

Evans Ch5 Notes (Draft)

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- 5.1 弱导数 ①
- 5.2 Sobolev 空间 $W^{k,p}$ ②
- 5.3 遍近定理 ⑥
- 5.4 迹定理 ⑫
- 5.5 延拓定理 ⑯
- 5.6 Sobolev 嵌入定理 ⑯
- 5.7 Sobolev 紧嵌入 ⑰
- 5.8 Poincaré 不等式 ⑱
- 5.9 Sobolev 函数的可微性 ⑲
- *5.10 Sobolev 空间的 Fourier 刻画 ⑳

Prerequisites: 数学分析. 实分析. 泛函分析.

§5.1 弱导数.

设 $U \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ 为开集

Def: 设 $u, v \in L_{loc}^1(U)$, α 是多重指标, 称 v 为 u 的 α 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 α 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 α 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 $\{\eta_\varepsilon\}_{\varepsilon > 0}$. $\{x \in U \mid \text{dist}(x, \partial U) > \varepsilon\}$ 下取 ε 充分小, 使 $B(x, \varepsilon) \subseteq U$. (U 开, 这必可做到).

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

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

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

□.

§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 $m \rightarrow \infty$
 $V \subset \subset U$.

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 $\partial x_i u \in L^p$.

$$\partial x_i u(x) = \partial x_i \left(x_1^2 + \dots + x_n^2 \right)^{-\frac{\alpha}{2}}$$

$$= -\frac{\alpha}{2} \cdot 2x_i \cdot (x_1^2 + \dots + x_n^2)^{-\frac{\alpha}{2}-1}$$

$$= -\frac{\alpha x_i}{(x_1^2 + \dots + x_n^2)^{\alpha+2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow |\partial x_i u(x)| = \frac{|\alpha|}{|x|^{\alpha+1}} \quad (x \neq 0).$$

① check $\partial x_i u$ 是 u 的一阶弱导数.

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

这里.

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

$$\Leftrightarrow \int_{U - B(0,\epsilon)} u \varphi_{x_i} dx = - \int_{U - B(0,\epsilon)} \partial x_i u \varphi dx + \int_{\partial B(0,\epsilon)} u \varphi \cdot \frac{\vec{n}}{|x|} dS = \frac{x_i}{|x|}$$

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

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

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

$$\textcircled{2} \quad D_u \in L^p ?$$

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

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) $\{r_k\} \stackrel{\text{dense}}{\subset} U = B(0,1) \quad u(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^k} |x+r_k|^{-\alpha} \in W^{1,p}(U)$
 $\Leftrightarrow \alpha < \frac{n-p}{p}$ (因为 u 在 U 内可微)

下面讨论 Sobolev 空间的基本运算。

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

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

(2). $\lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{R}, \quad \lambda u + \mu v \in W^{k,p}(U).$

(3). $\forall \tau \subseteq U, \quad u \in W^{k,p}(\tau) \quad D^\alpha(\zeta u) = \sum_{\beta < \alpha} \binom{\alpha}{\beta} D^\beta u$

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

(5). ~~$k=1$ 时~~ 若 $u, v \in L^\infty(U)$ 则 $uv \in W^{k,p}(U) \cap L^\infty(U)$.

$$\partial_i(uv) = \partial_i u \cdot v + u \cdot \partial_i v.$$

(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) : 对 (1) 的证：

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

设 $|\alpha| \leq k$. $\beta < k$. 则 $\exists \zeta \in C_c^\infty(U)$ 时. $\zeta^\alpha = \beta + \gamma$
 $|\beta| = 1, |\gamma| = 1$.

由 $\forall \phi \in C_c^\infty(U)$,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_U \zeta u D^\alpha \phi \, dx &= \int_U \sum_{\sigma \leq \alpha} \binom{\alpha}{\sigma} D^\sigma \zeta D^{\alpha-\sigma} u \cdot D^\sigma \phi \, dx. \\
 &= (-1)^{|\beta|} \int_U \left(\sum_{\sigma \leq \beta} \binom{\beta}{\sigma} D^\sigma \zeta D^{\beta-\sigma} u \right) \cdot D^\beta \phi \, dx \\
 &\quad \uparrow \text{由 } \alpha \text{ 的 } \beta \text{ 部分 独立性.} \\
 &\quad \downarrow \text{由 } \beta \text{ 的 } \alpha \text{ 部分 独立性.} \\
 &= (-1)^{|\beta|+|\gamma|} \int_U \sum_{\sigma \leq \beta} \binom{\beta}{\sigma} D^\sigma \zeta (D^{\sigma-\beta} u + D^\sigma \zeta D^{\beta-\sigma} u) \cdot \phi \, dx \\
 &\quad \uparrow \text{由 } D^\sigma \zeta \cdot D^{\beta-\sigma} u \text{ 的 } \alpha \text{ 部分 独立性.} \\
 &= (-1)^{|\alpha|+1} \int_U \sum_{\sigma \leq \alpha} \binom{\alpha}{\sigma} (D^\sigma \zeta D^{\alpha-\sigma} u + D^\sigma \zeta D^{\alpha-\sigma} u) \phi \, dx \\
 &= (-1)^{|\alpha|+1} \int_U \left(\sum_{\sigma \leq \alpha} \binom{\alpha}{\sigma} D^\sigma \zeta D^{\alpha-\sigma} u \right) \phi \, dx.
 \end{aligned}$$

(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

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

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

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

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

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

把 L^∞ 提出来

$f \cdot g \in L^\infty$ 同理证 u

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

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 $W^{k,p}(U)$ 的一个子集，若 $\{D^\alpha u_m\}$ 为 $L^p(U)$

的闭包，则 L^p 是 Banach 空间，即 $\forall \varepsilon, \exists U_\varepsilon \in L^p(U)$ 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： $u \in W^{k,p}(U), D^\alpha u = u_\alpha, \forall |\alpha| \leq k$.

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

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

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

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

□.

§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

套路 { 内部: 用磨光子作差积
单位分解(局部化).
边界: 用 U 有界开集, ∂U 有界.
利用有限覆盖, 用
有限子球盖住边界.

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

$$(ii) \quad u^\varepsilon \in C^\infty(U_\varepsilon), \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0$$

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

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

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

(根据 U, V).

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

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

经典导致.

对任 $\alpha \in \mathbb{N}^n$ 及 β 同理.

(ii) 得证.

(iii) Step 1: ~~待证~~ $D^\alpha u^\varepsilon = \eta_\varepsilon * D^\alpha u \quad \text{in } U_\varepsilon$.

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

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

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

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

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. $u \in W^{k,p}(U)$. $1 \leq p < \infty$. $\exists u_m \in C^\infty(U) \cap W^{k,p}(U)$, 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_ε 在 $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+$ 时不断变大 (趋于 U).

如何利用 ~~每~~ 每个 U_ε 的结果, 累加成 U 上的结果?

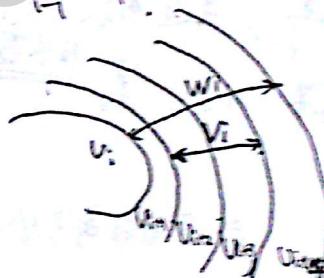
将 U 分解成一堆 U_ε (套在一起) → 一段一段叠加.
此过程会用到 单行引理. → 无穷个累加, 如何保证无清性?
↓
单行分解的局部有限性!

证明:

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

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

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



设 $\{\zeta_i\}_{i=1}^{\infty}$ 是服从于 $\{V_i\}$ 的单位分解. 即.

$$0 \leq \zeta_i \leq 1 \quad \zeta_i \in C_c^\infty(V_i)$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \zeta_i = 1 \quad \text{on } U$$

每一点的小邻域内, 只有有穷个 ζ_i 不为 0 ← locally finite!

W_i 是由 K 造出来的两个段, 是给
卷积的支集留空余的. 因而 f 的
支集 $\subseteq \bigcup_{i=0}^{\infty} \text{Supp } f$.

如今. $\forall u \in W^{k,p}(U)$. $\sum_i \zeta_i u \in W^{k,p}(U)$ (by Thm 5.2.1). $\boxed{\text{这步完成了局部化.}}$

$\bigcup u_i = \eta_{\varepsilon_i} * (\zeta_i u)$ Fix $\delta > 0$. choose $\varepsilon_i > 0$ 充分小, 使.

$$\|u_i - u\|_{W^{k,p}(U)} \leq \frac{\delta}{2^{n+1}}.$$

$$\{\text{Supp } u_i \subseteq W_i = U_{i+1} - \overline{U_i} \supseteq V_i$$

如此选取 W_i 的原因如上图.

← locally
approximate.

$$\sum u = \sum_i u_i$$

$v \in C^\infty(U)$, 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 (local)
↓
整体 (global).

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

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

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

Lipschitz 足够.

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

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. 针对只级估计 边界
~~及 ∂U 紧密 有限覆盖 有界开集盖住. (即下面证明中的 V_1, \dots, V_N).~~
~~及 U 有解 $\Rightarrow \partial U$ 紧密 有限覆盖 有界开集盖住. (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 $x^* \in \partial U$. 由于 $\partial U \in C^1$ 且. ~~且 $x^* \neq 0$~~ 下面这句话是 错的.

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

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

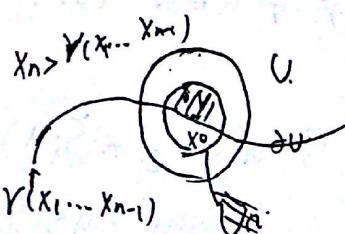
可能交换了某些次序

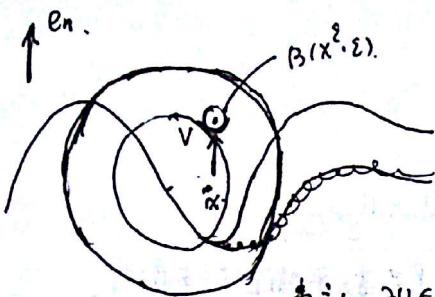
$$V = B(x^*, \frac{r}{2}) \cap U$$

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

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， λ, ε 的选取上。

为什么说 λ 要大？

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

事实上， $\partial U \in C$ ， ∂U 是 $\Rightarrow \partial U$ Lipschitz，我们让 λ 比 p 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 x^{ε} 往上“撑”入 e_n 这么多，再把 λ 取大，就让 $B(x^{\varepsilon}, \varepsilon)$ 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 $W^{k,p}(V)$.)

