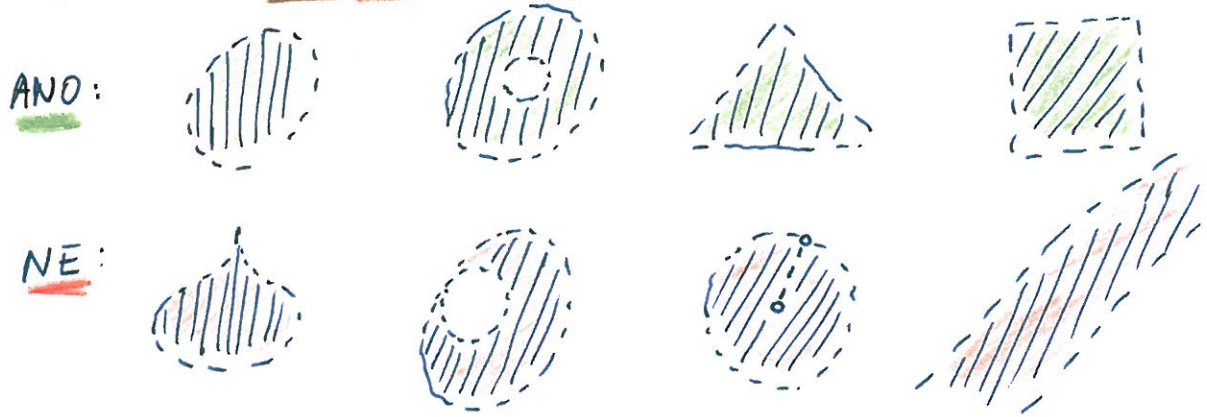


SOBOLEVOVY PROSTORY NA HRANICÍ

Opakování!

$\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^N$... omezená oblast s Lipschitzovskou hranicí



$$H^1(\Omega) = \left\{ u \in L^2(\Omega) : \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i} \in L^2(\Omega) \right\} = \overline{C^\infty(\bar{\Omega})}^{\|\cdot\|_{H^1}}$$

$i \in \{1, \dots, N\}$
... derivace
ne slyšela
absolutně

... Hilbertův prostor

$$\|u\|_{H^1} := \sqrt{\int_{\Omega} u^2 dx + \int_{\Omega} |\nabla u|^2 dx}$$

... dává skal. součin
 $(u, v) = \int_{\Omega} uv + \int_{\Omega} \nabla u \nabla v$

Věta (o stopách)

$\exists!$ $T: H^1(\Omega) \rightarrow L^2(\partial\Omega)$ lineární, $Tu = u|_{\partial\Omega}$

- T je lineární,
- T je spojité,
- $\forall u \in C^\infty(\bar{\Omega}) : Tu = u|_{\partial\Omega}$.

$$H_0^1(\Omega) = \{u \in H^1(\Omega) : Tu = 0\} = \overline{C_0^\infty(\bar{\Omega})}^{\|\cdot\|_{H^1}}$$

Trazení.

$$T(H^1(\Omega)) \subsetneq L^2(\partial\Omega)$$

mapa.

$$\varphi = \begin{matrix} & 0 & \\ 1 & \square & 1 \\ & 0 & \end{matrix} \in \underline{L^2(\partial\Omega) \setminus T(H^1(\Omega))}$$

Definice.

$$H^{1/2}(\partial\Omega) := T(H^1(\Omega)) = \{ \varphi \in L^2(\partial\Omega) : (\exists v \in H^1(\Omega), Tv = \varphi) \}$$

Zvěny

$$\varphi_1, \varphi_2 \in H^{1/2}(\partial\Omega) \Rightarrow \varphi_1 + \varphi_2 \in H^{1/2}(\partial\Omega)$$
$$\alpha \in \mathbb{R}, \varphi \in H^{1/2}(\partial\Omega) \Rightarrow \alpha \cdot \varphi \in H^{1/2}(\partial\Omega)$$

