

Introduction to the Calculus of Variations: Lecture 21

Swarnendu Sil

Department of Mathematics
Indian Institute of Science

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Regularity

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L^2 regularity

Regularity for harmonic
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Interior L^2 estimate for
elliptic systems

Hole filling technique

The End

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Theorem (Caccioppoli inequality for elliptic systems)

Let $u \in W^{1,2}(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^N)$ be a weak solution of

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Let $u \in W^{1,2}(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^N)$ be a weak solution of

$$-\operatorname{div}(A(x) \nabla u) = f - \operatorname{div} F \quad \text{in } \Omega,$$

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$$\int_{B_\rho(x_0)} |\nabla u|^2 \, dx \leq c \left\{ \frac{1}{(R - \rho)^2} \int_{B_R(x_0) \setminus B_\rho(x_0)} |u - \zeta|^2 \, dx \right. \\ \left. + R^2 \int_{B_R(x_0)} |f|^2 \, dx + \int_{B_R(x_0)} |F|^2 \, dx \right\}$$

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for all $\zeta \in \mathbb{R}^N$, for some constant $c = c(\lambda, \|A\|_{L^\infty}) > 0$.

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Proof. We first assume $f = 0$.

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Proof. We first assume $f = 0$. We choose η as before

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Proof. We first assume $f = 0$. We choose η as before and set $\phi := (u - \zeta)\eta^2$.

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Proof. We first assume $f = 0$. We choose η as before and set $\phi := (u - \zeta)\eta^2$. Plugging into the weak formulation, we get using the Legendre condition

$$\begin{aligned} & \lambda \int_{B_R(x_0)} |\nabla u|^2 \eta^2 \, dx \\ & \leq \int_{B_R(x_0)} \eta^2 \langle A(x) \nabla u, \nabla u \rangle \, dx \end{aligned}$$

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 & \quad + \int_{B_R(x_0)} \eta^2 \langle F, \nabla u \rangle \, dx + \int_{B_R(x_0)} \langle F, 2\eta \nabla \eta \otimes (u - \zeta) \rangle \, dx \\
 & := I_1 + I_2 + I_3.
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Now we estimate all three terms. Let $\Lambda = \|A\|_{L^\infty}$.

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$$2ab \leq \varepsilon a^2 + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} b^2.$$

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Using Young's inequality with $\varepsilon > 0$

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$$I_1 \leq \varepsilon \Lambda \int_{B_R(x_0)} |\nabla u|^2 \eta^2 \, dx + \frac{4c^2}{\varepsilon (R - \rho)^2} \int_{B_R(x_0) \setminus B_\rho(x_0)} |u - \zeta|^2 \, dx$$

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$$\int_{B_R} |\nabla u|^2 \eta^2 \, dx \leq c \left\{ \frac{1}{(R - \rho)^2} \int_{B_R \setminus B_\rho} |u - \zeta|^2 \, dx + \int_{B_R} |F|^2 \, dx \right\}$$

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This gives

$$\int_{B_\rho} |\nabla u|^2 \, dx \leq \int_{B_R} |\nabla u|^2 \eta^2 \, dx$$

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This gives

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{B_\rho} |\nabla u|^2 \, dx &\leq \int_{B_R} |\nabla u|^2 \eta^2 \, dx \\ &\leq c \left\{ \frac{1}{(R - \rho)^2} \int_{B_R \setminus B_\rho} |u - \zeta|^2 \, dx + \int_{B_R} |F|^2 \, dx \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

It remains to prove the theorem when $f \neq 0$.

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It remains to prove the theorem when $f \neq 0$. But we can absorb f inside F by writing it as a divergence. This is fairly easy, but we want to keep track of the scaling as well to get the R^2 factor.

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Then we find $\tilde{v} \in W_0^{1,2}(B_1(0); \mathbb{R}^N)$

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$$\int_{B_{R/4}} \left| \nabla \left(\frac{\partial u_\varepsilon}{\partial x_i} \right) \right|^2 dx \leq c \left(\frac{1}{R^4} \int_{B_R} |u_\varepsilon|^2 dx + (R^2 + 1) \int_{B_R} |f_\varepsilon|^2 dx \right).$$

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Choosing $R > 0$ small enough , we get

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Note that the constant blows up as $R \rightarrow 0$,

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Remark

Note that the constant blows up as $R \rightarrow 0$, so we really need $\tilde{\Omega} \subset\subset \Omega$ for the covering argument to work.

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Now we attempt the general case.

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Now we attempt the general case. The trouble here is that since the operator does not have constant coefficients, we can not claim that the derivatives of u satisfies the same type of equation. So instead we work with **difference quotients** and use the properties of difference quotients we proved in Lecture 12 (Characterization of difference quotients theorem).

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Proof.

