

B 9.3 $\Omega \subset B_R(\vec{0}) \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, $u \in C^2(\Omega) \cup C(\bar{\Omega})$

med $-\Delta u = f$, $u = 0$ på $\partial\Omega$

(a) $\Delta(u + c|\vec{x}|^2) = -f + 2nc \geq 0$ for $c = \frac{1}{2n} \max_{\Omega} f$

(maksimum finnes fordi $f \in C(\bar{\Omega})$, $\bar{\Omega}$ kompakt)

(b) Siden $u + c|\vec{x}|^2$ er subharmonisk og $u = 0$ på $\partial\Omega$,
er $u + c|\vec{x}|^2 \leq c \max_{\partial\Omega} |\vec{x}|^2 = cR^2$

(om R er valgt minst mulig).

Det gir også $u \leq cR^2$, siden $c|\vec{x}|^2 \geq 0$.

Med andre ord, $u \leq \frac{R^2}{2n} \max_{\Omega} f$

Siden også $-\Delta(-u) = -f$, $-u = 0$ på $\partial\Omega$,
for vi også

$$-u \leq \frac{R^2}{2n} \max_{\Omega} (-f), \text{ dvs. } u \geq \frac{R^2}{2n} \min_{\Omega} f$$

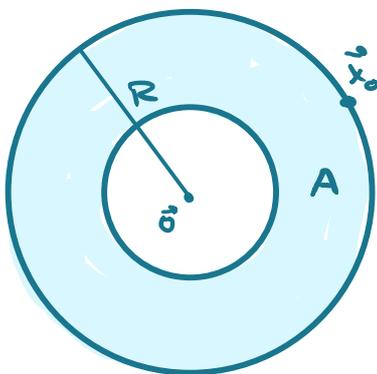
Siden $\max_{\Omega} f \leq \max_{\Omega} |f|$ og $\min_{\Omega} f \geq -\max_{\Omega} |f|$,

$$\text{følger et } |u| \leq \frac{R^2}{2n} \max_{\Omega} |f|.$$

Merk: På grunn av translasjonsinvarians
kan vi sette

$$R = \min \{ r : \Omega \subset B_r(\vec{x}_0) \text{ for en } \vec{x}_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n \}$$

B 9.5 $u \in C^2(B) \cap C(\bar{B})$ ikkekonstant, subharmonisk,
 maksimum i $\vec{x}_0 \in \partial B$



$$B = B_R(\vec{o}); A = B_{R/2}(\vec{o})$$

(a) $h(\vec{x}) = e^{-2n|\vec{x}|^2/R^2} - e^{-2n}$

$$h_{x_i} = -\frac{4n}{R^2} x_i e^{-2n|\vec{x}|^2/R^2}$$

$$h_{x_i x_i} = -\frac{4n}{R^2} e^{-2n|\vec{x}|^2/R^2} + \left(\frac{4n}{R^2} x_i\right)^2 e^{-2n|\vec{x}|^2/R^2}$$

$$\Delta h = \sum_{i=1}^n h_{x_i x_i} = \left(-\frac{4n^2}{R^2} + \left(\frac{4n}{R^2} |\vec{x}|\right)^2\right) e^{-2n|\vec{x}|^2/R^2}$$

$$> \left(-\frac{4n^2}{R^2} + \frac{16n^2}{R^4} \left(\frac{R^2}{2}\right)\right) e^{-2n|\vec{x}|^2/R^2} = 0$$

↑ fordi $|\vec{x}| > \frac{R}{2}$

Erklare? $h(\vec{x}) = \bar{h}(|\vec{x}|)$ da $\bar{h}(r) = e^{-ar^2} + \text{konst}$, $a = \frac{2n}{R^2}$

$$\Delta h = \frac{1}{r^{n-1}} (r^{n-1} h'(r))' = \frac{1}{r^{n-1}} (r^{n-1} \cdot (-2ar) e^{-ar^2})'$$

$$= -\frac{2a}{r^{n-1}} (r^n e^{-ar^2})' = -\frac{2a}{r^{n-1}} (nr^{n-1} - 2ar^{n+1}) e^{-ar^2}$$

$$= 2a(2ar^2 - n) e^{-ar^2}$$

$$\geq 2a \left(2a \left(\frac{R}{2}\right)^2 - n\right) e^{-ar^2}$$

$$= 2a \left(\frac{aR^2}{2} - n\right) e^{-ar^2} \geq 0 \text{ fordi } a = \frac{2n}{R^2}$$