\Downarrow
 $H^{1/2}(\partial\Omega)$ je vektorový podprostor $L^2(\partial\Omega)$

Definice.

$$\|\cdot\| : H^{1/2}(\partial\Omega) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\|\varphi\| := \inf_{\substack{v \in H^1(\Omega) \\ Tv = \varphi}} \|v\|_{H^1}$$

Průhledání.

$$\left. \begin{matrix} \text{Zvěny} & v_1, v_2 \in H^1(\Omega) \\ & Tv_1 = Tv_2 \end{matrix} \right\} \Rightarrow v_1 - v_2 \in H_0^1(\Omega)$$

Trazení

$$\forall \varphi \in H^{1/2}(\partial\Omega) : \|\varphi\| = \|v_\varphi\|_{H^1},$$

kde $v_\varphi \in H^1(\Omega)$ je slabým řešením
 okrajové úlohy

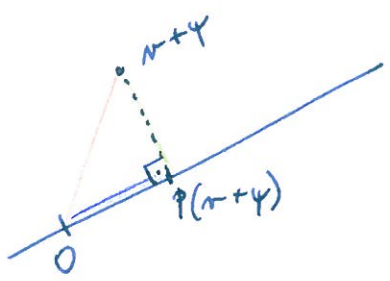
$$\left(\begin{matrix} \text{☺} \\ \downarrow \end{matrix} \right) \begin{cases} -\Delta v_\varphi + v_\varphi = 0 & v \in \Omega, \\ v_\varphi = \varphi & \text{na } \partial\Omega. \end{cases}$$

Dk. Bud' $\varphi \in H^{1/2}(\partial\Omega)$ a $v \in H^1(\Omega)$ dáváme, k' $Tv = \varphi$.
 K' máme (mít pozorování na obr. 2), k'

$$\|\varphi\| = \inf_{Tv = \varphi} \|v\|_{H^1} = \inf_{\psi \in H_0^1(\Omega)} \|v + \psi\|_{H^1}$$

Uvažujme ortogonální projekci $P : H^1(\Omega) \rightarrow H_0^1(\Omega)$

↓
 uzavřený podprostor
 Hilbertova
 prostoru $H^1(\Omega)$



Pro každé $\psi \in H_0^1(\Omega)$ platí:

$$\begin{aligned} \|v + \psi\|_{H^1}^2 &= \|v + \psi - P(v + \psi)\|_{H^1}^2 + \|P(v + \psi)\|_{H^1}^2 \\ &= \|v + \psi - Pv - P\psi\|_{H^1}^2 + \|P(v + \psi)\|_{H^1}^2 \\ &= \|v - Pv\|_{H^1}^2 + \|P\psi\|_{H^1}^2 \\ &= \|v - Pv\|_{H^1}^2 + \|P\psi\|_{H^1}^2 \end{aligned}$$

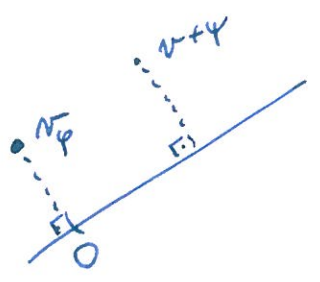
... nezávislost na ψ

a proto

$$\|\varphi\| = \inf_{\psi \in H_0^1(\Omega)} \|v + \psi\|_{H^1} = \|v_P\|_{H^1}, \text{ kde } v_P = v + \psi \text{ je dáváme, k'}$$

$$Pv_P = P(v + \psi) = 0.$$

Tzn., k' $\forall z \in H_0^1(\Omega) : (v_P - Pv_P, z) = (v_P, z) = 0,$



maže $Tv_P = T(v + \psi) = Tv + T\psi = \varphi + 0 = \varphi$

Tzn., k' v_P je slabým řešením úlohy

$$\begin{aligned} -\Delta v_P + v_P &= 0 \text{ v } \Omega, \\ v_P &= \varphi \text{ na } \partial\Omega, \end{aligned}$$

Čl. 1.

