

9.2. METODE PIKSHE TOČKE

ISKORISTIT ČEBO DVA TRA TEOREMA

a) ZA KONTRAKCIJE (BANACH)

b) ZA KOMPAKTNA PRESLIKAVANJA (SCHAUDER, SCHAEFER)

9.2.1. PRIMJENA BANACHOVOG TEOREMA

TEOREM 1 (BANACH) NEKA JE X BANACHOV PROSTOR.

NEKA JE $A: X \rightarrow X$ T.D.

$$\|A[u] - A[\tilde{u}]\| \leq \gamma \|u - \tilde{u}\|, \quad u, \tilde{u} \in X,$$

ZA $\gamma < 1$. TADA A MAJE JEDINSTVENU PIKSU TOČKU.

DOK: (F. RAIĆ, EVANS, ...)

LIPEROVNO PRESLIKAVANJE \Rightarrow LIPSCHITZOV, KONSTANTNA MOGUĆE VELIKA

KALA HELIHEARNA PERTURMACIJA \Rightarrow SLICNO

TIPIČNO SE JAVLJA PARAMETAR POMOĆU KOJEG TOČENO STAVLJUJU
KONSTANTU (HPR, DODJELJUJU KALA SILA, DODJELJUJU HALO VRJEME)
NEKA JE ITERACIJA TOČENO TOGA RJEŠENJA.

PRIMER:

$$u_t - \Delta u = f(u), \quad u \in U_T$$

$$u = 0, \quad \text{NA } \partial U \times [0, T]$$

$$u = g, \quad \text{NA } U \times \{T\}$$

$$u: \overline{U}_T \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \quad \text{HYPOTHESIS}$$

$$g: U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \quad \text{ZADANIE}$$

$$f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \quad \text{ZADANIE}$$

$$U \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n \quad \text{OTWOREN}, \quad \text{POWEZM}, \quad U_T = U \times [0, T]$$

ZESTOSIANKA:

$$g \in H_0^1(U; \mathbb{R}^n), \quad f \text{ LIPSCHITZOWA}$$

$$\Rightarrow |f(z)| \leq C(1 + |z|), \quad z \in \mathbb{R}^n,$$

SLABO PREDSTAVENIE:

$$u \in L^2(0, T; H_0^1(U; \mathbb{R}^n)), \quad u' \in L^2(0, T; H^{-1}(U; \mathbb{R}^n))$$

$$\begin{cases} \langle u', v \rangle + B[u, v] = (f(u), v), & v \in H_0^1(U; \mathbb{R}^n), \forall t \in [0, T] \\ u(0) = g \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{matrix} < & >_{H_0^1} \\ \hline \end{matrix}, \quad B[] \text{ BILINEARNA FORMA } \Rightarrow -\Delta \in H_0^1(U; \mathbb{R}^n)$$

$$\left(\begin{matrix} L^2 \\ L^2 \end{matrix} \right), \quad \|u\|_{H_0^1(U; \mathbb{R}^n)} = \left(\int_U |\nabla u|^2 dx \right)^{1/2}$$

$$u, u' \Rightarrow u \in C([0, T]; L^2(U; \mathbb{R}^n)) \Rightarrow \text{P.U. OK}$$

TEOREM 2 (EGZISTENCIJA)

POSTOJI JEDINSTVENO SLABO RJEŠENJE.

DOK: BAHACHOV TH. o FIKSNOJ TOČKI.
1. korak

$$X = C([0, T]; L^2(U; \mathbb{R}^n)), \quad \|v\| = \max_{t \in [0, T]} \|v(t)\|_{L^2(U; \mathbb{R}^n)}.$$

DEF. OPERATORA A:

$$\begin{aligned} u \in X. \quad |f(u)| &\leq C(1 + |u(t)|) \Rightarrow |f(u(t))|^2 \leq C(1 + |u(t)|^2) \\ &\Rightarrow f(u(t)) \in L^2(0, T; L^2(U; \mathbb{R}^n)) \end{aligned}$$

(A je l. vise)

