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12th exercise sheet

PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS

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45. Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ bounded, $\Omega_T := \Omega \times (0, T)$ and

$$L := \sum_{j,k=1}^n a_{jk}(x,t) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_j \partial x_k} + \sum_{j=1}^n b_j(x,t) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j}$$

be elliptic for all $(x, t) \in \Omega_T$.

Show: For a function $u \in C^0(\overline{\Omega_T})$ which is twice differentiable with respect to $x \in \Omega$ and once with respect to $t \in (0, T)$ holds

$$u_t \leq Lu \quad \implies \quad \sup_{\Omega_T} u = \sup_{\partial^* \Omega_T} u.$$

46. Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ be a bounded domain and let $f \in C_b(\Omega)$. Define

$$u(x) := \int_{\Omega} \Gamma(x-y) f(y) dy, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^n,$$

where Γ is the fundamental solution for the Laplacian on \mathbb{R}^n . We know that $\Delta u = f$ in Ω in the sense of distributions. For $h > 0$ and $x \in \Omega$ we define

$$\Delta_h u(x) := c_n \int_{B(0,1)} \frac{u(x+h\xi) - u(x)}{h^2} d\xi,$$

where $c_n := (\int_{B(0,1)} y_1^2 dy)^{-1}$. This exercise will show that, for fixed $x \in \Omega$, we have

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \Delta_h u(x) = f(x),$$

The limit on the left hand side may be taken as an extension of Δ (cp. Exercise 44) for the case that $u \notin C^2(\Omega)$.

For $z \in \mathbb{R}^n$, let $\rho_h(z) := c_n \int_{B(0,1)} \frac{\Gamma(z+h\xi) - \Gamma(z)}{h^2} d\xi$. We fix $x \in \Omega$.

(a) Show that $\Delta_h u(x) = \rho_h * f_0(x)$ where f_0 denotes the zero-extension of f to \mathbb{R}^n .

(b) Show that $\rho_h = h^{-n} \rho(\frac{\cdot}{h})$ where $\rho := \rho_1$. (Hint: We know Γ explicitly.)

(c) Show that $\rho(z) = 0$ for $|z| > 1$. (Hint: mean value property.)

(d) Show that $\rho \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

(e) Show that $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \rho(z) dz = 1$. (Hint: Show $\int \rho_h(z) dz \rightarrow 1$ ($h \rightarrow 0^+$)).

(f) Conclude $\Delta_h u(x) \rightarrow f(x)$ as $h \rightarrow 0^+$.

Remark: end of problem sheet.