

How ~~Δ~~ ϕ^4 should be

$$\begin{aligned} & \Delta (w \phi^4) + 2 \nabla V \cdot \nabla (w \phi^4) \\ &= 2 \phi^4 |\text{Hess}(w)|^2 + 4 \sum_{i,j} \frac{\partial \phi^4}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial V}{\partial x_j} \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} \\ & \quad + w \Delta \phi^4 + 2 w \nabla V \cdot \nabla \phi^4 \end{aligned}$$

$$(4c) \quad \sup_{B_r} \frac{|\nabla \psi|}{\psi} \leq \frac{C}{r}$$

Last time, $\delta = \min \left(\frac{\delta_1}{2}, \delta_2 \right)$
 \overline{K} not δ_1

Dirichlet Principle:

"Least action principle"

The eqs in "physics" or "math", should be the minimizer of certain energy (functional).

Consider the energy functional

$$I(w) = \int_{\Omega} \left(\frac{1}{2} |\nabla w|^2 - wf \right) dx$$

where w belongs to $(f \in C^0(\bar{\Omega}))$

the admissible set

$$A = \{ w \in C^2(\bar{\Omega}) \mid w = g \text{ on } \partial\Omega \}$$

Th: Assume $u \in C^2(\bar{\Omega})$

$$\text{and } \begin{cases} -\Delta u = f & \text{in } \Omega \\ u|_{\partial\Omega} = g \end{cases} \quad (**)$$

$$\text{Then } I(u) = \min_{w \in A} I(w) \quad (**)$$

Conversely if $u \in A$ satisfies $**$ then u solves the BVP $**$.

Remark: u is a minimizer of the functional I in A

$\Leftrightarrow u$ solves BVP in A .

pf: Prove $I(u) = \min_{w \in A} I(w)$

$$\int_{\Omega} (\Delta u + f)(u-w) = 0$$

$$\int_{\Omega} (\Delta u)(u-w) + \int_{\Omega} f(u-w) = 0$$

$$\int_{\Omega} \text{div}(\nabla u(u-w)) - \nabla u \cdot (\nabla u - \nabla w)$$

By assumption $u=w=g$ on $\partial\Omega$
 $\Rightarrow u-w=0$ on $\partial\Omega$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{\Omega} \text{div}(\nabla u(u-w)) = 0$$

$$\int_{\Omega} -|\nabla u|^2 + \nabla u \cdot \nabla w + \int_{\Omega} f(u-w) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{\Omega} |\nabla u|^2 - f u + f w = \int_{\Omega} \nabla u \cdot \nabla w$$

$$\leq \int_{\Omega} \frac{1}{2} |\nabla u|^2 + \frac{1}{2} |\nabla w|^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{\Omega} \left(\frac{1}{2} |\nabla w|^2 - f w \right) \leq \int_{\Omega} \left(\frac{1}{2} |\nabla w|^2 - f w \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow I(w) \leq I(u) \text{ for all } w \in A$$

$$\Rightarrow I(u) = \min_{w \in A} I(w)$$

Now we want to prove

that if $I(u) = \min_{u \in A} I(u)$

$\Rightarrow u$ solves $\begin{cases} -\Delta u = f & \text{in } \Omega \\ u|_{\partial\Omega} = g \end{cases}$

Fix $\phi \in C_0^\infty(\Omega)$ ($\Rightarrow \phi = 0$ near $\partial\Omega$)

Consider $u + z\phi$ where $z \in \mathbb{R}$

$\Rightarrow u + z\phi|_{\partial\Omega} = u|_{\partial\Omega} = g$

Also $u + z\phi \in C^2(\bar{\Omega})$

$\Rightarrow u + z\phi \in A$

Let $F(z) = I(u + z\phi), z \in \mathbb{R}$

$\Rightarrow F(0) = I(u)$ and achieves its minimum at $z = 0$

Also F is smooth $z \Rightarrow F'(0) = 0$

Recall $I(w) = \int \frac{1}{2} |\nabla w|^2 - wf$

$\Rightarrow F(z) = I(u + z\phi)$

$= \int \frac{1}{2} |\nabla u + z\nabla\phi|^2 - (u + z\phi)f$

$= \int \frac{1}{2} (|\nabla u|^2 + z^2|\nabla\phi|^2 + 2z\nabla u \cdot \nabla\phi)$

$- \int (u + z\phi)f$ indep of z

$\Rightarrow F'(z) = \int z|\nabla\phi|^2 + \nabla u \cdot \nabla\phi - \phi f$

$F'(0) = \int_{\Omega} \nabla u \cdot \nabla\phi - \phi f$

$F'(0) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \int_{\Omega} \nabla u \cdot \nabla\phi - \phi f = 0$

$\Rightarrow \int_{\Omega} \operatorname{div}(\phi \nabla u) - \phi \Delta u - \phi f = 0$

$\parallel \begin{cases} \forall \phi \in C_0^\infty(\Omega) \\ \phi = 0 \text{ on } \partial\Omega \end{cases}$

$\Rightarrow \int_{\Omega} \phi (\Delta u + f) = 0$ for any $\phi \in C_0^\infty(\Omega)$

$\Rightarrow \Delta u + f = 0$ in Ω

$\Rightarrow -\Delta u = f$

$\forall u \in A \Rightarrow u|_{\partial\Omega} = g$

$\Rightarrow u$ solves BVP.

Remark: u solves BVP

$\Rightarrow \int_{\Omega} \nabla u \cdot \nabla\phi = \int_{\Omega} \phi f$

defined when $u \in C^1(\Omega)$

$\langle u, \phi \rangle = \int_{\Omega} \nabla u \cdot \nabla\phi$ is

a inner product

$\phi \mapsto \int \phi f$ a linear functional

Consider the completion of $C_0^\infty(\Omega)$

wrt this inner product

Subspace S