D_u \cdot Dv + \int_{\partial U} u \cdot v \, d\mathcal{H}^{n-1}. \end{aligned}$$

(1) $|B[u, v]| \leq C \|Du\|_{H^1} \|v\|_{H^1}$ 是显然的 (由迹定理易得).

$$(2). \text{ 于是: } B[u, u] = \int_U D_u \cdot D_u \, dx + \int_{\partial U} (\operatorname{Tr} u)^2 \, d\mathcal{H}^{n-1}.$$

$$\exists \beta > 0 \quad \Rightarrow \beta \|u\|_{H^1(U)}^2 \quad \forall u \in H^1(U).$$

反证: 若不然, 则 $\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}_+ \exists u_n \in H^1(U) \quad \|u_n\|_{H^1(U)}^2 = 1$.

$$n B[u_n, u_n] < \cancel{\dots} \quad \cancel{\|u_n\|_{H^1(U)}^2} = 1.$$

$$\therefore B[u_n, u_n] < \frac{1}{n}$$

由于 $\{u_n\} \subset H^1(U)$ 有界. 由 Banach-Alaoglu 定理,
 $\exists u_k \rightarrow$ for some $u \in H^1(U)$. in $H^1(U)$.

由 $H^1(U) \hookrightarrow L^2(U)$ (Rellich-Kondrachov), 故

$$u_k \rightarrow u \text{ in } L^2(U).$$

但 $\|D_{u_k}\|_{L^2}^2 \leq B[u_k, u_k] \leq \frac{1}{n_k} \rightarrow 0$ as $k \rightarrow \infty$

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5月6日习题课.

[6.6] U 连通, ∂U 由两不交闭集 Γ_1, Γ_2 构成. 请证如下方程的弱解.

$$\begin{cases} -\Delta u = f & \text{in } U \\ u = 0 & \text{on } \Gamma_1 \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial \nu} = 0 & \text{on } \Gamma_2 \end{cases}$$

并讨论存在唯一性

证明: $H_0^1(U) := H^1(U) \cap \{u \mid \left. \nabla u \right|_{\Gamma_1} = 0\}$

在 $H_0^1(U)$ 上定义 $B[u, v] = \int_U \nabla u \cdot \nabla v$.

则 $H_0^1(U)$ 是 $H^1(U)$ 的闭子空间

* 称 $u \in H_0^1(U)$ 是原方程的弱解. 若 $\forall v \in H_0^1(U), B[u, v] = \int_U f v \, dx$

为什么? 形式上: 对 C^∞ 函数

$$\int_U -\Delta u \cdot v = \int_U f v$$

$$\int_{\partial U}^{II} -\nabla u \cdot \bar{\nu} \cdot v \, d\sigma + \int_U -\nabla u \cdot \nabla v$$

$$= \int_U \nabla u \cdot \nabla v - \int_{\partial U} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \nu} \cdot v \quad \begin{cases} \Gamma_1 & u = 0 \\ \Gamma_2 & \frac{\partial u}{\partial \nu} = 0 \end{cases} \leftarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{这步应用 } u \in C^0 \text{ 考虑} \\ \text{条件} \end{array}$$

剩下与 5 的证明类似. (Lax-Milgram). □

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Fredholm = 梓 - 与椭圆算子特征值问题:

二梓一: Lax-Milgram 定理只回答了 $L + \mu \cdot I$ 在 μ 足够大时, 对应椭圆方程 $\exists!$ 弱解, 但一般情况如何, 不得而知.
事实上, 一般情况会出现“二梓一”, 这与线代类似.