Tõrva

$\|y\| = \inf_{Tr=\varphi} \|w\|_{H^1} = \|r_\varphi\|_{H^1}$ je normme $H^{1/2}(\partial\Omega)$.

Dk.

a) $\|y\| \geq 0$... k ijmi!

$\varphi = 0 \Rightarrow r_\varphi = 0 \Rightarrow \|y\| = \|r_\varphi\|_{H^1} = 0$

edusmaailma
m rideluse
p rimeetrite
v ltsus (*)

$\|y\| = 0 \Rightarrow \inf_{Tr=\varphi} \|w\|_{H^1} = 0 \Rightarrow \exists (r_n) \subset H^1(\Omega): \|r_n\| \rightarrow 0, Tr_n = \varphi$

$r_n \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow Tr_n \rightarrow T0 = 0 \Rightarrow \varphi = 0$

b) $\lambda = 0 \Rightarrow \|\lambda\varphi\| = |\lambda| \cdot \|\varphi\|$... k ijmi!

$\|0\| = 0$

$\lambda \neq 0$

$\|\lambda\varphi\| = \inf_{Tr=\lambda\varphi} \|w\|_{H^1} = \inf_{T(\frac{1}{\lambda}r)=\varphi} \|w\|_{H^1} = \inf_{T(\frac{1}{\lambda}r)=\varphi} |\lambda| \cdot \|\frac{1}{\lambda}r\|_{H^1} =$

$= |\lambda| \cdot \inf_{Tr=\varphi} \|w\|_{H^1} = |\lambda| \cdot \|\varphi\|$

c)

$\|\varphi_1 + \varphi_2\| = \|r_{\varphi_1 + \varphi_2}\|_{H^1} \leq \|r_{\varphi_1}\|_{H^1} + \|r_{\varphi_2}\|_{H^1} = \|\varphi_1\| + \|\varphi_2\|$

v rke (*)
je k ijmi!

Obd.

Veta

$(H^{1/2}(\partial\Omega), \|\cdot\|)$ je vektorový

Dk.

$\|y_m - y_m\| < \epsilon$ (tj. (y_m) je Cauchyovská v $H^{1/2}(\partial\Omega)$)

$\|v_{y_m} - v_{y_m}\|_{H^1} = \|v_{y_m} - v_{y_m}\|_{H^1}$

(v_{y_m}) je Cauchyovská v vektorovém prostoru $H^1(\Omega)$

$\exists r \in H^1(\Omega) : v_{y_m} \rightarrow v$
Definujme $\varphi = Tr \in H^{1/2}(\partial\Omega)$

Pak $\forall z \in H_0^1(\Omega) : (v_{y_m}, z) = 0 \implies v_\varphi = v$
 \downarrow
 (v, z)

a proto

$\|y_m - \varphi\| = \|v_{y_m} - v_\varphi\|_{H^1} = \|v_{y_m} - v\|_{H^1} \rightarrow 0 \implies y_m \rightarrow \varphi$ v $H^{1/2}(\partial\Omega)$

QED.

Veta

$\forall \varphi \in L^2(\partial\Omega) :$
 $\varphi \in H^{1/2}(\partial\Omega) \iff \int_{\partial\Omega} \left(\int_{\partial\Omega} \frac{|\varphi(x) - \varphi(y)|^2}{\|x - y\|^N} ds_x \right) ds_y < \infty$

Namc:

$\|\varphi\| := \sqrt{\int_{\partial\Omega} \varphi^2 ds + \int_{\partial\Omega} \left(\int_{\partial\Omega} \frac{|\varphi(x) - \varphi(y)|^2}{\|x - y\|^N} ds_x \right) ds_y}$ |c

v $H^{1/2}(\partial\Omega)$ normou ekvivalentní s $\|\cdot\|$.

