

Evans Ch5 Notes (Draft)

章俊考

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Prerequisites: 数学分析, 实分析, 泛函分析.

部分定理证明与课本笔记/课本有出入.

主要参考了: Lawrence C. Evans, R.F. Gariepy: Measure Theory and Fine Properties of Functions, Chapter 4.

§5.1 弱导数

设 $U \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ 为开集

Def: 设 $u, v \in L^1_{loc}(U)$, 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 $v, \tilde{v} \in L^1_{loc}(U)$ 均为 u 的 α 阶弱导数.

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

令 $w = v - \tilde{v}$
 $\Rightarrow \int_U w \phi dx = 0 \quad \forall \phi \in C_c^\infty(U)$. 下面只用证 $w \stackrel{a.e.}{=} 0$ in U .

为此, 引 λ -族磨光子 $\{\eta_\varepsilon\}_{\varepsilon>0}$. $U_\varepsilon = \{x \in U \mid \text{dist}(x, \partial U) > \varepsilon\}$
 设 ε 充分小, 使 $B(x, \varepsilon) \subseteq U$. (U 开, 这必可做到).

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow |w(x)| &\leq \int_{B(x, \varepsilon)} |w(x) - w(y)| \cdot \frac{1}{\varepsilon^n} \eta\left(\frac{y-x}{\varepsilon}\right) dy \quad \text{其中 } \eta(x) = \begin{cases} C \exp\left(\frac{1}{|x|^2}\right) & |x| \leq 1 \\ 0 & |x| > 1 \end{cases} \\ &\leq \int_{B(x, \varepsilon)} \frac{1}{\varepsilon^n} |w(x) - w(y)| dy \quad \int \eta = 1. \end{aligned}$$

$$\approx \int_{B(x, \varepsilon)} |w(x) - w(y)| dy \xrightarrow{a.e.} 0 \text{ as } \varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+$$

↑ 由 Lebesgue 微分定理.

□

§5.2. 索伯列夫(Sobolev)空间.

刻画: L^p 函数的“可微”, “可积”性.
弱导数.

Def: $W^{k,p}(U) = \{u: U \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \mid \forall |\alpha|=k, D^\alpha u \in L^p(U)\}$

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

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

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

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

(4) $W_0^{k,p}(U) = C_c^\infty(U)$ 在 $W^{k,p}(U)$ 中的度量下取闭包.

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

$\Leftrightarrow u \in W^{k,p}(U)$. $\partial D^\alpha u = 0$ on $\partial U \quad \forall |\alpha| \leq k-1$.
用 5.5 节的 Trace 定义.

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

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

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

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

① check $D u(x)$ 是 u 的 -1 阶弱导数.

$\forall \phi \in C_c^\infty(U)$ $\int \phi \partial_{x_i} u \, dx = - \int u \partial_{x_i} \phi \, dx$

$\int_{U-B(0,\varepsilon)} u \partial_{x_i} \phi \, dx = - \int_{U-B(0,\varepsilon)} \partial_{x_i} u \phi \, dx + \int_{\partial B(0,\varepsilon)} u \phi \frac{n_i}{\varepsilon} \, dS = \frac{x_i}{\varepsilon}$

这里 $\vec{n} = (n_1, \dots, n_n)$

$$|Du_{\epsilon}| \in L^1(U) \Leftrightarrow (\alpha+1) \leq n$$

$$\text{当 } \epsilon \rightarrow 0^+ \text{ 时 } \left| \int_{\partial B(\cdot, \epsilon)} u \phi_{\epsilon} ds \right| \leq \|u\|_{L^{\infty}} \int_{\partial B(\cdot, \epsilon)} \epsilon^{-\alpha} ds \leq c \epsilon^{n-1-\alpha} \rightarrow 0 \text{ 当 } \epsilon \rightarrow 0^+$$

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

② $D_{\alpha} u \in L^p$?

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

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

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

Example (2) $\{r_k\} \stackrel{\text{dense}}{\subset} U = B(0,1)$ $u(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^k} |x+r_k|^{-\alpha} \in \left(\frac{n-p}{p}\right), W^{1,p}(U)$
 $\Leftrightarrow \alpha < \frac{n-p}{p}$ (对 $\frac{n-p}{p}$ u 会在 U 中稠密点上无界) □

下面讨论 Sobolev 函数的基本运算.

Thm 5.2.1: $u, v \in W^{k,p}(U), |\alpha| \leq k$

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

(2) $\lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{R}$ $\lambda u + \mu v \in W^{k,p}(U)$ $D^{\alpha}(\lambda u + \mu v) = \lambda D^{\alpha} u + \mu D^{\alpha} v, \quad |\alpha| \leq k$

(3) $V \subset U, u \in W^{k,p}(V)$

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

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

(5) ~~$f \in C_c^k$~~ $k=1$ 时 还有 $u, v \in L^{\infty}(U)$ ζ

$uv \in W^{k,p}(U) \cap L^{\infty}(U)$
 $\partial_i(uv) = \partial_i u \cdot v + \partial_i v \cdot u$

(4) (5) 表明 Sobolev 函数不再完全满足 Leibniz 法则

Sobolev 空间并不一定是 Banach 代数.

证明: (1) ~ (3) 同证.

(4): 对 (a) 证法:

$|\alpha|=1 \quad \forall \phi \in C_c^\infty(U).$

$$\int_U \zeta D^\alpha \phi \, dx = \int_U \underbrace{(D^\alpha(\zeta \phi))}_{\in C_c^\infty(U)} - \underbrace{D^\alpha \zeta \cdot \phi}_{\text{分部积分}} \, dx.$$

因 $\zeta \phi \in C_c^\infty(U)$, 故 Leibniz 法则正确.

$$\stackrel{\text{弱导数定义}}{=} - \int_U (\zeta D^\alpha \phi + \phi D^\alpha \zeta) \, dx$$

$$= - \int_U (\zeta D^\alpha u + u D^\alpha \zeta) \, dx \quad \because |\alpha|=1, \text{ 对.}$$

设 $|\alpha| \leq l$ 都对. $l < k$. 则对 $|\alpha|=l+1$ 时. 设 $\alpha = \beta + \gamma$
 $|\beta|=1, |\gamma|=1.$

对 $\forall \phi \in C_c^\infty(U).$

$$\int_U \zeta u D^\alpha \phi \, dx = \int_U \underbrace{\zeta u}_{\in W^{l,p}} \cdot \underbrace{(D^\alpha \phi)}_{\in C_c^\infty} \, dx.$$

$$\stackrel{\substack{\zeta u \text{ 的 } \beta \text{ 阶弱导数定义} \\ \text{分部积分假设}}}{=} (-1)^{|\beta|} \int_U \left(\sum_{\sigma \leq \beta} \binom{\beta}{\sigma} D^\sigma \zeta D^{\beta-\sigma} u \right) \cdot D^\gamma \phi \, dx$$

$$\stackrel{\substack{\text{对 } D^\sigma \zeta \cdot D^{\beta-\sigma} u \text{ 的 } \gamma \text{ 阶弱导数定义} \\ \text{分部积分假设}}}{=} (-1)^{|\beta|+|\gamma|} \int_U \sum_{\sigma \leq \beta} \binom{\beta}{\sigma} D^\gamma (D^\sigma \zeta \cdot D^{\beta-\sigma} u) \cdot \phi \, dx$$

$$\stackrel{\substack{\beta = \sigma + \nu \\ \alpha = \beta + \gamma}}{=} (-1)^{|\alpha|} \int_U \sum_{\sigma \leq \beta} \binom{\beta}{\sigma} (D^\beta \zeta D^{\sigma-\beta} u + D^\sigma \zeta D^{\alpha-\sigma} u) \phi \, dx$$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \int (\partial_{x_i} \phi) f g \, dx &= \int_U f g \phi_{x_i} \, dx \stackrel{\text{分部积分}}{=} \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_U f^\varepsilon g^\varepsilon \phi_{x_i} \, dx \\ &\stackrel{\text{分部积分}}{=} - \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_U \phi (\partial_{x_i} f^\varepsilon g^\varepsilon + f^\varepsilon \partial_{x_i} g^\varepsilon) \, dx \\ &= - \int_U (\partial_{x_i} f \cdot g + f \cdot \partial_{x_i} g) \phi \, dx \\ &= - \int_U (\partial_{x_i} (f g) + f g \partial_{x_i} \phi) \, dx \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

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

把 L^∞ 提出来

$$\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{p'} = 1$$

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

$f \cdot g \in L^\infty$ 同底进心

□

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: 仅欠证三角不等式与完备性.

(1) 三角不等式: $u, v \in W^{k,p}(U)$. ~~$D^\alpha u = u_\alpha$~~

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

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

(2) 完备性. 设 $\{u_m\}$ 为 $W^{k,p}(U)$ 中柯西列. 则各阶弱导数 $\{D^\alpha u_m\}$ 为 $L^p(U)$

中柯西列. 因 L^p 是 Banach 空间, 则 $\forall \alpha, \exists u_\alpha \in L^p(U)$ s.t.

$$D^\alpha u_m \rightarrow u_\alpha \text{ in } L^p \text{ as } m \rightarrow \infty, \forall |\alpha| \leq k.$$

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

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

$$\int_U u \cdot D^\alpha \phi = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \int_U u_m D^\alpha \phi = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \int_U (-1)^{|\alpha|} \underbrace{D^\alpha u_m \cdot \phi}_{\text{用 Hölder.}}$$

$$\left| \int_U u_m D^\alpha \phi - \int_U u D^\alpha \phi \right|$$

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

$$\rightarrow 0 \text{ as } m \rightarrow \infty$$

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

□

§5.3. Sobolev 函数的光滑逼近

套路 { 内积: 用磨光子作卷积
单位分解(局部化).
边界: 用 U 有界开, ∂U 紧,
利用有限覆盖, 用
有限 γ -球 逼近边界

1. 内部逼近. 设 $U \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ 有界开. $k \in \mathbb{Z}_+$
 $U_\varepsilon = \{x \in U \mid \text{dist}(x, \partial U) > \varepsilon\}$ $1 \leq p < \infty$.

Thm 5.3.1

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

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

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

证明: (1) $\frac{d}{dx} u^\varepsilon =$ Fix $x \in U_\varepsilon$. $h \leq \varepsilon/4$. $x+he_1 \in U_\varepsilon$.

$$\frac{u^\varepsilon(x+he_1) - u^\varepsilon(x)}{h} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon^n} \int_U \frac{u(y)}{h} \left[\eta\left(\frac{x+he_1-y}{\varepsilon}\right) - \eta\left(\frac{x-y}{\varepsilon}\right) \right] dy$$

(VCCU, V#).

