

6.2.3. FREDHOLMOVA ALTERNATIVA

AKO JE $\gamma > 0$ TUB HE DAJE NAM REZULTAT

KOJI ZELEMO DA

$$\text{c)} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} Lu = f \cdot u \\ u = 0 \quad u \in \partial U \end{array} \right.$$

ALTERNATIVNI PRISTUP : FREDHOLMOVA ALTERNATIVA § D.5

X, Y BANACHOVI (REALNI)

DEF: OGRANIČEN L.O.

$$K: X \rightarrow Y$$

JE KOMPAKTAN AKO :

SVAKI OGRANIČENI NIZ $(u_k)_k \subseteq X$

PRESLJKA U $(Ku_k)_k$ TREĆOKOMPAKTAN U Y
(IMA KUG. PODNIZ)

PR: H - HILBERTOV, $K: H \rightarrow H$ KOMPAKTAN L.O.

$u_k \rightarrow u$. TADA $Ku_k \rightarrow Ku$

DOK. 1) $u_k \rightarrow u \Rightarrow u_k$ OGRANIČEN $\circ H$

2) K -KOMPRAKTAN $\Rightarrow \exists u_{k_\ell}$ T.D. $Ku_{k_\ell} \rightarrow v \in H$

3) $u_k \rightarrow u \Rightarrow (u_k, v) \rightarrow (u, v), v \in H$

$\Rightarrow (u_k, K^*v) \rightarrow (u, K^*v), v \in H$

$\Rightarrow (Ku_k, v) \rightarrow (Ku, v), v \in H$

$\Rightarrow Ku_k \rightarrow Ku \in H$

4) JEDINSTVENOST LIMESA $\Rightarrow v = Ku$

$\Rightarrow Ku_k \rightarrow Ku$

5) JEDINSTVENOST LIMESA $\Rightarrow Ku_k \rightarrow Ku$! ZADNE

TEOREM (FREDHOLMOVA ALTERNATIVA)

NEKAJ JE $K: H \rightarrow H$ KOMPAKTAH L.O. TADA

- (i) $N(I-K) = \ker(I-K)$ JE KONACNO DIMENZIONALAN
- (ii) $R(I-K)$ JE ZAPLOREN
- (iii) $R(I-K) = N(I-K^*)^\perp$
- (iv) $H(I-K) = \{0\} \iff R(I-K) = H$
- (v) $\dim N(I-K) = \dim N(I-K^*)$

HAP: (iv) FREDHOLMOVA ALTERNATIVA

UJ JE: $\# f \in H \quad \exists! u \in H \text{ T.D. } u - Ku = f \quad (\alpha)$

UJ JE: $\exists u \in H \quad \# \quad \text{T.D. } u - Ku = 0 \quad (\beta)$

DODATNO, AKO JE (β) ZADOVOLJENO VRJED 1:

- PROSTOR PJESENJA JE KONACNO DIMENZIONALAN (i)
- ZADACA $u - Ku = f$ IMA PJESENJA
AKO 1 SATO AKO JE $f \in R(I-K^*)^\perp$ (iii)

HAP:

POSDO JE ZUDNO ZADACU ZA PDJ UKLOPIT U OVO TEORIJU

AJUNGIRANÍ OPERATOR OD L

$$\langle L u, v \rangle_{H^1} = B[u, v] = \int_U A \nabla u \cdot \nabla v + b \cdot \nabla u v + c u v$$

↑
 P.I.
 ↓

KOŽEMO NAPRAVIT JOŠ JEDNU P.I. I ZEZNAT DERIACIYU NA V'

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int_U \nabla u \cdot A \nabla v + (b v) \cdot \nabla u + c u v \\
 &= \int_U -u \operatorname{div}(A \nabla v) - \operatorname{div}(b v) u + c u v \\
 &= \int_U [-\operatorname{div}(A \nabla v) + c v] u , \quad u, v \in C_c^\infty(U) \\
 &\qquad\qquad\qquad \vdots \\
 &\qquad\qquad\qquad L^* v \\
 &= \langle L^* v, u \rangle_{H^1} \quad H^1
 \end{aligned}$$

DEF:

$$L^* v = -\operatorname{div}(A \nabla v) - b \cdot \nabla v + (c - \operatorname{div} b) v$$

ISTOJ JE TIPA

PRIDRUŽENÁ FORMA:

$$B^*[v, u] := B[u, v]$$

AJUNGIRANÁ ZADÁCÁ:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} L^* v = f \quad v \in U \\ v = 0 \quad \text{na } \partial U \end{array} \right.$$

