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Άσκηση 10 : Η εκτίμηση του Morrey

Σημ : Δείξτε ότι $W^{1,p}(U) \subset L^{p^*}(U)$, $1 \leq p < n$, $\frac{1}{p^*} = \frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{n}$.
Για $p = n$, φανερότατα έχουμε ότι $p^* = \infty$.
Όπως δεν ισχύει ότι $W^{1,n}(U) \subset L^\infty(U)$ (ή $n=2$).

Άσκηση 14, Evans.

Ισχύει όπως θα δείξετε ότι

$$(1) \quad W^{1,n}(U) \subset BMO(U).$$

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Morrey Ανισότητα

$$1 < n < p \leq \infty$$

Θεώρημα

U ανοικτό, φραγμένο $\subset \mathbb{R}^n$, $\partial U \in C^1$

Δίδεται $u \in W^{1,p}$ $\exists$ αντιπροσωπεύς $\hat{u} : U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $\hat{u} \in C^{0,\gamma}(\bar{U})$
($u = \hat{u}$ a.e. στο U)

$$(2) \quad \|\hat{u}\|_{C^{0,\gamma}(\bar{U})} \leq C \|u\|_{W^{1,p}(U)}$$

$$C = C(p, n, U), \quad \gamma = 1 - \frac{n}{p}, \quad \forall u \in C^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$$

(*) Ας 2 Evans. Επίσης δείξτε ότι αν $\alpha > 1$ τότε $C^\alpha(U)$ αντιστοιχεί από σταθερές συμπεριφορές ($u = c$).

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Aπ

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

$$\forall B(x,r) \subset \mathbb{R}^n, \quad C = C(n).$$

$$f = \frac{1}{|B(x,r)|} \int_{B(x,r)}$$

Aπ (A)

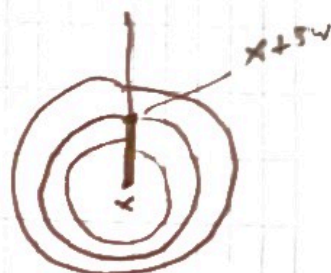
 $|w|=1$, $\varphi_1 \varphi_2 \varphi_3 \varphi_4$, $0 < s < r$

$$(3) \quad |u(x+sw) - u(x)| = \left| \int_0^s \frac{d}{dt} u(x+tw) dt \right|$$

$$= \left| \int_0^s \nabla u(x+tw) \cdot w dt \right|$$

$$\leq \int_0^s |\nabla u(x+tw)| |w| dt$$

$$= \int_0^s |\nabla u(x+tw)| dt$$

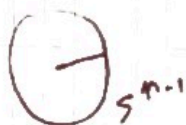


$$(4) \quad \int_{|w|=1} |u(x+sw) - u(x)| dS_w \leq \int_0^s \int_{|w|=1} |\nabla u(x+tw)| dS_w dt$$

gav $\int_{S^{n-1}}$

Artikulation: $y = x+tw$, $|y-x|=t$

$$(5) \quad \int_{|w|=1} |\nabla u(x+tw)| dS_w = \int_{\cap B_t(x,t)} |\nabla u(y)| \frac{dS_x}{dS_y} dS_y = \int_{\cap B_t(x,t)} \frac{|\nabla u(y)|}{t^{n-1}} dS_y$$



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Kara suvaraa

$$\begin{aligned}
 (6) \int_0^s \int_{|w|=1} |\nabla u(x+tw)| dS_w dt &= \int_0^s \int_{\partial B_t(x,t)} \frac{|\nabla u(y)|}{t^{n-1}} dS_y dt \\
 &= \int_{B(x,s)} \frac{|\nabla u(y)|}{|x-y|^{n-1}} dy \leq \int_{B(x,r)} \frac{|\nabla u(y)|}{|x-y|^{n-1}} dy.
 \end{aligned}$$

1st step

$$\begin{aligned}
 (7) \int_{|w|=1} |u(x+sw) - u(x)| dS_w &= \\
 z = x+sw \Rightarrow dS_z &= s^{n-1} dS_w
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{s^{n-1}} \int_{\partial B(x,s)} |u(z) - u(x)| dS_z$$

(4), (6), (7) $\Rightarrow$

$$(8) \int_{\partial B(x,r)} |u(z) - u(x)| dS_z \leq r^{n-1} \int_{B(x,r)} \frac{|\nabla u(y)|}{|x-y|^{n-1}} dy$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^r \int_{\partial B(x,s)} |u(z) - u(x)| dS_z ds \leq \frac{r^n}{n} \int_{B(x,r)} \frac{|\nabla u(y)|}{|x-y|^{n-1}} dy.$$

H (A) anadaxha.

