

Variationsrechnung Blatt 2

A5|

(a)

$$\left| \int u \varphi' dx \right| \leq C \|\varphi\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R})} \quad \forall \varphi \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R})$$

$$\Rightarrow T: C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}) \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$T(\varphi) = \int u \varphi' dx$$

(kann sich auf $L^p(\mathbb{R})$ fortsetzen)

$$\Rightarrow T \in \mathcal{L}'(L^p(\mathbb{R})) \Rightarrow \exists v \in L^q(\mathbb{R})$$

$$T(\varphi) = \int v \varphi dx \quad \forall \varphi \in L^p(\mathbb{R})$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall \varphi \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R})$$

$$\int v \varphi dx = T(\varphi) = \int u \varphi' dx$$

(b) $u \in \text{Lip}(\mathbb{R})$ sei $\varphi \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R})$

$$\int u \varphi' dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int u(x) \left(\varphi(x + \frac{1}{n}) - \varphi(x) \right) dx$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left(\int u(x) \varphi(x + \frac{1}{n}) dx - \int u(x) \varphi(x) dx \right)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(n \int u(x - \frac{1}{n}) \varphi(x) dx - \int u(x) \varphi(x) dx \right)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int n \left(u(x - \frac{1}{n}) - u(x) \right) \varphi(x) dx$$

$$\leq \limsup_{h \rightarrow 0} \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} \frac{|u(x - \frac{1}{h}) - u(x)|}{1/h} \int |u(x)| dx$$

$$\leq \int |u(x)| dx \Rightarrow \text{Beh.}$$

(c)

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} u \varphi' = \int_{\mathbb{R}} u \operatorname{div} \varphi \quad \text{für } \varphi \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R})$$

$$\text{Sei } \varphi \in C_c^1(\mathbb{R}) : \|\varphi\|_\infty \leq 1$$

$$\int u \varphi' \leq \left| \int u \varphi' \right| \stackrel{\varphi * \varphi_\varepsilon \leq 1}{=} \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int u (\varphi * \varphi_\varepsilon)' dx$$

$$\leq \int |Du| \subset$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{\mathbb{R}} |Du| < \infty$$

(d) Sollte funktionieren :)

(e) ~~$\int u(y) \varphi_\varepsilon(x-y) \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$~~ denn

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \int u(y) \left(\frac{\varphi_\varepsilon(x+h e_j - y) - \varphi_\varepsilon(x-y)}{h} \right) dx$$

weil $\|\varphi_\varepsilon\|_\infty \leq M$ $\int u(y) \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\varphi_\varepsilon(x+h e_j - y) - \varphi_\varepsilon(x-y)}{h} dy$

$$= \int u(y) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \varphi_\varepsilon(x-y) dy$$

Hochere Ableitungen analog.

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \int u(y) \varphi_\varepsilon(x-y) dy = \int u(y) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \varphi_\varepsilon(x-y)$$

$$= \int u(y) \left(-\frac{\partial}{\partial y_i} \varphi_\varepsilon(x-y) \right) dy$$

$$= - \int u(y) \underbrace{\partial_{e_i} \varphi_\varepsilon(x-\cdot)(y)}_{\in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)} dy$$

$$= - \int \mathbb{D}_{e_i} u(y) \varphi_\varepsilon(x-y) dy.$$

$$\|u * \varphi_\varepsilon\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)}$$

$$= \left\| \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u(y) \varphi_\varepsilon(x-y) dy \right\|_p dx$$

$$\leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |u(y)| \varphi_\varepsilon(x-y) dy \right)^p dx$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |u(y)|^p \varphi_\varepsilon(x-y) dy \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \varphi_\varepsilon(x-y) dy \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} dx$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |u(y)|^p \varphi_\varepsilon(x-y) dy dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |u(y)|^p \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \varphi_\varepsilon(x-y) dx \right) dy$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |u(y)|^p dy.$$