Given $f \in L^2(U)$

$$\begin{cases} Lu = f & \text{in } U \\ u=0 & \text{on } \partial U \end{cases} \quad \exists! \text{ 弱解}$$

Case 1: $\dim N = \dim N^* < +\infty$ $\Leftrightarrow \forall v \in N^* \quad \langle f, v \rangle = 0$

Case 2: N 在非空弱解

$$\begin{cases} Lu = 0 & \text{in } U \\ u=0 & \text{on } \partial U \end{cases} \quad \text{弱解向 } N \subset H_0^1(U) \text{ 传递} \\ \dim N = \dim N^* < +\infty$$

$$N^* \ni \begin{cases} L^* v = 0 & \text{in } U \\ v=0 & \text{on } \partial U \end{cases} \quad \text{弱解向 } N$$

方程: $B_y[u, v] = B[u, v] + V(u, v)$.

$$L_y u = L u + y u.$$

$$\forall g \in L^2. \exists! u \in H_0^1(U). B_y[u, v] = (g, v). \forall v \in H_0^1(U)$$

$$u = L_y^{-1} g = L_y^{-1}(yu + f) \xrightarrow{y \rightarrow 0} u(I - k)u = h = L_y^{-1}f.$$

应用 Fredholm = 梓 -



在如上判定之下，特征值问题之解

$$\begin{cases} \Delta u = \lambda u + f & \text{in } U \\ u = 0 & \text{on } \partial U \end{cases}$$

• 3! 弱解 $\Leftrightarrow \lambda \notin \Sigma$ 入不在 Σ 的谱里面即可

- 令 $\lambda \in \Sigma$ 的例子: $U = (0, 2\pi) \times (0, 2\pi)$

$$\begin{cases} \Delta u + \frac{5}{4}u = ax + bx_2 + c & \text{in } U \\ u = 0 & \text{on } \partial U \end{cases}$$

在此 U 上，若考虑

$$\begin{cases} \Delta u + \lambda u = 0 & \text{in } U \\ u = 0 & \text{on } \partial U \end{cases}$$

如何破？令离变式: $u = f(x_1)g(x_2)$.

$$\text{代入} \Rightarrow f''g + fg'' + \lambda fg = 0, \quad \frac{f''}{f} + \frac{g''}{g} + \lambda = 0.$$

$$\text{设 } s^2 = \frac{f''}{f},$$

$$t^2 = \frac{g''}{g}.$$

$$s^2 + t^2 = \lambda.$$

$$\begin{cases} f'' + s^2 f = 0 \\ f(0) = f(2\pi) = 0. \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} g'' + t^2 g = 0 \\ g(0) = g(2\pi) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = C_k \sin\left(\frac{k}{2}x\right), \quad g(x) = C_l \sin\left(\frac{l}{2}x\right)$$

$$\lambda = \frac{k^2 + l^2}{4}$$

主特征值.

$$k=l=1.$$

$$\lambda_1 = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\text{且 } u_0(x_1, x_2) = \sin \frac{x_1}{2} \sin \frac{x_2}{2}.$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} k=1 & l=2 \\ k=2 & l=1 \end{array} \quad \left. \right\} \lambda_2 = \frac{5}{4}$$

$$\begin{aligned} u_{12}(x_1, x_2) &= \sin \frac{x_1}{2} \sin x_2 \\ u_{21}(x_1, x_2) &= \sin x_1 \sin \frac{x_2}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{cases} \Delta U + \frac{5}{4} U = 0 & \text{in } U \\ U = 0 & \text{on } \partial U \end{cases}$$

解空间应由 U_{12}, U_{21} 张成

\therefore 方程有解 $\Leftrightarrow (f, U_{12}) = 0, f = ax_1 + bx_2 + c$

$$(f, U_{21}) = 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow a = b = 0, c \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Moreover: $\forall v \in H_0^1(\Omega)$ 若 $\iint_U v(x_1, x_2) \sin \frac{x_1}{2} \sin \frac{x_2}{2} dx_1 dx_2 = 0$.

$$\|v\|_{L^2}^2 \leq \frac{4}{5} \|\nabla v\|_{L^2}^2$$

Pf.: Consider:

$$\begin{cases} -\Delta w_{kl} = \lambda_k w_{kl} & \text{in } U \\ w_k = 0 & \text{on } \partial U \end{cases}$$

$$w_{kl} = \sin \frac{kx_1}{2} \sin \frac{lx_2}{2} \quad \{w_{kl}\} \text{ to } L^2 \text{ 的特征基.}$$

$$V = \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} (V, w_{kl}) w_{kl}.$$

Fort: $-\int_U \langle \nabla w_k, \nabla w_p \rangle = \lambda_k \int_U w_k w_p dx = \lambda_k \|w_k\|^2$