由于 $\frac{1}{h} \left[\eta\left(\frac{x+he_1-y}{\varepsilon}\right) - \eta\left(\frac{x-y}{\varepsilon}\right) \right] \xrightarrow[-\frac{h}{\varepsilon}]{} \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \partial_{x_1} \eta\left(\frac{x-y}{\varepsilon}\right).$ in V .

从而 $\frac{d}{dx} u^\varepsilon(x) \xrightarrow{\text{经典导数}} \exists \quad \text{且} = \int_U \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x_1}(x-y) \frac{u(y)}{\varepsilon} dy = (\partial_{x_1} \eta_\varepsilon * u)(x)$

对任意坐标轴同理.

(1) 得证.

(2) Step 1: ~~弱导数也有~~ $D^\alpha u^\varepsilon = \eta_\varepsilon * D^\alpha u \quad \text{in } U_\varepsilon.$

因为: $\partial_{x_1}^\alpha u^\varepsilon(x) = \int_U u(y) \partial_{x_1}^\alpha \eta_\varepsilon(x-y) dy.$

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

弱导数定义 $= (-1)^{|\alpha|} (-1)^{|\alpha|} \int_U \partial_{x_1}^\alpha u(y) \eta_\varepsilon(x-y) dy$

$$= \partial_{x_1}^\alpha u * \eta_\varepsilon(x). \quad \text{in } U_\varepsilon.$$

Step 2: 逼近. $\forall V \subset\subset U. \int^\alpha u^\varepsilon \rightarrow \int^\alpha u$ in $L^p(V)$. $\forall 1 \leq k \leq K$

$$\int^\alpha u^\varepsilon(x) \equiv \|u^\varepsilon - u\|_{W^{k,p}(U)}^p = \sum_{1 \leq k \leq K} \|D^\alpha u^\varepsilon - D^\alpha u\|_{L^p(U)}^p \rightarrow 0$$

Thm 5.2: (全局逼近, 不到边).

U 有界开. $u \in W^{k,p}(U)$. $1 \leq p < \infty$. 则 $\exists u_m \in \underbrace{C^\infty(U) \cap W^{k,p}(U)}_{\text{不同 } C^\infty(\bar{U})}$. s.t. $u_m \rightarrow u$ in $W^{k,p}(U)$.

想法: 局部化. 化成 5.3.21, 即

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

如何和用每个 U_ε 的结果, 累加成 U 上的结果?

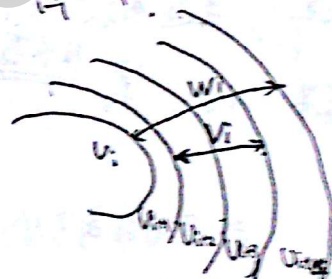
↓
将 U 分解成一堆 U_ε 套在一起 一段一段叠加.
此过程会用到单位分解. → 无穷个累加, 如何保证收敛性?
↓
单位分解的局部有限性质!
~~每个点只被有限个覆盖~~

证明:

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

$$V_i = U_{i+1} - \bar{U}_i$$

$$\text{取 } V_0 \subset\subset U. \quad U = \bigcup_{i=0}^{\infty} V_i$$



W_i 比 V_i 多出来的两段, 是留给卷核的支撑留空余的. 因 $\eta_\varepsilon * f$ 的支撑 $\subseteq \text{Spt } \eta_\varepsilon + \text{Spt } f$.

设 $\{\zeta_i\}_i$ 是服从于 $\{V_i\}_i$ 的单位分解. 即

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

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

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

如今 $\forall u \in W^{k,p}(U)$. $\zeta_i u \in W^{k,p}(U_0)$ (by Thm 5.2.1). $\text{Spt}(\zeta_i u) \in V_i$. } 这步造成了局部化.

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

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

$$i = 0, 1, \dots$$

← locally approximate.

$$\text{Spt } u^i \subseteq \bar{W}_i = U_{i+1} - \bar{U}_i \supseteq V_i$$

如此选取 W_i 的原因如上图.

$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} v = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} u_i$. $v \in C^\infty(U)$, 且每点邻域内有限和
 $\forall V \subset\subset U$. $v = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} u_i$ 为有限和.

利用 locally finite
 从 local
 ↓
 整体 (global).

而 $u = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} u_i$ 且 $\forall V \subset\subset U$.

$$\|v - u\|_{W^{k,p}(V)} \leq \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \|u_i - \zeta_i u\|_{W^{k,p}(U)} \leq \delta$$

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

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

□

Thm 5.3.3 (逼近定理). 设 U 有界, $\partial U \in C^1$, $u \in W^{k,p}(U)$, $1 \leq p < \infty$.
 Lipschitz 足够.

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

证法: \bar{U} 的内部, 逼近已经由 5.3.2 完成. 余下只须估计边界
 与 U 有界 $\Rightarrow \partial U$ 紧 有限覆盖 必有有限个开集盖住. (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 是在每个小 V_i ($1 \leq i \leq N$) 上做逼近.

证明: Fix $x^0 \in \partial U$. 由于 $\partial U \in C^1$ 知 ∂U 附近 $\approx \mathbb{R}^n$. 下面这句话是 关键.

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

$$U \cap B(x^0, r) = \{x \in B(x^0, r) \mid x_n > \gamma(x_1, \dots, x_{n-1})\}$$

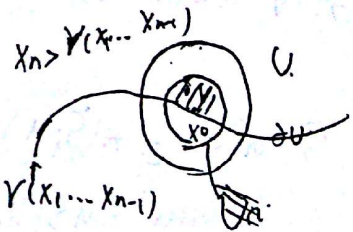
可能交换了坐标次序

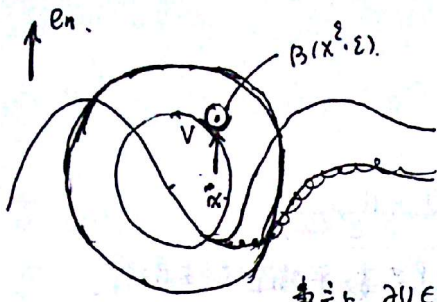
$$V = B(x^0, \frac{r}{2}) \cap U$$

$$\sum_{\lambda \in \mathbb{Z}^n} \kappa^\lambda = \kappa + \lambda \varepsilon e^n \quad x \in V, \varepsilon > 0.$$

则对固定的充分大的 $\lambda \in \mathbb{Z}^n$. 有 $B(x^\lambda, \varepsilon) \subseteq U \cap B(x^0, r)$


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





注: 在 $x^\epsilon = x + \lambda \epsilon e_n$ 中, λ, ϵ 的选取.
 为什么说 λ 给大?

例如 $\lambda = \text{Lip } \nu + 2$.

事实上, $\partial U \in C^1$, ∂U 紧 $\Rightarrow \partial U$ Lipschitz, 我们让 λ 比 ν 的 Lipschitz const 大一些就行.
 边界 Lipschitz 保证了, 它不会“剧烈振荡”, 例如 “”
 这样, 我们把 x 往上“撑” $\lambda \epsilon e_n$ 这么多, 再把 ϵ 取小, 就“撑”出了 $B(x^\epsilon, \epsilon)$ 跑到 U 外面去.

下面开始逼近.

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

$$v^\epsilon(x) = (\chi_\epsilon * u^\epsilon)(x). \quad \text{则 } v^\epsilon \in C^\infty(\bar{U}).$$

这为下面用卷积逼近时
 “撑出了足够多的空间”

Claim: $v^\epsilon \rightarrow u$ in $W^{k,p}(U)$.

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

取 $\delta > 0$, 同之.

因 ∂U 紧, 故存在有穷个点 $x_i^0 \in \partial U$, $(1 \leq i \leq N)$, $r_i > 0$, s.t.

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

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

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

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

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

如今 $\{v_0, B^0(x_1^0, \frac{r_1}{2}), \dots, B^0(x_N^0, \frac{r_N}{2})\}$ 是 \bar{U} 的开覆盖,

设 $\{\zeta_i\}_0^N$ 是服从于如上开覆盖的有限单位分解. 令 $v = \sum_{i=0}^N v_i \zeta_i \in C^\infty(\bar{U})$.

$$\text{又因 } \sum \zeta_i = 1 \quad \text{故 } \sum \zeta_i u = u \quad \sum \zeta_i v_i = v.$$

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

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

今下证明 claim.

Claim 的证明:

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

第2项由 L^p 范数平移连续性即得.

第1项: 只证 $\alpha=0$ 的 case. 其余变的.

$$\phi V_{\omega}^\varepsilon - u^\varepsilon(x) \phi = \phi V^\varepsilon(x) - u(x^\varepsilon)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\varepsilon^n} \int_{B(x^\varepsilon, \varepsilon)} \eta\left(\frac{\omega}{\varepsilon}\right) \cdot \int_u(x+\lambda\varepsilon e^n - \omega) d\omega - u(x+\lambda\varepsilon e^n)$$

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

$$\stackrel{\omega/\varepsilon=z}{=} \int_{B(x^\varepsilon, \varepsilon)} \eta(z) (u(x+\lambda\varepsilon e^n - \varepsilon z) - u(x+\lambda\varepsilon e^n)) dz$$

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

$$= \left\| \int_{B(x^\varepsilon, \varepsilon)} \eta(z) (u(x+\lambda\varepsilon e^n - \varepsilon z) - u(x+\lambda\varepsilon e^n)) dz \right\|_{L_x^p} \left\| \int_{B(x^\varepsilon, \varepsilon)} \eta(z) dz \right\|_{L_z^1}$$

\uparrow in $B(x^\varepsilon, \varepsilon)$ \uparrow in $U \cap B(x^\varepsilon, \frac{r}{2})$

积 \int Minkowski 不等式

$$\leq \left\| \int_{B(x^\varepsilon, \varepsilon)} \eta(z) (u(x+\lambda\varepsilon e^n - \varepsilon z) - u(x+\lambda\varepsilon e^n)) dz \right\|_{L_x^p} \left\| \int_{B(x^\varepsilon, \varepsilon)} \eta(z) dz \right\|_{L_z^1}$$

$$= \left\| \int_{B(x^\varepsilon, \varepsilon)} \eta(z) \|u(x+\lambda\varepsilon e^n - \varepsilon z) - u(x+\lambda\varepsilon e^n)\|_{L_x^p} dz \right\|_{L_z^1}$$

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

$\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+$ 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: $\|\eta(z)\|_{L^\infty} = 1$ } 由 \int 的收敛定理. 知上述积分 $\rightarrow 0$ as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+$.