PROVADJAMO ZADACU:

$$w_t - \Delta w = f(u) \quad \circ \quad U_T$$

$$w = 0 \quad \text{na } \partial U \times [0, T]$$

$$w = g \quad \text{na } U \times \{0\}$$

To se razbije na skalarne jednadžbe. Imao topologiju

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} w \in L^2(0, T; H_0^1(U; \mathbb{R}^n)), \quad w' \in L^2(0, T; H^{-1}(U; \mathbb{R}^n)) \\ \langle w', v \rangle + \beta [w, v] = (f(u), v), \quad v \in H_0^1(U; \mathbb{R}^n), \text{ s. tel } [0, T] \\ w(0) = g \end{cases}$$

$$A[u] := w$$

JER je $w \in X$ DEF JE DOBRA

2. KOPAK: $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ $\exists T > 0$ tako je $\|w - \tilde{w}\|_{L^2(U; \mathbb{R}^n)} < \varepsilon$, a je kontrakcja

Dok: $u, \tilde{u} \in X$

$$w = A[u], \quad \tilde{w} = A[\tilde{u}]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle w', v \rangle + B[w, v] &= (f(u), v) \\ \langle \tilde{w}', v \rangle + B[\tilde{w}, v] &= (f(\tilde{u}), v) \end{aligned} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \\ - \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle (w - \tilde{w})', v \rangle + B[w - \tilde{w}, v] &= (f(u) - f(\tilde{u}), v), \quad v \in H_0^1(U; \mathbb{R}^n) \\ v = w - \tilde{w} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} \|w - \tilde{w}\|_{L^2(U; \mathbb{R}^n)}^2 \right) + B[w - \tilde{w}, w - \tilde{w}] = (f(u) - f(\tilde{u}), w - \tilde{w})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} \left(\|w(t) - \tilde{w}(t)\|_{L^2(U; \mathbb{R}^n)}^2 \right) &\rightarrow 2 \|w(t) - \tilde{w}(t)\|_{H_0^1(U; \mathbb{R}^n)}^2 \\ &= 2 (f(u) - f(\tilde{u}), w(t) - \tilde{w}(t)) \end{aligned}$$

$$\leq 2 \|w(t) - \tilde{w}(t)\|_{L^2(U; \mathbb{R}^n)}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \|f(u) - f(\tilde{u})\|_{L^2(U; \mathbb{R}^n)}^2$$

$$\leq C_2 \|w(t) - \tilde{w}(t)\|_{H_0^1(U; \mathbb{R}^n)}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \|f(u) - f(\tilde{u})\|_{L^2(U; \mathbb{R}^n)}^2$$

$\exists C_2 \in \text{konstanta}$ $C_2 < 2$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \|w(t) - \tilde{w}(t)\|_{L^2(U; \mathbb{R}^n)}^2 + (2 - C_2) \|w(t) - \tilde{w}(t)\|_{H_0^1(U; \mathbb{R}^n)}^2 \leq \frac{1}{2} \|f(u) - f(\tilde{u})\|_{L^2(U; \mathbb{R}^n)}^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} \|w(t) - \tilde{w}(t)\|_{L^2(U; \mathbb{R}^n)}^2 \leq C \|w(t) - \tilde{w}(t)\|_{L^2(U; \mathbb{R}^n)}^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \|w(s) - \tilde{w}(s)\|_{L^2(U; \mathbb{R}^n)}^2 \leq C \int_0^s \|w(t) - \tilde{w}(t)\|_{L^2(U; \mathbb{R}^n)}^2 dt \leq CT \|u - \tilde{u}\|_X^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \|u - \tilde{u}\|_X^2 \leq C T \|u - \tilde{u}\|_X^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \|A[u] - A[\tilde{u}]\|_X \leq (CT)^{1/2} \|u - \tilde{u}\|_X$$

$\Rightarrow A$ JE KONTRAKCJA ZA T PROVOLJNO MALI!

3. KOPAK ZA $T > 0$ PROVOLJASH, YADIMO $T_1 > 0$ T.D
 $(CT_1)^{1/2} < 1$

$\Rightarrow \exists$ FIKSNA TOCKA NA $[0, T_1]$

\Rightarrow IMAM PRESENJE $u \in L^2(0, T_1; H_0^1(U; \mathbb{R}^n))$

$\Rightarrow u(t) \in H_0^1(U; \mathbb{R}^n)$ s.s. $t \in [0, T_1]$

UZHEN JEDAK OD TAKVUH I PROKLASIH NOVIH T_1
 $\in [T_{1/2}, T_1]$

KOGO PONOVNI KONSTRUKCIJU I ZA TAKIHOV T₁
 PRODUKT PRESENJE. $[T_1, 2T_1]$

4. KOPAK JEDINSTVENOST

PRETP u, \tilde{u} DVA PRESENJA

ZBILJ SHO NAREO PRESENJE u (*):

$$\|u(s) - \tilde{u}(s)\|_{L^2(U; \mathbb{R}^n)}^2 \leq C \int_0^s \|u(t) - \tilde{u}(t)\|_{L^2(U; \mathbb{R}^n)}^2 dt$$

GROHWALL $\Rightarrow u = \tilde{u}$.