Es gilt auch

$$\|u * \varphi_\varepsilon\|_{W^{1,p}(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq \|u\|_{W^{1,p}(\mathbb{R}^n)}$$

denn

$$\|u * \varphi_\varepsilon\|_{W^{1,p}(\mathbb{R}^n)} = \|u * \varphi_\varepsilon\|_{\substack{W^{1,p}(\mathbb{R}^n) \\ L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)}} + \sum_{j=1}^n \|D_j(u * \varphi_\varepsilon)\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)}$$

$$\leq \|u\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)} + \sum_{j=1}^n \|D_j u * \varphi_\varepsilon\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)}$$

$$\leq \|u\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)} + \sum_{j=1}^n \|D_j u\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)}$$

$$= \|u\|_{W^{1,p}(\mathbb{R}^n)}.$$

$$\|u * \varphi_\varepsilon - u\|_{W^{1,p}(\mathbb{R}^n)} = \|u * \varphi_\varepsilon - u\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)} + \sum_{j=1}^n \|D_j(u * \varphi_\varepsilon - u)\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)}$$

$$= \|u * \varphi_\varepsilon - u\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)} + \sum_{j=1}^n \|D_j u * \varphi_\varepsilon - D_j u\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)}$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 \quad (\varepsilon \rightarrow 0)$$

Das Einzige, was schwierig ist, ist $D_j(u * \varphi_\varepsilon) = D_j u * \varphi_\varepsilon$.

(g) $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ offen, beschränkt, C^2 -Rand.

$$\|i(u) * \varphi_\varepsilon|_\Omega - u\|_{W^{1,p}(\Omega)}$$

$$\leq \|i(u) * \varphi_\varepsilon - i(u)\|_{W^{1,p}(\mathbb{R}^n)} \rightarrow 0.$$

A6]

(a) $\mathcal{P}(\Omega, \Omega)$

$$= \sup_{\substack{\varphi \in C_c^1(\Omega) \\ \|\varphi\|_\infty \leq 1}} \int_\Omega \chi_\Omega \operatorname{div} \varphi \, dx$$

$$= \sup_{\substack{\varphi \in C_c^1(\Omega) \\ \|\varphi\|_\infty \leq 1}} \int_\Omega \operatorname{div} \varphi \, dx$$

$$= \sup_{\substack{\varphi \in C_c^1(\Omega) \\ \|\varphi\|_\infty \leq 1}} \sum_{i=1}^n \int_\Omega \partial_{x_i} \varphi_i \, dx = 0 \quad (\text{schwache Abl der Fns})$$

$$= 0.$$

$$(b) \left\{ \varphi \in C_c^1(\Omega_1) \mid \|\varphi\|_\infty \leq 1 \right\} \subseteq \left\{ \varphi \in C_c^1(\Omega_2) \mid \|\varphi\|_\infty \leq 1 \right\}$$

< kann gelten falls $|\Omega_2 \setminus \Omega_1| = 0$ Beweis

$$\Omega_2 = (0, 1) \quad \Omega_1 = (0, \frac{1}{2}) \cup (\frac{1}{2}, 1) \quad E = \left[0, \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\mathcal{P}(E, \Omega_1) = 0 \quad \mathcal{P}(E, \Omega_2) \geq 1$$

(c) ~~Stärke~~ Vorlesung

$$n=2$$

$$E = \{ (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid y \geq 0 \} \quad C^2\text{-glatt besandet}$$

Sei Ω beschränkt

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{P}(E, \Omega) = \text{Vol}_1(\partial E \cap \Omega) \leq \sup_{(x,y) \in \Omega} x - \inf_{(x,y) \in \Omega} x < \infty$$

Aber

$$\mathcal{P}(E, \mathbb{R}^n) \geq \mathcal{P}(E, B_R(0)) = \text{Vol}_1(\partial E \cap B_R(0)) = 2R \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\text{für } R \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow \mathcal{P}(E, \mathbb{R}^n) = \infty$$