$\|u(x+\lambda\varepsilon e^n - \varepsilon z) - u(x+\lambda\varepsilon e^n)\|_{L_x^p} \leq 2^p \|u\|_{L_x^p} < \infty$

10 \square

claim 的证明由直接计算可得

$$\forall \epsilon > 0$$

$$\|D^\alpha v^\epsilon - D^\alpha v\|_{L^p(U)} \leq \underbrace{\|D^\alpha v^\epsilon - D^\alpha v\|_{L^p(U)}}_{\substack{\text{由 } L^p \text{ 范数平性连续性得} \\ \text{和 Thm 5.2.1 一样}}} + \underbrace{\|D^\alpha v - D^\alpha v\|_{L^p(U)}}_{\rightarrow 0 \text{ as } \epsilon \rightarrow 0^+}$$

下面讨论 Sobolev 函数的链式法则, 证明中常用到逼近结果

Thm 5.3.4 设 $U \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ 有界开, $1 \leq p \leq +\infty$.

(1) 若 $f \in W^{1,p}(U)$, $F \in C^1(\mathbb{R})$, $F' \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R})$. 则 $F(f) \in W^{1,p}(U)$.

$$\text{且 } \partial_{x_i} F(f) = F'(f) \partial_{x_i} f \quad \mathbb{R}^n\text{-a.e.} \quad 1 \leq i \leq n.$$

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

$$Df^+ = \begin{cases} Df & \mathbb{R}^n\text{-a.e. on } \{f > 0\} \\ 0 & \mathbb{R}^n\text{-a.e. on } \{f \leq 0\} \end{cases}$$

$$Df^- = \begin{cases} 0 & \mathbb{R}^n\text{-a.e. on } \{f > 0\} \\ -Df & \mathbb{R}^n\text{-a.e. on } \{f < 0\} \end{cases}$$

$$(3). D|f| = 0 \quad \mathbb{R}^n\text{-a.e. on } \{f = 0\} \quad \mathbb{R}^n\text{-a.e.}$$

证明: (1) 设 $\phi \in C_c^\infty(U)$, $\text{supp } \phi \subseteq V \subset\subset U$, $f^\epsilon = f * \eta_\epsilon$.

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

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

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

$$\rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } \epsilon \rightarrow 0^+ \text{ on } V.$$

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

分部积分

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

变量替换
5.2.18(5) check.
抽-项进去

$$|F(f) - F(f_0)| \leq \|F'\|_\infty |f - f_0| \Rightarrow F(f) - F(f_0) \in L^p.$$

若 $F(f_0) = 0$ 或 $L^n(U) < \infty \Rightarrow F(f) \in L^1$

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

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

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

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

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

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

故(2)的DP'得证.

so 那部分不起作用

$$\text{而 } f^- = (f)^+, |f| = f^+ + f^- \text{ 故由(2)可得.}$$

(3) 由(2)立得. □

另一个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

本节的证明节选自 Evans, Gariepy 的 Measure Theory and Fine Properties of Functions

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

直接谈论 $u|_{\partial U}$ 没有意义. 但迹定理保证了其在积分论中的意义.

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

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

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

(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 的单位外向向量

(分部积分公式(对 \mathbb{R}^n))

Def: 如上 in Tf 称作 f 在 ∂U 上的迹, 其 ~~定义域~~ 可以在 \mathcal{H}^{n-1} LDU 意义下修改.

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

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

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

(证明需用 Coarea Formula.)

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

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

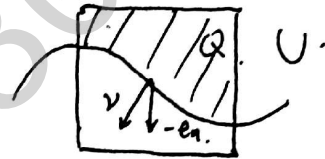
\exists Lip 函数 $\gamma: \mathbb{R}^{n-1} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

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

x 为中心, r 为边长之球.

记 $Q = B(x,r)$.

若有 $f \equiv 0$ on $U - Q$. 注意到 $\square \square$



$$-e_n \cdot \nu \geq \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (\text{Lip } \gamma)^2}} \geq \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + t^2}} \geq \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + t^2}} \geq \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + t^2}}$$

$$-e_n \cdot \nu \geq \cos \langle e_n, \nu \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + t^2}} \geq \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (\text{Lip } \gamma)^2}} \quad \mathcal{H}^{n-1}\text{-a.e. on } Q \cap \partial U.$$

... (*)

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

$$\text{则} \int_{\partial U} \beta_\varepsilon(f) d\mathcal{H}^{n-1} = \int_{Q \cap \partial U} \beta_\varepsilon(f) d\mathcal{H}^{n-1} \stackrel{(*)}{\leq} C \int_{Q \cap \partial U} \beta_\varepsilon(f) (-e_n \cdot \nu) d\mathcal{H}^{n-1}.$$

$$= C \int_{Q \cap \partial U} \beta_\varepsilon(f) \cdot (-\nu^n) d\mathcal{H}^{n-1}.$$

$$\stackrel{\text{Grass-Green}}{=} -C \int_{Q \cap \partial U} d_{y_n}(\beta_\varepsilon(f)) dy \leq C \int_{Q \cap \partial U} |\beta_\varepsilon'(f)| |Df| dy.$$

$$|\beta_\varepsilon'| \leq 1 \leq C \int_U |Df| dy$$

$$\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+ \text{ 由 } f \in C^1 \text{ 知 } \int_{\partial U} f d\mathcal{H}^{n-1} \leq C \int_U |Df| dy$$

若 $f \neq 0$ in $U \cup \partial U$. 我们将 ∂U 用有限个小方块覆盖, 类似于逼近到边定理 (用单位分解).

$$\int_{\partial U} |f| d\mathcal{H}^{n-1} \leq C \int_U (|Df| + |f|) dy, \quad \forall f \in C^1(\bar{U})$$

$1 < p < \infty$ 时 $|f|$ 换成 $|f|^p$

$$\int_{\partial U} |f|^p d\mathcal{H}^{n-1} \leq C \int_U (|Df| \cdot |f|^{p-1} + |f|^p) dy$$

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

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

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

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

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

+ B.L.T. 定理.

从而 (1) 获证

(2) 用一列 $\{f_m\} \subset C^1(\bar{U})$ 逼近即可.

对 f_m , 由散度定理即有

$$\int_U f_m \operatorname{div} \psi \, dx = - \int_U Df_m \cdot \psi \, dx + \int_{\partial U} (\psi \cdot \nu) Tf_m \, d\mathcal{H}^{n-1}$$

$m \rightarrow \infty$ 时, 有:

$$\left| \int_U f_m \operatorname{div} \psi - \int_U f \operatorname{div} \psi \right| \leq \int_U |f_m - f| |\operatorname{div} \psi|$$

$$\leq \|f_m - f\|_{L^p} \|\operatorname{div} \psi\|_{L^{p'}} \rightarrow 0.$$

对式右边同理. Tf 那项在 L^p norm 利用 $\|Tf\|_{L^p(\partial U)} \leq C \|f\|_{W^{1,p}(U)}$ 控制

□

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

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

*注: 证明建议跳过, 但是结论要记住, 第六章习题要用!

证明: $\Rightarrow u \in W_0^{1,p}(U)$

则 $\exists u_m \in C_c^\infty(U)$ @ $u_m \rightarrow u$ in $W^{1,p}(U)$

$$Tu_m = 0 \text{ on } \partial U$$

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

$\Leftarrow: Tu=0$ on ∂U .

⊕ 边界拉直: 不妨直接设 $u \in W^{1,p}(\mathbb{R}_+^n)$. 且 u 紧支于 \mathbb{R}_+^n .

$$\begin{cases} Tu=0 & \text{on } \partial \mathbb{R}_+^n = \mathbb{R}^{n-1}. \end{cases}$$

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

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

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

p>1 积分 $|u_m(x', x_n)| \leq |u_m(x', 0)| + \int_0^{x_n} |\partial_{x_n} u_m(x', t)| dt$

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

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

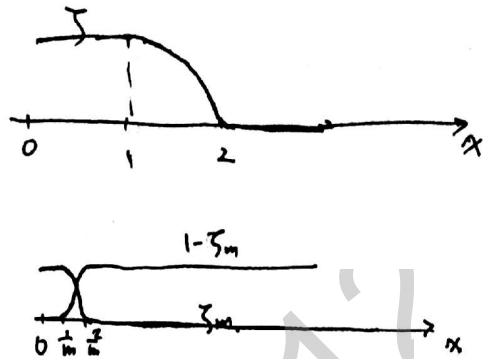
$$\leq \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^{n-1}} |u_m(x', 0)|^p dx' \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} + C \left(\int_0^{x_n} 1^{\frac{p}{p-1}} dt \right)^{\frac{p}{p-1}} \left(\int_0^{x_n} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n-1}} |\partial_{x_n} u_m(x', t)|^p dx' dt \right)^{\frac{p}{p-1}}$$

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

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

(*) a.e. $x_n > 0$

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



$$\zeta_m(x) := \zeta(m x_n), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}_+^n$$

$$W_m = u(x) (1 - \zeta_m)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \partial_{x_n} W_m = \partial_{x_n} u (1 - \zeta_m) - m u \zeta'_m \\ D_{x'} W_m = D_{x'} u (1 - \zeta_m) \end{cases}$$

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

$$+ C m^p \int_0^{\frac{2}{m}} \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^{n-1}} |u|^p dx' dt \rightarrow I_2.$$

$m \rightarrow \infty$ 时 $I_1 \rightarrow 0$. 因为 $\zeta_m \neq 0$ on $[0, \frac{2}{m}] \times \mathbb{R}_+^{n-1}$.

$$I_2 \leq C m^p \left(\int_0^{\frac{2}{m}} t^{p-1} dt \right) \left(\int_0^{\frac{2}{m}} \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^{n-1}} |D u|^p dx' dx^n \right).$$

↑
用(*)
消去

$$\leq C \int_0^{\frac{2}{m}} \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^{n-1}} |D u|^p dx' dx^n \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } m \rightarrow \infty$$

从而 $D W_m \rightarrow D u$ in $L^p(\mathbb{R}_+^n)$.