从而 $\int_U |\nabla w_k|^2 dx = \lambda_k \int_U w_k^2 dx$

$$\int_U \nabla w_k \cdot \nabla w_p dx = 0 \quad k \neq p$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \|\nabla v\|_{L^2}^2 &= \int_{\Omega} \left(\sum_{k,l} \alpha_{k,l} \nabla w_{kl} \right)^2 dx = \sum_{k,l} \alpha_{k,l}^2 \int_{\Omega} |\nabla w_{kl}|^2 dx \\ &= \sum_{k,l} \alpha_{k,l}^2 \int_{\Omega} \lambda_k w_k^2 dx \stackrel{\text{由 } \lambda_k = \frac{5}{4} \alpha_{k,l}^2}{=} \sum_{k,l} \frac{5}{4} \alpha_{k,l}^2 w_k^2 dx \\ &= \frac{5}{4} \int_{\Omega} \left(\sum_k \alpha_{k,l} w_k \right)^2 dx = \frac{5}{4} \int_{\Omega} |v|^2 dx. \end{aligned}$$

□

7. 设 $u \in H^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$ (具有紧支集) 是 $-\Delta u + c(u) = f$ in \mathbb{R}^n 的弱解.

其中 $f \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $c: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 是光滑函数, $c(0)=0$, $c'(x) \geq 0$

$\Rightarrow c(u) \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$. 证明: $\|D^2 u\|_{L^2} \leq C \|f\|_{L^2}$

证明: u 是 $-\Delta u + c(u) = f$ 的 H^1 弱解.

即 $\forall v \in H^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

$$\int_U \nabla u \cdot \nabla v + c(u) \cdot v dx = \int_U f \cdot v dx$$

取 $v = -D_k^{-h} D_k^h u$, $0 < |h| \ll 1$, 则 $v \in H^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 且紧支.

代入:

$$\int_U D_u \cdot (-D_k^{-h} D_k^h u) dx = \int_U c(u) D_k^{-h} D_k^h u dx = - \int_U f D_k^{-h} D_k^h u dx.$$

• D 与 D_k^h 可交换.

• 差商的形式 分部积分

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{\int_U (D D_k^h u)^2}_{\downarrow} + \underbrace{\int_U D_k^h c(u) \cdot D_k^h u dx}_{\downarrow} = - \int_U f \cdot D_k^{-h} D_k^h u dx.$$

希望估计的是这项 \rightarrow 因此要先设法估计半线性项 $c(u)$ 带来的贡献.

$$|D_k^h c(u)(x) D_k^h u(x)| = \left| \frac{c(u(x+h\epsilon)) - c(u(x))}{h} \cdot D_k^h u(x) \right|.$$

中值定理, $\exists \xi \in \mathbb{R}$

$$= |c'(\xi)| \cdot \left| \frac{u(x+h\epsilon) - u(x)}{h} \right| |D_k^h u(x)| \\ = |c'(\xi)| \cdot |D_k^h u(x)|^2 \geq 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_U |D_k^h D_u|^2 \leq - \int_U f D_k^{-h} D_k^h u dx \leq \left| \int_U f D_k^{-h} D_k^h u \right|^2.$$

$$\leq C \|f\|_{L^2}^2 + \varepsilon \|D_k^{-h} D_k^h u\|_{L^2}^2 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \varepsilon c < \frac{1}{2} (\text{即}) \\ \text{用差商性质} \end{array} \right\} \square.$$

$$\leq C \|f\|_{L^2}^2 + C\varepsilon \|D_k^h D_u\|_{L^2}^2.$$

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椭圆方程正则性问题.

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta u = f & \text{ in } U \\ a^j, b^j, c^j & \in C^{k+1}(U), f \in H^k(U) \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow u \in H_{loc}^{k+2}(U)$. (符合常理).