这为下面用卷积逼近时
“腾出了足够多的空间”

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

取 $\delta > 0$ ，固定。

因 ∂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 $v_i \in C^{\infty}(\bar{V}_i)$.

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

再取 $V_0 \subset \subset U$ 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 $v = \sum_{i=0}^N v_i \zeta_i \in C^{\infty}(\bar{U})$.

$$\text{又因 } \sum \zeta_i = 1 \text{ 故 } \sum \zeta_i u = u \quad \sum \zeta_i = 0, \forall i \neq j \Rightarrow v = v_0.$$

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

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

今下证 claim.

Claim 的证明：

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

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。

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

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

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

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

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

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

↑ in $B(0,1)$ ↑ 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 η 之性质.

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

claim 的证明由直接计算可得

$\forall \epsilon > 0$

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

~~由 Sobolev 不等式~~ ~~且 v^ϵ 平滑可微~~

~~且 $D^\alpha u^\epsilon$ 在 Ω 上连续~~

$\rightarrow \epsilon \rightarrow 0^+$

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, $1 \leq p \leq \infty$.

(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 $\partial_{x_i} F(f) = F'(f) \partial_{x_i} f$ Σ -a.e. $(1 \leq i \leq n)$.

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

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

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

(3). $Df = 0$ ~~在 $\{f=0\}$ 上~~ Σ -a.e.

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

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

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

$$\leq \|F'\|_\infty \|f_\epsilon^\pm - f\|_p \| \phi_{x_i} \|_p$$

$$\rightarrow 0, \text{ as } \epsilon \rightarrow 0^+ \text{ in } V.$$

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

分部积分.

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

类似地

抽-级进

$$f \in W^{1,p} \Rightarrow F(f) \cdot F'(f) \in L^p.$$

$$|F(f) - F(0)| \leq \|F'\|_\infty \|f\| \quad \text{若 } F(0)=0 \text{ 或 } \int_U |f|^p dx < \infty \Rightarrow F(f) \in L^p$$

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

||

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

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

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.

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

(3) 由(2) 得.

利用逼近的例子如下:

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

设 $f: U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

§5.4 迹.

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

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. 但迹定理保证了其在积分中的意义.

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

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

\hookrightarrow ∂U 上的 $n-1$ 维 Hausdorff 测度. $f \in W^{1,p}(U) \cap C(\bar{U})$

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

$$\int_U f \operatorname{div} \phi \, dx = - \int_U Df \cdot \phi \, dx + \int_{\partial U} (\phi \cdot \vec{n}) Tf \cdot d\mathcal{H}^{n-1}.$$

\downarrow
 ∂U 的单位外法向

(分部积分(推广))

Def.: 如上 in Tf 称作 f 在 ∂U 上的 外延，其 取值 取在 $H^{n-1} \llcorner \partial U$ 上的 $f(x)$
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).

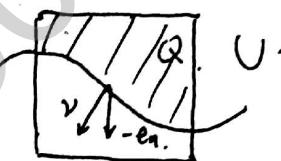
证明: 先设 $f \in C^1(\bar{U})$. $\exists \partial U \text{ Lip. 且}, \forall x \in \partial U, \exists r > 0$

$$\exists \text{Lip 函数 } \gamma: \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

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

记 $Q = Q(x,r)$. 故

若有 $f = 0$ on $U - Q$. 注意到



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

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

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

on $Q \cap \partial U$.

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

$$(2) \int_U \beta_\varepsilon(f) dH^{n-1} = \int_{Q \cap \partial U} \beta_\varepsilon(f) dH^{n-1} \stackrel{(*)}{\leq} C \int_{Q \cap \partial U} \beta_\varepsilon(f) (-e_n \cdot v) dH^{n-1}.$$

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

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

$$\leq C \int_Q |Df| dy$$

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

若 $f \neq 0$ in $U - Q$. 我们将 ∂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 $|f|^p$

$$\int_{\partial U} |f|^p dH^{n-1} \leq C \int_{U \setminus \bar{Q}} |Df| \cdot |f|^n + |f|^p dy$$

$$\stackrel{\text{Young}}{\leq} C \int_U |Df|^p + |f|^p dy \quad \forall f \in C^1(\bar{U}).$$

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

从而 (1) 得证

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

对 f_m , 由散度定理即有

$$\int_U f_m \cdot \operatorname{div} \varphi dx = - \int_U Df_m \cdot \varphi dx + \int_{\partial U} (\varphi \cdot v) Tf_m dH^{n-1}$$

$m \rightarrow \infty$ 时, 有:

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

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

□

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 ∂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 ∂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 ∂U .

④ 逆否推论: 不妨直接设. $u \in W^{1,p}(\mathbb{R}_+^n)$, 且 u 在 \mathbb{R}_+^n 上连续.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$= 0$ on $(2, +\infty)$.

$0 \leq \zeta \leq 1$.

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

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

$$\Rightarrow \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^n} |Dw_m - Du|^p \leq C \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^n} |\zeta_m|^p |Du|^p dx \rightarrow I_1$$

$$+ Cm^p \int_0^{\frac{1}{m}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n-1}} |u|^p dx' dt. \rightarrow I_2.$$

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

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

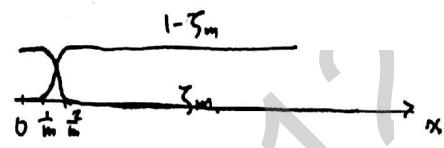
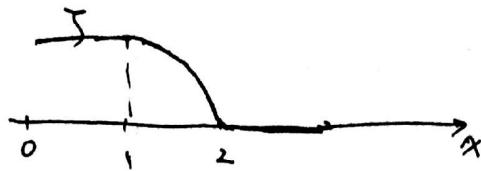
$$\leq C \ell \int_0^{\frac{1}{m}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n-1}} |Du|^p dx' dx_n \rightarrow 0. \quad \text{as } m \rightarrow \infty$$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} (\text{而 } D_{x_n} w_m \rightarrow D_u \text{ in } L^p(\mathbb{R}_+^n)) \\ \text{且 } w_m \rightarrow u \text{ in } L^p(\mathbb{R}_+^n) \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow w_m \rightarrow u \text{ in } W^{1,p}(\mathbb{R}_+^n).$

又 $w_m = 0$ (即 $x_n <$

但 $0 < x_n < \frac{1}{m}$ 时, $w_m = 0$. w_m 是 $W^{1,p}$ 函数. 要令 $w_m \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}_+^n)$ 为 w_m 的光滑即可. (用对角线法则).

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:

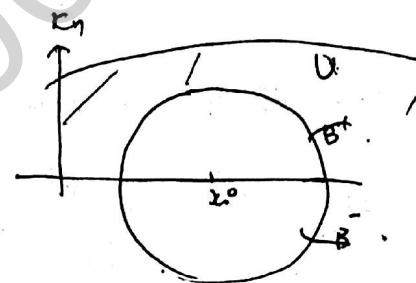
Step 1: 边界垂直于法向的情况

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

设 B 为 x^0 的邻域. r 为半径. s.t. $\begin{cases} B^+ = B \cap \{x_n > 0\} \subseteq \bar{U} \\ B^- = B \cap \{x_n < 0\} \subseteq U^c - U \end{cases}$

先设 $u \in C^1(\bar{U})$.

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



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

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

$$\partial_{x_n} u^+(x) = 3 \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \partial_{x_k x_n} u(x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}, -x_n) - 2 \partial_{x_n} u(x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}, -\frac{x_n}{2})$$

$$\Rightarrow \partial_{x_n} \hat{u}(x) = \partial_{x_n} u^+(x) \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{on } \{x_n = 0\} \\ \text{且 } x_n = 0 \end{array} \right\} \quad \Rightarrow \hat{u} \in C^1(B)$$

$$\partial_{x_1} u^+ = \partial_{x_1} \hat{u} \quad \text{在 } \{x_n = 0\}$$

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

Step 2: 证回文. 若对 $\forall U \in C^1$, 存

$\exists c \in C^1$ mapping U . 共通为 u .

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

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

取 B^+ , B^- 为右图

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

由 step 1.

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

$$\hat{w} = \varphi(B). \quad \text{则 } u \text{ 延拓到 } w \text{ 上, 成为 } \bar{u}. \quad \|\bar{u}\|_{W^{1,p}(w)} \leq C \|u\|_{W^{1,p}(B)}$$

(注: 成立是因为

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

因 ∂U 离散, 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 .

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

$$\text{设 } \{W_i\}_{i=1}^N \text{ 是服从于 } \{W_i\}_{i=1}^N \text{ 的 P. O. U.} \quad U = \bigcup_{i=1}^N W_i$$

设 $\{\zeta_i\}_{i=1}^N$ 是服从于 $\{W_i\}_{i=1}^N$ 的 P. O. U. 全 $\bar{u} = \sum_{i=1}^N \zeta_i \bar{u}_i \quad (\bar{u}_0 = u)$

希望这是所求

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

且 $\exists V, \text{ s.t. } \bar{u} \subset V \supset U$.

Step 4: 逼近: $W^{1,p}$ 上, $\exists E_u = \bar{u},$ 且 $E_u \in C^\infty(\bar{U})$

$$\text{且 } 1 \leq p < +\infty \quad \text{且 } \|E_u - u\|_{W^{1,p}(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq C \|u\|_{W^{1,p}(U)}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow E_u \rightarrow \bar{u} = E_u.$$

不依赖于 u 证明.

Measure Theory and Fine Properties of Functions.

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 $1 \leq p < n, q \in [1, \infty)$

$$\text{即} \exists u \in L^q(\mathbb{R}^n), \text{ s.t. } \|u\|_{L^q(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq C \|Du\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)}$$

Motivation: 如何构造 u ? \rightarrow 选择 u : 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

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

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

Thm 5.6.1 (Gagliardo-Nirenberg-Sobolev 不等式)

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

证明: 先设 $p=1$ 时. $\|u\|_{L^{\frac{n}{n-1}}(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq C \|Du\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)}$. $u \in C_c^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

$\forall 1 < p < n$ 时. $\exists v = |u|^{\frac{p}{n-p}}$. (v 定义).