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where the constant $c > 0$ can depend on R, λ and $\|A\|_{W^{1,\infty}}$. The result follows from this this by a covering argument. Writing f as a divergence (but this time using the $W^{2,2}$ estimate for the Laplacian), it is enough to prove for the case $f = 0$.

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With $f = 0$, the weak formulation becomes

$$\int_{\Omega} \langle A(x) \nabla u(x), \nabla \phi(x) \rangle \, dx = \int_{\Omega} \langle F(x), \nabla \phi(x) \rangle \, dx$$

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$$\int_{\Omega} \langle A(x + he_i) \nabla u(x + he_i), \nabla \phi(x) \rangle \, dx = \int_{\Omega} \langle F(x + he_i), \nabla \phi(x) \rangle \, dx$$

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Subtracting the previous identity from this one and diving by h , we obtain

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for any $\phi \in C_c^\infty(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^N)$. For any $1 \leq i \leq n$ and for $h \in \mathbb{R}$ with $|h|$ small, we can plugg $\phi(x - he_i)$ as the test function and after a change of variables, we obtain

$$\int_{\Omega} \langle A(x + he_i) \nabla u(x + he_i), \nabla \phi(x) \rangle \, dx = \int_{\Omega} \langle F(x + he_i), \nabla \phi(x) \rangle \, dx$$

Subtracting the previous identity from this one and diving by h , we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Omega} \langle A(x + he_i) D_{h,i}(\nabla u), \nabla \phi \rangle \, dx + \int_{\Omega} \langle (D_{h,i}A) \nabla u, \nabla \phi \rangle \, dx \\ = \int_{\Omega} \langle (D_{h,i}F), \nabla \phi \rangle \, dx \end{aligned}$$

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Note that

$$D_{h,i}(\nabla u) = \nabla(D_{h,i}u)$$

Thus, we get

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Applying the Caccioppoli inequality, we deduce, for any $x_0 \in \Omega$,
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Since u and F are both $W^{1,2}$ and A is $W^{1,\infty}$,

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This implies

$$\int_{B_{R/4}(x_0)} \left| \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} (\nabla u) \right|^2 dx < \infty$$

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But since this is true for any $1 \leq i \leq n$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{B_{R/4}(x_0)} |\nabla^2 u|^2 dx \leq c(R, \|A\|_{W^{1,\infty}}) \int_{B_{R/2}(x_0)} |\nabla u|^2 dx \\ + c \int_{B_{R/2}(x_0)} |\nabla F|^2 dx. \end{aligned}$$

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Applying Caccioppoli inequality once again to estimate the
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where the constant $c > 0$ this time depends on R , λ , and $\|A\|_{W^{1,\infty}}$.

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Now we are going to show another interesting corollary of the Caccioppoli inequality.

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Proof.

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Proof. For every $x_0 \in \Omega$, $0 < R < \text{dist}(x_0, \partial\Omega)$,

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Proof. For every $x_0 \in \Omega$, $0 < R < \text{dist}(x_0, \partial\Omega)$, applying the Caccioppoli inequality, we get

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Iterating, we have

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Proof. For every $x_0 \in \Omega$, $0 < R < \text{dist}(x_0, \partial\Omega)$, applying the Caccioppoli inequality, we get

$$\int_{B_{R/2}(x_0)} |\nabla u|^2 \, dx \leq c \frac{1}{R^2} \int_{B_R(x_0) \setminus B_{R/2}(x_0)} \left| u - (u)_{B_R \setminus B_{R/2}} \right|^2 \, dx$$

Applying Poincaré inequality, this implies

$$\int_{B_{R/2}(x_0)} |\nabla u|^2 \, dx \leq c \int_{B_R(x_0) \setminus B_{R/2}(x_0)} |\nabla u|^2 \, dx.$$

Filling the hole, we obtain,

$$\int_{B_{R/2}(x_0)} |\nabla u|^2 \, dx \leq \left(\frac{c}{c+1} \right) \int_{B_R(x_0)} |\nabla u|^2 \, dx.$$

Iterating, we have

$$\int_{B_{R/2^k}(x_0)} |\nabla u|^2 \, dx \leq \left(\frac{c}{c+1} \right)^k \int_{B_R(x_0)} |\nabla u|^2 \, dx.$$

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Since $\frac{c}{c+1} < 1$,

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Since $\frac{c}{c+1} < 1$, the last one is a decay estimate.

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Since $\frac{c}{c+1} < 1$, the last one is a decay estimate. Then for any $0 < \rho < R$, we have by interpolating,

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Since $\frac{c}{c+1} < 1$, the last one is a decay estimate. Then for any $0 < \rho < R$, we have by interpolating,

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Proof.

By Caccioppoli inequality, we have for any $R > 0$,

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Letting $R \rightarrow \infty$, we obtain the conclusion. \square

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Thank you
Questions?