

§ 譜與 Sobolev 空間

Sobolev space $H := H^{1,2}(M)$

An eigenfunction f of Δ is a function $f \in H, f \neq 0$, that satisfies $\Delta f(x) = \lambda f(x)$ for all $x \in \Omega$

All eigenvalues λ are nonnegative.

1. Integration by parts (or Green Identity)

$$\int_M \langle \nabla u, \nabla v \rangle dV + \int_M u \Delta v dV = \int_{\partial M} u \frac{\partial v}{\partial n} dS$$

2. $\operatorname{div}(f \Delta f) = \nabla f \cdot \nabla f + f \operatorname{div}(\Delta f)$

$$\Delta = -\operatorname{div}(\operatorname{grad}) \Rightarrow \operatorname{div}(\nabla f) = -\Delta f$$

$$\operatorname{div}(f \Delta f) = \nabla f \cdot \nabla f + f \operatorname{div}(\Delta f) = \nabla f \cdot \nabla f - f \Delta f$$

$\int_M \operatorname{div}(f \Delta f) dV = \int_{\partial M} (f \Delta f) \cdot n dS = 0$ (Stokes theorem and M is compact, no boundary)

$$\therefore \int_M (|\nabla f|^2 - f \Delta f) dV = 0$$

$$\int_M f \Delta f dV = \lambda \int_M f^2 dV$$

$$\int_M f \Delta f dV = \int_M \langle \nabla f, \nabla f \rangle dV = \int_M |\nabla f|^2 dV, \text{ we have } \lambda \int_M f^2 dV = \int_M |\nabla f|^2 dV$$

$$\therefore \lambda \geq 0$$

Let $\Omega \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ be an open set. $1 \leq p \leq \infty, k \in \mathbb{N}$

The Sobolev space $W^{k,p}(\Omega)$ consists of all locally integrable

functions $u \in L^p(\Omega)$ such that for every multi-index α with $|\alpha| \leq k$,

the weak derivative $D^\alpha u$ exists and belong to $L^p(\Omega)$.

The norm on $W^{k,p}(\Omega)$ is given by:

$$\|u\|_{W^{k,p}(\Omega)} = \left(\sum_{|\alpha| \leq k} \|D^\alpha u\|_{L^p(\Omega)}^p \right)^{1/p}, 1 \leq p < \infty$$

$$\text{And for } p = \infty : \|u\|_{W^{k,p}(\Omega)} = \max_{|\alpha| \leq k} \|D^\alpha u\|_{L^\infty(\Omega)}$$

其中 $H^1(\Omega) = W^{1,2}(\Omega)$ 在 Laplace equation 中很重要。