Př.

Uvažujme $\varphi = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ x \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \in L^2(\partial\Omega)$, $\Omega = (0,1) \times (0,1) \subset \mathbb{R}^2$.

Pak $\int_{\partial\Omega} \left(\int_{\partial\Omega} \frac{|\varphi(x) - \varphi(y)|^2}{\|x - y\|^2} ds_x \right) ds_y \geq \int_0^1 \left(\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\|(x,0) - (0,y)\|^2} dx \right) dy = \int_0^1 \left(\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} dx \right) dy = \infty$
 $\implies \varphi \notin H^{1/2}(\partial\Omega)$

Pro operátorem stop $T: H^1(\Omega) \rightarrow H^{1/2}(\partial\Omega)$
 můžeme mluvit o "hodnotách" funkcí $\in H^1(\Omega)$ na hranici $\partial\Omega$.
 Překážkou se stáhl smysl i "derivace podle vnější normály"
 v bodech hranice $\partial\Omega$ pro (NĚKTERÉ!) funkce $\in H^1(\Omega)$.

Motivace

Bud' u klasickým řešením úlohy

$$\begin{aligned} -\Delta u &= f \text{ v } \Omega, \\ u &= g \text{ na } \partial\Omega; \end{aligned}$$

a bud' $v \in H^1(\Omega)$. Pak

$$\int_{\Omega} -\Delta u \cdot v \, dx = \int_{\Omega} f v \, dx$$

"Green"

$$\int_{\Omega} \nabla u \cdot \nabla v \, dx - \int_{\partial\Omega} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} T v \, ds = \int_{\Omega} f v \, dx, \text{ a proto}$$

$$\int_{\partial\Omega} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} T v \, ds = \int_{\Omega} \nabla u \cdot \nabla v - \int_{\Omega} f v \, dx$$

... navíc slouží
mí smysl
pro $u, v \in H^1(\Omega)$

Budeme chtít definovat $\frac{\partial u}{\partial n}$ jako funkcionál,
 který funkcí $v (= T v) \in H^{1/2}(\partial\Omega)$ přiřadí
 číslo $(= \int_{\Omega} \nabla u \cdot \nabla v - \int_{\Omega} f v \, dx)$.

Věta

Existuje spojitá lineární zobrazení

$$\varepsilon: H^{1/2}(\partial\Omega) \rightarrow H^{-1}(\Omega)$$

takové, že $T(\varepsilon u) = u$ pro každé $u \in H^{1/2}(\partial\Omega)$

Důkaz

- a příkladem uvažujeme funkcionál:

~~...~~ Definujme εu jako slabé řešení
 stejné úlohy $-\Delta \varepsilon u = 0$ v Ω
 $\varepsilon u = u$ na $\partial\Omega$.

($\varepsilon u \dots$ tzv. harmonická rozšíření u).
 Pak ε je křepně lineární a $\forall u \in H^{1/2}(\partial\Omega): T(\varepsilon u) = u$.
 Zbyvá prokázat spojitost, tzv. funkcionál:

$\|\varepsilon u\|_{H^1} \leq c \|u\|_{H^1}$, kde $u_0 \in H^1(\Omega)$ je patřičková funkce,
pro ni $Tu_0 = u$

nikde
to ukážete
stačí si přečíst
Brezisovu úlohu
(Lax-Milgram)

Oddělná plyne:

$$\| \varepsilon u \|_{H^1} \leq c \cdot \inf_{T\tau = u} \| \tau \|_{H^1} = c \cdot \| u \|_{H^{1/2}}$$

(jímž:

$$\| \varepsilon u \|_{H^1} \leq c \cdot \| \nabla u \|_{H^1} = c \| u \|_{H^{1/2}}$$

dot.