又 $W_m \rightarrow u$ in $L^p(\mathbb{R}_+^n)$

} $\Rightarrow W_m \rightarrow u$ in $W^{1,p}(\mathbb{R}_+^n)$.

~~但 $W_m = 0$ ($u \in \mathbb{R}_+^n$)~~

但 $0 < x_n < \frac{1}{m}$ 时 $W_m = 0$.

u_m 不是 $W^{1,p}$ 函数. 再令 $u_m \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}_+^n)$ 为 W_m

的光滑化即可. (用对角线法则).
 通

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

□

§ 5.5 延拓

$1 \leq p \leq \infty$ U 有界开

Thm 5.5-1 $\partial U \in C^1$. 设 V 为有界开集 $U \subset V$. 则存在有界线性算子

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

*证明可以跳过, 记住结论就好

$$\text{s.t. } \forall u \in W^{1,p}(U). \begin{cases} (1) E u = u \text{ a.e. in } U. \\ (2) \text{Spt } E u \subseteq V. \\ (3) \|E u\|_{W^{1,p}(R^n)} \leq C \|u\|_{W^{1,p}(U)}. \end{cases}$$

证明:

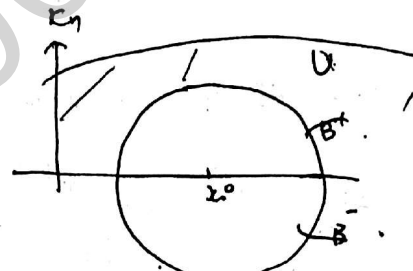
Step 1: 为坐标直化的情况

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

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

先设 $u \in C^1(\bar{U})$

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



claim: $\bar{u} \in C^1(B)$ 只需计算 $\{x_n = 0\}$ 处的导数.

设 $u^\pm := \bar{u}|_{B^\pm}$

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

$$\Rightarrow \partial_{x_n} \bar{u}(x) = \partial_{x_n} u^+(x) \leftarrow \left[\frac{1}{2} \partial_{x_n} u(x) \right]_{x_n=0}$$

on $\{x_n = 0\}$ $\left. \begin{matrix} u^+ = u^- \\ \partial_{x_i} u^+ = \partial_{x_i} u^- \text{ on } \{x_n = 0\} \end{matrix} \right\} \Rightarrow u \in C^1(B)$

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

Step 2: 拉回 \bar{u} . 若对一般的 $\partial U \in C^1$, 且

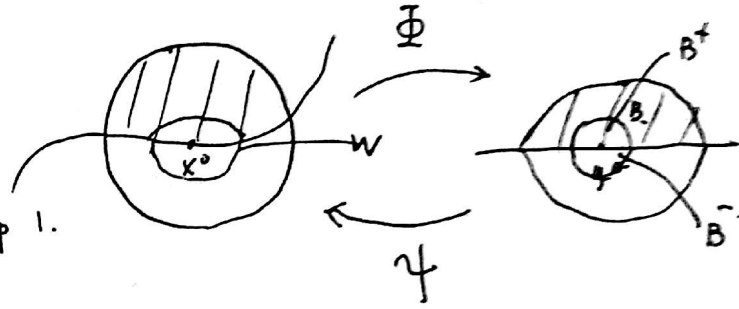
则 $\exists C^1$ mapping Φ . 共逆为 Ψ .

s.t. Φ 将 ∂U 在 x^0 附近拉直.

令 $y = \Psi(x), x = \Psi(y), u'(y) = u(\Psi(y))$

取 B, B^+, B^- 如图

则 u' 可从 B^+ 上延拓到 B^+ 上. 成为 \bar{u}' 且 $\bar{u}' \in C'$



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

令 $W = \Psi(B)$. 则 u 可延拓到 W 上. 成为 \bar{u} . $\|\bar{u}\|_{W^{1,p}(W)} \leq C \|u\|_{W^{1,p}(W)}$
 (注: 成立这并不总是因为)

top 3: ~~延拓到~~ 考虑整个 ∂U (局部 \rightarrow 整体). (套路: 单位分解)

因 ∂U 紧, 则 $\exists x_1, \dots, x_N \in \partial U$, 开集 W_1, \dots, W_N ,

s.t. u 在 W_i 上的延拓为 \bar{u}_i .

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

再取 $W_0 \subset \subset U$ s.t. $U = \bigcup_{i=0}^N W_i$

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

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

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

Step 4: 逼近: 以上. 令 $E u = \bar{u}$, 即得到了 $u \in C^\infty(\bar{U})$

且 $\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0$ (则 $\|E u_m - E u_n\|_{W^{1,p}(U)} \leq C \|u_m - u_n\|_{W^{1,p}(U)}$)

$\forall u \in W^{1,p}(U) \exists u_m \rightarrow u$ in $W^{1,p}(U)$
 $\in C^\infty(\bar{U})$

\Downarrow
 $E u_m \rightarrow \bar{u} =: E u$.
 不依赖于 u_m 选取.

~~proof. 利用 $W^{1,\infty}$ 的 Lipschitz 性质.~~

~~Measure Theory and Fine Properties of Functions.~~

Remark: $k > 2$ 时以上构造不适用.

§5.6. Sobolev ~~次插值~~ 嵌入.

Gagliardo Sobolev 不等式 $1 \leq p < n$ 时

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

Motivation: 如何可证明它? \rightarrow 套路: scaling invariant

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

$u \neq 0$.

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

对 $\|u_\lambda\|_{L^q(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq C \|Du_\lambda\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)}$

*Sobolev 嵌入定理, 结论比证明重要 1145141919810 倍。结论一定要记住, 证明无所谓, 关键要会用。尤其是 $k=1$ 的情况, 常见嵌入需要烂熟于心。

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

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |Du_\lambda|^p dx = \lambda^p \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |D_x u(\lambda x)|^p dx = \lambda^{p-n} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |D_y u(y)|^p dy$$

若 $\lambda \|u\|_q \leq C \lambda^{p-n/p} \|Du\|_p$. 有

$$\|u\|_q \leq C \lambda^{1 - \frac{n}{p} + \frac{n}{q}} \|Du\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)}$$

$\frac{1 - \frac{n}{p} + \frac{n}{q}}{\lambda}$ 不依赖于 λ

$$\Rightarrow 1 - \frac{n}{p} + \frac{n}{q} = 0 \Rightarrow q = \frac{np}{n-p} =: p^*$$

Thm 5.6.1 (Gagliardo - Nirenberg - Sobolev 不等式)

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

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

对 $1 < p < n$ 时. $\forall v = |u|^\gamma$ ($\gamma > 1$ 待定)

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

Thm 5.6.3 ($W^{k,p}$ 嵌入).

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.

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

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

$$\text{重复} \Rightarrow u \in W^{k-2,p^{**}}(U) \Rightarrow \dots \Rightarrow u \in W^{k-1,p^{**}}(U) = L^q(U). \quad \frac{1}{q} = \frac{1}{p} - \frac{k}{n}$$

□

Thm 5.6.2 (Gagliardo-Nirenberg-Sobolev).

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

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

证明: 设 $\partial U \in C^1$ 则 \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} 可延拓: $\exists u_m \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow \bar{u}$ in $W^{1,p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

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

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

$$\text{且 } \|u_m\|_{L^{p^*}} \leq C \|Du_m\|_{L^p} \quad m \rightarrow +\infty$$

$$\text{故 } \|\bar{u}\|_{L^{p^*}} \leq C \|Du\|_{L^p}$$

□

于是, 我们取 $\frac{1}{n-p} = (r-1) \frac{p}{p-1} \Rightarrow r = \frac{p(n-1)}{n-p} > 1$. 这样 $\frac{2n}{n-1} = \frac{np}{n-p} = p^*$.

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

余下证明 $p=1$ 的情况

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

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

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

~~在 $L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 上连续线性泛函.~~

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

对 x_1 积分.

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

$$= \left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |Du| dy_1 \right)^{\frac{1}{n-1}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{i=2} \left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |Du| dy_i \right)^{\frac{1}{n-1}} dx_1$$

~~和 Minkowski:~~

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |u|^{\frac{1}{n-1}} dx_1 \leq \left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |Du| dy_1 \right)^{\frac{1}{n-1}} \left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |Du| dx_1 dy_i \right)^{\frac{1}{n-1}}$$

再对 x_2 积分.

$$\iint |u|^{\frac{1}{n-1}} dx_1 dx_2 \leq \left(\iint |Du| dx_1 dy_i \right)^{\frac{1}{n-1}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{i=2} |u|^{\frac{1}{n-1}} dx_2$$

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

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

$n-1$ 次 Hölder (n-2)

$$\leq \left(\iint |Du| dx_1 dy_i \right)^{\frac{1}{n-1}} \cdot \frac{1}{i=2} \left(\iiint |Du| dx_1 dx_2 dy_i \right)^{\frac{1}{n-1}}$$

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

Thm 5.6.3. ($W_0^{1,p}$ 估计)

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

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

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

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

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, $u \in W^{1,n}(U) \not\rightarrow u \in L^\infty(U)$.

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

$$\text{而 } \partial_{x_i} u(x) = \frac{1}{\log(1 + \frac{1}{|x|})} \cdot \frac{-\frac{x_i}{|x|^3}}{1 + \frac{1}{|x|}}$$

$$\Rightarrow |Du(x)| = \frac{1}{\log(1 + \frac{1}{|x|})} \cdot \frac{1}{|x|^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{|x|(1+|x|)\log(\frac{1}{|x|} + 1)}$$

(在 0 处没有奇异性).

$\Rightarrow |Du(x)| \in L^n(U)$. 而 $u(x) \notin L^\infty(U)$ 显然. □

Remark: ~~$k=1$~~ . $k=2$. $U = \mathbb{R}^n$ 时, 却有 L^∞ 之嵌入 (见 20 题).
 ↑
 用 Fourier 刻画.

Morrey 嵌入. $1 < p < \infty$, 我们证明, modify 一个定理之后, $u \in W^{1,p}(U)$ 是 Hölder 连续的.