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(B) Περί της ολοκλήρωσης

$$\frac{1}{|x|^{n-1}} \frac{1}{p-1}$$

$$\sigma = \frac{p}{p-1}$$

$$(9) \int_{B(0,1)} \frac{1}{|x|^{n-1}} \sigma(n-1) dx = \int_{\sigma(n-1)}^{\sigma(n)} \left(\int_{S_r^{n-1}} \frac{1}{|x|^{n-1}} \sigma(n-1) dS_r \right) dr$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left(\int_{\partial B(0,1)} \frac{1}{|x|^{n-1}} r^{n-1} dS \right) dr$$

$$= \int_{\partial B(0,1)} \left(\int_0^1 r^{(n-1)-\sigma(n-1)} dr \right) dS$$

$$\left(dS_r = r^{n-1} dS_1 = r^{n-1} dS \right)$$

$$\text{ολοκλήρωσις του } \Leftrightarrow (n-1) - \sigma(n-1) > -1 \Leftrightarrow p > n.$$

 $\therefore$

$$(10) |u(x)| \leq |u(x) - u(y)| + |u(y)|$$

 $\Rightarrow$

$$(11) \int_{B(x,1)} |u(x)| dy \leq \int_{B(x,1)} |u(x) - u(y)| dy + \int_{B(x,1)} |u(y)| dy$$

$$\leq c \int_{B(x,1)} \frac{|\nabla u(y)|}{|y-x|^{n-1}} dy + c \|u\|_{L^p(B(x,1))}$$

$$\left(u(x) \frac{1}{|B_1|} \right)$$

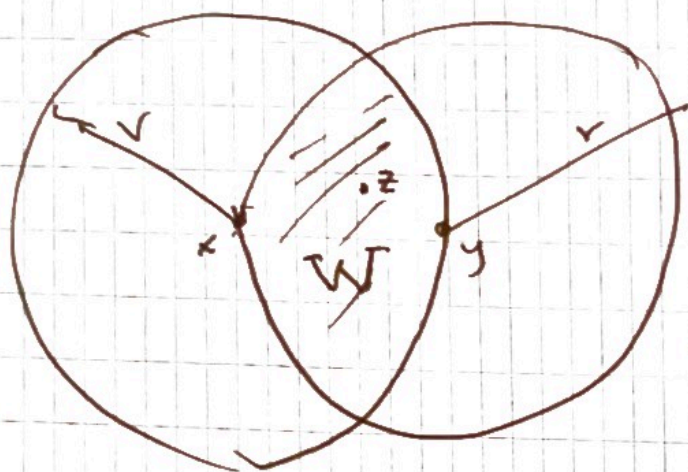
$$\leq c \left(\int_{B(x,1)} |\nabla u|^p dy \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(\int_{B(x,1)} \frac{dy}{|x-y|^{(n-1)\sigma}} \right)^{\frac{p-1}{p}} \leq \|u\|_{L^p(B(x,1))}$$

$$\text{Συμπέρασμα: } \|u\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq c \|u\|_{W^{1,p}(\mathbb{R}^n)} \quad (12)$$

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(c) Coda

Ergeben: $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $r = |x - y|$



$$W = B(x, r) \cap B(y, r)$$

$$I^u(w) =: |w|$$

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

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

$$|u(x) - u(y)| I^u(w) \leq \text{---} + \text{---}$$

$$(15) |u(x) - u(y)| \leq \int_W |u(x) - u(z)| dz + \int_W |u(z) - u(y)| dz$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(i)} \int_W |u(x) - u(z)| dz &\leq \frac{1}{|W|} \int_{B(x, r)} |u(x) - u(z)| dz \\ &= \frac{|B(x, r)|}{|W|} \int_{B(x, r)} |u(x) - u(z)| dz \end{aligned}$$

Thema: $\frac{|B(x, r)|}{|W|} \leq C$, C abhängig von r !

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$$\sigma = \frac{2}{p-1}$$

$$\stackrel{(A)}{\leq} C \int_{B(x,r)} \frac{|\nabla u(z)|}{|z-x|^{n-1}} dz$$

$$\leq C \left(\int_{B(x,r)} |\nabla u(z)|^p dz \right)^{1/p} \left(\int_{B(x,r)} \frac{dz}{|z-x|^{n-1}} \right)^{1/6}$$

$$= C r^{1-\frac{n}{p}} \|\nabla u\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)}.$$

Therefore

$$(iii) \quad \int_W |u(z) - u(y)| dz \leq C r^{1-\frac{n}{p}} \|\nabla u\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)}$$

$\therefore$

$$(13) \Rightarrow$$

$$[u]_{C^{0,\delta}(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq C \|\nabla u\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)}.$$

□