(d)

Es gilt $\forall \varphi \in C_c^1(\Omega)$

~~Es~~

$$\int_{\Omega} \chi_E \text{div} \varphi = - \int_{\Omega} (1 - \chi_E) \text{div} \varphi = \int_{\Omega} \chi_{\Omega \setminus E} \text{div} \varphi$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{\Omega} \chi_E \text{div} \varphi \leq \mathcal{P}(\Omega \setminus E, \Omega) \quad \forall \varphi \in C_c^1(\Omega) : \|\varphi\|_{\infty} \leq 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{P}(E, \Omega) \leq \mathcal{P}(\Omega \setminus E, \Omega) \quad \forall \varphi \in C_c^1(\Omega) : \|\varphi\|_{\infty} \leq 1$$

(e) Es sei $\varepsilon > 0$.

~~Wähle $\varphi \in C_c^1(\Omega)$ so~~

sei $\varphi \in C_c^1(\Omega)$

$$\int_{E_1 \cup E_2} \text{div} \varphi \leq \int_{\Omega} \chi_{E_1} \text{div} \varphi + \int_{\Omega} \chi_{E_2} \text{div} \varphi$$

$$\leq \mathcal{P}(E_1, \Omega) + \mathcal{P}(E_2, \Omega)$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{P}(E_1 \cup E_2, \Omega) \leq \mathcal{P}(E_1, \Omega) + \mathcal{P}(E_2, \Omega)$$

Sei $\varepsilon > 0$. Wähle $E_1 \subset U_1 \subset U_1'$, $E_2 \subset U_2 \subset U_2'$ so dass $U_1' \cap U_2' = \emptyset$

$$\Rightarrow \exists \varphi_1 \in C_0^\infty(\Omega) : \int_{\Omega} \chi_{E_1} \operatorname{div} \varphi_1 \geq P(E_1, \Omega) - \varepsilon$$

Wähle $\eta_1 \in C_0^\infty(U_1')$: $\eta_1 \equiv 1$ auf U_1 , $0 \leq \eta_1 \leq 1$

$$\exists \varphi_2 \in C_0^\infty(\Omega) : \int_{\Omega} \chi_{E_2} \operatorname{div} \varphi_2 \geq P(E_2, \Omega) - \varepsilon$$

Wähle $\eta_2 \in C_0^\infty(U_2')$: $\eta_2 \equiv 1$ auf U_2 , $0 \leq \eta_2 \leq 1$

$$\Rightarrow P(E_1, \Omega) + P(E_2, \Omega) - 2\varepsilon$$

$$\leq \int_{\Omega} \chi_{E_1} \operatorname{div} \varphi_1 + \int_{\Omega} \chi_{E_2} \operatorname{div} \varphi_2$$

$$= \int_{\Omega} \chi_{E_1} \eta_1 \operatorname{div} \varphi_1 + \int_{\Omega} \chi_{E_2} \eta_2 \operatorname{div} \varphi_2$$

$$= \int_{\Omega} \chi_{E_1} \left(\operatorname{div}(\eta_1 \varphi_1) + \underbrace{\operatorname{div} \eta_1}_{=0 \text{ auf } U_1} \varphi_1 \right) + \int_{\Omega} \chi_{E_2} \left(\operatorname{div}(\eta_2 \varphi_2) + \underbrace{\operatorname{div} \eta_2}_{=0 \text{ auf } U_2} \varphi_2 \right)$$

$$= \int_{\Omega} \chi_{E_1} \operatorname{div}(\eta_1 \varphi_1) + \chi_{E_2} \operatorname{div}(\eta_2 \varphi_2)$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\operatorname{supp} \subset U_1} \quad \quad \quad \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\operatorname{supp} \subset U_2}$

$$= \int_{\Omega} \chi_{E_1 \cup E_2} \operatorname{div}(\underbrace{\eta_1 \varphi_1 + \eta_2 \varphi_2}_{\| \cdot \|_{L^\infty} \leq 1}) \, dx$$