Thm 5.6.4 (Morrey 估计). $n < p \leq \infty$. $\exists C$. $\|u\|_{C^{0,\gamma}(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq C \|u\|_{W^{1,p}(\mathbb{R}^n)}$
 $(\forall u \in C^1(\mathbb{R}^n), \gamma = 1 - \frac{n}{p})$

证明: 需要证明两条: ① $|u(x) - u(y)| \lesssim |x - y|^\gamma \|u\|_{W^{1,p}(\mathbb{R}^n)}$ ($x \neq y$)

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

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

$$|u(x) - u(y)| = \int |u(x) - u(y)| dz$$

↑
改写成带 W 的积分 (注意 x, y 与 z 无关).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

≈ 1

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

$$\overline{\mathbb{R}} \frac{1}{|x|^{n-1}} \in L^p(B(0,r)) \iff (n-1)p < n$$

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

$$= \left(\int_{\partial B(0,1)} \int_0^r \frac{1}{\rho^{(n-1)p'}} \rho^{n-1} d\rho dS_\omega \right)^{\frac{1}{p'}} < +\infty$$

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

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

$$\text{故: } \int_W |u(x) - u(z)| dz \leq C \frac{r^{1-\frac{n}{p}}}{\| \frac{1}{|\cdot|^{n-1}} \|_{L^p(B(x,r))}} \|Du\|_{L^p} \quad \left(\frac{n}{p} < n \right) \checkmark$$

Proof of (2):

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

$$\leq C \left(\int_{B(x,1)} |u(x) - u(y)| dy + \int_{B(x,1)} |u(y)| dy \right)$$

与①类似 用 u 的 L^p norm 控制

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

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

$$\leq C \|Du\|_p \| (x-y)^{1-n} \|_{L^p(B(x,1))} \leq C \|Du\|_p$$

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

由①②即成立 Morrey 不等式

Thm 5.6.5 (Morrey $\frac{n}{p}$). U 有界开 $\partial U \in C^0(\bar{U})$. 则

$$\|u\|_{C^{0,\gamma}(U)} \leq \|u\|_{W^{1,p}(U)} \quad (\text{延拓 + 先 } \frac{n}{p} \text{ 延拓})$$

证明: ① 由延拓定理, $u \in W^{1,p}(U)$ 延拓成 $\bar{u} \in W^{1,p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$

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

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

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

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

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

从而 $\bar{u} = u^*$ a.e. in U .

u^* 为 u 的 连续延拓.

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

$m \rightarrow +\infty$ 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 $\frac{n}{p}$). 若 $k > \frac{n}{p}$. U 有界开 $k \in \mathbb{Z}$. $\partial U \in C^1$. □

$$u \in W^{k,p}(U) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} u \in C^{k - [\frac{n}{p}] - 1, \gamma}(\bar{U}), & \gamma = \begin{cases} 1 - \{\frac{n}{p}\} & \frac{n}{p} \notin \mathbb{Z} \\ \text{任意 } 0.1 \text{ 之间的实数} & \frac{n}{p} \in \mathbb{Z} \end{cases} \\ \|u\|_{C^{k - [\frac{n}{p}] - 1, \gamma}(\bar{U})} \leq C \|u\|_{W^{k,p}(U)} \end{cases}$$

Omit the proof.

$$\leq C \cdot \|Du_m\|_{L^1(V)} \cdot \varepsilon \stackrel{\text{Hölder}}{\leq} C \|Du_m\|_{L^p(V)} \varepsilon \quad (\text{对 } u_m \in W^{1,p}(V) \text{ 直接用 Hölder 定理}).$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\stackrel{\text{卷积 Young}}{\leq} C \varepsilon^\theta (\|u_m\|_{L^{p^*}(V)} \|\eta_\varepsilon\|_{L^1} + \|u_m\|_{L^{p^*}(V)})^{1-\theta}$$

$$\leq C' \varepsilon^\theta \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } \varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+ \text{ 对 } m \text{ 一致.}$$

故对任何可 $\delta > 0$, $\|u_m^\varepsilon - u_m\|_{L^q(V)} < \delta$ 关于 m 一致.

Step 2: 对 同 $\varepsilon > 0$.

(2.1) $\{u_m^\varepsilon\}$ 一致有界:

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

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

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

(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, $\exists \{u_{m_k}^\varepsilon\}$ 子列 $u_{m_k}^\varepsilon$ 在 L^∞ 中收敛.

$\Rightarrow u_{m_k}^\varepsilon$ 在 $C(U)$ 中收敛. 欲证 L^q 收敛, 只需证 L^q -Cauchy.

这由 $\{u_{m_k}^\varepsilon\}$ 在 L^∞ Cauchy + U 有界即得. \checkmark

~~7.5~~

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

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

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

§ 5.7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 嵌入.

Def: X, Y Banach. 称 $X \hookrightarrow Y$ 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).

*注意: U 有界这个条件是必要的, 换成 \mathbb{R}^d 的话紧性会因为平移到无穷远或者 Scaling 而丢失! 后者则是色散方程 profile 分解的关键所在.

Thm 5.7.1 (Rellich-Kondrachov).

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

证明: 先用验证紧性, 嵌入由 GRS 不保证.

↑
 1. 证 $W^{1,p}(U)$ 有界集是 L^q 中紧列紧序列

↓
 Ascoli-Arzelà 引理 \Leftarrow $\begin{cases} \text{- 一致有界} \\ \text{- 一致连续} \end{cases}$ [check those!]

设 $\{u_m\}$ 在 $W^{1,p}(U)$ 中有界, 要证 $\exists \{u_{m_k}\}$ converges in L^q

Step 1: 将 u_m 光滑化, 证明

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

若 u_m smooth

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

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

$\tilde{\eta}_\varepsilon(z) = \varepsilon^{-1} \eta_\varepsilon(z)$ 2

Step 3: 转回 $\{u_m\}$

$$\|u_{m_k} - u_{m_l}\|_{L^p(V)} \leq \|u_{m_k} - u_{m_k}^\varepsilon\|_{L^p(V)} (\leq \delta \cdot \text{与 } m \text{ 无关}),$$

$$+ \|u_{m_k}^\varepsilon - u_{m_l}^\varepsilon\|_{L^p(V)}. \text{ 这次 } k, l \rightarrow \infty \text{ 时: 趋于 } 0.$$

$$+ \|u_{m_l}^\varepsilon - u_{m_l}\|_{L^p(V)}. (\leq \delta \cdot \text{与 } m \text{ 无关}).$$

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

$\delta = 1$. 存在一列 $u_{m_1, 1}, \dots, u_{m_1, n}, \dots$

$\delta = \frac{1}{2}$. $u_{m_2, 1}, \dots, u_{m_2, n}, \dots$

由 ~~对角线法~~ $u_{m_j} = u_{m_j, j}$ 即可. (对角线法). □

§ 5.8. Poincaré 不等式:

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

Thm 1: U 有界, 连通开集. $\forall v \in C^1, (1 \leq p \leq \infty)$ $\exists C > 0$ $u \in W^{1,p}(U)$.

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

证明: 反证法: 否则, \exists 一列 $\{u_k\} \in W^{1,p}(U)$ 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 一列 $v_{k_j} \rightarrow v \in L^p \cap C^0(U)$

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

由 ~~Holder~~ 下面证明 $Dv = 0$ a.e.

$$\forall \varphi \in C_c^\infty(U). \int_U \varphi \cdot v \cdot \overbrace{\varphi}^{\text{Holder}} \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \int_U v_{k_j} \varphi \, dx = - \lim_{k_j \rightarrow \infty} \int_U \varphi \cdot v_{k_j} \cdot \varphi \, dx = 0.$$

从而 $v \in W^{1,p}(U)$. $Dv = 0$ a.e.

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

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

$$Dv^\varepsilon = (Dv)^\varepsilon$$

$\Rightarrow Dv^\varepsilon = 0$ a.e. in U_ε .

又因 U 连通, 故 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, V(x) = C_\varepsilon^{\text{const}}$ in U_ε .

因 $V^\varepsilon \rightarrow V$ a.e. in U as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ ~~严格的 arguement 是: 可测 a.e. 收敛~~

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

~~再证收敛极限相同~~
(否)

这样, V const. $\langle V \rangle_U = 0 \Rightarrow V = 0 \Rightarrow \|V\|_{L^p(U)} = 0$. ~~矛盾!~~

Corollary: $U = B(x, r), 1 \leq p \leq \infty, \forall C > 0$.

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

§5.9 Sobolev 函数的可微性

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

* ~~设 $U = \mathbb{R}^n$ 否则图论到 \mathbb{R}^n 上~~ 设 $U = \mathbb{R}^n, u$ 紧支.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

local 不能去掉
因为利用区域测度 $< \infty$ 时
 L^∞ -定 L^2 .

这部分的详细证明, 请看2017年期中考试第三题的解答

←: 令 $u^\varepsilon \in W^{1,\infty}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 则由 Morrey $\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \times \varepsilon$. u^ε Hölder 连续 (modify - 证明). $\Rightarrow u$ 连续.

↓ 逆命题.

$u^\varepsilon = \eta_\varepsilon * u$

$u^\varepsilon \Rightarrow u$ as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+$

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

因 $|u^\varepsilon(x) - u(x)| = \dots = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \eta(y) (u(x-ey) - u(x)) dy$
 $u^* \in C^{0,\alpha}(\mathbb{R}^n)$
 $u = u^* \text{ a.e.}$
 $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \eta(y) (u^*(x-ey) - u^*(x)) dy$
 再令 $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+$ 由 ADCT 即可

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

$\Rightarrow \|Du^\varepsilon\|_{L^\infty} |u^\varepsilon(x) - u^\varepsilon(y)| \leq \|Du^\varepsilon\|_{L^\infty} |x-y| \leq \|Du\|_{L^\infty} |x-y|$
 $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+$. 利用 $u^\varepsilon \Rightarrow u$ 有

(Pmt.) 此定理 ← 应改为: $u \in W^{1,\infty}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. $u^\varepsilon = \eta_\varepsilon * u$ - 收敛到函数 U 则 $\left. \begin{array}{l} U \text{ 点点 Lipschitz} \\ U = u \text{ a.e.} \end{array} \right\} \square$

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

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

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

Thm 5.9.2. $u \in W_{loc}^{1,p}(U)$. $n < p \leq +\infty$. 则 u a.e. 可微 in U .
 $Du = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} Du = \text{a.e.}$

证明: 另用证. $n < p < \infty$ 时,

在 Morrey 不等式证明中. 有:

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

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

as $r \rightarrow 0$

任取固定 x 这样. 任取 $x \in U$, 令 $v(y) = u(y) - u(x) - Du(x) \cdot (y-x)$ $r = |x-y|$

代入 Morrey 不等式估计中的 u .