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

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

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

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

$$\xrightarrow{\text{类推}} u \in W^{k-2,p}(\mathbb{R}^n) \Rightarrow \dots \quad u \in W^{0,p}(\mathbb{R}^n) = L^q(U). \quad \frac{1}{q} = \frac{1}{p} - \frac{k}{n}$$

□.

Thm 5.6.2 (Gagliardo-Nirenberg-Sobolev).
 $U \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ 有界开, $\partial U \in C^1$. ($\leq p < n$. $u \in W^{1,p}(U)$). 则 $u \in L^{p^*}(U)$

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

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

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

$$\text{Sp} \bar{u} \text{ in } \mathbb{R}^n.$$

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

\bar{u} 为 \mathbb{R}^n 上 $\exists u_m \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$. $\xrightarrow{m \rightarrow +\infty} \bar{u}$ in $W^{1,p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

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

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

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

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

□.

于是我们有 $\frac{yn}{n-1} = (\gamma-1) \frac{p}{p-1}$, $\Rightarrow \gamma = \frac{p(n-1)}{n-p} > 1$. 也就是说 $\frac{2n}{n-1} = \frac{np}{n-p} = p^*$.

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

余下证明 $p=1$ 的情况

由于 x 是支点，故 $\forall i \in n, x \in \mathbb{R}^n$

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

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

~~$X_2 \in L^1(\Omega^n)$ 且为连续线性泛函~~

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

te. 对此积分.

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |u|^{\frac{1}{n-1}} dx_1 \leq \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |\Delta u| dy_i \right)^{\frac{1}{n-1}} dx_1.$$

$$= \left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |D_n(dy_1)|^{\frac{1}{n-1}} \right) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{t_2^n} \left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |D_n(dy_i)|^{\frac{1}{n-1}} dt_1 \right)$$

$$\text{Finsler} \leq \left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (Du_1 dy_1) \right)^{\frac{1}{n-1}} \left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (Du_1 dx_i dy_i) \right)^{\frac{1}{n-1}}$$

再对 x_2 积分.

$$\iint |u|^{\frac{n}{n-1}} dx_1 dx_2 \leq \left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left(|u| + \frac{C}{|x_2 - t|} \right)^{\frac{n}{n-1}} dt \right)^{\frac{1}{n-1}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\pi}{|x_2 - t|} dx_2.$$

$$= \left\{ \left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |Du| dy_1 \right)^{\frac{1}{n-1}} \cdot \left(\prod_{i=2}^n \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |Du| dx_i dy_i \right)^{\frac{1}{n-1}} \right\} dx_L$$

$$= \left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |Du| \, dx_1 \, dy_1 \right)^{\frac{1}{n-1}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |Du| \, dx_1 \, dy_1 \right)^{\frac{1}{n-1}} \cdot \left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |Du| \, dy_1 \right)^{\frac{1}{n-1}} \, dx_2$$

$$= \left(\iint |D_u|^{1/n} dx dy \right)^{1/(n-1)} \cdot \prod_{i=1}^n \left(\iiint |D_u|^{1/n} dx_i dy_i \right)^{1/(n-1)}$$

$$\text{由以上过程} \Rightarrow \int_{\Omega^n} |u|^{\frac{n}{n-1}} dx \leq \prod_{i=1}^n \left(\int \dots \int |\partial u| dx_1 \dots dy_1 \dots dx_n \right)^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

Thm 5.6.3. ($W_0^{1,p}$ 有)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

□

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

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

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

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

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

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

可以写成对称的积分形式 (注意 $x, y \in W$).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

≈ 1

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

23

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

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

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

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

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

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

Proof of (2):

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

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

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

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

由 (1) 有 $\|u\|_{W^{1,p}}$ 是 Morrey 空间

24

□

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

$$\|u\|_{C^{0,\gamma}(U)} \leq \|u\|_{W^{1,p}(U)}. \quad (\text{即 } u \in W^{1,p}(U) \text{ 且 } u^* \in C^{\alpha}(\bar{U}))$$

证明: ① 由泛函分析定理, $u \in W^{1,p}(U)$ 且 $\bar{u} \in W^{1,p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$

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

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 请见下页.

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

$m \rightarrow +\infty$ 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 $u \in W^{k,p}(U)$.

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

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

Omit the proof.

□

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

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

$$\|u_m^\varepsilon - u_m\|_{L^q(V)} \stackrel{\text{Hölder}}{\leq} \|u_m^\varepsilon - u_m\|_{L^1(V)}^\theta \|u_m^\varepsilon - u_m\|_{L^{p^*}(V)}^{1-\theta}$$

$$0 \leq \theta \leq 1 \\ \left(\frac{\theta}{1} + \frac{1-\theta}{p^*} = \frac{\theta}{q} \right)$$

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

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

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

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

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

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:

$$|u_m^\varepsilon(x)| \leq \int_{B(x, \varepsilon)} \eta_\varepsilon(x-y) |u_m(y)| dy \leq \|\eta_\varepsilon\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)} \|u_m\|_{L^1(V)}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{Hölder}}{\leq} C \|\eta_\varepsilon\|_\infty \frac{1}{\varepsilon^n} \cdot \|u_m\|_{L^q(V)}$$

$$\leq C \frac{1}{\varepsilon^n} < +\infty. \quad \text{与 } m \text{ 无关.}$$

(2.2) 等度连续.

$$|Du_m^\varepsilon(x)| = |D\eta_\varepsilon * u_m| \leq \|D\eta_\varepsilon\|_\infty \|u_m\|_{L^1(V)}.$$

$$\leq C \varepsilon^{-(n+1)}. \quad \checkmark$$

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

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

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

~~Thm~~

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. 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^{5.7.1} (Rellich-Kondrachov).

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

证明: 是用致密性, 性, 递入由 Givs 不等式保证.

即 $W^{1,p}(U)$ 有界, 则 $\exists u_m \in W^{1,p}(U)$ 有界, 且 $\{u_m\}$ converges in L^q .

Ascoli-Arzelà 定理. $\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \text{致密} \\ \text{有界} \end{cases} \quad \boxed{\text{check these!}}$

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

Step 1: 将 u_m 光滑化, ~~证明~~

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 .

$$|u_m^\varepsilon - u_m| \leq \int |\eta_\varepsilon(y)| |u_m(x-y) - u_m(x)| dy$$

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

$$\leq \int_0^1 \int |\eta_\varepsilon(y)| |y| \cdot |Du_m(x-ty)| dy dt.$$

$$\|u_m^\varepsilon - u_m\|_{L^q(V)} \stackrel{\text{Poincaré}}{\leq} \int_0^1 \int |\eta_\varepsilon(y)| \cdot \|Du_m(\cdot - ty)\|_{L^q(V)} |y| dy dt.$$

$$\leq \|Du_m\|_{L^q(V)} \int |\eta_\varepsilon(y)| |y| dy \leq \varepsilon \|Du_m\|_{L^q(V)} \int \tilde{\eta}_\varepsilon(y) dy$$

$$\tilde{\eta}_\varepsilon(z) = z^{1/p}$$

27

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 $u_{m_{1,1}}, \dots, u_{m_{1,n}}, \dots$

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

~~由对称性~~ $u_{m_j} := u_{m_j^\varepsilon}$ 是 p 级的. (对称性)

□

§ 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: 假设: 存在 $\exists \{u_k\} \subset W^{1,p}(U)$ 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. $v_k \xrightarrow{j \rightarrow \infty} v$ 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\text{因 } V^\varepsilon \rightarrow V \text{ a.e. in } U \text{ as } \varepsilon \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{argue by contradiction}$$

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

$$\text{这矛盾. } V \text{ const. } \langle V \rangle_U = 0 \Rightarrow V = 0 \Rightarrow \|V\|_{L^p(U)} = 0. \quad \square$$

□

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

29

\Leftarrow : 全設 $u \in W^{1,\infty}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 由 Morrey $\Rightarrow u$ 在 \mathbb{R}^n 上 Hölder連續 (modify-調整)
 $\Rightarrow u$ 連續.

這步必要.

$$\sum_{\varepsilon} u^2 = \eta_{\varepsilon} * u.$$

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

$\|u^{\varepsilon}\|_{L^{\infty}(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq \|Du\|_{L^{\infty}(\mathbb{R}^n)}$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{因 } |u^{\varepsilon}(x) - u(x)| \\ = \dots = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \eta(y) (u(x-y) - u(x)) dy. \\ u^{\varepsilon} \in C^{\alpha, \beta}_{loc} \quad \text{由 } u^{\varepsilon} \text{ a.e.} \\ u = u^{\varepsilon} \text{ a.e.} \end{array} \right. \quad \text{且 } \varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+ \text{ 用 DCT 可得}$$

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

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

$\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+$. 利用 $u^{\varepsilon} \rightarrow u$ 有

(Pmk) $|u(x) - u(y)| \leq \|Du\|_{L^{\infty}(\mathbb{R}^n)} |x-y|$. $\forall x \neq y$

$u \in W^{1,\infty}(\mathbb{R}^n), u^{\varepsilon} = \eta_{\varepsilon} * u$ 一致收斂到函數 U 且 $U = u$ a.e.

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

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

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

Thm 5.9.2. $u \in W^{1,p}_{loc}(U)$, $n < p < \infty$. 則 u a.e. 可微在 U .

證明: 要用證.

在 Morrey 不等式證明中. 有:

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

如今 $\forall u \in W^{1,p}_{loc}(U)$, a.e. $x \in U$. 由 Lebesgue 微分定理. $\int_{B(x, r)} |Du(x) - Du(z)|^p dz \rightarrow 0$

as $r \rightarrow 0$.

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 .

$$\Rightarrow |u(y) - u(x) - Du(x) \cdot (y-x)|$$

$$\leq C r^{1-\frac{1}{p}} \left(\int_{B(x, 2r)} |Du(x) - Du(z)|^p dz \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}$$

$$\leq C r \left(\int_{B(x, 2r)} |Du(x) - Du(z)|^p dz \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} = o(r) = o(|x-y|)$$

as $r \rightarrow 0^+$. □

至此得证.

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

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

□

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

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

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

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

†

(2) $1 < p < \infty$ 时. $u \in L^p(V)$. 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 $p=1$ 时 (5.12)

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

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”

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

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

$$\text{且 } \|\partial_i^h u\|_{L^p(V)} \leq C \quad \Rightarrow \sup_{h \in \mathbb{R}} \|\partial_i^h u\|_{L^p(V)} < +\infty$$

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

\exists 使 $h_k \rightarrow 0$

s.t. $\partial_i^{-h_k} u \rightarrow v_i$ 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.

