

Partial Differential Equations

Exercise Sheet 12

Exercise 1

Show that Theorem VI.4 fails to be true if one replaces $C_{\text{loc}}^{0,\beta}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ by $C^{0,\beta}(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

Exercise 2

For a function $u \in L^1_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, we define

$$[u]_{\text{BMO}(\mathbb{R}^n)} := \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n, r > 0} \omega_1(u, x, r) = \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n, r > 0} \int_{B_r(x)} |u(y) - u_{x,r}| dy.$$

If $[u]_{\text{BMO}(\mathbb{R}^n)} < \infty$, we say that u lies in the space of functions of *bounded mean oscillation* $\text{BMO}(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

Show the following:

- If $[u]_{\text{BMO}(\mathbb{R}^n)} = 0$, then u is a.e. equal to a constant.
- $L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ is contained in $\text{BMO}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and $[u]_{\text{BMO}(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq 2\|u\|_{L^\infty}$.
- Suppose that there exists an $A > 0$ such that for all balls B in \mathbb{R}^n there exists a constant c_B such that

$$\sup_B \int_B |u(y) - c_B| dy \leq A.$$

Then $u \in \text{BMO}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and $[u]_{\text{BMO}(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq 2A$.

- For all u locally integrable we have

$$\frac{1}{2}[u]_{\text{BMO}(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n, r > 0} \left(\inf_{c \in \mathbb{R}} \int_{B_r(x)} |u(y) - c| dy \right) \leq [u]_{\text{BMO}(\mathbb{R}^n)}.$$

- Show that the function $u(x) = \log|x|$ is in $\text{BMO}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ but not in $L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$.
- Let $u \in W^{1,n}(\mathbb{R}^n) \cap L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$. Show that $u \in \text{BMO}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ by proving the inequality

$$\int_{B_r(x)} |u(y) - u_{x,r}| dy \leq C \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |Du|^n dy \right)^{\frac{1}{n}}.$$

Exercise 3

Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ be a bounded domain with Lipschitz boundary and let $p \in [1, \infty)$. Show by contradiction the following version of the Poincaré inequality: There exists a constant $C = C(p, \Omega) < \infty$ such that

$$\|u\|_{L^p(\Omega)} \leq C \|Du\|_{L^p(\Omega)} \quad \text{for all } u \in W^{1,p}(\Omega) \text{ with } \int_{\Omega} u(x) dx = 0.$$