

## Assignment 14

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1. (Pohožaev's identity) Assume that  $g \in C(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$ ,  $G(u) = \int_0^u g(v) dv$  and that  $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  is bounded with smooth boundary. Let  $u$  be a classical solution of

$$\begin{cases} -\Delta u = g(u) & \text{in } \Omega \\ u = 0 & \text{on } \partial\Omega \end{cases}$$

and show that it satisfies

$$n \int_{\Omega} G(u) dx + \frac{2-n}{2} \int_{\Omega} u g(u) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\partial\Omega} (\nabla u \cdot \nu)^2 (x \cdot \nu) d\sigma$$

[Hint: Use Gauss theorem with the vector field  $V(x) = (x \cdot \nabla u) \nabla u$ .]

2. Use Pohožaev's identity to prove that no nontrivial solution can exist for

$$\begin{cases} -\Delta u = |u|^p & \text{in } \Omega \\ u = 0 & \text{on } \partial\Omega \end{cases}$$

if  $p > \frac{n+2}{n-2}$  and  $\Omega$  is a star-shaped bounded Lipschitz domain in  $\mathbb{R}^n$ .

3. Let  $X$  be a normed vector space. Prove that a convex functional  $\phi : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is continuous at  $x \in X$  if it is bounded in a neighborhood of  $x$ . Give an example of a convex functional which is nowhere continuous.

4. Let  $\beta \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R})$  satisfying  $\beta'(\mathbb{R}) \subset [\delta, \sigma]$  for  $\delta, \sigma \in (0, \infty)$ . Give a weak formulation of

$$\begin{cases} -\Delta u = f & \text{in } \Omega \\ \partial_\nu u + \beta(u) = 0 & \text{on } \Omega. \end{cases}$$

in an open bounded domain  $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  and prove that it possesses a weak solution.

5. For an open and bounded  $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  let

$$\mathcal{A} = \{u \in H_0^1(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^m) \mid u = g \text{ on } \partial\Omega, |u| = 1 \text{ a.e.}\}.$$

Show that  $\phi$  defined by  $\phi(u) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} |Du(x)|^2 dx$  has at least one minimizer in  $\mathcal{A}$  (if  $\mathcal{A} \neq \emptyset$ ) and that any minimizer satisfies

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Omega} Du(x) : Dv(x) dx &= \int_{\Omega} |Du(x)|^2 u(x)v(x) dx, \\ v &\in H_0^1(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^m) \cap L_\infty(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^m). \end{aligned}$$