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

$$\Rightarrow Du \in L^p(V) \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \Rightarrow u \in W^{1,p}(V) \\ u \in L^p(V) \end{array} \right\} \quad \partial_i^{-h_k} u \xrightarrow{h_k \rightarrow 0} - \int_V v_i \phi dx = - \int_V v_i \phi dx$$

□

32

§ 5.10. Sobolev 空间的 Fourier 刻画. $H^s(\mathbb{R}^d)$.

5.10.1: Fourier 变换与缓增分布.

Def (Sobolev class).

$$S(\mathbb{R}^d) := \left\{ f \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d) \mid \|f\|_{N,\alpha} < \infty, \forall N \in \mathbb{N}, \text{ 多重指数 } \alpha \right\}.$$

$$\text{其中 } \|f\|_{N,\alpha} = \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^d} (1+|x|)^N |\partial^\alpha f(x)|$$

不难得证: (1) $f \in S(\mathbb{R}^d) \Rightarrow \forall \alpha, \partial^\alpha f \in L^p, 1 \leq p \leq +\infty$

(2) $(S(\mathbb{R}^d), \|\cdot\|_{N,\alpha})$ 是 Fréchet 空间.

(3) $f \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)$, 则 $f \in S(\mathbb{R}^d) \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x^\beta \partial^\alpha f \text{ bdd} \\ \text{bdd.} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \partial^\alpha (x^\beta f) \text{ bdd}$

考虑 \mathbb{R}^d 上的 Fourier 变换.

$$f \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^d) \text{ 时. } \exists \times F: f(x) \mapsto \hat{f}(\xi) := \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} f(x) e^{-2\pi i x \cdot \xi} dx.$$

则该积分是存在的.

不难得证: $f, g \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^d)$ 时.

$$(1) \widehat{T_y f}(\xi) = e^{-2\pi i \xi \cdot y} \hat{f}(\xi), T_y \hat{f}(\xi) = \widehat{e^{2\pi i y \cdot \xi} f(x)}$$

(2) 设 $T: \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$ 的非奇偶线性变换. 如 $S := (T^t)^{-1}$ 则 $\widehat{f \circ T}(\xi) = \frac{1}{|det T|} \cdot \hat{f}(S(\xi))$

特别: 若 T 是旋转. 则 $\widehat{f \circ T} = \hat{f} \circ T$.

$$\text{若 } T_x = \frac{x}{t} (t > 0). \text{ 则 } \widehat{f \circ T}(\xi) = t^d \hat{f}(t\xi)$$

$$\hat{f}_t(\xi) = \hat{f}(t\xi).$$

$$f_t = \frac{1}{t} f\left(\frac{\xi}{t}\right)$$

③ $\widehat{fg} = \widehat{f} * \widehat{g}$

$$\checkmark (4) \text{ 若 } x^\alpha f \in L^1 \quad \forall |\alpha| \leq k \quad \text{则 } \widehat{f} \in C^k, \quad \partial_\xi^\alpha \widehat{f}(\xi) = (-2\pi i x)^\alpha \widehat{f}(\xi).$$

$$\checkmark (5) \text{ 若 } f \in C^k, \quad \partial^\alpha f \in L^1 \quad \forall |\alpha| \leq k \quad \text{且 } \partial^\alpha f \in C_0 \quad \forall |\alpha| \leq k-1. \quad \text{则 } \widehat{\partial^\alpha f}(\xi) = (2\pi i \xi)^\alpha \widehat{f}(\xi).$$

(6) (Riemann-Lebesgue 引理). $\mathcal{F}(L^1(\mathbb{R}^d)) \subseteq C_0(\mathbb{R}^d)$.

5.10.1

$\Leftrightarrow F: S \rightarrow S$ 是单射，且连续。

Proof: $\forall f \in S(\mathbb{R}^d)$, $\widehat{x^\alpha \partial^\beta f} = (-1)^{|\alpha|} (2\pi i)^{|\beta|-|\alpha|} \frac{\partial^\beta (\xi^\beta \widehat{f})}{bdd.}$ b.p.

$$\Rightarrow \widehat{f} \in C^\infty$$

$$\stackrel{(3)}{\Rightarrow} \widehat{f} \in S$$

$$\star: \int \frac{dx}{(1+|x|)^{d+1}} < \infty \quad \therefore \|(\widehat{x^\alpha \partial^\beta f})^\wedge\|_\infty \leq \|\widehat{x^\alpha \partial^\beta f}\|_1$$

$$= \| \langle \cdot \rangle^{-(d+1)} \cdot \langle \cdot \rangle^{d+1} \widehat{x^\alpha \partial^\beta f} \|_1$$

$$\lesssim \|\langle \cdot \rangle^{-d-1}\|_1 \|\langle \cdot \rangle^{d+1} \widehat{x^\alpha \partial^\beta f}\|_\infty$$

$$\text{其中 } \langle x \rangle := (1+|x|) \text{ or } \sqrt{1+|x|^2}.$$

$$\Rightarrow \|\widehat{f}\|_{N,p} \lesssim_p \|f\|_{N+d+1,p}$$

$$\Rightarrow \widehat{f} \in S, \text{ 且 } \widehat{F} \text{ continuous.}$$

下面证明: $F: S \rightarrow S$ onto. 进而 $F: S \rightarrow S$ automorphism. □

先有引理:

Lemma 5.10.2: $f(x) = e^{-\pi a|x|^2}$ $a > 0$. 则 $\widehat{f}(\xi) = a^{-\frac{d}{2}} e^{-\frac{\pi |\xi|^2}{a}}$.

Proof: $d=1$ 时. $\frac{d}{dx}(e^{-\pi ax^2}) = -2\pi a e^{-\pi ax^2}$.

$$\Rightarrow \widehat{f}'(\xi) = (-2\pi a x e^{-\pi ax^2})^\wedge(\xi) = \frac{i}{a} \widehat{f}(\xi) = \frac{i}{a} (2\pi i \xi_j \widehat{f}(\xi)) = -\frac{\pi \xi}{a} \widehat{f}(\xi).$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{d\xi} \widehat{f}(\xi) = -\frac{\pi \xi}{a} \widehat{f}(\xi)$$

$$\Rightarrow \widehat{f}(\xi) = C e^{-\frac{\pi |\xi|^2}{a}}.$$

令 $\xi = 0$ 有 $\widehat{f}(0) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}}$. $\Rightarrow C = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}}$

$$\text{一般地. } \widehat{f}(\xi) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} e^{-\pi a \sum_{j=1}^d x_j^2} \cdot e^{-2\pi i \sum_{j=1}^d x_j \xi_j} dx.$$

$$= \prod_{j=1}^d \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-\pi a x_j^2} e^{-2\pi i x_j \xi_j} dx_j = a^{-\frac{d}{2}} e^{-\pi |\xi|^2/a}.$$

□

如今若 $f \in L^1$, 定 $\tilde{f}(x) := \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \hat{f}(\xi) e^{2\pi i \xi \cdot x} d\xi$.

我们证明 $f \in L^1$ 且 $\hat{f} \in L^1$ 时, $(\tilde{f})' = f$. 注: $(\tilde{f})(x) = \iint_{\mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^d} f(y) e^{-2\pi i \xi y} e^{2\pi i \xi x} dy d\xi$

不能用 Fubini 定理, 因为 \tilde{f} 不在 $L^1(\mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^d)$.

但有:

Lemma 5.10.2 (乘法公式) $f, g \in L^1 \Rightarrow \int \hat{f} \hat{g} = \int f \tilde{g}$.

• Trivial.

Theorem 5.10.1 (Fourier 变换) $f, \hat{f} \in L^1$ 时, $f \stackrel{\text{a.e.}}{=} (\hat{f})^\vee = (\tilde{f})^\wedge \in C_0(\mathbb{R}^d)$.

Proof: $\forall t > 0, x \in \mathbb{R}^d$: 定 $\phi_t(\xi) = \exp(2\pi i \xi \cdot x - \pi t^2 |\xi|^2)$.

由 lemma 5.10.1 有 $\widehat{f}_t(y) = \exp(-\frac{\pi |x-y|^2}{t^2}) \stackrel{d.}{=} g_t(x-y)$ 且 $g_t(x) = e^{-\pi |x|^2/t^2}$.

Lemma 5.10.2

$$\text{左} \int \phi_t(\xi) \hat{f}(\xi) \downarrow \int f \tilde{g}_t dy = (f * g_t)(x).$$

$t \rightarrow 0$, 由 $\{g_t\}$ 是恒等逼近, 故 $f * g_t \xrightarrow{L^1} f$

$\Rightarrow \hat{f} \in L^1$, 由 DCT, 左边 $\rightarrow (\hat{f})^\vee$.

$$\Rightarrow f = (\hat{f})^\vee \text{ a.e.}$$

□.

Corollary 5.10.2:

(1) $f \in L^1, \hat{f} = 0 \Rightarrow f = 0 \text{ a.e.}$

(2) $\mathcal{F}: S \rightarrow S$ automorphism.

□

下面证明 Plancherel Identity.

Theorem 5.10.2 (Plancherel) $f \in L^1 \cap L^2 \Rightarrow \hat{f} \in L^2$, 从而 $\mathcal{F}|_{L^1 \cap L^2}$ 可唯.

延拓成 L^2 上的酉等距变换. $\|\hat{f}\|_{L^2} = \|f\|_{L^2}$.

Proof: $X := \{f \in L^1 \mid \hat{f} \in L^1\}$. $X \subseteq L^2$ 是因为 $f \in L^1 \Rightarrow f \in L^\infty$.

In fact, X 在 L^2 中稠密. 因 $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^d) \stackrel{\text{dense}}{\subseteq} L^1 \cap L^2 \subseteq L^2$.

即 $\forall f, g \in X, \exists h = \hat{g}$.

$$\text{由 Thm 5.10.1: } \widehat{f}(\xi) = \int e^{-2\pi i x \cdot \xi} \overline{f(x)} dx \\ = \int \overline{e^{2\pi i x \cdot \xi} \widehat{f}(x)} dx = \overline{\widehat{f}(\xi)}$$

从而由 Lemma 5.10.2:

$$\int f \bar{g} = \int f \widehat{h} \stackrel{\substack{\uparrow \text{上式} \\ 5.10.2}}{=} \int \widehat{f} h = \int \widehat{f} \widehat{g}$$

$\Rightarrow F|_X$ 保 L^2 内积 \Rightarrow 存 $g=f$. 有 $\|f\|_{L^2} = \|\widehat{f}\|_{L^2}$.

$$F(x) = X$$

再由 R.L.T 之理. F 即可唯一延拓到 L^2 上

口.

