

MA8105 Nonlinear PDEs and Sobolev spaces Spring 2019

Exercise set 11

1 Let $|f|_{1,p} = (\int |\nabla f|^p)^{1/p}$. Prove that there is C > 0 such that for all $f \in W_0^{1,p}$,

$$|f|_{1,p} \le ||f||_{1,p} \le C|f|_{1,p}.$$

What is C? Hint: Poincare.

2 (Evans P8 p 307) Show that there can be no trace operator for general functions in L^p , i.e. a bounded linear operator $T: L^p(\Omega) \to L^p(\partial\Omega)$ such that $Tf = f|_{\partial\Omega}$ for every $f \in L^p(\Omega) \cap C(\overline{\Omega})$.

Hint: Let $\Omega = B(0,1)$, the unit ball, and define $f_n(r) = \min(n, -\log(1-r))^{\frac{1}{p}}$ in polar coordinates. Show $0 \le f \in C(\overline{\Omega})$ and that

$$\frac{\|f_n\|_{L^p(\partial\Omega)}^p}{\|f_n\|_{L^p(\Omega)}^p} \to \infty,$$

and hence T can not be bounded.

3 (Evans P4 p 306) Let $d = 1, 1 \le p < \infty$, and $f \in W^{1,p}(0,1)$. Show that

$$|f(x) - f(y)| \le \left(\int_0^1 |f'|_p dx\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} |x - y|^{1 - \frac{1}{p}}.$$

Hint: Show $f(x) = \int_0^x f'(x)dx + C =: g(x)$ a.e. for a constant C [They have the same weak/distributional derivatives...]. Check that g is absolutely continuous. Use the fundamental theorem of calculus and Hölder's inequality.

4 Interpolation inequalities (Evans P10 p 307). Let $\Omega \subset^d$ be open, bounded.

a) Integrate by parts to prove that for $2 \le p < \infty$ and all $f \in C_c^{\infty}(\Omega)$,

$$\|\nabla f\|_{p,\Omega} \le C \|f\|_{p,\Omega}^{1/2} \|\nabla^2 f\|_{p,\Omega}^{1/2}.$$

Hint: $\int_{\Omega} |\nabla f|^p = \sum_{i=1}^d \int_{\Omega} f_{x_i} f_{x_i} |\nabla f|^{p-2}$.

b) Assume also p = 2 and $\partial\Omega$ is C^2 . Prove by approximation that the interpolation inequality of part (a) holds also for $f \in W^{2,2} \cap W_0^{1,2}(\Omega)$ *Hint:* You may use that there exist approximations $f_m \in C^2(\overline{\Omega})$ converging to f in $W^{2,2}$. Use also a sequence $g_m \in C_c^{\infty}$ converging to f in $W^{1,2}$ [why can you find such a sequence?]. Redo proof the of (a). c) Prove that for $1 \le p < \infty$ and $f \in C_c^{\infty}(\Omega)$,

 $\|\nabla f\|_{2p,\Omega} \le C \|f\|_{\infty,\Omega}^{1/2} \|\nabla^2 f\|_{p,\Omega}^{1/2}.$