HAPP: PROMATRANI PROBLEM: EVOLUCIJA GUSTOCK u_1, \dots, u_m KENIKAJA
 $\Delta u -$ DIFFUZIJA SVAKE (HEMI INTERAKCIJE)

flu) - HEMIINTERAKCIJE

REALISTICHNI MODEL:

f POLITOM U U..., TOGUCI PROBLEM,
 HEMIEXISTENCE, BLOW UP P...

3.2.2. PRIMJENA SCHAEFEROVOG TEOREMA

BROUWEROV TEOREM:

SUAKA NEPREKIDNA FUNKCIJA SA ZATVORENOM KUGLOM
U HJU SAMOIMA FIKSNU TOČKU

SCAUDEROV TEOREM:

SUAKA NEPREKIDNA FUNKCIJA S KOMPACTNOM I KOHUEKSTNOM
PODSKUPOM BANACHOVOG PROSTORA U HJEGI SAMOIMA
FIKSNU TOČKU.

TEOREM 4 (SCHAFFER)

NEKA JE $A: X \rightarrow X$ NEPREKIDNO I KOMPACTNO
PREDLIKAVAJE S BANACHOVOM PROSTOROM X . NEKA JE SKUP
 $\{u \in X : u = \lambda A(u) \text{ za neki } \lambda \in [0,1]\}$
OGRAHICEN. TADA AIMA FIKSNU TOČKU.

- HAP:
- AKO ~~JE~~ SVE FIKSNE TOČKE ~~SA~~ SVAH OPERATORA
 $\lambda A, \lambda \in [0,1]$ BJEZ U OGRANIČENIH SKUPU,
ONDA IHIMA!
 - EVAKS KAŽE: "TO JE U SKLADU S PRINCIPOM:
AKO KOTMO POKAZATI OSNOVARAJUCI OJEME ZA
KOGA LIJEĆA JEJENJA \Rightarrow JEJENJA POSTOJE"
 - PREDNOST SCHAEFFERA: NE TREBA IDENTIFICIRATI
KOHEUKSTAN I KOMPACTN JUFT K.

TO TRIPODI BAHACHOU I SCHAEFFEROU TH PAZLICAN

HESTO NALO \Rightarrow KONTRAKCJA

TEOREMO KOMPAKTNOST
(HPR. OPERATOR IZGURDJE)

PRIMJER: KVATILINEARNA ELIPTICKA JEDNADJBA

$$(1) \quad \begin{cases} -\Delta u + b(\nabla u) + \mu u = 0 & \text{u } U \\ u = 0 & \text{na } \partial U \end{cases}$$

$U \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ OTVORENA, OGRANIČENA

∂U GLATEK

$b: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, GLATKA, LIPSCHITZOVNA
ZADAVAJUĆA
 $\Rightarrow |b(p)| \leq c(|p|+1)$

$$, p \in \mathbb{R}^n.$$

TEOREM (EGZISTENCIJA)

ZA DOVOJNO VEĆKI $\mu > 0$

$\exists u \in H^1_0(U) \cap H^1_0(U)$ Rj. od (*).

DOK: 1. KODAK: DEFINICIJA A

$$u \in H^1_0(U) \Rightarrow \nabla u \in L^2(U, \mathbb{R}^n)$$

DEF: $w \in H^1_0(U)$ SLABO Rj. LINEARNE ZADACI

$$-\Delta w + \mu w = -b(\nabla u), \quad u \in U$$

$$w = 0, \quad \text{na } \partial U.$$

TEOREM REGULARNOST ($\S 6.3$)

$$\Rightarrow w \in H^2(U) \quad \& \quad \|w\|_{H^2(U)} \leq C \|b(\nabla u)\|_{L^2(U)}$$