Remark: 关于 Fourier 变换, 最重要的是“导数”这一观念的转变. 在这我们不应该再将导数视作差商的极限, 而是将导数看作函数的 Fourier 变换乘一个多项式乘子. 即 $(|\xi|^s \widehat{f})^\vee = \partial^s f$.

口.

下面讨论 L^p 函数的 Fourier 变换.

$1 \leq p \leq 2$ 时, 我们有 $f \in L^p \Rightarrow \widehat{f} \in L^{p'}$.

Thm 5.10.3 (Hausdorff-Young 不等式).

$1 \leq p \leq 2$ 时, $\|\widehat{f}\|_{L^{p'}} \leq \|f\|_p$

该不等式是如下插值之理的推论. 其证明完全是由分析方法. 可参考.

Stein: Functional Analysis. Chapter 2.2.

Lemma 5.10.3 (Riesz-Thorin 插值).

设 $T: L^{p_0} \rightarrow L^{q_0}$ 为 b 为 M , i.e. $\|Tf\|_{L^{q_0}} \leq M \|f\|_{L^{p_0}}$

线性算子.

$T: L^{p_1} \rightarrow L^{q_1}$ 为 b 为 M .

$$\|Tf\|_{L^{q_1}} \leq M \|f\|_{L^{p_1}}$$

则 $\forall p \in [p_0, p_1]$. 设 $0 \leq \theta \leq 1$ 满足 $\frac{1}{p} = \frac{\theta}{p_0} + \frac{1-\theta}{p_1}$

就有: $\|Tf\|_q \leq M \|f\|_p$. 其中 $\frac{1}{q} = \frac{\theta}{q_0} + \frac{1-\theta}{q_1}$

$$M \leq M_0 M_1^{1-\theta}$$

36

口.

$p > 2$ 时, $\mathcal{F}(f)$ 不再是函数, 而是广义函数. 方便起见, 我们只讨论 \mathbb{R}^d 上的广义函数 (分布).

Def (测试函数). $\mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}^d) := C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)$

~~D 上次武予弱*拓扑.~~ φ_p
称 $\varphi_n \rightarrow \varphi$ in D . 若 φ_n, φ 有公共紧支撑且 $\forall \alpha, \partial^\alpha \varphi_n \rightarrow \partial^\alpha \varphi$

Def (分布). $\mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R}^d) := (C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d))^*$

\mathcal{D}' 上次武予弱*拓扑. 我们称 $F_n \rightarrow F$ in \mathcal{D}' . 若 $\forall \varphi \in D$, $\langle F_n, \varphi \rangle \xrightarrow{*} \langle F, \varphi \rangle$.

$\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ 表示“作用” or say “pairing”.

Remark: 分布理论不再关注任何函数值. 例如任何 L_{loc}^1 函数都是分布.

我们在此均是将其视作 D 上的连续线性泛函, 考察 $F \in \mathcal{D}'$ 的性质. 特别地

用测试函数 φ 去考察 $\langle F, \varphi \rangle$ 的意义.

Example: ① $L_{loc}^1(\mathbb{R}^d) \subseteq \mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R}^d)$.

② Radon 测度.

③ $\varphi \mapsto \partial^\alpha \varphi(x)$

④ δ $\delta(\varphi) := \varphi(0), \forall \varphi \in D$.

$$\tilde{\varphi}(x) := \varphi(-x).$$

Fact: $C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)$ dense in $\mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R}^d)$ in weak*-topology.

• In fact. $\forall F \in \mathcal{D}'$. set $\{\phi_t\}$ as a family of smooth approximation to identity.

then $\phi_t * F \rightarrow F$ in \mathcal{D}' .

□

下面定义分布的基本运算，所有略去的证明可以在 W.F 中找到

- [1] E.M. Stein & R. Shakarchi: Functional Analysis, ch 3, 2011.
[2] G. B. Folland: Real Analysis; Modern Techniques & Its Applications,

1984.

(1) 微分: $\langle \partial^\alpha F, \varphi \rangle := (-1)^{|\alpha|} \langle F, \partial^\alpha \varphi \rangle$. (联系: 分部积分)

(2) 与 C^∞ 函数相乘: $F \in D'$, $\varphi \in C^\infty$, 则 $\langle \varphi F, \varphi \rangle := \langle F, \varphi^* \varphi \rangle$.

(3) 平移. $\langle T_y F, \varphi \rangle = \langle F, T_{-y} \varphi \rangle$.

(4) 线性映射. $\det T \neq 0$ 时. $\langle F \circ T, \varphi \rangle := \frac{1}{|\det T|} \langle F, \varphi \circ T^{-1} \rangle$.

~~卷积~~:

下面定义分布的卷积.

先定义分布的支撑:

$$\forall F \in D' \quad \text{Spt } F := \left(\bigcup_{\substack{\Omega \subseteq \mathbb{R}^d \text{ 且} \\ \text{F} \in \Omega \text{ 且} F=0 \text{ in } \Omega}} \right)^c$$

i.e. $\forall \varphi \in \text{Spt in } \Omega \quad F^* \varphi = 0$.

可以证明. 这与 Ω 的选取无关.

(5) 卷积: ~~F~~

设 $F \in D'$, $\varphi \in D$ 由 ~~(F)(\varphi)~~ 定义 $F * \varphi$ 为:

$$\langle F * \varphi, \varphi \rangle = \langle F, \tilde{\varphi} * \varphi \rangle.$$

(~~check + D~~ 又可表示). $\langle F * \varphi, \varphi \rangle := \langle F, \tilde{\varphi} * \varphi \rangle$ (可以证明. 此时 $F * \varphi \in C^\infty$ 且逐点值有定义).

两种定义是等价的. 证明见 [1] 的 102 页.

Fact: (1) 设 $\text{Spt } F = C_1$, $\text{Spt } \varphi = C_2$, 则 $\text{Spt } F * \varphi \subseteq C_1 + C_2$.

(2) $F * \delta = \delta * F = F$.

(3) F_1, F_2 若有紧支撑. 则 $F_1 * F_2 = F_2 * F_1$ 且反之.

(4) $\partial^\alpha (F * F_1) = (\partial^\alpha F) * F_1 = F * (\partial^\alpha F_1)$. 其中 F, F_1 有一个要紧支.

下而之分布的 Fourier 变换

83

D. 不再适合作为测试函数 因 $\mathcal{F}(D) \neq D$

Fault: 若非零函数中 $\psi \in C_c^\infty$ 则 $\hat{\psi}$ 不可能在 \mathcal{D} 中恒为 0.

check: 若不然, 将中换成 $e^{-2\pi i \xi_0 x} \phi$ 不妨 $\xi_0 = 0$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{则 } \hat{\phi}(\xi) &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \int (-2\pi i \xi_n)^k \phi(x) dx \\ &= \sum_n \frac{1}{n!} \xi^{2n} \int (-2\pi i x)^n \phi(x) dx \\ &= \sum_n \frac{1}{n!} \xi^{2n} \partial^n \hat{\phi}(0) \Rightarrow \phi = 0\end{aligned}$$

□

[此时注意到 $\mathcal{F}: S \rightarrow S$ 是自同胚]. $(S, \|\cdot\|_{\mathcal{V}, \alpha})$ Frechet

$C_c^\infty \subset S$

• 我们选取 S' 作为新的测试函数, 并~~将~~定义其对偶空间 S' 为缓增分布
(tempered distribution)

• S' 上仍赋予弱拓扑 即 $F_n \rightarrow F$ in S' iff $\forall \varphi \in S$. $\langle F_n, \varphi \rangle \rightarrow \langle F, \varphi \rangle$

• $F \in S'$ 可以看作 $\mathcal{F}|_{C_c^\infty}$ 在 S' 上的延拓 (BLT 定理). $S' \subseteq D'$

~~称 $L^1(S')$ 为缓增~~

• 称 满足 $\forall \alpha$. $|\partial^\alpha \phi(x)| \lesssim_x \langle x \rangle^{N(\alpha)}$ 的函数为小量增长函数, $\langle x \rangle^S$.

Fault: (1) 紧支分布 $\Sigma' \subseteq S'$.

(2) $L^1_{loc}(\mathbb{R}^d) \cap \{f\} \ni f : \exists N. \int \langle x \rangle^N |f| < \infty \} \subseteq S'$

(3) $e^{\alpha x} \in S' \Leftrightarrow \operatorname{Re} \alpha = 0$

(4) $e^{\alpha x} \cos e^x \in S'$.

(5) $F \in S', \varphi \in S. F * \varphi \in C^\infty$ 且 $\langle F * \varphi \rangle(x) = \langle F, \tilde{\varphi}_x \rangle$
 $\langle F * \varphi, \varphi \rangle := \langle F, \varphi * \tilde{\varphi} \rangle$

(6) $\langle \partial^\alpha F, \varphi \rangle := \langle F, \partial^\alpha \varphi \rangle (-1)^{|\alpha|}$.

缓增分布的 Fourier 变换:

$$\forall F \in S', \phi \in S \Rightarrow \widehat{\langle F, \phi \rangle} := \langle F, \widehat{\phi} \rangle.$$

Faut: (1) 若 $F' \in S'$ 则 $\widehat{\langle F', \phi \rangle} = \langle F', \widehat{\phi} \rangle$.

\widehat{F} 是慢增(∞ 出处). $\widehat{f}(\xi) := \langle f, e^{-2\pi i \xi x} \rangle$

$$(2) \widehat{\delta} = 1, \widehat{1} = \delta \text{ in } S'.$$

$$(3) \langle \delta, e^{-2\pi i \xi x} \rangle = 1.$$

$$(4) P \text{ 为 } \mathbb{Z}^d \text{ 算子} \Rightarrow \widehat{P(a)f} = (2\pi i \xi)^a \widehat{f}.$$

$$P(a) \widehat{f} = \widehat{(-2\pi i x)^a f}.$$

$$(5) \widehat{F * \psi} = \widehat{F} \widehat{\psi}.$$

(6) $\widehat{F}: S' \rightarrow S'$ 自同胚
非齐次 Sobolev 空间 $H^s(\mathbb{R}^d)$. □.