但未必所有方程都有此性质 (波方程, Schrödinger 方程)

椭圆正则性: 关注 "最高正则性"

Schrödinger: 何正则性问题

$$\begin{cases} i\partial_t u + \Delta u = -|u|^2 u & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R} \\ u(0, x) = u_0(x) \in H^s(\mathbb{R}^3), s < 1. \end{cases}$$

之而: 1. 初值: $C_t^{\infty} H^s \cap L_x^{\frac{3}{s}}$ (若初值 H^s)

global existence? $s > \frac{11}{3}$. $\Rightarrow u \in C_t^{\infty} H_x^s(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^3)$.

(Bougain: Scattering in Energy space & blowup for 3D NLS)

椭圆方程正则性证明方法: ①用差商估计得到导数的估计.

② Bootstrap (高正则性):

$$\text{即 } -\Delta u + \lambda u = f, \text{ in } U, \quad \partial u \in C^\infty, \quad f \in C^\infty$$

首先, 由 ~~课本~~ 课本来存在性理论, 有些入使得 $\exists u \in H^1$ 作为弱解.

再用内正则性定理有 $\|u\|_{H^2} \lesssim \|\Delta u\|_2 + \|u\|_2$.

$$\text{此时, } \Delta u = \lambda u - f \in L^2 \Rightarrow \Delta u \in H^2$$

$$u \in H^2, \quad f \in C^\infty \quad \xrightarrow{\text{Similarly}} \quad u \in H^4$$

$$\dots \Rightarrow u \in H^{2k} \quad (\#) \Rightarrow u \in C^\infty$$

对于解的可积性，也有其他的 Bootstrap 方法

$$u \in H^1 = W^{1,2} \text{, 若 } d \geq 2.$$

例如 Sobolev 嵌入定理 $W^{1,2} \hookrightarrow L^{2^*} \Rightarrow 2^* = \frac{2d}{d-2} > 2$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta u \in L^{2^*} \Rightarrow u \in W^{1,2^*}.$$

⇒ repeatedly and derive ~~the~~ $u \in L^{\frac{d-\varepsilon}{d-2}}$ 不超过 d .

$$\frac{2d}{d-2} -$$

否则 Sobolev 嵌入
失效.

都有用正则性估计在处理一些其它方程时

可能也会用到. 例如 Euler, Navier-Stokes 方程的
渐近稳定性, 往往需要用极高的正则性来换取长时间的稳定性.

Bootstrap 仍适用. 但对都有用功的具体估计也许会用到调和分析.

都有用方程的 ~~特征值问题~~ 极大值原理:

极大值原理

弱极大值原理: L 想像成 " $-\Delta$ ".

强极大值原理: U 连通.

Hopf 引理: 结论很直观.

习题: 9. u 是 $\begin{cases} Lu = -\sum_{i,j=1}^n a^{ij} \partial_{ij} u = f \text{ in } U \\ u = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial U \end{cases}$ 的 C^∞ 解. f bdd.

Fix $x^* \in \partial U$. Define "barrier" at x_0 , to be a C^2 function

$$w: Lw \geq 1 \quad \text{in } U$$

证明: $\exists C > 0$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} w \geq 0 \\ w(x^*) = 0 \\ w > 0 \end{array} \right.$$

on ∂U

$$|\nabla w(x^*)| \leq C \left| \frac{\partial w}{\partial \nu}(x^*) \right|.$$

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Proof: 对 w : 根据弱极大值原理, $\min_{\bar{U}} w = \min_{\partial U} w = w(x^*)$.

$$\text{令 } V_1 = u + w \|f\|_\infty$$

$$\text{则 } \Delta V_1 \geq 0$$

$$V_2 = u - w \|f\|_\infty$$

$$\Delta V_2 \leq 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{再由弱极大值原理: } \min_U V_1 &= \min_{\partial U} V_1 = \|f\|_\infty \min_{\partial U} w \\ &= \|f\|_\infty w(x^*) = V_1(x^*). \end{aligned}$$

$$\max_U V_2 = -V_2(x^*).$$

由 Hopf 引理.