Uvažujeme nyní (pro $f \in L^2(\Omega)$, $g \in H^{1/2}(\partial\Omega)$)
okrajovou úlohu:

$$\begin{aligned} -\Delta u &= f \text{ v } \Omega, \\ u &= g \text{ na } \partial\Omega. \end{aligned}$$

Už víme:

$$\exists! u \in H^1(\Omega) : Tu = g, \quad \forall \tau \in H_0^1(\Omega) : \int_{\Omega} \nabla u \nabla \tau \, dx = \int_{\Omega} f \tau \, dx.$$

Naně:

$$\| u \|_{H^1} \leq c (\| f \|_{L^2} + \| g \|_{H^{1/2}})$$

Definujme

$$\begin{aligned} l : H^{1/2}(\partial\Omega) &\rightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ l(\tau) &:= \int_{\Omega} \nabla u \nabla(\varepsilon \tau) \, dx - \int_{\Omega} f \cdot (\varepsilon \tau) \, dx \end{aligned}$$

Pak

l ... lineární,
... omezená!

$$\begin{aligned} |l(\tau)| &\leq \sqrt{\int_{\Omega} |\nabla u|^2} \sqrt{\int_{\Omega} |\nabla(\varepsilon \tau)|^2} + \sqrt{\int_{\Omega} f^2} \sqrt{\int_{\Omega} |\varepsilon \tau|^2} \leq \|u\|_{H^1} \cdot \|\varepsilon \tau\|_{H^1} + \|f\|_{L^2} \cdot \|\varepsilon \tau\|_{H^1} \\ &= (\|u\|_{H^1} + \|f\|_{L^2}) \cdot \|\varepsilon \tau\|_{H^1} \leq c (\|u\|_{H^1} + \|f\|_{L^2}) \cdot \|\tau\|_{H^{1/2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$l \stackrel{\text{ozn.}}{=} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \nu} \in \left(H^{1/2}(\partial\Omega) \right)^* =: H^{-1/2}(\partial\Omega)$$

Perusongelma. Vsimmennu ϵ_i , ϵ dipoluu $\frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \in H^{-1/2}(\partial \Omega)$
muuttuu mu kombinoidu polku muuttuu $\epsilon : H^{1/2}(\partial \Omega) \rightarrow H^1(\Omega)$:

De

$$\underline{l_1(w)} := \int_{\Omega} \nabla u \nabla(\epsilon_1 w) - \int_{\Omega} f(\epsilon_1 w)$$

$$\underline{l_2(w)} := \int_{\Omega} \nabla u \nabla(\epsilon_2 w) - \int_{\Omega} f(\epsilon_2 w)$$

$$v = \epsilon_1 w - \epsilon_2 w$$

$$\Rightarrow v \in H_0^1(\Omega)$$

$$Tv = T(\epsilon_1 w) - T(\epsilon_2 w) = w - w = 0$$

a muoto

$$\int_{\Omega} \nabla u \nabla(\underbrace{\epsilon_1 w - \epsilon_2 w}_{=v}) = \int_{\Omega} f(\underbrace{\epsilon_1 w - \epsilon_2 w}_{=v})$$

↓

$$\underbrace{\int_{\Omega} \nabla u \nabla(\epsilon_1 w) - \int_{\Omega} f(\epsilon_1 w)}_{= \underline{l_1(w)}} = \underbrace{\int_{\Omega} \nabla u \nabla(\epsilon_2 w) - \int_{\Omega} f(\epsilon_2 w)}_{= \underline{l_2(w)}}$$

Choi

$$H^{-1/2}(\partial\Omega) := (H^{1/2}(\partial\Omega))^*$$

$f \in H^{-1/2}(\partial\Omega)$:

$$|\langle f, \varphi \rangle| \leq c \cdot \|\varphi\|_{H^{1/2}}$$

\downarrow
 inf \rightsquigarrow $\|f\|_{H^{-1/2}}$

$$\|f\|_{H^{-1/2}} := \sup_{\substack{\varphi \in H^{1/2} \\ \varphi \neq 0}} \frac{\langle f, \varphi \rangle}{\|\varphi\|_{H^{1/2}}}$$