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

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

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

as $r \rightarrow 0^+$.

□

4. 证明完毕.

Thm 5.9.3 (Rademacher 定理). u is locally Lipschitz

\downarrow
 u a.e. 可微.

□

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

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

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

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

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

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

注: 这一小节在学 6.3 节椭圆方程正则性的之前再看, 记住结论就好!

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \int_V |D^h u|^p dx &\leq C \sum_{i=1}^n \int_V \int_0^1 |Du(x+he_i t)|^p dt dx \\ &\stackrel{\text{Tonelli}}{=} C \sum_{i=1}^n \int_0^1 \int_V |Du(x+he_i t)|^p dx dt \\ &\leq C \|Du\|_{L^p(U)}. \end{aligned}$$

对 $u \in W^{1,p}(U)$. 找一列 $u_n \in C^\infty(U)$. $\|u_n - u\|_{W^{1,p}(U)} \rightarrow 0$
而 $\|D^h u_n\|_p \rightarrow \|D^h u\|_p$ 故 (1) 成立.

(2). 首先, 差商的“分部积分公式”

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

$$\forall \phi \in C_c^\infty(V) \quad (\mathbb{R}^p \text{ 中}) \int_V u D_i^h \phi dx = - \int_V D_i^h u \cdot \phi dx.$$

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

$1 < p < \infty$ 时, 由 Banach-Alaoglu 定理, $\exists v_i \in L^p(V)$.
子列 $h_k \rightarrow 0$

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

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

↑
控制收敛定理.

$$\Rightarrow v_i = \partial_i u \text{ weakly.}$$

差商分部积分公式
= $-\lim_{h_k \rightarrow 0} \int_V D_i^{-h_k} u \cdot \phi dx$

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

§ 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. 补充内容, 可不看

Def (Schwartz class).

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

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

不难验证: (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) $f \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d), \forall \alpha, f \in S(\mathbb{R}^d) \iff \begin{matrix} \alpha^\beta \partial^\alpha f \text{ bdd} \\ \forall \alpha, \beta \end{matrix} \iff \begin{matrix} \partial^\alpha f \text{ bdd} \\ \forall \alpha, \beta \end{matrix}$

考虑 \mathbb{R}^d 上的 Fourier 变换.

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

则该积分显然是存在的.

不难证明: $f, g \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^d)$ 时.

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

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

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

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

$\widehat{f_t}(\xi) = \hat{f}(t\xi)$

$f_t = \frac{1}{t^d} f\left(\frac{x}{t}\right)$

重要 (3) $\widehat{f g} = \widehat{\widehat{f} \widehat{g}}$

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

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

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

5.10.1

Cor: $F: S \rightarrow S$ 是单射, 且连续.

Proof: $\forall f \in S(\mathbb{R}^d)$. $\widehat{x^\alpha \partial^\beta f} = (-1)^{|\beta|} (2\pi i)^{|\beta|} \underbrace{\partial^\beta (\widehat{f})}_{\text{bdd.}} \in L' \cap C_0$ v.o.p.

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

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

$\alpha: \int \frac{dx}{(1+|x|)^{d+1}} < \infty \quad \therefore \|(\widehat{x^\alpha \partial^\beta f})^\wedge\|_\infty \leq \|x^\alpha \partial^\beta f\|_{L^1}$
 $= \| \langle \cdot \rangle^{-(d+1)} \cdot \langle \cdot \rangle^{d+|\alpha|} x^\alpha \partial^\beta f \|_{L^1}$
 $\lesssim \| \langle \cdot \rangle^{-d-1} \|_{L^1} \| \langle \cdot \rangle^{d+|\alpha|} x^\alpha \partial^\beta f \|_{L^\infty}$
 其中 $\langle x \rangle := (1+|x|) \text{ or } \sqrt{1+|x|^2}$.

$\Rightarrow \|\widehat{f}\|_{N,p} \lesssim_{N,p} \|f\|_{N+d+1, \infty}$
 $\Rightarrow \widehat{f} \in S$. \square F continuous.

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

先有引理:

Lemma 5.10.1: $f(x) = e^{-\pi a |x|^2}$ $a > 0$. 则 $\widehat{f}(\xi) = e^{-\frac{\pi}{a} |\xi|^2}$

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

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

$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{d\xi} \widehat{f}(\xi) = -\frac{2\pi}{a} \xi \widehat{f}(\xi)$

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

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

一般的 d . $\widehat{f}(\xi) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} e^{-\pi a \sum_{j=1}^d x_j^2} \cdot e^{-2\pi i \sum_{j=1}^d x_j \xi_j} dx$
 $= \prod_{j=1}^d \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-\pi a x_j^2} e^{-2\pi i x_j \xi_j} dx_j = a^{-\frac{d}{2}} e^{-\pi |\xi|^2 / a}$.

\square

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

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

不用 Fubini 定理. 因初积分在 $L^1(\mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^d)$.

但有:

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

• Trivial.

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

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

则由 lemma 5.10.1 有 $\hat{\phi}_t(y) = \exp(-\frac{\pi |x-y|^2}{t^2}) t^{-d} =: g_t(x-y)$ 其中 $g_t(x) = e^{-\pi |x|^2}$

由 lemma 5.10.2
 $k1) \int \phi_t(\xi) \hat{f}(\xi) d\xi = \int f(y) \hat{\phi}_t(y) dy = (f * g_t)(x)$.

$t \rightarrow 0$. 由 $\{g_t\}$ 是恒量逼近. 故 $f * g_t \xrightarrow{L^1} f$

又: $\hat{f} \in L^1$. 由 o.c.t. 右边 $\rightarrow (\hat{f})^\vee$.

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

Corollary 5.10.2:

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

(2) $F: S \rightarrow S$ automorphism.

下面证明 Plancherel identity. □

Thm 5.10.2 (Plancherel) $f \in L^1 \cap L^2 \Rightarrow \hat{f} \in L^2$. 从而 $F|_{L^1 \cap L^2}$ 可逆.

延拓成 L^2 上的酉等距变换. $\|\hat{f}\|_2 = \|f\|_2$.

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. 因 $S(\mathbb{R}^d) \stackrel{\text{dense}}{\subseteq} L^1 \cap L^2 \subseteq L^2$. $\xrightarrow{f \in L^1} f \in L^1 \cap L^\infty \subseteq L^2$.

从而 $\forall f, g \in X$. 令 $h = \widehat{fg}$.

由 Thm 5.10.1: $\hat{h}(\xi) = \int e^{-2\pi i x \xi} \overline{g(x)} dx$
 $= \int e^{2\pi i x \xi} \hat{g}(x) dx = \widehat{g(\xi)}$

从而由 Lemma 5.10.2:

$$\int f \overline{g} = \int f \widehat{h} \stackrel{\text{上式}}{=} \int \widehat{f} h \stackrel{5.10.2}{=} \int \widehat{f} \widehat{g}$$

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

$$F(x) = \chi$$

再由 R.L.T 定理, F 即可唯一延拓到 L^2 上 □

Remark: 关于 Fourier 变换, 最重要的是“导数”这一观念的平变. 在这
 我们不应该再将导数视作差商的极限, 而是将导数视作函数的 Fourier 变换

乘一个多项式因子. 即 $(\mathcal{F}f)^\vee = \partial^\alpha f$. □

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, $\|f\|_{L^{p'}} \leq \|f\|_p$

该不等式是如下插值定理的推论, 其证明完全是复分析方法. 可参见:

Stein: *Functional Analysis*, chapter 2.2.

Lemma 5.10.3 (Riesz-Thorin 插值).

设 $T: L^{p_0} \rightarrow L^{q_0}$ with bdd M_0

$$\text{i.e. } \|Tf\|_{L^{q_0}} \leq M_0 \|f\|_{L^{p_0}}$$

线性算子:

$T: L^{p_1} \rightarrow L^{q_1}$ with bdd M_1 .

$$\|Tf\|_{L^{q_1}} \leq M_1 \|f\|_{L^{p_1}}$$

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

就有: $\|Tf\|_{L^q} \leq M \|f\|_p$.

$$\text{其中 } \frac{1}{q} = \frac{\theta}{q_0} + \frac{1-\theta}{q_1}$$

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

$p > 2$ 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 上定义的广义函数 (分布)

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

~~\mathcal{D} 上赋予弱*拓扑.~~ 即
 称 $\varphi_n \rightarrow \varphi$ in \mathcal{D} . 若 φ_n, φ 有公共紧支集, 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}' 上赋予弱*拓扑. 我们称 $F_n \rightarrow F$ in \mathcal{D}' . 若 $\forall \varphi \in \mathcal{D}, \langle F_n, \varphi \rangle \rightarrow \langle F, \varphi \rangle$.

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

Remark: 分布理论不再关注任何逐点值. 易见任何 L_{loc}^1 函数都是分布.

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

用测试函数 φ 去考察 $\langle F, \varphi \rangle$ 的行为.

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 $\delta \quad \delta(\varphi) := \varphi(0), \forall \varphi \in \mathcal{D}$.

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

ρ 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以下书中找到

- [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: $F \in D'$, $\psi \in C^\infty$. 则 $\langle \psi F, \varphi \rangle := \langle F, \psi \varphi \rangle$.

(3) 平移: $\langle \tau_y F, \varphi \rangle = \langle F, \tau_{-y} \varphi \rangle$.

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

~~(5) 卷积:~~

下面定义分布的卷积.

先定义分布的支撑:

$\forall F \in D'$. $\text{Spt } F := \left(\bigcup \left\{ O \subset \mathbb{R}^d \text{ 开} \mid \underbrace{F \equiv 0 \text{ in } O}_{\text{i.e. } \forall \varphi \text{ spt in } O, F(\varphi) = 0} \right\} \right)^c$.

可以证明, 这与 O 的选取无关.

(5) 卷积: ~~定义~~

设 $F \in D'$, $\psi \in \mathcal{D}$ 则 ~~$(F * \psi)(\varphi)$~~ 定义 $F * \psi$ 为:

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

~~(check 1.0)~~ ~~$F * \psi$~~ 又可定义为: $(F * \psi)(x) := \langle F, \tau_x \tilde{\psi} \rangle$ (可以证明, 此时 $F * \psi \in C^\infty$ 的逐点值有意义).

两种定义是等价的. 证明见 [1] 的 102 页.

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

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

(3) F_1, F_2 若有紧支撑. 则 $F_1 * F_2 = F_2 * F_1$ 且良定.

