

### 11.1. Formal adjoint

Let  $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  be a bounded open domain with smooth boundary and

$$Lu := \sum_{i,j=1}^n a_{ij} \partial_i \partial_j u + \sum_{i=1}^n b_i \partial_i u + cu$$

where  $a_{ij} \in C^2(\overline{\Omega})$ ,  $b_i \in C^1(\overline{\Omega})$  and  $c \in C^0(\overline{\Omega})$  for  $i, j = 1, \dots, n$ . The formal adjoint operator of  $L$  is defined by

$$L^*v := \sum_{i,j=1}^n \partial_i \partial_j (a_{ij}v) - \sum_{i=1}^n \partial_i (b_i v) + cv.$$

Prove that

$$\int_{\Omega} v(Lu) \, dx = \int_{\Omega} (L^*v)u \, dx$$

where  $u \in W^{2,p}(\Omega) \cap W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$ ,  $v \in W^{2,q}(\Omega) \cap W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$  and  $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$ .

**Hint:** Use the divergence theorem and Lemma 3 saying that smooth functions vanishing on the boundary are dense in both spaces.

**11.2. Actual adjoint** Take the same assumptions on  $\Omega, L, L^*$  as in 11.1. Let  $1 < p, q < \infty$  with  $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$  and assume the ellipticity condition, i.e. that there is  $\delta > 0$  with

$$\sum_{i,j=1}^n a_{ij}(x) \xi_i \xi_j \geq \delta |\xi|^2$$

where  $\xi \in \mathbb{R}^n$ ,  $x \in \overline{\Omega}$ .

Now consider  $L : W^{2,p}(\Omega) \cap W_0^{1,p}(\Omega) \subset L^p(\Omega) \rightarrow L^p(\Omega)$  as an unbounded linear operator with dense domain  $\text{dom}(L) = W^{2,p}(\Omega) \cap W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$  on the Banach space  $X = L^p(\Omega)$ .

(a) Prove that  $L$  has a closed graph in  $X \times X$ .

**Hint:** Elliptic regularity!

(b) Identify the dual space  $X^*$  with  $L^q(\Omega)$ . Prove that the formal adjoint operator  $L^* : W^{2,q}(\Omega) \cap W_0^{1,q}(\Omega) \rightarrow L^q(\Omega)$  is the functional analytic dual operator<sup>1</sup> of  $L$ .

**Hint:** Elliptic regularity!

<sup>1</sup>As in Definition 6.2.1. of the script of FA I.

(c) Assume  $p = q = 2$  and  $b_i = \sum_{j=1}^n \partial_j a_{ij}$  for all  $i = 1, \dots, n$ . Prove that  $L$  is a self-adjoint unbounded operator on  $L^2(\Omega)$ .

(d) Same assumptions as in (c) plus  $c = 0$ . Prove that the spectrum of  $L$  in (c) is contained in  $\mathbb{R}_-$ .

**Hint:** Use 6.3.12 (v) of FA I script.

Note that this gives for example  $\lambda \geq 0$ , that  $\Delta - \lambda : W^{2,2}(\Omega) \cap W_0^{1,2}(\Omega) \rightarrow L^2(\Omega)$  is bijective, which solves the Dirichlet problem with zero on a smooth boundary for the ‘Helmholtz equation’ with  $p = 2$ .

**11.3. Delta squared.** Let  $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  be a bounded open domain with smooth boundary,  $1 < p < \infty$ . Set

$$\Gamma := \{u \in W^{4,p}(\Omega) \cap W_0^{1,p}(\Omega) : \Delta u \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)\}.$$

(a) Prove that  $\Delta^2 = \Delta \circ \Delta : \Gamma \rightarrow L^p(\Omega)$  is bijective.

(b) Show that for every  $u \in \Gamma$ ,  $f \in L^p(\Omega)$ , show that

$$\int_{\Omega} u \Delta^2 \varphi \, dx = \int_{\Omega} f \varphi \, dx \tag{1}$$

for every  $\varphi \in C^\infty(\overline{\Omega})$  such that  $\varphi|_{\partial\Omega} = 0$  and  $\Delta\varphi|_{\partial\Omega} = 0$ .

(c) For  $u, f \in L^p(\Omega)$  satisfying (1) for every  $\varphi \in C^\infty(\overline{\Omega})$  such that  $\varphi|_{\partial\Omega} = 0$  and  $\Delta\varphi|_{\partial\Omega} = 0$ , prove that  $u \in \Gamma$ .

**Hint:** Try to squeeze  $u$  into the situation of higher regularity (Theorem 5).

**Note:** It can be observed while solving the exercise that  $\Delta$  can be replaced by  $L$  in divergence form with coefficients  $a_{ij} \in C^{2+1}(\overline{\Omega})$ .

**11.4. Maximum principle: easy case** Let  $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  be a bounded, open domain and let  $u \in C_{loc}^2(\Omega) \cap C(\overline{\Omega})$ . Let  $L$  be an elliptic operator as in 11.2, with<sup>2</sup>  $a_{ij}, b_i, c \in C^0(\overline{\Omega})$  for  $i, j = 1, \dots, n$ .

(a) Assume that  $c < 0$  and  $Lu \geq 0$  in  $\Omega$ . Then prove that

$$\max_{\overline{\Omega}} u \leq \max_{\partial\Omega} u^+$$

where  $u^+(x) := \max(0, u(x))$  is the positive part of  $u$ .

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<sup>2</sup>The assumptions on the coefficients are actually too strong.

(b) Find  $u$  with  $u < 0$ ,  $\Delta u \geq u$  and  $\max_{\bar{\Omega}} u > \max_{\partial\Omega} u$ . Deduce that  $u^+$  cannot be replaced by  $u$  in (a).

**Please hand in your solutions for this sheet by Tuesday 17/05/2016 to the pigeonhole of your teaching assistant in F28.**