SLABÝE ŘEŠENÍ V $\in H_0^1(U)$:

$$B^*[v, u] = (f, u) , \quad u \in H_0^1(U).$$

TM4 (2. TH EGZISTENCIJE)

(i) LVI JE: $\# f \in L^2(\Omega) \exists ! u \in H_0^1(\Omega)$ SLABOTY $\begin{cases} Lu = f & \text{u} \in \Omega \\ u = 0 & \text{u} \in \partial\Omega \end{cases}$ (R)

LVI JE: $\exists \begin{cases} u \in H_0^1(\Omega) & \text{SLABOTY} \\ u = 0 & \text{u} \in \partial\Omega \end{cases} \begin{cases} Lu = f & \text{u} \in \Omega \\ u = 0 & \text{u} \in \partial\Omega \end{cases}$ (A)

(ii) Ako vrijedi (A) prostor \mathcal{H} je konacno-dimenzionalan i to dimenzija jednaka prostoru H_0^1 zadaci

$$\begin{cases} L^* v = 0 & \text{u} \in \Omega \\ v = 0 & \text{u} \in \partial\Omega \end{cases}$$

(iii) zadaca $\begin{cases} Lu = f & \text{u} \in \Omega \\ u = 0 & \text{u} \in \partial\Omega \end{cases}$ tada je $\Leftrightarrow (f, v) = 0, \forall v \in \mathcal{H}$

korijen (iii) je zadnjih dva da je metrički prostor (\Rightarrow netrušn)

DOK: ① Iz TM3 sljedi da za $\mu = \gamma$ zadaca

$$\boxed{\text{Hadj u} \in H_0^1(\Omega) \quad B_\gamma[u, v] = (g, v), \quad v \in H_0^1(\Omega)}$$

ta jedinstveno je. $\# g \in L^2(\Omega)$

$$B_\gamma[u, v] = B[u, v] + \gamma(u, v)$$

$$Ly^u := Lu + \gamma u$$

Zadaci:

$$L^2(\Omega) \ni g \longmapsto u \in H_0^1(\Omega) \quad \text{REŠENJE}$$

L_g^{-1}

otvara se to preslikavanje

$g_1, g_2 \in L^2(\Omega)$

$$B_g [L_g^{-1} g_1, v] = (g_1, v) \quad , v \in H_0^1(\Omega)$$

$$B_g [L_g^{-1} g_2, v] = (g_2, v) \quad , v \in H_0^1(\Omega)$$

$$B_g [L_g^{-1} g_1 + L_g^{-1} g_2, v] = (g_1 + g_2, v) \quad , v \in H_0^1(\Omega)$$

$$\Rightarrow L_g^{-1} (g_1 + g_2) \Rightarrow \text{ADDITION}$$

HOHOGHOST SLECHTO

$$\Rightarrow L_g^{-1} \in L.O.$$

$$B \| u \|_{H_0^1}^2 \leq B_g [u, u] = (g, u) \leq \| g \|_{L^2} \| u \|_{L^2} \leq \| g \|_{L^2} \| u \|_{H_0^1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \| u \|_{H_0^1} \leq \frac{1}{\beta} \| g \|_{L^2}$$

$$\| L_g^{-1} g \|_{H_0^1} \leq \frac{1}{\beta} \| g \|_{L^2} \quad (\text{OGRANICZENIE})$$

$$L_g^{-1} : L^2(\Omega) \rightarrow H_0^1(\Omega)$$

$$\Rightarrow L_g^{-1} : L^2(\Omega) \rightarrow H_0^1(\Omega) \quad \text{JEST OGRANICZONA L.O. !}$$

(2) $u \in \text{sl. } \mathcal{B} \in \mathcal{H}_0^1(\Omega)$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} Lu = f \quad \text{in } \Omega \\ u = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega \end{array} \right.$$



$$B[u, v] = (f, v), \quad v \in H_0^1(\Omega)$$



$$B[u, v] + g(u, v) = (f + g_u, v), \quad v \in H_0^1(\Omega)$$



$$B_g[u, v] = (f + g_u, v), \quad v \in H_0^1(\Omega)$$



$$u = L_g^{-1}(f + g_u)$$



LINIARNOST

$$u = g L_g^{-1} u + L_g^{-1} f$$



$$u - Ku = h$$

$$h = L_g^{-1} f, \quad K = g L_g^{-1}$$

$$H_0^1(\Omega) \xrightarrow{\subset} L^2(\Omega) \Rightarrow \boxed{\begin{array}{l} K: L^2(\Omega) \rightarrow L^2(\Omega) \\ \text{JE LINIARNA, OGRANIČEN I KOMPAKTAH} \end{array}}$$

$$\underline{\text{OKR}} \quad \|Kv\|_{L^2} \leq \|Kv\|_{H_0^1} \leq \|g L_g^{-1} v\|_{H_0^1} \leq \frac{C}{\sqrt{s}} \|v\|_{L^2}$$

$$\underline{\text{KOMP}} \quad K(L^2(\Omega)) \subseteq H_0^1(\Omega) \quad \text{PREDKOMPAKTAH } \subseteq L^2(\Omega)$$