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

下右分布的 Fourier 变换:

D 不再适合作为测试函数 因 $\mathcal{F}(D) \not\subseteq D$

Fact: 若非零函数 $\phi \in C_c^\infty$ 则 ϕ 不可能在一个非空开集上恒为 0.

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } \hat{\phi}(\xi) &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (-2\pi i \xi_0 x)^k \phi(x) dx \\ &= \sum_{\alpha} \frac{1}{\alpha!} \xi_0^\alpha \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (-2\pi i x)^\alpha \phi(x) dx \\ &= \sum_{\alpha} \frac{1}{\alpha!} \xi_0^\alpha \partial^\alpha \hat{\phi}(0) \Rightarrow \phi = 0 \end{aligned}$$

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

$C_c^\infty \xrightarrow{\text{dense}} S$

我们选取 S 作为新的测试函数. 并定义其偶空间 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 $F|_{C_c^\infty}$ 在 S' 上的延拓 (BLT 定理). $S' \subseteq D'$

~~称 $L_{loc}^1(S')$ 为小量~~

称满足 $\forall \alpha, |\partial^\alpha \phi(x)| \lesssim_\alpha \langle x \rangle^{N(\alpha)}$ 的函数为小量增函数, 例如 $\langle x \rangle^s$

Fact: (1) 紧支分布 $\mathcal{E}' \subseteq S'$

(2) $L_{loc}^1(\mathbb{R}^d) \cap \{f \mid \exists N, \int \langle x \rangle^N |f| < \infty\} \subseteq S'$

(3) $e^{ax} \in S' \iff \operatorname{Re} a = 0$

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

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

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

缓增分布的 Fourier 变换:

$$\forall f \in \mathcal{S}', \phi \in \mathcal{S} \text{ 则 } \langle \widehat{f}, \phi \rangle := \langle f, \widehat{\phi} \rangle$$

Fact: (1) 若 $f \in \mathcal{S}'$ 则 $\langle \check{f}, \phi \rangle := \langle f, \check{\phi} \rangle$

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

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

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

(4) P 为多项式 则 $\widehat{P(\partial)f} = (2\pi i \xi)^\alpha \widehat{f}$.

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

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

(6): $F: \mathcal{S}' \rightarrow \mathcal{S}'$ 自同胚

5.10.2 非齐次 Sobolev 空间 $H^s(\mathbb{R}^d)$.

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

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

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

$\langle \xi \rangle := (1 + |\xi|^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$
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 $\{u_k\}$ 为 H^s 中的柯西列 则 $\|u_k - u_l\|_{H^s} \rightarrow 0$.

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

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

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

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

(2) 是明证. $\mathcal{S} \xrightarrow{\text{dense}} H^s$ 即可.

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

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

令 $\widehat{u}_k = (v_k \langle \xi \rangle^{-s}) \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^d)$

则 $\|u_k - u\|_{H^s} = \|v_k - \langle \xi \rangle^s \widehat{u}\|_{L^2} \rightarrow 0$

□.

Fact: $H^s(\mathbb{R}^d) = \overline{\left(\bigcap_{l \in \mathbb{N}} H^l(\mathbb{R}^d)\right)}^{\text{in } H^s} \rightarrow H^s(\mathbb{R}^d) \quad \forall s \in \mathbb{R}$

Thm 5.10.5 $s \in \mathbb{Z}$ or $H^s(\mathbb{R}^d) = W^{s,2}(\mathbb{R}^d)$

Pf. See Trivial Plancherel
 $s > 0$ or $\|u\|_{W^{s,2}}^2 = \sum_{|\alpha| \leq s} \|\partial^\alpha u\|_{L^2}^2 \stackrel{\text{Plancherel}}{=} \sum_{|\alpha| \leq s} \|\langle \xi \rangle^{|\alpha|} \hat{u}\|_{L^2}^2$

由: $\langle \xi \rangle^{2s} \approx \sum_{|\alpha| \leq s} |\xi^{2\alpha}| \lesssim \langle \xi \rangle^{2s}$

故 $\|u\|_{W^{s,2}}^2 \sim \int \langle \xi \rangle^{2s} |\hat{u}|^2 d\xi = \|u\|_{H^s}^2$

$s > 0$ or consider $H^{-s} \rightleftharpoons W^{-s,2}$

已知: $(H^{s,2}(\mathbb{R}^d))' = (W^{s,2})'$
 $\| \cdot \|_{H^{-s}} \quad \| \cdot \|_{W^{-s,2}(\mathbb{R}^d)}$

故用: $H^{-s} = (H^s)'$

$\supset \forall u \in (H^s)'$ $\varphi \in S \quad |\langle u, \varphi \rangle| \leq C \|\varphi\|_{H^s}$
 $\leq C \|\langle \xi \rangle^k \hat{\varphi}\|_{L^2}$

令 $\psi = (\langle \xi \rangle^k \hat{\varphi})^\vee$ 则 $\|\psi\|_2 = \|\langle \xi \rangle^k \hat{\varphi}\|_2$
 $\varphi = (\langle \xi \rangle^k \hat{\psi})^\vee$

$\Rightarrow |\langle u, (\langle \xi \rangle^k \hat{\psi})^\vee \rangle| \lesssim \|\psi\|_2$

$|\langle \hat{u}, \langle \xi \rangle^k \hat{\psi} \rangle|$

$|\langle \langle \xi \rangle^k \hat{u}, \hat{\psi} \rangle|$

$|\langle (\langle \xi \rangle^k \hat{u})^\vee, \psi \rangle|$

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

$\Rightarrow \langle \xi \rangle^k \hat{u} \in L^2$

$\Rightarrow \hat{u} \in H^{-s}$

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

$\langle u, v \rangle := \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} u \bar{v} dx$
 $|\langle u, v \rangle| = \left| \int \hat{u} \bar{\hat{v}} d\xi \right| = \left| \int \langle \xi \rangle^{-s} \hat{u} \langle \xi \rangle^s \bar{\hat{v}} d\xi \right|$
 $\leq \|u\|_{H^{-s}} \|v\|_{H^s} < \infty$

Thm 5.10.6 (Gagliardo - Sobolev)
-Nirenberg

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

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

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

$= \| \langle \xi \rangle^{-s} \langle \xi \rangle^s \hat{f} \|_{L^{q'}}$
Hölder $\leq \| \langle \xi \rangle^{-s} \|_{L^r} \| \langle \xi \rangle^s \hat{f} \|_{L^2}$

$\leq C \|f\|_{H^s}$

$s r > d, \frac{1}{q} = \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{2}$
($\Rightarrow \frac{s}{d} > \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{q} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{q}$)
 $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{q} > \frac{d}{2} - \frac{s}{d} = \frac{d-2s}{2d}$

□

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

$0 \leq s < \frac{d}{2}$ 时, 成立.

为了证明的简便, 我们只对齐次 Sobolev 散入进行证明.

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

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

Remark: 非齐次 Sobolev 空间中, $\langle \xi \rangle^s$ 刻画的是前 s 阶导数属于 L^2
(设 $s \in \mathbb{Z}_+$, 逐项展开 $\langle \xi \rangle^s$). 齐次 Sobolev 空间则是刻画

最高阶 (第 s 阶导数).

Fact: (1) $s_0 \leq s \leq s_1$ 时, $\dot{H}^{s_0} \cap \dot{H}^{s_1} \subseteq \dot{H}^s$.
(2) $\dot{H}^s = \left\{ u \in S'(\mathbb{R}^d) \mid u = \sum_{|\alpha|=s} \partial^\alpha u_\alpha, u_\alpha \in L^2 \right\}$

□

#

Prop 5.10.2: $H^s(\mathbb{R}^d)$

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

(反例: $s > \frac{d}{2}$ 时. 设 C 是 $B(0,1)$ 中一紧开集. $C \cap 2C = \emptyset$.

$$\Sigma_n = \mathcal{F}^{-1} \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{2^{k(s+\frac{d}{2})}}{2^k} \chi_{2^k C} \right)$$

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

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

$s > \frac{d}{2}$ 时. $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时. $\|\Sigma_n\|_{L^1} \rightarrow \infty$ 矛盾.

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

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

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

在 Thm 5.10.7: $H^s(\mathbb{R}^d) \hookrightarrow L^{2^*}(\mathbb{R}^d)$. $0 \leq s < \frac{d}{2}$
 $2^* = \frac{2d}{d-2s}$.

证明之前我们先证两个引理.

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 实变分析 习题 3.4.

(3) 弱 L^1 : $\mu\{x: |Mf(x)| > \alpha\} \lesssim \frac{\|f\|_1}{\alpha}$. (由 Vitali 覆盖引理).

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

下面我们不用插值. 直接硬算.

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

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

$f \in L^p$ $1 < p < \infty$. 由于 $L^p \subseteq L^1 + L^\infty$ 故 $\exists f_1 \in L^1, f_\infty \in L^\infty$

$$\text{且 } f = f_1 + f_\infty.$$

$$\text{不妨取 } f_1 = f \chi_{\{|f| > \frac{\alpha}{2}\}}$$

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

例由于 H-L 极大函数是次线性的. 故 $Mf(x) \leq Mf_1(x) + Mf_\infty(x)$.

$$\text{从而 } \mu \{ |Mf(x)| > \alpha \} \leq \mu \{ x: |Mf_1(x)| > \frac{\alpha}{2} \} + \underbrace{\mu \{ x: |Mf_\infty(x)| > \frac{\alpha}{2} \}}_0.$$

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

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

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

从而

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

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

$$\text{Tonelli: } = A \int |f|^p \int_0^{2|f|} p \alpha^{p-2} d\alpha dx$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \|Mf\|_p \leq A_p \|f\|_p. \quad \square$$

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).

$f \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^d), 0 < \gamma < d, 1 < p < q < \infty$

$\frac{1}{q} + 1 = \frac{1}{p} + \frac{\gamma}{d}$

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

Proof: $(f * | \cdot |^{-\gamma})(x) = \int f(x-y) \cdot \frac{1}{|y|^\gamma} dy = \int_{|y| > R} + \int_{|y| \leq R}$
 $\uparrow I_1 \quad \uparrow I_2$

R 待定. 与 x 有关.

I_1 : 由 $\frac{1}{|y|^\gamma} \in L^{p'}(\mathbb{R}^d) \Rightarrow p' = \frac{p}{d-\gamma} > d$

由 Hölder.