(b)

$$m = \max_{|\bar{x}|=R/2} u$$

$$M = \max_{|\bar{x}|=R} u$$

Det sterke maksimumsprinippet sier at u ikke har noe maksimum i \bar{B} , og spesielt ikke for $|\bar{x}|=R/2$. (Fordi u ikke er konstant.)

Det svake maksimumsprinippet sier at $\max_{\bar{B}} u < M$, si $m < M$.

(c)

$$u_\varepsilon = u + \varepsilon h \quad (\varepsilon > 0)$$

For $|\bar{x}|=R$ er $u_\varepsilon(\bar{x}) = u(\bar{x}) \leq M$.

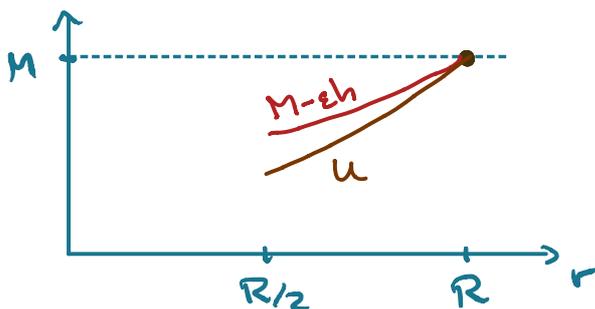
$$\begin{aligned} \text{For } |\bar{x}|=R \text{ er } u_\varepsilon(\bar{x}) &= u(\bar{x}) + \varepsilon(e^{-n/2} - e^{-2n}) \\ &\leq m + (e^{-n/2} - e^{-2n}) \leq M \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Derfor } \varepsilon = (M - m) / (e^{-n/2} - e^{-2n}).$$

(d) og (e)

u_ε er subharmonisk og $\leq M$ på ∂A , så $u_\varepsilon \leq M$ i A .

Det gir $u \leq M - \varepsilon h$. Spesielt, for $\bar{x} = \frac{r}{R} \bar{x}_0$:



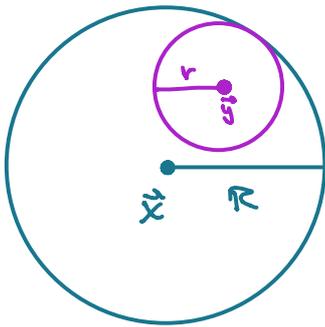
Figuren gjør det tydelig at $\partial_r u \geq 0$ for $r=R$, dvs. i \bar{x}_0 .

($\eta > 0$)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{u(R-\eta) - u(R)}{-\eta} &= \frac{u(R-\eta) - M}{-\eta} \geq \frac{M - \varepsilon h(R-\eta) - M}{-\eta} \\ &= -\varepsilon \frac{h(R-\eta) - h(R)}{\eta} \xrightarrow{(\eta \rightarrow 0)} -\varepsilon h'(R) > 0 \end{aligned}$$



X7



Vi får

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{A_n r^n}{n} u(\tilde{y}) &= \int_{B_r(\tilde{y})} u \, d^n \tilde{z} \\ &\leq \int_{B_R(\tilde{x})} u \, d^n \tilde{z} = \frac{A_n}{n} R^n u(\tilde{x}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{og derfor } u(\tilde{y}) &\leq \left(\frac{R}{r}\right)^n u(\tilde{x}) = \left(\frac{R}{R - |\tilde{x} - \tilde{y}|}\right)^n u(\tilde{x}) \\ &= \left(1 - \frac{|\tilde{x} - \tilde{y}|}{R}\right)^{-n} u(\tilde{x}), \end{aligned}$$



Verdt å merke seg: Denne ulikheten ligner ganske mye på Harnacks ulikhet.