5.10.2

Def. $H^s(\mathbb{R}^d) := \left\{ u \in S'(\mathbb{R}^d) \mid \langle \xi \rangle^s \widehat{u} \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^d) \right\}$

$$\|u\|_{H^s} := \|\langle \xi \rangle^s \widehat{u}\|_{L^2}.$$

$$\text{内积 } \langle u, v \rangle_{H^s} := \int \langle \xi \rangle^{2s} \widehat{u} \overline{\widehat{v}} d\xi.$$

$$\langle \xi \rangle := (1 + |\xi|^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

or $(1 + |\xi|)$.

Thm 5.10.4.

(1) $H^s(\mathbb{R}^d)$ 是 Hilbert 空间

(2) $C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d) \xrightarrow{\text{dense}} H^s(\mathbb{R}^d)$.

Pf: (1) 设 $\{u_k\} \subset H^s$ 中的本可逆列 $\Rightarrow \lim \|u_k - u\|_{H^s} \rightarrow 0$.

$$\Rightarrow \|\langle \xi \rangle^s (\widehat{u}_k - \widehat{u})\|_{L^2} \rightarrow 0.$$

$$\text{由 } L^2 \text{ Banach} \Rightarrow \exists v \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^d) \quad \langle \xi \rangle^s \widehat{u}_k \rightarrow v \text{ in } L^2.$$

$$\widehat{u} = \langle \xi \rangle^{-s} v.$$

$$\text{由 } \|u\|_{H^s} = \|\langle \xi \rangle^s \widehat{u}\|_2 = \|v\|_{L^2} < \infty$$

(2). 且用证. $S \xrightarrow{\text{dense}} H^s$ 而 $S \subset L^2$.

设 $u \in H^s(\mathbb{R}^d)$. 由 $\langle \xi \rangle^s \widehat{u} \in L^2$. 由 $S \subset L^2$.

故 $\exists v_k \in S$. $v_k \rightarrow \langle \xi \rangle^s \widehat{u}$. in L^2 .

$$\text{令 } u_k = (v_k \cdot \langle \xi \rangle^{-s}) v \in S(\mathbb{R}^d).$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \|u_k - u\|_{H^s} \\ &= \|v_k - \langle \xi \rangle^s \widehat{u}\|_2 \\ &\rightarrow 0. \end{aligned}$$

□.

40

$$\text{Fact: } H_0^s(\mathbb{R}^d) = \overline{C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)}^{H^s} \subset H^s(\mathbb{R}^d) \quad \forall s \in \mathbb{R}$$

Thm 5.10.5 see Z that $H^s(\mathbb{R}^d) \subset W^{s,2}(\mathbb{R}^d)$

Pf. \Rightarrow Trivial

$$s > 0 \text{ if } \|u\|_{W^{s,2}}^2 = \sum_{|\alpha|=s} \|D^\alpha u\|_{L^2}^2 = \sum_{|\alpha|=s} \|\langle \xi \rangle^s \widehat{u}\|_{L^2}^2$$

$$\text{by: } \langle \xi \rangle^{2s} \approx \sum_{|\alpha|=s} (\xi^{2s}) \leq \langle \xi \rangle^{2s}.$$

$$\text{so } \|u\|_{W^{s,2}}^2 \sim \int \langle \xi \rangle^{2s} |\widehat{u}|^2 d\xi = \|u\|_{H^s}^2.$$

$s > 0$ if consider $H^{-s} \not\subset W^{-s,2}$.

$$\text{B.t.: } (H^{-s}(\mathbb{R}^d))' = (W^{s,2})'$$

$$\begin{matrix} \parallel ? \\ H^{-s} \\ \parallel \\ W^{-s,2}(\mathbb{R}^d) \end{matrix}$$

$$\text{由定理: } H^{-s} = (H^s)'.$$

$$\exists \forall u \in (H^s)' \quad \varphi \in S \quad |\langle u, \varphi \rangle| \leq C \|\varphi\|_{H^s}$$

$$\leq C \|\langle \xi \rangle^k \widehat{\varphi}\|_{L^2}$$

$$\text{令 } \gamma = (\langle \xi \rangle^k \widehat{\varphi})^\vee \text{ b.t. } \|\gamma\|_2 = \|\langle \xi \rangle^k \widehat{\varphi}\|_2.$$

$$\varphi = (\langle \xi \rangle^{-k} \widehat{\gamma})^\vee.$$

$$\Rightarrow |\langle u, (\langle \xi \rangle^{-k} \widehat{\gamma})^\vee \rangle| \lesssim \|\gamma\|_2.$$

$$|\langle \widehat{u}, \langle \xi \rangle^{-k} \cdot \widehat{\gamma} \rangle|$$

$$|\langle \langle \xi \rangle^{-k} \widehat{u}, \widehat{\gamma} \rangle|$$

$$\Rightarrow (\langle \xi \rangle^{-k} \widehat{u})^\vee \in (L^2)' = L^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \widehat{u} \in L^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \widehat{u} \in H^{-s}.$$

$$\subseteq : \forall u \in H^{-s}(\mathbb{R}^d), \quad \forall v \in H^s(\mathbb{R}^d)$$

$$\langle u, v \rangle := \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} u \bar{v} dx.$$

$$|\langle u, v \rangle| = \left| \int \widehat{u} \bar{\widehat{v}} d\xi \right| = \left| \int \langle \xi \rangle^{-s} \widehat{u} \langle \xi \rangle^s \bar{\widehat{v}} d\xi \right|$$

$$\leq \|u\|_{H^{-s}} \|v\|_{H^s} < \infty$$

Thm 5.10.6 (Gagliardo-Nirenberg)

$$0 < s < \frac{d}{2} \text{ 时, } H^s \hookrightarrow L^{\frac{2d}{d-2s}}(\mathbb{R}^d) \quad 2 < q < 2^* = \frac{2d}{d-2s}.$$

$$\|f\|_{L^q(\mathbb{R}^d)} \leq C \|f\|_{H^s}^{1-s} \|f\|_{L^2}^s$$

$$\underline{\text{Pf: }} \|f\|_{L^q} = \|\hat{f}\|_{L^q} \stackrel{\text{Hausdorff-Young}}{\leq} \|\hat{f}\|_{L^{q'}}'$$

Hausdorff-Young

$$= \|\langle \xi \rangle^{-s} \langle \xi \rangle^s \hat{f}\|_{L^{q'}}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{H\"older}}{\leq} \|\langle \xi \rangle^{-s}\|_{L^r} \|\langle \xi \rangle^s \hat{f}\|_{L^2}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{F}}{=} C \|f\|_{H^s}$$

$$s, r > d, \quad \frac{1}{q'} = \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\left(\Rightarrow \frac{s}{d} > \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{q'} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{q} \right. \\ \left. \Rightarrow \frac{1}{q'} > \frac{d}{2} - \frac{s}{d} = \frac{d-2s}{2d} \right)$$

□

问: 临界嵌入 $H^s \hookrightarrow L^{\frac{2d}{d-2s}}$ 是否成立?

$0 < s < \frac{d}{2}$ 时, 成立.

为了证明的简便, 我们只对齐次 Sobolev 嵌入进行证明.

Def: $\dot{H}^s(\mathbb{R}^d) := \left\{ u \in S'(\mathbb{R}^d) \mid \hat{u} \in L_{loc}^{\frac{2d}{d-2s}}(\mathbb{R}^d), \|\langle \xi \rangle^s \hat{u}(\xi)\|_{L^2} < \infty \right\}$

$$\|u\|_{\dot{H}^s}^2 = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |\xi|^{2s} |\hat{u}(\xi)|^2 d\xi.$$

Remark: 非齐次 Sobolev 空间中, $\langle \xi \rangle^s$ 刻画的是前 s 阶导数全属于 L^2 .

(设 $s \in \mathbb{Z}_+$, $=$ 该阶展开 $\langle \xi \rangle^s$). 齐次 Sobolev 空间刻画是刻面.

最高阶 (第 s 阶导数).

Fact: (1) $S_0 \subseteq S \subseteq S_1$ 时, $\dot{H}^{S_0} \cap \dot{H}^{S_1} \subseteq \dot{H}^S$.

(2) $\dot{H}^S \stackrel{S \in \mathbb{Z}_+}{=} \left\{ u \in S'(\mathbb{R}^d) \mid u = \sum_{|\alpha| \leq s} \partial^\alpha u_\alpha, u_\alpha \in L^2 \right\}$.

由:

H

Prop 5.10.2: $H^s(\mathbb{R}^d)$ 是 Hilbert 空间 $\Leftrightarrow s < \frac{d}{2}$.

(3) $H^s(\mathbb{R}^d)$ 是 Hilbert 空间 $\Leftrightarrow s < \frac{d}{2}$.

(反例: $s > \frac{d}{2}$ 时, $\{e_k\}_{k=1}^\infty$ 在 $L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$ 中不环形, $C \cap 2C = \emptyset$.

$$\sum_n = F^{-1}\left(\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{2^{k(s+\frac{d}{2})}}{k} e_k\right)$$

$$\|\sum_n\|_{L^2(B(0,1))} = C \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{2^{k(s+\frac{d}{2})}}{k}$$

$$\|\sum_n\|_{H^s}^2 = C \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k^2} \approx 1.$$

$s > \frac{d}{2}$ 时, $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $\|\sum_n\|_1 \rightarrow \infty$ 不成立.

由 Fact: $\|u\| := \|\hat{u}\|_{L^1(B(0,1))} + \|u\|_{H^s}$ (H^s , $\|\cdot\|$) Banach
 $(\Rightarrow \|\hat{u}\|_{L^1} \lesssim \|u\|_{H^s}$. 后).

(4). $s < \frac{d}{2}$ 时, $S_0(\mathbb{R}^d), \stackrel{H^s \text{ Hilbert}}{=} \{u \in S(\mathbb{R}^d) \mid \hat{u} \text{ 在 } \xi=0 \text{ 处连续}, \} \subseteq H^s$, dense.

(5) $(H^s)' = H^{-s}$.

在 Thm 5.10.7: $H^s(\mathbb{R}^d) \hookrightarrow L^{2^*}(\mathbb{R}^d)$.

$$0 \leq s < \frac{d}{2}$$

$$2^* = \frac{2d}{d-2s}.$$

证明之前我们先证 2 个引理.

