Assignment 5

1. Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ be a bounded domain with smooth boundary and prove *Poincaré's Inequality*

$$\|u\|_{\mathcal{L}_2(\Omega)} \le c \|\nabla u\|_{\mathcal{L}_2(\Omega)}, \ u \in \overset{\circ}{\mathcal{H}}{}^1(\Omega).$$

What does the constant c depend on? Is the boundedness assumption really necessary?

2. Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ and $p \in (1, \infty)$ and define

$$N_p^m(\Omega) = \left\{ u \in \mathcal{D}'(\Omega) \, \middle| \, \partial^{\alpha} u \in \mathcal{L}_p(\Omega) \, , \, |\alpha| \le m \right\}.$$

Show that $W_p^m(\Omega)$ is a Banach space if endowed with the norm $\|\cdot\|_{m,p}$ defined by

$$||u||_{m,p} = \left(\sum_{|\alpha| \le m} ||\partial^{\alpha} u||_{\mathbf{L}_{p}(\Omega)}^{p}\right)^{1/p}, \ u \in \mathbf{W}_{p}^{m}(\Omega).$$

Prove that $W_p^1(0,1) \hookrightarrow BUC^{1-1/p}([0,1])$. [Hint: Use the fact that $C^1([0,1])$ is dense in $W_p^1(0,1)$]

- 3. Prove that $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ is dense in $\mathrm{H}^s(\mathbb{R}^n)$ for $s \in \mathbb{R}$.
- 4. Let $\Omega = \mathbb{B}(0, 1/2)$ and the function u be defined through

$$u(x,y) = \log\left(\log(\frac{2}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}})\right), \ (x,y) \in \Omega$$

Then u is obviously not continuous in (x, y) = (0, 0). Prove that, however, $u \in H^1(\Omega)$. Let now

$$u(x,y) = xy \left[\log \left| \log \left| (x,y) \right| \right| - \log \log 2 \right], \ (x,y) \in \Omega.$$

Then

$$u \in \mathcal{C}^1(\bar{\Omega}) \text{ and } \partial_j^2 u \in \mathcal{C}(\bar{\Omega}), \ j = 1, 2$$

but $u \notin C^2(\overline{\Omega})$, that is, u is a solution of the Dirichlet problem in Ω for a continuous datum but is not twice continuously differentiable.

5. Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ be a bounded domain with smooth boundary and prove that the norm $\||\cdot\||_{L_2(\Omega)} = \|\Delta \cdot\||_{L_2(\Omega)}$ is an equivalent norm on

 $\check{\mathrm{H}}^{2}(\Omega)$. Find the natural weak formulation of the bvp

$$\Delta^2 u = f \in \mathcal{L}_2(\Omega), \ u = 0, \ \partial_{\nu} u = 0 \text{ on } \partial\Omega$$

and prove that it has a unique solution $u \in \check{\mathrm{H}}^{2}(\Omega)$.

The Homework is due by November 30 2001