... charakterisiert

$$\|f\|_{H^{-1/2}} = \sup_{\substack{v \in H^1 \\ Tr \neq 0}} \frac{\langle f, Tr \rangle}{\|Tr\|_{H^{1/2}}} \geq \sup_{\substack{v \in H^1 \\ v \neq 0}} \frac{\langle f, Tr \rangle}{\|v\|_{H^1}}$$

$\|Tr\|_{H^{1/2}} = \inf_{Tr=v} \|v\|_{H^1} \leq \|v\|_{H^1}$

Wahrscheinlich, für
 jede Funktion v

$$\frac{\langle f, \varphi \rangle}{\|\varphi\|_{H^{1/2}}} = \frac{\langle f, Tr_\varphi \rangle}{\|Tr_\varphi\|_{H^{1/2}}} \leq \sup_{\substack{v \in H^1 \\ v \neq 0}} \frac{\langle f, Tr \rangle}{\|v\|_{H^1}} \dots$$

... maximal in \mathcal{U}

$-\Delta \tau_\varphi + \tau_\varphi = 0 \text{ in } \mathbb{R}^n$
 $\tau_\varphi = \varphi \text{ on } \partial\Omega$

weiter

$$\|f\|_{H^{-1/2}} = \sup_{\varphi \neq 0} \frac{\langle f, \varphi \rangle}{\|\varphi\|_{H^{1/2}}} \leq \sup_{v \neq 0} \frac{\langle f, Tr \rangle}{\|v\|_{H^1}}$$

Také

$$\|f\|_{H^{-1/2}} = \sup_{\substack{v \in H^1 \\ v \neq 0}} \frac{\langle f, Tr \rangle}{\|v\|_{H^1}}$$

Věta

$$\forall f \in H^{-1/2}(\Omega) : \|f\|_{H^{-1/2}} = \sup_{v \neq 0} \frac{\langle f, Tv \rangle}{\|v\|_{H^1}} = \|\nu_f\|_{H^1}$$

kde ν_f je statickým řešením úlohy:

$$\begin{cases} -\Delta \nu_f + \nu_f = 0 & \text{v } \Omega, \\ \frac{\partial \nu_f}{\partial n} = f & \text{na } \partial\Omega, \end{cases}$$

kde $\nu_f \in H^1(\Omega)$

$$\forall v \in H^1(\Omega) : \int_{\Omega} \nabla \nu_f \nabla v \, dx + \int_{\Omega} \nu_f v \, dx = \langle f, Tv \rangle$$

Důkaz. $f=0 \dots$ krajní. Bud $f \neq 0$

$$\forall v \in H^1 : \int_{\Omega} \nabla \nu_f \nabla v + \int_{\Omega} \nu_f v = (\nu_f, v)_{H^1} = \langle f, Tv \rangle, \text{ a proto}$$

$$\underbrace{(\nu_f, v)_{H^1}}_{\| \nu_f \|_{H^1} \cdot \| v \|_{H^1}}$$

$$\frac{\langle f, Tv \rangle}{\|v\|_{H^1}} \leq \| \nu_f \|_{H^1} \implies \sup_{v \neq 0} \frac{\langle f, Tv \rangle}{\|v\|_{H^1}} \leq \| \nu_f \|_{H^1}$$

$$\parallel \parallel$$

$$\|f\|_{H^{-1/2}}$$

Volme $v = \nu_f$. Pak

$$(\nu_f, \nu_f)_{H^1} = \| \nu_f \|_{H^1}^2 = \langle f, T \nu_f \rangle, \text{ a proto}$$

$$\| \nu_f \|_{H^1} = \frac{\langle f, T \nu_f \rangle}{\| \nu_f \|_{H^1}} \leq \sup_{v \neq 0} \frac{\langle f, Tv \rangle}{\|v\|_{H^1}} = \|f\|_{H^{-1/2}}$$

člov.