$$0 \geq \frac{\partial V_1}{\partial \nu}(x^*) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \nu}(x^*) + \|f\|_\infty \frac{\partial w}{\partial \nu}(x^*)$$

$$\hookrightarrow 0 \leq \frac{\partial V_2}{\partial \nu}(x^*) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \nu}(x^*) - \|f\|_\infty \frac{\partial w}{\partial \nu}(x^*).$$

$$\Rightarrow u = 0 \text{ on } \partial U \quad \text{则 } \nabla u \parallel \vec{\nu}$$

$$\Rightarrow |\nabla u(x^*)| = \left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial \nu}(x^*) \right| \leq \|f\|_\infty \left| \frac{\partial w}{\partial \nu}(x^*) \right|$$

□

10. (1) 连通 用 (1) 能量法 (2) 极大值原理

证明: $\begin{cases} -\Delta u = 0 & \text{in } U \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial \nu} = 0 & \text{on } \partial U \end{cases}$ 的唯一光滑解为 $u = \text{const.}$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \nu} = 0 \text{ on } \partial U$$

$\nabla u = f_0$

证: (1) $I[w] = \frac{1}{2} \int_U |\nabla w|^2 dx$. $w = \text{const}$ 使 $I[w]$ 达到极小值.

(2) 若 u 在 U 内达极大值, 那么由强极大值原理直接得证

若 $\sup_{\bar{U}} u(x) = u(x^*) \quad x^* \in \partial U$. 且 $\forall x \in U, u(x) > u(x^*)$

由 Hopf 引理表明: $\frac{\partial u}{\partial \nu}(x^*) > 0$. 矛盾!

□

$$12. L_u = -\sum_{i,j=1}^n a^{ij} \partial_{ij} u + \sum_{i=1}^n b^i \partial_i u + e u.$$

称 L 满足弱极大值原理，是指 $\forall u \in C^2(U) \cap C(\bar{U})$.

今假设 $\exists v \in C^2(U) \cap C(\bar{U})$ 使 $Lv > 0$ in U
 $v > 0$ on \bar{U} . 证明: L 满足弱极大值原理

Proof: 设 $u \in C^2(U) \cap C(\bar{U})$. $L_u \leq 0$ in U
 $u \leq 0$ on ∂U .

$$\Rightarrow w := \frac{u}{v} \in C^2(U) \cap C(\bar{U}).$$

希望构造一个有界子集 M . 使 $Mw \leq 0$ on $\{x \in \bar{U} \mid u > 0\} \subseteq U$.

如果能做到. 那么假设 $\{x \in \bar{U} \mid u > 0\}$ 非空.

由 M 满足弱极大值原理. 则有.

$$0 < \sup_{\{u > 0\}} w = \sup_{\partial \{u > 0\}} w = \frac{0}{V} = 0. \quad \text{矛盾!}$$

下面构造 M . M 是 有界, 达到此目的, 我们先保留 V 不变.

$$\text{计算: } -a^{ij} \partial_{ij} w = -a^{ij} \partial_i \partial_j \left(\frac{u}{v} \right).$$

$$= -a^{ij} \left(\partial_i \left(\frac{\partial_j u \cdot v - \partial_j v \cdot u}{V^2} \right) \right) = \underline{\underline{-a^{ij} \partial_i \partial_j}}$$

$$= -a^{ij} \left(\partial_i \left(\frac{\partial_j u}{V} \right) - \partial_i \left(\frac{\partial_j v \cdot u}{V^2} \right) \right)$$

$$= -a^{ij} \left(\frac{\partial_i \partial_j u \cdot V - \partial_i u \partial_j v}{V^2} - \frac{\cancel{-2V \partial_i v \partial_j u + V^2 \partial_i \partial_j v \cdot u + V^2 \partial_j v \partial_i u}}{V^4} \right)$$

$$= \underline{\underline{-a^{ij} \partial_i u \partial_j v + a^{ij} \partial_i v \cdot u}} + \frac{a^{ij} \partial_i v \partial_j u - a^{ij} \partial_i u \partial_j v}{V^2} - a^{ij} \cdot \frac{2}{V} \partial_i v \frac{u \partial_j v - \partial_i u \cdot v}{V^2}$$