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

I_2 : 消灭 $|y|^{-\gamma}$ 的奇异性. 作一进位分解.

$I_2 = \sum_{j=0}^{+\infty} \int_{2^{-(j+1)R} \leq |y| \leq 2^{-j}R} f(x-y) \cdot \frac{dy}{|y|^\gamma} \leq \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} (2^{-(j+1)R})^{-\gamma} \int |f(x-y)| dy$

$\leq \sum_{j=0}^{+\infty} 2^{(j+1)\gamma} R^{-\gamma} \int_{|y| \leq 2^{-j}R} \frac{|f(x-y)|}{(2^{-j}R)^d} (2^{-j}R)^d dy$

$\leq \sum_{j=0}^{+\infty} 2^{j(d-\gamma)} R^{d-\gamma} Mf(x) = CR^{d-\gamma} Mf(x)$
 (人为构造极大函数!)

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

取 $R = \| f \|_p^{\frac{p}{d-\gamma}} / Mf(x)^{\frac{1}{d-\gamma}}$ 上式 $\lesssim \| f \|_p^{1-\frac{p}{q}} (Mf)^{\frac{p}{q}}$

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

□

~~全由 H-L-S~~

$$\begin{aligned} \text{而 } | \cdot |^{-\nu} * f(\xi) &= | \cdot |^{-\nu}(\xi) \hat{f}(\xi) \\ &= C_{d,\nu} |\xi|^{-(d-\nu)} f(\xi) =: \hat{g}(\xi). \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{H-L-S} \Rightarrow \|f\|_{L^q} \lesssim \|(|\xi|^{d-\nu} \hat{g})^\vee\|_{L^p}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{取 } p=2, \quad s=d-\nu, \quad \text{则 } \frac{1}{q} + 1 &= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\nu}{d} \\ &\Rightarrow q=2^* \end{aligned}$$

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

□

下面证明 Morrey 嵌入.

Thm 5.10.8: $s > \frac{d}{2}, s - \frac{d}{2} \notin \mathbb{Z}$ 时, $H^s \hookrightarrow C^{k,p}, k = [s - \frac{d}{2}]$
 $p = \lfloor s - \frac{d}{2} \rfloor$

$$\text{且 } \forall u \in H^s(\mathbb{R}^d), \sup_{|x|=k} \sup_{x \neq y} \frac{|\partial^\alpha u(x) - \partial^\alpha u(y)|}{|x-y|^p} \lesssim_{s,d} \|u\|_{H^s}$$

证明: 只证 $k=0$ 的情况. 是.

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{取 } u_{\nu,A} &= (\hat{\theta}(\frac{\xi}{A}) \hat{u}(\xi))^\vee, \quad \theta \in C_c^\infty, 0 \leq \theta \leq 1, \theta \text{ 在 } |\xi| \leq 1 \text{ 附近} \\ u_{\nu,A} &= u - u_{\nu,A} \\ |u_{\nu,A}(x) - u_{\nu,A}(y)| &\leq \| \nabla u_{\nu,A} \|_{L^\infty} |x-y| \\ \| \nabla u_{\nu,A} \|_{L^\infty} &\lesssim \| \nabla u_{\nu,A} \|_{L^1} = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |\xi| | \hat{u}_{\nu,A}(\xi) | d\xi \end{aligned}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{Hölder}}{\lesssim} \left(\int_{|\xi| \leq cA} |\xi|^{2-2s} d\xi \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \|u\|_{H^s}$$

$$\lesssim \frac{A^{1-p}}{\sqrt{p}} \|u\|_{H^s}$$

$$\|u_{\nu,A}\|_{L^\infty} \lesssim \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} | \hat{u}_{\nu,A}(\xi) | d\xi \lesssim \frac{C}{\int \xi^2} A^p \|u\|_{H^s}$$

$$\text{取 } A = |x-y|^{-1} \text{ 即可}$$

□

$S = \frac{d}{2}$ 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. $\forall u \in H^{\frac{d}{2}}(\mathbb{R}^d)$

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

证明见

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

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

$\|c\|_{BMO} = 0$ 故 BMO 不是范数.

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

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

Proof: 同 Thm 5.10.8 用 High-low 分解.

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

设 B 半径为 R .

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

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

第2项用 Plancherel

取 $A = \frac{1}{R}$ 即可

□

Rmk: $H^s \hookrightarrow L^p$ (但是) 是没有紧嵌入的.

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

(a) $f_n \rightarrow 0$ in H^s .

若 $H^s \hookrightarrow L^p$ 则 $f_n \rightarrow 0$ in L^p

但 $\|f_n\|_{L^2} = \|f\|_{L^2} > 0$. 矛盾!

但不同 H^s 之间有紧嵌入.

Thm 5.10.11 $t < s$ 时, 乘一个 Schwartz 函数是 H^s 到 H^t 的紧算子.

Proof: 设 $\varphi \in \mathcal{S}$, $\{u_n\} \subset H^s(\mathbb{R}^d)$, $\sup_n \|\varphi u_n\|_{H^s} \leq 1$.

要证的是: \exists 列 $u_{n_k} \rightarrow u$, $\{\varphi u_{n_k}\}$ 在 $H^t(\mathbb{R}^d)$ 中强收敛.

证

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

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

令 $v_{n_k} = u_{n_k} - u$, 则 $\sup_n \|\varphi v_{n_k}\|_{H^s} \leq C$.

要证: $\varphi v_{n_k} \rightarrow 0$ in $H^t(\mathbb{R}^d)$, 直接计算如下:

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

$\downarrow 0$ as $R \rightarrow \infty$. $\forall n$

$$\begin{aligned} \widehat{\varphi v_n}(\xi) &= \int \widehat{\varphi}(\xi-\eta) \widehat{v_n}(\eta) d\eta \\ &= \int \langle \eta \rangle^{-2s} \widehat{\varphi}(\xi-\eta) \widehat{v_n}(\eta) \langle \eta \rangle^{2s} d\eta \\ &= \langle \widehat{\varphi}_\xi, \widehat{v_n} \rangle_{H^s} \end{aligned}$$

由 $v_n \rightarrow 0$ in H^s , 故 $\forall \xi \in \mathbb{R}^d$, $\widehat{\varphi v_n}(\xi) \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$

Fig: $\sup_{\substack{|\xi| \in \mathbb{R} \\ n \in \mathbb{Z}_+}} |\widehat{\varphi u_n}(\xi)| \leq M < \infty$ 若能证此, 则由 DCT 即可得结论

check:

$$\begin{aligned}
 |\widehat{\varphi v_n}(\xi)| &\leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |\widehat{\varphi}(\xi-\eta)| |\widehat{v_n}(\eta)| d\eta \\
 &\leq \|v_n\|_{HS} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \langle \eta \rangle^{-2s} |\widehat{\varphi}(\xi-\eta)|^2 d\eta \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
 \varphi \in S &\lesssim \|v_n\|_{HS} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \frac{\langle \eta \rangle^{-2s}}{\langle \xi-\eta \rangle^{d+2s+2}} d\eta \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
 &\lesssim \|v_n\|_{HS} \left(\int_{|\eta| \geq 2R} + \int_{|\eta| < 2R} \right) \dots \\
 &\lesssim \|v_n\|_{HS} \int_{|\eta| \leq 2R} \langle \eta \rangle^{2|s|} d\eta + \|v_n\|_{HS} \int_{|\eta| > 2R} \langle \eta \rangle^{2|s|} \langle \xi-\eta \rangle^{-d-2s-2} d\eta
 \end{aligned}$$

$|\xi| \in \mathbb{R}$ 时, $|\xi-\eta| \geq \frac{|\eta|}{2}$. 直接代入估计即可

还有一些重要结论.

• Morse Ineq: $\|fg\|_{HS} \lesssim_{s,d} \|f\|_{L^\infty} \|g\|_{HS} + \|f\|_{HS} \|g\|_{L^\infty}$

• General GNS: $1 < q, r \leq \infty, 0 < \sigma < s < \infty$
 例: $\|u\|_{W^{\sigma,p}} \lesssim \|u\|_{L^q}^\theta \|u\|_{W^{s,r}}^{1-\theta}, \frac{1}{p} = \frac{\theta}{q} + \frac{1-\theta}{r}, \theta = 1 - \frac{\sigma}{s}$

• 特别: $s > \frac{d}{2}$ 由 $H^s \hookrightarrow L^\infty$ 知: $\|fg\|_{HS} \lesssim \|f\|_{HS} \|g\|_{HS}$
 H^s 是代数.

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

即 $\|u\|_{W^{\sigma,p}} \approx \left\| \left\| P_N u \right\|_{L^p} 2^{Ns} \right\|_{L^2}$

详见 [1] Terence Tao: Nonlinear Dispersive PDE, Appendix A
 [2] Bahouri: Fourier Analysis and Nonlinear PDE, ch 2.
 [3] Loukas, Gratakos: Modern Fourier Analysis - GTM250.

最后我们证明 H^s 的迹定理. 这与 $W^{1,p}(U)$ 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 $x' = (x_2, \dots, x_d) \in \mathbb{R}^{d-1}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \phi(0, x') &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} e^{2\pi i x' \cdot \xi'} \hat{\phi}(\xi_1, \xi') d\xi_1 d\xi' \\ &\stackrel{\text{Fubini}}{=} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{d-1}} e^{2\pi i x' \cdot \xi'} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}} \hat{\phi}(\xi_1, \xi') d\xi_1 \right) d\xi' \end{aligned}$$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathbb{R}} (1 + \xi_1^2 + |\xi'|^2)^{-s} d\xi_1 &\leq \int_{\mathbb{R}} (1 + \xi_1^2)^{-s} d\xi_1 < \infty \quad (s > \frac{1}{2}) \\ &= \langle \xi' \rangle^{-s + \frac{1}{2}} C_s \int_{\mathbb{R}} |\hat{\phi}(\xi)|^2 \langle \xi \rangle^{2s} d\xi \end{aligned}$$

\Rightarrow

$$\|\gamma\phi\|_{H^{s-\frac{1}{2}}}^2 \lesssim_s \|\phi\|_{H^s}^2 \int_{\mathbb{R}} (1 + \lambda^2)^{-s} d\lambda$$

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

$$Rv(x) := \int_{\mathbb{R}^{d-1}} e^{2\pi i x' \cdot \xi'} \chi(x_1 \langle \xi' \rangle) \widehat{v}(\xi_1, \xi') d\xi'$$

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

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

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

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

□