Pozorování

$u \in H^1(\Omega)$
 $-\Delta u = f \in L^2(\Omega)$
 ↳ uvažovat ve
 smyslu
 distribuce

$Tu \in H^{1/2}(\partial\Omega) \rightarrow$ w. úsl. $\begin{cases} -\Delta u = f \\ u = Tu \end{cases}$

\downarrow
 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \in H^{-1/2}(\partial\Omega)$

$H_{\Delta}^1(\Omega) := \{ u \in H^1(\Omega) : -\Delta u \in L^2(\Omega) \}$
 $\|u\|_{H_{\Delta}^1} := \sqrt{\|u\|_{H^1}^2 + \|\Delta u\|_{L^2}^2} = \sqrt{\int_{\Omega} |u|^2 + \int_{\Omega} |\nabla u|^2 + \int_{\Omega} |\Delta u|^2}$

$\frac{\partial u}{\partial n} : H_{\Delta}^1(\Omega) \rightarrow H^{-1/2}(\partial\Omega) \quad \therefore \text{lineární}$
 $\text{operátor (Lions, 1988, str. 678)}$

$u \in H^2(\Omega) \rightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i} \in H^1(\Omega) \rightarrow T\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i}\right) \in H^{1/2}(\partial\Omega) \subset L^2(\partial\Omega)$

$\forall u \in H^2(\Omega) \forall w \in H^{1/2}(\partial\Omega):$
 $\left\langle \frac{\partial u}{\partial n}, w \right\rangle = \int_{\partial\Omega} \sum_i \left(T\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i}\right) \cdot n_i \right) w \, ds_x$

$\varphi \in C_0^{\infty}(\mathbb{R}^N) \rightarrow \left(\varphi|_{\partial\Omega}, \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial n}|_{\partial\Omega} \right)$ je zobrazení
 $C_0^{\infty}(\mathbb{R}^N)$ na lineární podprostor
 $H^{1/2}(\partial\Omega) \times H^{-1/2}(\partial\Omega)$

$\left(\frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial n} \in L^2(\partial\Omega) \right)$
 $\mathbb{R} \ni w \mapsto \int_{\partial\Omega} \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial n} w = \int_{\partial\Omega} \left(\sum_i \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial x_i}(x) \cdot n_i(x) \right) w(x) \, ds_x \in H^{-1/2}(\partial\Omega)$

Věta $H^1_\Delta(\Omega)$ je úplný.

Dk. $\|u_n - u_m\|_{H^1_\Delta} = \sqrt{\|u_n - u_m\|_{H^1}^2 + \|\Delta u_n - \Delta u_m\|_{L^2}^2} < \varepsilon$

↓

... (u_n) je Cauchyovská
v $H^1_\Delta(\Omega)$

(u_n) je Cauchyovská v úplném $H^1(\Omega)$

$(\Delta u_n) \rightarrow \| \text{---} \|_{L^2(\Omega)}$

↓

$\exists u \in H^1(\Omega) : u_n \rightarrow u \text{ v } H^1(\Omega)$

$\exists f \in L^2(\Omega) : \Delta u_n \rightarrow f \text{ v } L^2(\Omega)$

Žijeme dohátak, $\bar{\Omega}$ $\Delta u = f$
 ↳ ve smyslu distribucí

$\forall \varphi \in C_0^\infty(\Omega)$:

$\langle \Delta u_n, \varphi \rangle = - \int_\Omega \nabla u_n \nabla \varphi \, dx$

||

↓

$F(u) := \int_\Omega \nabla u \nabla \varphi$
 $F \in (H^1(\Omega))^*$

$(\Delta u_n, \varphi)_{L^2} = \int_\Omega \Delta u_n \varphi \, dx$

↓

$- \int_\Omega \nabla u \nabla \varphi \, dx$

||

$(f, \varphi)_{L^2} = \int_\Omega f \varphi \, dx$

=

$\langle \Delta u, \varphi \rangle$

↓

$\Delta u = f$

Q.E.D.