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$$\nabla \cdot \frac{(Lu - b^i \partial_i u - cu) v + (-Lv + b^i \partial_i v + cv) u}{v^2} + O + \frac{a^{ij} \frac{\partial}{\partial v}}{v^2} \partial_j v \partial_i w$$

$$= \frac{Lu}{v} - \frac{u Lv}{v^2} - b^i \partial_i w + a^{ij} \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \partial_j v \partial_i w \quad (\text{上下指标表示求和})$$

$$\text{令 } Mw = -a^{ij} \partial_{ij} w + \partial_i w (b^i - a^{ij} \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \partial_j v)$$

$$-\frac{Lu}{v} - \frac{u Lv}{v^2} \leq 0 \quad \text{on } \{x \in \bar{U} \mid w > 0\} \subset U$$

↑
为何? $Lu \leq 0, u \geq 0$
 $v > 0, Lv > 0$

M-数有固定点.

□

这是一般的极大值原理. $Lu = \partial_i (a^{ij} \partial_j u + b^i u) + c^i \partial_i u + du$.

设 $|a^{ij}|; |b^i| \geq \lambda |\xi|^2$.

$$\sum |a^{ij}(x)|^2 \leq \lambda^2$$

$$\frac{1}{\lambda^2} \sum (|b^i|^2 + |c^i|^2) + \frac{1}{\lambda} |du| \leq v^2.$$

Consider $Lu = g + \sum \partial_i f^i$ in U . ~~for~~

$$\begin{cases} u = \varphi & \text{on } \partial U \end{cases}$$

$U \subset \mathbb{R}^d, f^i \in L^q(U), g \in L^{q/2}(U), q > d$.

u 为弱上解. $\frac{u \leq 0}{u \geq 0}$ on ∂U . $\exists k \sup_{U} \frac{+u}{-u} \leq C(\|u^+\|_{L^2}, k)$

$$k = \frac{1}{\lambda} (\|\tilde{f}\|_{L^2} + \|g\|_{L^{q/2}})$$

方法: De-Giorgi-Moser 迭代

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证明思路: $\bar{u}^+ := u^+ + k$ (对称下界).

$$H(z) = \begin{cases} z^B - k^B & \frac{k}{d} \leq z \leq N \\ \text{linear} & z \geq N \end{cases}$$

只看 $d > 2$:

$$\text{先证: } \|H(\bar{u}^+)\|_{2\frac{d}{d-2}} \lesssim \|\bar{u}^+ H'(\bar{u}^+)\|_{2\frac{d}{d-2}}.$$

$$\approx q > z^* = \frac{2d}{d-2}.$$

~~下而让 $N \rightarrow \infty$~~

$$\text{Fact: } \forall \beta \geq 1, \bar{u}^+ \in L^{\frac{2\beta q}{q-2}} \Rightarrow \bar{u}^+ \in L^{\frac{2\beta d}{d-2}}.$$

$$q^* := \frac{2q}{q-2}, \quad \eta = \frac{d}{q-2} - \frac{2d/d-2}{2q/q-2} > 1$$

$$\|\bar{u}^+\|_{\beta \eta q^*} \lesssim \|\bar{u}^+\|_{\beta q^*}$$

$$\text{不断迭代: } \|\bar{u}^+\|_{\cap_{N=1}^{N-1}} \lesssim \prod_{n=0}^{N-1} \|\bar{u}^+\|_{q^*}. \quad \bar{u}^+ \in \bigcap_{1 \leq p \leq \infty} L^p(G)$$

$$N \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow \|\bar{u}^+\|_\infty \lesssim \|\bar{u}^+\|_{q^*}.$$

$$\Rightarrow \|\bar{u}^+\|_\infty \lesssim \|\bar{u}^+\|_2.$$

D.

具体参考

Gilbarg, Trudinger: Elliptic PDEs of 2nd order.
Chapter 8.5 - 8.6.

local property. ~~更加精细~~.

