

## PDG II (Tutorium)

### Tutorial 4

In the following,  $U \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  will always denote an open set.

#### Exercise 1

Assume  $U$  is bounded. Prove that for all  $p \in [1, \infty]$  and all  $q \in [1, p]$ :

$$\|u\|_{L^q(U)} \leq C \|u\|_{L^p(U)}$$

and determine  $C = C(q, p, U)$ .

**Exercise 2** Do some of the missing details in the proof of Theorem 1.14 (trace theorem) in the Lecture:

(a) Prove Young's inequality:

Let  $1 < p, q < \infty$ ,  $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$ . Then  $ab \leq \frac{a^p}{p} + \frac{b^q}{q}$  for all  $a, b \geq 0$ .

(b) Use integration by parts (Gauss-Green theorem) to prove (for notation, see the Lecture):

$$\int_{\{x_n=0\}} \zeta |u|^p dx' = - \int_{B^+} (\zeta |u|^p)_{x_n} dx.$$

(c) Prove the inequality (for notation, see the Lecture):

$$- \int_{B^+} (|u|^p \zeta_{x_n} + p |u|^{p-1} (\operatorname{sgn} u) u_{x_n} \zeta) dx \leq C \int_{B^+} (|u|^p + |Du|^p) dx.$$

#### Exercise 3

Prove the *General Hölder inequality*: let  $1 \leq p_1, \dots, p_m \leq \infty$ , with  $\frac{1}{p_1} + \frac{1}{p_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{p_m} = 1$ , and assume  $u_k \in L^{p_k}(U)$  for  $k = 1, \dots, m$ . Then

$$\int_U |u_1 \cdots u_m| dx \leq \prod_{k=1}^m \|u_k\|_{L^{p_k}(U)}.$$