KOMP: OPERATOR koji PRODUCE Ž. ZADATE JE KOMPAKTAN

PREMIP F.A. ISPUTNOSTE:

1) $\exists u \in L^2(\Omega)$ $\exists! v \in L^2(\Omega)$ t. $v - Ku = h \Leftrightarrow (\star)$

2) $\exists u \in L^2(\Omega)$ $\begin{cases} v \\ 0 \end{cases}$ $v - Ku = 0$ $\Leftrightarrow (\star)$

(i) \Leftarrow F.A. DIREKTNO

(ii) \Leftarrow F.A. (i) $v - Ku = h$ IMAG $\Leftrightarrow h \in N(I - K^*)^\perp$
 $\Leftrightarrow (h, v)_L = 0$, v zadovolja

$$0 = (h, v)_L = (L^* f, v) = \frac{1}{\gamma} (K f, v) = \frac{1}{\gamma} (f, K^* v) = \frac{1}{\gamma} (f, v)$$

DAKLE: $v - Ku = h$ IMAG $\Leftrightarrow (f, v) = 0$, $v \in H^*$

TH5 (3. TM EGZISTENCIJE)

(i) Postoji najviše prebrojiv skup $\Sigma \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ t.d.

$$\lambda \in \mathbb{R} - \Sigma$$



$$H(f(v)) \exists! v \in H_0^1(v) \text{ t.d. } \begin{cases} Lv = \lambda u + f \\ u = 0 \end{cases} \quad v \in \cup_{u \neq 0} \cup \text{ SLABOM SMIŠLU}$$

(ii) Ako je Σ beskonačan moramo ga zapisati sa

$$\lambda_1 \leq \lambda_2 \leq \dots \leq \lambda_k \leq \dots \quad (\text{rastuci})$$

$$\lambda_n \rightarrow +\infty$$

NAP: $\Sigma = \sigma(L)$ spektar

$$\text{za } \lambda \in \Sigma \text{ takle, } \begin{cases} Lv = \lambda u & v \\ u = 0 & u \neq 0 \end{cases} \cup \cup \text{ SLABOM SMIŠLU}$$

NEMA JEDINSTVENO RJEŠENJE

PA \exists NESTRIVJALNO RJ $v \neq 0$

λ - SVOJSTVENA VRIJEDNOST

v - SVOJSTVENI VEKTOR

NAP: REZULTAT JE BAZIRAN NA SVOJSTVO KOMPACTNIH OPERATORA
(SPEKTRALNOM TM)

TM: NEKA JE $\dim H = \infty$, $K: H \rightarrow H$ kompaktan. Tada

(i) $0 \in \sigma(K)$

(ii) $\sigma(K) \setminus \{0\} = \sigma_p(K) \setminus \{0\}$ — ročkovski spektar (svojstvene vr)

(iii) $1 \in \sigma(K) \setminus \{0\}$ konacan

$1 \in \sigma(K) \setminus \{0\}$ $H \neq$ koji reši $Kv = 0$.

Pok. TMS: HEKA JE $\gamma > 0$ IZ TMS $(B_p - \text{pot. def.} + \mu \geq \gamma)$

F.A. \Rightarrow

$$\forall f \in L^2(\Omega) \exists! u \in H_0^1(\Omega) \text{ t.d. } \begin{cases} Lu = \lambda u + f & \text{u.v} \\ u=0 & \text{u.d.v} \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} u \text{ SLABO} \\ \text{S KISLO} \end{matrix}$$

$$u=0 \quad \begin{matrix} \text{SLABO} \\ \text{JE JEDINO} \end{matrix} \quad \begin{cases} Lu = \lambda u & \text{u.v} \\ u=0 & \text{u.d.v} \end{cases}$$

$$u=0 \quad \begin{matrix} \text{jedino} \\ \text{SLABO p.} \end{matrix} \quad \begin{cases} Lu + \gamma u = (\gamma + \lambda) u & \text{u.v} \\ u=0 & \text{u.d.v} \end{cases}$$