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能量法(变分)

思路：方程的解 看作能量泛函的极小值点

难点：给定方程，如何找到能量泛函？

人为规定。
套固定的

结论：对 Laplace 方程：

结论：

$$\text{① } u \in C^2(\bar{U}) \text{ solves} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -\Delta u = f \text{ in } U \\ u = g \text{ on } \partial U \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow I(u) = \inf_{w \in \mathcal{A}} I(w)$$

$$\text{其中 } \mathcal{A} = \{w \in C^2(\bar{U}) \mid w = g \text{ on } \partial U\}$$

$$I(w) = \int_U \frac{1}{2} |\nabla w|^2 - fw \, dx.$$

$$\text{② } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -\Delta u = f \in C(\bar{U}) \\ u \text{ solves } \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} = g \in C(\partial U) \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow I(u) = \inf_{w \in \mathcal{A}} I(w)$$

$$\mathcal{A} = \left\{ w \in \left| \frac{\partial w}{\partial n} = g \text{ on } \partial U \right. \right\}.$$

$$(C^2(\bar{U}) \cap C(\bar{\partial U})) \cap \{w \mid \frac{\partial w}{\partial n} = g \text{ on } \partial U\} = \emptyset$$

$$I(w) = \int_U \frac{1}{2} |\nabla w|^2 - fw \, dx - \int_{\partial U} wg \, ds$$

$$\text{③ } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -\Delta u = f \in C(\bar{U}) \\ \alpha(x)u + \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} = g \in C(\partial U). \end{array} \right.$$

$$u \text{ solves } \dots \Leftrightarrow I(u) = \inf_{w \in \mathcal{A}} I(w) \quad \text{其中 } \mathcal{A} = \{w \in C^2(\bar{U}) \cap C(\bar{\partial U}) \mid \alpha(x)w + \frac{\partial w}{\partial n} = g \text{ on } \partial U\}$$

$$I(w) = \int_U \frac{1}{2} |\nabla w|^2 - fw \, dx$$

$$+ \int_{\partial U} \left(\frac{1}{2} \alpha w \right)^2 - gw \, ds.$$

給出 ①

\Rightarrow 若 $u \neq 0$ 为方程解，则 $\nabla u \neq 0$

$$I[u] = \frac{1}{2} \int_U |\nabla u|^2 - f u \, dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_U \frac{|\nabla u|^2}{2} + \Delta u u \, dx$$

$$\stackrel{\text{积分}}{=} \frac{1}{2} \int_U |\nabla u|^2 + \sum_i \int_{\partial U} \partial_i(\partial_i u) u - \partial_i u \partial_i u \, dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_U |\nabla u|^2 + \int_{\partial U} \nabla u \cdot w \cdot \vec{n} \, dS - \int_{\partial U} \nabla u \cdot \nabla w \, dx$$

$$\geq \frac{1}{2} \int_U |\nabla u|^2 + \int_{\partial U} w \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \, dS - \int_U \frac{|\nabla u|^2 + |\nabla w|^2}{2} \, dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \int_U |\nabla u|^2 \, dx + \int_{\partial U} u \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \, dS \leftarrow \underline{w=g=u \text{ on } \partial U}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \int_U |\nabla u|^2 \, dx + \int_U \partial_i(\partial_i u \cdot u) \, dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_U |\nabla u|^2 \, dx - \int_{\Omega} f u \, dx.$$

$\Leftarrow : \forall v \in C_c^\infty(U), u+v \in A \text{ 且}$

□

$$i(t) := I[u+tv]$$

$i(t)$ 在 $t=0$ 可微。 $\therefore i'(0)=0$

$$\Rightarrow i'(t) = I[u+tv] = \frac{1}{2} \int_U |\nabla u + \nabla v|^2 \, dx - \int_U f u - \int_U f v \, dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_U |\nabla u|^2 + t \nabla u \cdot \nabla v + \frac{t^2}{2} |\nabla v|^2 - f u - t f v \, dx$$

$i'(0)=0$ 代入得

$$0 = \int_{\Omega} \nabla u \cdot \nabla v - f v \, dx = \int_{\Omega} (-\Delta u - f) v \, dx.$$

$$\Rightarrow -\Delta u = f$$

□

关于极大值原理，有一类是构造神奇的辅助函数来应用

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1. $\Delta u - 2u = f$, $u \in C^3(\Omega) \cap C^1(\bar{\Omega})$.

