

# Functional Analysis & PDEs

Dec 23, 2019

PROF. DR. H. KOCH

DR. F. GMEINER

Due: Jan 10, 2019



---

## Problem Set 10

---

You can achieve up to 40 bonus marks on this sheet.

### Problem 1: Hardy's inequality

10 marks

Prove that for any  $n \geq 3$  there exists  $c = c(n) > 0$  such that

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{|u(x)|^2}{|x|^2} dx \leq c \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |Du(x)|^2 dx \quad \text{for all } u \in W^{1,2}(\mathbb{R}^n).$$

To do so, observe that  $|Du + \lambda \frac{x}{|x|^s} u(x)|^2 \geq 0$  for all  $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$  and  $s > 0$ .

### Problem 2: Fourier characterisation of $W^{k,2}(\mathbb{R}^n)$

10 marks

Let  $k \in \mathbb{N}_{\geq 1}$ . Establish that the following are equivalent for  $u \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$ :

(a)  $u \in W^{k,2}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ .

(b) There holds

$$\|u\|_{H^k(\mathbb{R}^n)} := \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (1 + |\xi|^2)^k |\widehat{u}(\xi)|^2 d\xi \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} < \infty.$$

### Problem 3: Embeddings into $L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ , revisited

10 marks

Let  $k, n \in \mathbb{N}$  be such that  $k > \frac{n}{2}$ . Use the foregoing exercise to establish that  $W^{k,2}(\mathbb{R}^n) \hookrightarrow L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ . More precisely, establish that there exists a constant  $c = c(k, n) > 0$  such that

$$\|u\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq c \|u\|_{W^{k,2}(\mathbb{R}^n)} \quad \text{for all } u \in W^{k,2}(\mathbb{R}^n).$$

Deduce from this estimate that every  $u \in W^{k,2}(\mathbb{R}^n)$  has a continuous representative and conclude that

$$\bigcap_{k \in \mathbb{N}} W^{k,p}(\mathbb{R}^n) \hookrightarrow C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$$

for any  $1 \leq p \leq \infty$ .

### Problem 4: Removing points

10 marks

Let  $B_1(0) \subset \mathbb{R}^2$  be the unit ball in two dimensions. Establish that  $W_0^{1,2}(B_1(0)) = W_0^{1,2}(B_1(0) \setminus \{0\})$ .

**Problem 5: Negative Sobolev spaces****10 marks**

Let  $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  be open and let  $\ell \Subset \Omega$  be a non-trivial line segment. Determine (depending on  $n$ ) all numbers  $m \in \mathbb{N}$  such that the functional

$$F_\ell(\varphi) := \int_\ell \varphi \, d\mathcal{H}^1, \quad \varphi \in C_c^\infty(\Omega)$$

extends to an element  $W^{-m,2}(\Omega)$ .

**Problem 6: Embeddings on domains****10 marks**

Let  $\Omega := \{(x_1, x_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2: 0 < x_1 < 1, 0 < x_2 < x_1^2\}$ . Prove that there exists  $p > 2$  such that there exists no constant  $c > 0$  such that  $\|\varphi\|_{L^\infty(\Omega)} \leq c\|\varphi\|_{W^{1,p}(\Omega)}$  for all  $\varphi \in W^{1,p}(\Omega)$ . Discuss this in view of Morrey's embedding known from the lectures.

Conclude that there exists  $p > 2$  such that  $\Omega$  is *not* an extension domain for  $W^{1,p}$ . By this we understand that there is no bounded linear operator  $E: W^{1,p}(\Omega) \rightarrow W^{1,p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$  such that  $Eu = u$   $\mathcal{L}^n$ -a.e. on  $\Omega$  for all  $u \in W^{1,p}(\Omega)$ .

**Problem 7:  $p$ -energies****5 + 5 = 10 marks**

Let  $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  be an open and bounded domain. Given  $1 < p < \infty$ , consider the energy

$$\mathcal{J}_p[u] := \int_\Omega \frac{1}{p} |\nabla u|^p - fu \, dx, \quad u \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega),$$

where  $f \in L^{p'}(\Omega)$  is given.

- (a) Establish that  $m_p := \inf_{W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)} \mathcal{J}_p[u] \in (-\infty, \infty)$ .
- (b) Pick a sequence  $(u_j)$  in  $W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$  such that  $\mathcal{J}_p[u_j] \rightarrow m_p$  as  $j \rightarrow \infty$ . Establish that  $(u_j)$  is a Cauchy sequence in  $W^{1,p}(\Omega)$  and hereafter the existence of a minimiser of  $\mathcal{J}_p$  – that is, an element  $u \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$  such that  $\mathcal{J}_p[u] \leq \mathcal{J}_p[v]$  for all  $v \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$ .

*Hint:* Uniform convexity of  $L^p$ -spaces – use ideas known from the proof of separability of Sobolev spaces to conclude the uniform convexity of the relevant Sobolev spaces.

**Problem 8:  $p$ -Laplacean****10 marks**

In the situation of problem 7, establish that the minimiser  $u$  from 7(b) is unique and satisfies  $-\Delta_p u = f$  in  $\mathcal{D}'(\Omega)$ , i.e., for all  $\varphi \in C_c^\infty(\Omega)$  there holds

$$\int_\Omega |Du|^{p-2} Du \cdot D\varphi = \int_\Omega f\varphi \, dx \quad \text{for all } \varphi \in C_c^\infty(\Omega).$$

Merry Christmas & a Happy New Year 2020 –  
see you in the next decade!