$$u=0 \quad \begin{matrix} \text{jedino SLABO p.} \end{matrix} \quad \begin{cases} L_\gamma u = (\gamma + \lambda) u & \text{u.v} \\ u=0 & \text{u.d.v} \end{cases}$$

$$u=0 \quad \begin{matrix} \text{jedino SLABO p.} \end{matrix} \quad u = L_\gamma^{-1}(\gamma + \lambda)u = \frac{\gamma + \lambda}{\gamma} Ku$$

$$(K = \gamma L_\gamma^{-1})$$

$$\frac{\gamma}{\gamma + \lambda} \notin \sigma(K)$$

K KOMPAKTAN L.O. $\Rightarrow \sigma(K)$ HAJUŠE TREBROJIV
 $\Rightarrow \emptyset$
 \Rightarrow OSIM λ SAMO SVOJSTVENE VRIJEDNOSTI ZAK
 $\Rightarrow \sigma(K)$ KONACAN ILI HIZ $\rightarrow 0$

~~zaključak~~

$$L_\gamma \text{ POSITIVNAH} \quad B_\gamma[u, u] \geq \gamma \|u\|_{H_0^1}^2$$

$$\Rightarrow L_\gamma u = (\gamma + \lambda) u \quad | \cdot u \quad \int$$

$$B_\gamma[u, u] = (\gamma + \lambda) \|u\|_{L^2}^2$$

VY

$$\gamma \|u\|_{H_0^1}^2$$

\Rightarrow

$$\boxed{\gamma + \lambda > 0}$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 < \frac{\gamma}{\gamma + \lambda} \in \mathcal{T}(\lambda)$$

$\Rightarrow \mathcal{T}(\lambda)$ NIE ZOTITIVNAH VRIJEDNOSTI & $h_n = 0$

\Rightarrow NOGU GA SORTIRAN PADAJUDE $\mu_n \rightarrow 0$

$$\frac{\gamma}{\gamma + \lambda_n} = \mu_n \Rightarrow \frac{\gamma}{\mu_n} = \gamma + \lambda_n$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_n = \frac{\gamma}{\mu_n} - \gamma \rightarrow +\infty$$

RASSTUCJ NIZ.



THG (OGRAFICENOST INVERZA)

NEKA JE $\lambda \in \mathbb{R} - \Sigma$. TADA $\exists C > 0$ T.D.

$$\|u\|_{L^2(\Omega)} \leq c \|f\|_{L^2(\Omega)}$$

DA SUŠE $f \in L^2(\Omega)$, $u \in H_0^1(\Omega)$ SLABO REŠENJE (JED.)

$$\begin{cases} Lu = \lambda u + f & \text{in } \Omega \\ u = 0 & \text{on } \partial\Omega \end{cases}$$

($\left(\lambda, \Omega, A, b, c \right)$, $\lambda \rightarrow +\infty \iff \lambda \rightarrow \Sigma$)

DOK: PRETEP. SUPROTNO:..

$\forall C > 0 \exists f_C \in L^2(\Omega)$, $\exists u_C \in H_0^1(\Omega)$ SLABO RJ.

$$\begin{cases} Lu_C = \lambda u_C + f_C & \text{in } \Omega \\ u_C = 0 & \text{on } \partial\Omega \end{cases} \quad \& \quad \|u_C\|_{L^2} \geq C \|f_C\|_{L^2(\Omega)}$$

$C = k \in \mathbb{N}$ $(f_k) \subseteq L^2(\Omega)$, $(u_k) \subseteq H_0^1(\Omega)$

$$\begin{cases} Lu_k = \lambda u_k + f_k & \text{in } \Omega \\ u_k = 0 & \text{on } \partial\Omega \end{cases} \quad \& \quad \|u_k\|_{L^2} \geq k \|f_k\|_{L^2}$$

$$\underline{\text{DEF:}} \quad v_k = \frac{u_k}{\|u_k\|_{L^2}}, \quad g_k = \frac{f_k}{\|u_k\|_{L^2}}$$

TADA:

$$\begin{cases} Lv_k = \lambda v_k + g_k & \text{in } \Omega \\ v_k = 0 & \text{on } \partial\Omega \end{cases} \quad \& \quad \frac{1}{k} \geq \|f_k\|_{L^2} \quad \& \quad \|v_k\|_{L^2} = 1$$

$$f_k \rightarrow 0 \quad L^2(\Omega)$$

$$L v_\epsilon + g v_\epsilon = (\lambda + \gamma) v_\epsilon + g_\epsilon$$

SLABE FORMULACJA

$$\beta_g [v_\epsilon, v_\epsilon] = (\lambda + \gamma) (v_\epsilon, v_\epsilon) + (g_\epsilon, v_\epsilon)$$