$$\begin{cases} \Delta u - 2u = f \\ u|_{\partial\Omega} = \varphi \end{cases} \quad \Omega = B^0(0, 1) \subset \mathbb{R}^2$$
$$f \in C(\bar{\Omega}), \varphi \in C(\partial\Omega).$$

$$\sup_{\bar{\Omega}} |u| \leq \sup_{\bar{\Omega}} |\varphi| + \sup_{\bar{\Omega}} |f|,$$

Proof: $F = \sup_{\bar{\Omega}} |f|$. $\Phi := \sup_{\partial\Omega} |\varphi|$

$$W := \Phi + \frac{1-|x|^2}{4} F \geq 0 \quad \text{in } \Omega.$$

$$\Delta W = -F \leq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta W - 2W = -F - 2W \leq -F \leq \pm f = \Delta(\pm u) - 2(\pm u).$$

$$\begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ w \geq 0 \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ F \geq 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$w|_{\partial\Omega} = \Phi \geq \pm \varphi = \pm u|_{\partial\Omega}$$

$$\Rightarrow (\Delta - 2)(w \pm u) \leq 0 \quad \text{in } \Omega$$

$$w \pm u \geq 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega$$

那么由极大值原理: $\pm u \leq w = \Phi + \frac{1-|x|^2}{4} F \leq \Phi + \frac{F}{4}$.

□

2. 用于梯度估计

Global: $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ 有界连通开集, $u \in C^3(\Omega) \cap C^1(\bar{\Omega})$.

$$\Delta u = f(x, u) \in C^1(\Omega \times \mathbb{R}) \Rightarrow \sup_{\Omega} |\nabla u| \leq C + \sup_{\Omega} |\nabla f|$$

Proof: $\Psi = |\nabla u|^2 + \alpha u^2 + \beta \frac{|x|^2}{2d}, \alpha, \beta > 0$ 使得:

目标: $\Delta \Psi \geq 0$. 从而 $\sup_{\Omega} \Psi \leq \sup_{\partial\Omega} \Psi$.

$$\sup_{\Omega} |\nabla u|^2 \leq \sup_{\Omega} \Psi \leq \sup_{\partial\Omega} \Psi = \sup_{\partial\Omega} (|\nabla u|^2 + C)$$

开方即得.

$$\begin{aligned}
\Delta(|\nabla u|^2) &= \sum_i \partial_i^2 \left(\sum_j \partial_j u \right)^2 \\
&= \sum_{i,j} \partial_i^2 (\partial_j u \partial_j u) \\
&= \sum_{i,j} \left(2(\partial_i \partial_j u)^2 + 2(\partial_j u)(\partial_i \partial_j u) \right) \\
&= 2|\nabla^2 u|^2 + 2 \cancel{\sum_j \partial_j u \cdot \nabla_j u} \\
&\quad - 2 \nabla u \cdot \nabla f \\
&= 2|\nabla^2 u|^2 + 2 \sum_j \partial_j u \partial_j f \\
&= 2|\nabla^2 u|^2 + 2 \sum_j \partial_j u \cdot (\partial_j f + \partial_u f \cdot \partial_j u)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\Delta(u^2) &= 2\partial_j(u \partial_j u) = 2|\nabla u|^2 + 2uf \\
\Rightarrow \Delta \psi &= 2|\nabla^2 u|^2 + 2 \sum_j \partial_j u \partial_j f + 2|\nabla u|^2 \cancel{\frac{\partial u}{\partial f}} + 2\alpha |\nabla u|^2 \\
&\geq 2|\nabla^2 u|^2 - \underbrace{(\nabla u)^2 + (\nabla f)^2}_{\geq 0} - 2|\nabla u|^2 \|f\|_{C^1}^2 + 2\alpha |\nabla u|^2 \\
&\geq 2|\nabla^2 u|^2 + (2\alpha - 2\|f\|_{C^1}) |\nabla u|^2 - \|f\|_{C^1}^2 \\
\text{If } \alpha: & 2\alpha - 2\|f\|_{C^1} - 1 \geq 0 \\
\text{If } \beta: & \beta - \|f\|_{C^1}^2 - \alpha \|\nabla u\|_\infty^2 - \alpha \|f\|_\infty^2 \geq 0
\end{aligned}$$

End

□