Def (Hardy-Littlewood 极大函数). $f \in L_{loc}^1(\mathbb{R}^d)$.

$$Mf(x) := \sup_{r>0} \frac{1}{|B(x,r)|} \int_{B(x,r)} |f(y)| dy.$$

Lemma 5.10.4 (极大函数 L^p 有界性).

(1) $1 < p \leq \infty$ 时. $\|Mf\|_p \lesssim_p \|f\|_p$.

(2) $p=1$. 反例见 Stein 实分析 习题 3.4.

(3) 对 L' : $\mu\{|x: Mf(x) > \alpha\} \lesssim \frac{\|f\|_1}{\alpha}$. (由 Vitali 微分定理).

Proof: $p=\infty$ 显见. 结合(3) 用 Marcinkiewicz 插值即得.

下面我们就不用插值, 直接计算.

注意到 $\forall f \in L^p$. $\int |f(x)|^p dx = \int_0^\infty p x^{p-1} \chi_{\{x: |f(x)| > x\}} dx$

$$\text{设 } \int |mf(x)|^p dx = \int_0^\infty p\alpha^{p-1} \mu\{|Mf(x)| > \alpha\} d\alpha.$$

$f \in L^p$ ($1 < p < \infty$) 由于 $L^p \subseteq L^1 + L^\infty$ 且 $f = f_1 + f_\infty$ $f_1 \in L^1$, $f_\infty \in L^\infty$

$$\therefore f = f_1 + f_\infty.$$

$$\text{不妨设 } f_1 = f X_{\{|f| > \frac{\alpha}{2}\}}.$$

$$f_\infty = f X_{\{|f| \leq \frac{\alpha}{2}\}}.$$

则由于 H-L 极大函数是次线性的，故 $Mf(x) \leq Mf_1(x) + Mf_\infty(x)$.
从而 $\mu\{|Mf(x)| > \alpha\} \leq \mu\{x : |Mf_1(x)| > \frac{\alpha}{2}\} + \mu\{x : |Mf_\infty(x)| > \frac{\alpha}{2}\}$

$$= \mu\{x : |Mf_1(x)| > \frac{\alpha}{2}\}.$$

$$\stackrel{\text{弱 } L^1}{\leq} \frac{A}{\alpha} \|f_1\|_1.$$

$$= \frac{A}{\alpha} \int_{\{|f_1| > \frac{\alpha}{2}\}} |f_1|.$$

从而

$$\int_0^\infty p\alpha^{p-1} \mu\{|Mf(x)| > \alpha\}$$

$$\leq \int_0^\infty p\alpha^{p-1} \frac{A}{\alpha} \int_{\{|f_1| > \frac{\alpha}{2}\}} |f_1| dx d\alpha.$$

$$\text{Tonelli: } = A \int |f_1|^p \int_0^{|Mf_1(x)|} p\alpha^{p-1} d\alpha dx$$

$$= (2^{p-1} \cdot \frac{p}{p-1} \cdot A) \int |f_1|^p$$

$$\Rightarrow \|Mf\|_p \lesssim A_p \|f\|_p$$

□.

下面再证明 Hardy-Littlewood-Sobolev 不等式

此为 $H^s \hookrightarrow L^{2^*}$ 的一般形式.

Lemma 5.10.5 (H-L-S 不等式)
 $f \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^d), 0 < \gamma < d, 1 < p < q < \infty \quad \frac{1}{q} + 1 = \frac{1}{p} + \frac{\gamma}{d}$

$$\text{b)} \| (1 \cdot 1^{-\gamma}) * f \|_{L^q(\mathbb{R}^d)} \approx_{p,q,d} \| f \|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^d)}$$

Proof: $(f * (1 \cdot 1^{-\gamma}))(x) = \int f(x-y) \cdot \frac{1}{|y|^\gamma} dy = \int_{|y|>R} + \int_{|y|\leq R}$
 $R \geq 1, \exists x \text{ 有理}$

$$I_1: \text{由 } \frac{p'}{p} \Rightarrow p' = \frac{p'd}{q} + d > d$$

由 Hölder.

$$I_1 \leq \|f(x-y)\|_{L_y^p} \|1|^{-\gamma} \cdot \chi_{\{|y|>R\}}\|_{L_y^{p'}} \\ = \|f\|_p \int_{|y|>R} \frac{1}{|y|^{dp'}} \lesssim_{p,q,d} \|f\|_p \cdot R^{-\frac{d}{q}}$$

I₂: 消去 $|y|^{-\gamma}$ 的奇偶性. 从 = 进行分析.

$$I_2 = \sum_{j=0}^{+\infty} \int_{2^{-(j+1)}R \leq |y| \leq 2^{-j}R} |f(x-y)| \frac{dy}{|y|^{-\gamma}} \leq \sum_{j=0}^{+\infty} (2^{-(j+1)R})^{-\frac{d}{q}} \int_{|y| \leq 2^{-j}R} |f(x-y)| dy \\ \leq \sum_{j=0}^{+\infty} 2^{(j+1)\gamma} R^{-\gamma} \underbrace{\int_{|y| \leq 2^{-j}R} \frac{|f(x-y)|}{(2^{-j}R)^d} dy}_{\text{人为构造极大函数!}} (2^{-j}R)^d$$

$$\leq \sum_{j=0}^{+\infty} 2^{\gamma j} 2^{-j(d-\gamma)} R^{d-\gamma} Mf(x) = CR^{d-\gamma} Mf(x).$$

$$\Rightarrow I_1 + I_2 \lesssim \|f\|_p \cdot R^{-\frac{d}{q}} + R^{d-\gamma} Mf(x)$$

$$\text{由 } R = \|f\|_p^{\frac{p}{p-\gamma}} / Mf(x)^{\frac{p}{p-\gamma}} \quad \text{得} \quad \lesssim \|f\|_p^{\frac{1-p}{p}} (Mf)^{\frac{p}{p}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \|f * (1 \cdot 1^{-\gamma})\|_{L^q} \lesssim \|f\|_p^{\frac{1-p}{p}} \frac{\|Mf\|_{L^q}^{\frac{p}{p-\gamma}}}{\|Mf\|_p^{\frac{p}{p-\gamma}}} \stackrel{5.10.4}{=} \|f\|_p^{\frac{1}{p}}$$

□

45

全由 HLS

$$\text{而 } \widehat{|I^{-r} * f|}(\xi) = \widehat{|I^{-r}|}(\xi) \widehat{f}(\xi) \\ = C_{d,r} |\xi|^{-(d-r)} f(\xi) =: \widehat{g}(\xi).$$

$$H-L-S \Rightarrow \|\widehat{g}\|_{L^q} \lesssim \|(|\xi|^{d-r} \widehat{g})^\vee\|_{L^p}$$

$$\text{若 } p=2, s=d-r \text{ 则 } \frac{1}{q}+1=\frac{1}{2}+\frac{r}{d} \\ \Rightarrow q=2^*$$

$$\Rightarrow \|g\|_{L^{2^*}} \lesssim \|g\|_{H^s}.$$

□

下面证明 Morrey 插入.

$$\text{Thm 5.10.8: } s > \frac{d}{2}, s - \frac{d}{2} \notin \mathbb{Z} \text{ 时, } H^s \hookrightarrow C^k, k = [s - \frac{d}{2}] \\ \text{且 } \forall u \in H^s(\mathbb{R}^d), \sup_{|\alpha|=k} \sup_{x+y} \frac{|\partial^\alpha u(x) - \partial^\alpha u(y)|}{|x-y|^p} \lesssim_{s,d} \|u\|_{H^s}.$$

证明: 对于 $k=0$ 的情况.

$$\widehat{u} = \widehat{u} X_{\{|\xi| \leq 1\}} + \widehat{u} X_{\{|\xi| > 1\}} \in L^1 \Rightarrow u \text{ 有界连续.}$$

$$\text{且 } u_{h,A}(x) = (\widehat{\theta}(\frac{x}{A}) \widehat{u}(\xi))^\vee, \theta \in C_c^\infty, 0 \leq \theta \leq 1, \theta \text{ 在原点连续.}$$

$$|u_{h,A}(x) - u_{h,A}(y)| \leq \|\nabla u_{h,A}\|_{L^\infty} |x-y|, u_{h,A} = u - u_{h,A}$$

$$\|\nabla u_{h,A}\|_{L^\infty} \lesssim \|\nabla u_{h,A}\|_{L^1} = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |\xi| |\widehat{u}_{h,A}(\xi)| d\xi,$$

$$\text{H\"older: } \left(\int_{|\xi| \leq CA} |\xi|^{2-2s} d\xi \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \|u\|_{H^s}$$

$$\lesssim \frac{A^{1/p}}{\sqrt{1/p}} \|u\|_{H^s}, p = s - \frac{d}{2}.$$

$$\|u_{h,A}\|_{L^\infty} \lesssim \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |\widehat{u}_{h,A}(\xi)| d\xi \lesssim \frac{C}{p^{\frac{1}{2}}} A^{-p} \|u\|_{H^s}.$$

$$\text{且 } A = |x-y|^{-1/p}$$

□

$S = \frac{d}{2}$ 时，没有 $H^{\frac{d}{2}} \hookrightarrow L^\infty$

但有如下结果

Thm 5.10.9 (Moser-Trudinger). $\exists c > 0, C_0$ s.t. $\forall u \in H^{\frac{d}{2}}(\mathbb{R}^d)$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \exp\left(c \left(\frac{\|f\|_{H^{\frac{d}{2}}}^2}{\|f\|_{H^{\frac{d}{2}}}^2}\right)^2\right) - 1 dx \leq C.$$

证明见

Bahouri 所著的 ~~Non~~ Fourier Analysis and Nonlinear PDE.

Def. $BMO(\mathbb{R}^d) := \{f \in L^1_{loc}(\mathbb{R}^d) \mid \|f\|_{BMO} := \sup_B \frac{1}{|B|} \int_B |f - f_B| dx < +\infty\}$.

$\|c\|_{BMO} = 0$ 且 BMO 不是范数.

