

Solution TD 1

Exo 2:

$$\int_{\Omega} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x_i}(x) dx = \int_{\partial\Omega} v(x) n_i(x) dA.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Omega} (\operatorname{div}(v)) w(x) dx &= \int_{\Omega} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial v_i(x)}{\partial x_i} \right) w(x) dx \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \int_{\Omega} \frac{\partial v_i(x)}{\partial x_i} w(x) dx. \end{aligned}$$

Posons $v = v_i(x) w(x)$, alors: $\int_{\Omega} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x_i} dx = \int_{\Omega} \frac{\partial (v_i w)}{\partial x_i} dx$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{\Omega} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x_i} dx = \int_{\Omega} \frac{\partial (v_i w)}{\partial x_i} dx = \int_{\partial\Omega} v_i(x) w(x) n_i(x) dA$$

$$= \int_{\partial\Omega} (v_i w)(x) n_i(x) dx = \int_{\partial\Omega} v_i(x) w(x) n_i(x) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{\Omega} \frac{\partial v_i}{\partial x_i} w(x) dx + \int_{\Omega} v_i(x) \frac{\partial w}{\partial x_i} dx = \int_{\partial\Omega} v_i(x) w(x) n_i(x) dA$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n \int_{\Omega} \frac{\partial v_i}{\partial x_i} w(x) dx + \sum_{i=1}^n \int_{\Omega} v_i(x) \frac{\partial w}{\partial x_i} dx = \sum_{i=1}^n \int_{\partial\Omega} v_i(x) w(x) n_i(x) dA$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{\Omega} \operatorname{div}(v(x)) w(x) dx + \int_{\Omega} v(x) \cdot \nabla w(x) dx = \int_{\partial\Omega} v(x) \cdot (w(x) n(x)) dA.$$

Exo 3:

Supposons que $u \in H^1(\Omega)$ l'unique solution de la (EV) suivante:

$$\int_{\Omega} (\nabla u(x) \cdot \nabla w(x) + u(x) w(x)) dx = \int_{\partial\Omega} g(x) w(x) dA + \int_{\Omega} f(x) w(x) dx, \quad \forall w \in H^1(\Omega).$$

Donc pour $w = u$ on a:

$$\int_{\Omega} (|\nabla u(x)|^2 + |u(x)|^2) dx = \int_{\partial\Omega} g(x) u(x) dA + \int_{\Omega} f(x) u(x) dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \|u\|_{H^1(\Omega)}^2 &\stackrel{c.s.}{\leq} \|g\|_{L^2(\Omega)} \|u\|_{L^2(\Omega)} + \|g\|_{L^2(\Omega)} \|u\|_{L^2(\Omega)} \\ &\stackrel{\text{Trace}}{\leq} c \|g\|_{L^2(\Omega)} \|u\|_{H^1(\Omega)} + \|g\|_{L^2(\Omega)} \left(\int_{\Omega} (|u(x)|^2 + |\nabla u(x)|^2) dx \right)^{1/2} \\ &= (c \|g\|_{L^2(\Omega)} + \|g\|_{L^2(\Omega)}) \|u\|_{H^1(\Omega)} \leq \max(c, 1) (\|g\|_{L^2(\Omega)} + \|g\|_{L^2(\Omega)}) \|u\|_{H^1(\Omega)} \end{aligned}$$

Exo 4:

$$\Omega = (]0, 1[\times]0, 1[)^2, \quad w \in H_0^1(\Omega), \quad \|w\|_{L^2(\Omega)} = \left(\int_0^1 \int_0^1 |w(x_1, x_2)|^2 dx_1 dx_2 \right)^{1/2}$$

$$\text{on a: } w(x_1, x_2) = \int_0^{x_1} \frac{\partial w}{\partial x_1}(t, x_2) dt + w(0, x_2)$$

d'où:

$$|w(x_1, x_2)| = \left| \int_0^{x_1} \frac{\partial w}{\partial x_1}(t, x_2) dt \right|, \quad \text{car } w(0, x_2) = 0, \\ w \in H_0^1(\Omega).$$

$$\leq \left| \int_0^1 \frac{\partial w}{\partial x_1}(x_1, x_2) dx_1 \right|$$

$$\stackrel{c.s.}{\leq} \left(\int_0^1 \left| \frac{\partial w}{\partial x_1}(x_1, x_2) \right|^2 dx_1 \right)^{1/2}$$

par conséquent:

$$|w(x_1, x_2)|^2 \leq \int_0^1 \left| \frac{\partial w}{\partial x_1}(x_1, x_2) \right|^2 dx_1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\int_0^1 |w(x_1, x_2)|^2 dx_1 \leq \int_0^1 \sup_{x_1} \left| \frac{\partial w}{\partial x_1}(x_1, x_2) \right|^2 dx_2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\int_0^1 \int_0^1 |w(x_1, x_2)|^2 dx_1 dx_2 \leq \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \sup_{x_1} \left| \frac{\partial w}{\partial x_1}(x_1, x_2) \right|^2 dx_1 dx_2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\int_0^1 \int_0^1 |w(x_1, x_2)|^2 dx_1 dx_2 \leq \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \left(\left| \frac{\partial w}{\partial x_1}(x_1, x_2) \right|^2 + \left| \frac{\partial w}{\partial x_2}(x_1, x_2) \right|^2 \right) dx_1 dx_2$$

$$= \int_0^1 \int_0^1 |\nabla w(x_1, x_2)|^2 dx_1 dx_2.$$

$$\text{Ainsi } \|w\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 \leq \|\nabla w\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 \Rightarrow \|w\|_{L^2(\Omega)} \leq \|\nabla w\|_{L^2(\Omega)}, \quad (C=1/2)$$

Exo 5 :

(1) On prend $U_n(x) = e^{-\frac{x^2}{n}} \in L^2(\mathbb{R})$, et $U_n'(x) = -\frac{2x}{n} e^{-\frac{x^2}{n}} \in L^2(\mathbb{R})$, donc bien sûr $U_n \in H^1(\mathbb{R})$. En faisant le changement de variable $x = \sqrt{n}y$, on a :

$$\|U_n\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R})}^2 = \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-\frac{2x^2}{n}} dx = \sqrt{n} \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-2y^2} dy = \sqrt{n} I_1, \text{ et}$$

$$\|U_n'\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R})}^2 = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{4x^2}{n^2} e^{-\frac{2x^2}{n}} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-2y^2} (4y^2) dy = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} I_2.$$

Ainsi :

$$\frac{\|U_n\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R})}^2}{\|U_n'\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R})}^2} = \frac{I_1}{I_2} n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} +\infty, \text{ il est clair qu'il}$$

n'existe pas une constante $c > 0$ telle que :

$$\|U\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R})} \leq c \|U'\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R})}, \quad \forall U \in H^1(\mathbb{R}) = H_0^1(\mathbb{R}).$$

L'inégalité de Poincaré est donc fautive sur \mathbb{R} .

(2) Conclusion : L'inégalité de Poincaré ne s'applique pas lorsque l'ensemble n'est pas borné (\mathbb{R} est non borné).