DEF:

$$A[u] := \infty$$

$$\Rightarrow \|A[u]\|_{H^2(\Omega)} \leq C (\|u\|_{H_0^1(\Omega)} + 1)$$

2. KORAK: PROSTOR, HYPREKIDOST I KOMPAKTNOST

PROVODIMO $A : H_0^1(\Omega) \rightarrow H_0^1(\Omega)$, $X = H_0^1(\Omega)$

HYPREKIDOST: $u_n \rightarrow u \in H_0^1(\Omega)$

$$\Rightarrow (u_n)_n \text{ OGRANICHEN } \cup H_0^1(\Omega)$$

$$\leftarrow \|A[u_n]\|_{H^2(\Omega)} \leq C (\|u_n\|_{H_0^1(\Omega)} + 1) \leq C$$

$$\Rightarrow w_i := A[u_n] \text{ OGRANICHEN } \cup H^2(\Omega)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{FUDHIZ T.D.} \\ \forall w \in H^2(\Omega) \cap H_0^1(\Omega) \end{array} \quad w_{kj} \rightarrow w \quad H_0^1(\Omega)$$

$$A[u_{kj}]$$

(TREBA JEST POKAZAT)
 $w = A[u]$)

SLABA FORMULACIJA:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int_{\Omega} \nabla w_{kj} \cdot \nabla v + \gamma w_{kj} v = - \int_{\Omega} b(\nabla u_{kj}) v \, dx, \quad v \in H_0^1(\Omega) \\
 & \text{PUSTIM } j \rightarrow \infty \quad \downarrow \\
 & \int_{\Omega} \nabla w \cdot \nabla v + \gamma w v = - \int_{\Omega} b(\nabla w) v \, dx, \quad v \in H_0^1(\Omega)
 \end{aligned}$$

LIPSCHITZOVOST OD b

$$\Rightarrow w = A[u].$$

KOMPAKTHOST: $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ $\exists R > 0$ $\forall u \in H_0^1(\Omega)$

$$(u_n) \text{ OGRANIČENI} \cup H_0^1(\Omega) \quad \|A[u_n]\|_{H^2(\Omega)} \leq C (\|u_n\|_{H_0^1(\Omega)} + 1)$$

\Downarrow

$$(A[u_n]) \text{ OGRANIČENI} \cup H^2(\Omega)$$

\Downarrow

Ifta je tako da podniz $\cup H_0^1(\Omega)$

$$(zr se \quad H^2(\Omega) \subset H_0^1(\Omega))$$

3. KOPAK: OGRANIČENOST skupu ($\exists A, \mu$ pozitivne velik)

$$\{u \in H_0^1(\Omega) : u = \lambda A[u] \text{ za neki } \lambda \in [0, 1]\}$$

NEKA $u \in H_0^1(\Omega)$ t.d. $u = \lambda A[u]$ za neki $\lambda \in [0, 1]$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{u}{\lambda} = A[u] \Rightarrow u \in H^2(\Omega) \cap H_0^1(\Omega) \text{ i } -\Delta u + \mu u = \lambda b(\nabla u) \text{ s.s.u}$$

POJEDNACI JEDNOSTVUJE U I INTEGRIRATI PO Ω :

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Omega} (|\nabla u|^2 + \mu u^2) &= -\lambda \int_{\Omega} b(\nabla u) u \leq C \int_{\Omega} (|\nabla u|^2 + 1) u \\ &\leq \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} |\nabla u|^2 + C \int_{\Omega} (u^2 + 1) \end{aligned}$$

za $\mu > C \Rightarrow$ OGRANIČENOST za

$$\int_{\Omega} |\nabla u|^2 = \|u\|_{H_0^1(\Omega)}^2 \leq C$$

NE OVISI O λ !

4. KOPAK: SCHAEFFEROV TEOREM

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow &\exists R > 0 \text{ tak da } u \in X = H_0^1(\Omega) \Rightarrow u = A[u] \in H^2(\Omega) \\ \Rightarrow &u \in H_0^1(\Omega) \cap H^2(\Omega) \Rightarrow \text{TAPODNESTVA JEDNA S.S.!} \end{aligned}$$

HAP: Hogni, RAZUMNI PLAN za VJEZNAVANJE (x).

ITERACIJE už za ~~ZADATKU~~ u⁰:

$$-\Delta u^{k+1} + \gamma u^{k+1} = -b(\nabla u^k) \quad u \in \Omega \quad \text{NA } \partial\Omega \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} u^0 \\ u^k = 0, 1, \dots \end{array} \right.$$

Ako ITERACIJE KUG. ~~PA~~ ODGOVARAJUCI TRACIĆI
POBIVAMO EGISTENCIJU FIKSNE TOČKE.
IZDUTIN, TEOREMI ~~FIXED~~, SCHAUDEROU (LI SCHAEFEROU

KE ZAKLJUVAJU DA TAKAV NIJE POSTOJI.

(GILBARG - TRUDINGER za nse o tome).