1
1

↗

$$\|g_\epsilon\|_2 \|v_\epsilon\|_2 = 1$$

$$\beta_g [v_\epsilon, v_\epsilon] \leq (\lambda + \gamma) + \|g_\epsilon\|_2$$

↙

$$\Rightarrow \|v_\epsilon\|_{H_0^1}^2 \Rightarrow \|v_\epsilon\|_{H_0^1}^2 = \text{CONST.}$$

$$\Rightarrow v_\epsilon \rightarrow v \quad H_0^1(\Omega)$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{kompatyjność} \\ \text{wzajemna} \end{array} \quad \text{funkcja} \rightarrow 0 \quad L^2(\Omega)$$

$$H_0^1 \hookrightarrow L^2 \quad v_\epsilon \rightarrow v \quad L^2(\Omega)$$

v_ε zanikająca

$$(w \in H_0^1(\Omega))$$

$$\int_A \nabla v_\epsilon \cdot \nabla w + b \cdot \nabla v_\epsilon w + c v_\epsilon w = \int_A \nabla v \cdot w + g_\epsilon w$$

C



C



$$\int_C \Delta v \cdot \nabla w + b \cdot \nabla v w + c v w = \int_C \Delta v w$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R}, \quad \begin{cases} L w = \lambda w \\ w = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{JER } \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \Sigma \Rightarrow w = 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \|w\|_{L^2} = 1$$



KAP. Teoria się prosiakuje za funkcyje o kompleksnym wojewodztwie.

6.3. REGULARHOST

PJESENJE THAMO $u \in H_0^1(\Omega)$.

KAD JE $f \in \mathbb{R}$. I BOYE?

IZVJEŠTAJ:

$$-\Delta u = f \quad \cup \quad \mathbb{R}^n$$

' NEKA je u POUZDANO GLATKO I DE $\rightarrow 0$
POUZDANO BRZO KAD $|x| \rightarrow \infty$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f^2 dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (\Delta u)^2 dx = \sum_{i,j=1}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u_{x_i x_i} u_{x_j x_j}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{P.I.}}{=} - \sum_{i,j=1}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u_{x_i x_i} u_{x_j x_j}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{P.I.}}{=} \sum_{i,j=1}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u_{x_i x_j} u_{x_i x_j} = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (\Delta u)^2 dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \|\Delta^2 u\|_{L^2} = \|f\|_{L^2}$$

$$\underline{\text{DEF:}} \quad \tilde{u} := u_{x_k} \quad \rightarrow \quad -\Delta \tilde{u} = f_{x_k}$$

$$\Rightarrow \|\Delta^3 u\|_{L^2} \leq C \|\Delta f\|_{L^2}$$

⋮

$$\Rightarrow \|\Delta^{m+2} u\|_{L^2} \leq C \|\Delta^m f\|_{L^2}$$

$$\underline{\text{HODA:}} \quad f \in L^2(\Omega) \rightarrow u \in H^m(\Omega) \cap H_0^1(\Omega)$$

PROBLEM:

ZA GOREJJI RAČUN TREPOSTAVLJUJMO, VISE
KEGO ZAKLJUČNO.

6.3.1. UHUTARHJA REGULARNOST

$U \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ OTVOREN, OGRANIČEN

TM 1 (UHUTARHJA H^2 -REGULARNOST)

HEKA JE :

$$\begin{aligned} A &\in C^1(U; M_n(\mathbb{R})), b \in L^\infty(U; \mathbb{R}^n), c \in L^\infty(U; \mathbb{R}) \\ f &\in L^2(U) \end{aligned}$$

$U \in H^1(U)$ SLABO RJEŠENJE $Lu = f$ u U .

TADAKA:

$$u \in H_{loc}^2(U)$$

$$\cdot \forall V \subset\subset U, \exists C > 0 \text{ T.D. } \|u\|_{H^2(V)} \leq C (\|f\|_{L^2(U)} + \|u\|_{L^2(U)})$$

NAP: (i) HEMA R.U.

$$(ii) \quad u \in H_{loc}^2(U) \text{ s.r. } Lu = f. \quad Lu \in L_{loc}^2(U)$$

$$B[u, v] = (f, v), \quad v \in C_c^\infty(U)$$

$$(Lu, v)$$

$$\Rightarrow (Lu - f, v) = 0, \quad v \in C_c^\infty(U) \Rightarrow \underline{Lu = f \text{ s.s.}}$$