Thm 5.10.10. $\exists u \in L^1_{loc} \cap H^{\frac{d}{2}}(\mathbb{R}^d)$, $\forall u \in BMO(\mathbb{R}^d)$,

$$\|u\|_{BMO} \lesssim \|u\|_{H^{\frac{d}{2}}}.$$

Proof: 由 Thm 5.10.8 用 High-low 分解.

$$\int_B |u - u_B| \frac{dx}{|B|} \stackrel{\text{Cauchy-Schwarz}}{\leq} \|u_{\perp A} - (u_{\perp A})_B\|_{L^2(B, \frac{dx}{|B|})} + \frac{2}{|B|^{\frac{1}{2}}} \|u_{\perp A}\|_{L^2}$$

$\Rightarrow B$ 半径 $\approx R$.

$$\begin{aligned} \|\u_{\perp A} - \langle u_{\perp A} \rangle_B\|_{L^2(B, \frac{dx}{|B|})} &\leq R \|\nabla u_{\perp A}\|_{L^\infty} \\ &\leq R \|\widehat{\nabla u_{\perp A}}\|_{L^1} \\ &= CR \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |\xi|^{-\frac{d}{2}} |\xi|^{\frac{d}{2}} |\widehat{u_{\perp A}}| d\xi \\ &\leq CR \cdot A \cdot \|u\|_{H^{\frac{d}{2}}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_B |u - u_B| \frac{dx}{|B|} \leq CRA \cdot \|u\|_{H^{\frac{d}{2}}} + C(RA)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \int_{|\xi| \geq A} (|\xi|^d |\widehat{u}(\xi)|^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} d\xi$$

第2项用 Plancherel

$$\boxed{A = \frac{1}{R} \|\widehat{u}\|_1}$$

□

Rmk: $H^s(\mathbb{R}^d) \hookrightarrow L^q$ 是沒有緊嵌入的.

Ex: $f \in H^s(\mathbb{R}^d)$, $f_n(x) = f(x-n)$

then, $f_n \rightarrow 0$ in H^s .

若 $H^s \hookrightarrow L^q$ 則 $f_n \rightarrow 0$ in L^q

但 $\|f_n\|_{L^q} = \|f\|_{L^q} > 0$. 矛盾!

但不同 H^s 之間有緊嵌入.

Thm 5.10.11 $t < s$ 时. 存一个 Schwartz 函数是 H^s 到 H^t 的紧算子.

Proof: 誓 $\psi \in S$. $\{\psi_n\} \subset H^s(\mathbb{R}^d)$, $\sup_n \|\psi_n\|_{H^s} \leq 1$.

要证的是: 存在 $u_n \rightarrow u$ s.t. $\{\psi_n u_n\}$ 在 $H^t(\mathbb{R}^d)$ 中强收敛.

由定理

$u_n \rightarrow u$ in $H^s(\mathbb{R}^d)$ (By Banach-Alaoglu).

$\|u_n\|_{H^s} \leq 1$.

令 $v_n = u_n - u$. 则 $\sup_n \|\psi v_n\|_{H^s} \leq C$.

要证: $\psi v_n \rightarrow 0$ in $H^t(\mathbb{R}^d)$. 直接计算如下:

$$\begin{aligned} \int \langle \xi \rangle^{2t} |\widehat{\psi_n v_n}(\xi)|^2 d\xi &= \int_{|\xi| \leq R} \langle \xi \rangle^{2t} |\widehat{\psi v_n}(\xi)|^2 d\xi \\ &\quad + \int_{|\xi| > R} \langle \xi \rangle^{2t} |\widehat{\psi v_n}(\xi)|^2 d\xi \\ &\leq \int_{|\xi| \leq R} \langle \xi \rangle^{2t} |\widehat{\psi v_n}(\xi)|^2 d\xi + \frac{\|\psi v_n\|_{H^s}^2}{(1+R^2)^{s-t}}. \end{aligned}$$

\downarrow_0 as $R \rightarrow \infty$. $\forall n$

$$\text{而 } \widehat{\psi v_n}(\xi) = \int \widehat{\psi}(\xi-\eta) \widehat{v_n}(\eta) d\eta.$$

$$= \int (\langle \eta \rangle^{-2s} \widehat{\psi}(\xi-\eta)) \widehat{v_n}(\eta) \langle \eta \rangle^{2s} d\eta.$$

$= \langle \widehat{\psi}_\xi \cdot \widehat{v_n} \rangle_{H^s}$

由 $v_n \rightarrow 0$ in H^s . 故 $\widehat{v_n}(\eta) \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$

Fix: $\sup_{\substack{|\xi| \leq R, \\ n \in \mathbb{Z}^d}} |\widehat{\psi v_n}(\xi)| \leq M < \infty$ 若能证此, 则由 DCT 即得结论

check:

$$\begin{aligned}
 |\widehat{\varphi v_n}(\xi)| &\leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |\widehat{\varphi}(\xi-\eta)| |v_n(\eta)| d\eta \\
 &\leq \|v_n\|_{H^S} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \langle \eta \rangle^{-2S} |\widehat{\varphi}(\xi-\eta)|^2 d\eta \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
 &\stackrel{\varphi \in S}{\lesssim} \|v_n\|_{H^S} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \frac{\langle \eta \rangle^{-2S}}{\langle \xi - \eta \rangle^{d+2S+2}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
 &\lesssim \|v_n\|_{H^S} \left(\int_{|\eta| \geq 2R} + \int_{|\eta| < 2R} \right) \\
 &\lesssim \|v_n\|_{H^S} \int_{|\eta| \leq 2R} \langle \eta \rangle^{2|S|} d\eta + \|v_n\|_{H^S} \int_{|\eta| > 2R} \langle \eta \rangle^{2|S|} \langle \xi - \eta \rangle^{-d-2S-2} d\eta \\
 &\text{When } |\xi| \leq R, \quad |\xi - \eta| \geq \frac{|\eta|}{2}. \quad \text{直接代入计算部分}
 \end{aligned}$$

□

还有一些重要结论.

Morse Ineq: $\|fg\|_{H^S} \lesssim_{S,d} \|f\|_{\infty} \|g\|_{H^S} + \|f\|_{H^S} \|g\|_{\infty}$

General GNS: $\|g\|_{H^S} \leq_{S,d} \|f\|_{\infty} \|g\|_{H^S} + \|f\|_{H^S} \|g\|_{\infty}$

by $\|u\|_{W^{s,p}} \lesssim \|u\|_L^\theta \|u\|_{W^{s,r}}^{1-\theta}$ $\frac{1}{p} = \frac{\theta}{q} + \frac{1-\theta}{r}$
 $\theta = 1 - \frac{s}{r}$.

* 特别: $S > \frac{d}{2}$. 由 $H^S \hookrightarrow L^\infty$: $\|fg\|_{H^S} \lesssim \|f\|_{H^S} \|g\|_{H^S}$

H^S 是代数.

以上, 2) 2要用 Sobolev 空间的 Littlewood-Paley 刻画.

$$\|u\|_{W^{s,p}} \approx \left\| \|P_N u\|_p^{2^N} \right\|_L^2$$

详见 [1] Terence Tao: Nonlinear Dispersive PDE, Appendix A

[2] Bahouri: Fourier Analysis and Nonlinear PDE, ch 2.

[3] Loukas Grafakos: Modern Fourier Analysis - GTM 250.

最后我们证明 H^S 的迹之理，这与 $W^{1,p}(\Omega)$ 的结论不同。

Thm 5.10.11: 设 $s > \frac{1}{2}$. 则 $\gamma: S(\mathbb{R}^d) \rightarrow S(\mathbb{R}^{d-1})$
 可以连续延拓到: $H^s(\mathbb{R}^d) \rightarrow H^{s-\frac{1}{2}}(\mathbb{R}^{d-1})$.

证明: 设 $x' = (x_2, \dots, x_d) \in \mathbb{R}^{d-1}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma(x, x') &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} e^{2\pi i x \cdot \xi'} \widehat{\psi}(\xi_1, \xi') d\xi_1 d\xi' \\ &\stackrel{\text{Fubini}}{=} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{d-1}} e^{2\pi i x \cdot \xi'} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}} \widehat{\psi}(\xi_1, \xi') d\xi_1 \right) d\xi' \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \widehat{\gamma\psi}(\xi') = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \widehat{\psi}(\xi_1, \xi') d\xi_1.$$

$$|\widehat{\gamma\psi}(\xi')|^2 \leq \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{(1 + |\xi_1|^2 + |\xi'|^2)^{-s}}{|\xi_1|^{-s+\frac{1}{2}}} d\xi_1 \int_{\mathbb{R}} |\widehat{\psi}(\xi)|^2 \langle \xi \rangle^{2s} d\xi,$$

$$\xi_1 = ((1 + |\xi'|^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}) \lambda. \quad \begin{cases} <\infty & (s > \frac{1}{2}), \\ <\xi'\rangle^{-s+\frac{1}{2}} & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \quad C_s \cdot \int_{\mathbb{R}} |\widehat{\psi}(\xi)|^2 \langle \xi \rangle^{2s} d\xi,$$

\Rightarrow

$$\|\gamma\psi\|_{H^{s-\frac{1}{2}}}^2 \lesssim_s \|\psi\|_{H^s}^2 \int (1 + \lambda^2)^{-s} d\lambda.$$

下面设 $\chi \in D(\mathbb{R})$, $\chi(0)=1$.

$$Rv(x) := \int_{\mathbb{R}^{d-1}} e^{2\pi i x \cdot \xi'} \chi(x, \langle \xi' \rangle) \widehat{v}(\xi') d\xi'.$$

$$\widehat{Rv}(\xi) = \langle \xi' \rangle^{-1} \widehat{\chi}\left(\frac{\xi_1}{\langle \xi' \rangle}\right) \widehat{v}(\xi').$$

$$\Rightarrow \|Rv\|_{H^s}^2 = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} (1 + |\xi_1|^2 + |\xi'|^2)^s \langle \xi' \rangle^{-2} |\widehat{\chi}\left(\frac{\xi_1}{\langle \xi' \rangle}\right)|^2 |\widehat{v}(\xi')|^2 d\xi.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \|\widehat{Rv}\|_{H^s}^2 &\leq C_N \int_{\mathbb{R}^{d-1}} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}} \left(1 + \frac{|\xi_1|^2}{\langle \xi' \rangle^2}\right)^{s-N} \langle \xi' \rangle^{-1} d\xi_1 \right) \langle \xi' \rangle^{2s} d\xi' \\ &\leq C_N \|v\|_{H^{s-\frac{1}{2}}}^2. \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \gamma Rv = v.$$

□