$$\leq P(E_1 \cup E_2, \Omega)$$

$$(f) E_k \subset E_{k+1} \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\Rightarrow \chi_{E_n} \uparrow \chi_E$$

$$\Rightarrow \chi_{E_n} \rightarrow \chi_E \text{ in } L^1_{loc}$$

$$P(E, \Omega) = \int_{\Omega} |\chi_E| \leq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Omega} |\chi_{E_n}|$$

$$= \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(E_n, \Omega).$$

(g)

$$P(F_n; \mathbb{R}^n) \downarrow \inf_{F \in \mathcal{M}} P(F; \mathbb{R}^n) =: M$$

$$\Omega \subset B_R(0)$$

$$\|\chi_{F_n}\|_{L^1(B_R(0))} \text{ beschränkt,}$$

$$P(F_n, B_R(0)) \leq P(F_n, \mathbb{R}^n) \leq M+1 \text{ beschränkt}$$

$$\Rightarrow \chi_{F_n} \rightarrow \chi_E \text{ in } L^1(B_R(0))$$

$$f = \chi_E \text{ denn}$$

$$\chi_{F_n} \rightarrow \chi_E \text{ pkt für}$$

$$\chi_{F_n}(x) \in \{0, 1\} \quad \forall x \in B_R(0) \setminus N$$

$$\Rightarrow f \in \{0, 1\} \quad \forall x \in B_R(0) \setminus N.$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{in } L^1_{loc}(\mathbb{R}^n) \quad \chi_{F_n} \rightarrow \chi_E \text{ in } L^1_{loc}(D \cap B_R(0)^c)$$

Sei nun

$$\psi_{F_n} = \psi_{F_n \cap B_R \setminus \Omega} + \psi_{F_n \cap \Omega}$$

$$|(F_n \Delta \Omega) \cap B_R \setminus \Omega^c| = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow |(F_n \Delta \Omega) \cap B_R \setminus \Omega^c| \leq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \psi_{F_n}^{\text{hm}} = \psi_{F_n \cap B_R \setminus \Omega} + \psi_{\Omega \cap B_R \setminus \Omega^c}$$

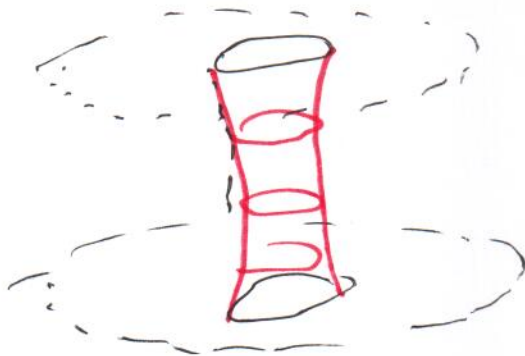
$$\rightarrow \psi_E + \psi_{\Omega \cap B_R \setminus \Omega^c} = \psi_{E \cup (\Omega \cap B_R \setminus \Omega^c)}$$

$E := E \cup (\Omega \cap B_R \setminus \Omega^c)$, Note $E \in \mathcal{M}$!

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\tilde{E} \cup (\Omega \cap B_R \setminus \Omega^c); \mathbb{R}^n)$$

$$\stackrel{!}{=} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathcal{P}(F_n; \mathbb{R}^n) = \inf_{F \in \mathcal{M}} \mathcal{P}(F; \mathbb{R}^n) \vee$$

(4) Plateau's Problem



Minimale
Oberfläche
mit Rand vorgegebenen
Rand

A7]

$$(a) \int_{\Omega} |D(f+g)|$$

$$= \sup_{\substack{\varphi \in C_c^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^n) \\ \|\varphi\|_{\infty} \leq 1}} \int_{\Omega} (f+g) \operatorname{div} \varphi \, dx$$

$$= \sup_{\substack{\varphi \in C_c^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^n) \\ \|\varphi\|_{\infty} \leq 1}} \int_{\Omega} f \operatorname{div} \varphi \, dx + \int_{\Omega} g \operatorname{div} \varphi \, dx$$

$$\leq \int_{\Omega} |Df| + \int_{\Omega} |Dg|$$

⇒ Beh.