"Gelfand Triple":

$$H^{1/2}(\partial\Omega) \underset{\text{Luski}}{\subsetneq} L^2(\partial\Omega) \underset{\text{(Riesz)}}{\cong} (L^2(\partial\Omega))^* \underset{\text{Luski}}{\subsetneq} H^{-1/2}(\partial\Omega)$$

$u \in H^1(\Omega)$
 $-\Delta u = f \in L^2(\Omega)$
 $u = g \in H^{3/2}(\partial\Omega)$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \in H^{-1/2}(\partial\Omega)$$

Plati (Necas, Cochetel 679)

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \in L^2(\partial\Omega) \iff g \in H^1(\partial\Omega)$$

Veta (1. Greenova formula, McLean 198)

$$\forall u, v \in H^1(\Omega), \Delta u \in L^2(\Omega):$$

$$\int_{\Omega} \Delta u v \, dx = - \int_{\Omega} \nabla u \cdot \nabla v \, dx + \underbrace{\left\langle \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} | \text{Tr} \right\rangle}_{\parallel}$$

$$\int_{\partial\Omega} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \text{Tr} \, ds, \text{ je-li } \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \in L^2(\partial\Omega)$$

Důkaz. Bud' $u \in H^1_{\Delta}(\Omega), v \in H^1(\Omega)$ dano.

Položme $v_0 := v - \varepsilon(\text{Tr} v) \in H^1_0(\Omega) = \overline{C_0^{\infty}(\bar{\Omega})}^{\|\cdot\|_{H^1}}$

$\text{Tr} v_0 = \text{Tr} v - \text{Tr}(\varepsilon(\text{Tr} v)) =$
 $= \text{Tr} v - \text{Tr} v = 0$

a vezmeme $(v_m) \subset C_0^{\infty}(\bar{\Omega})$ tak, aby

$$v_m \rightarrow v_0 \quad \text{v} \quad H^1(\Omega).$$

$$\langle -\Delta u, \varphi_m \rangle = \langle \nabla u, \nabla \varphi_m \rangle$$

$$\parallel \int_{\Omega} -\Delta u \varphi_m dx$$

$$\parallel \int_{\Omega} \nabla u \nabla \varphi_m dx$$

$|\int_{\Omega} -\Delta u \cdot (\varphi_m - v_0)|$
 \uparrow
 $\|\Delta u\|_L \cdot \|\varphi_m - v_0\|_{H^1} \rightarrow 0$

$|\int_{\Omega} \nabla u \nabla (\varphi_m - v_0)| \leq \|\nabla u\|_{H^1} \cdot \|\varphi_m - v_0\|_{H^1} \rightarrow 0$

$$\int_{\Omega} -\Delta u \cdot v_0 dx = \int_{\Omega} \nabla u \nabla v_0 dx$$

a priori

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Omega} \nabla u \nabla v dx &= \int_{\Omega} \nabla u \nabla (v_0 + \varepsilon(Tv)) dx = \int_{\Omega} \nabla u \nabla v_0 + \int_{\Omega} \nabla u \nabla \varepsilon(Tv) dx = \\ &= - \int_{\Omega} \Delta u \cdot v_0 dx + \langle \frac{\partial u}{\partial n}, Tv \rangle + \int_{\Omega} (-\Delta u) \cdot \varepsilon(Tv) dx = \\ &= - \int_{\Omega} \Delta u \cdot \underbrace{(v_0 + \varepsilon(Tv))}_{=v} dx + \langle \frac{\partial u}{\partial n}, Tv \rangle = \\ &= - \int_{\Omega} \Delta u \cdot v dx + \langle \frac{\partial u}{\partial n}, Tv \rangle \end{aligned}$$

qed