(b)

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |Df| = \liminf_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |D(f * \varphi_{\varepsilon})| \, dx$$

ist klar weil $f * \varphi_{\varepsilon} \rightarrow f$ in $L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$ und

$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |D(\cdot)|$ ist ~~stetig~~ unterhalbsteigend.

Sei $\varepsilon > 0$, $\varphi \in C_c^1(\mathbb{R}^n; \mathbb{R}^n)$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (f * \varphi_{\varepsilon}) \operatorname{div} \varphi(x) \, dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(y) \varphi_{\varepsilon}(x-y) \operatorname{div} \varphi(x) \, dy \operatorname{div} \varphi(x) \, dx$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(y) \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \varphi_{\varepsilon}(x-y) \operatorname{div} \varphi(x) \, dx \right) dy$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(y) \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \sum_{i=1}^n \varphi_{\varepsilon}(x-y) \partial_i \varphi(x) \, dx \right) dy$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(y) \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \varphi_\varepsilon(x-y) \varphi(x) dx \right) dy$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(y) \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \varphi_\varepsilon(x-y) \varphi(x) dx \right) dy$$

$$d\nu (\varphi * \varphi_\varepsilon)(y) dy$$

$$\| (\varphi * \varphi_\varepsilon)(y) \|_\infty$$

$$= \left\| \left(\int \varphi(x) \varphi_\varepsilon(x-y) dx \right)_{i=1}^n \right\|$$

$$\leq \int \|\varphi(x)\| \varphi_\varepsilon(x-y) dx \leq \int \varphi_\varepsilon(x-y) dx$$

$$= 1.$$

$$\leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |Df|$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (Df * \varphi_\varepsilon) \leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |Df|.$$

(c)

$$u_\varepsilon = \chi_{E_1} * \varphi_\varepsilon \xrightarrow{L^1_{loc}} \chi_{E_1} \quad 0 \leq u_\varepsilon \leq 1$$

$$v_\varepsilon = \chi_{E_2} * \varphi_\varepsilon \xrightarrow{L^1_{loc}} \chi_{E_2} \quad 0 \leq v_\varepsilon \leq 1$$

$$P(E_1, \mathbb{R}^n) = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int |\nabla \chi_{E_1} * \varphi_\varepsilon|$$

$$u_\varepsilon v_\varepsilon \xrightarrow{L^1_{loc}} \chi_{E_1 \cap E_2} \quad P(E_2, \mathbb{R}^n) = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int |\nabla \chi_{E_2} * \varphi_\varepsilon|$$

$$u_\varepsilon + v_\varepsilon - u_\varepsilon v_\varepsilon \xrightarrow{L^1_{loc}} \chi_{E_1 \cup E_2}$$

$$P(E_1 \cap E_2; \mathbb{R}^n) + P(E_1 \cup E_2; \mathbb{R}^n)$$

$$= \liminf_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |\nabla u_\varepsilon v_\varepsilon| + \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |\nabla (u_\varepsilon + v_\varepsilon - u_\varepsilon v_\varepsilon)| \right)$$

$$= \liminf_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |\nabla u_\varepsilon v_\varepsilon + u_\varepsilon \nabla v_\varepsilon| + \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |\nabla u_\varepsilon + \nabla v_\varepsilon - \nabla u_\varepsilon v_\varepsilon + \nabla v_\varepsilon u_\varepsilon| \right)$$

$$= \liminf_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} v_\varepsilon |\nabla u_\varepsilon| + u_\varepsilon |\nabla v_\varepsilon| + \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (1 - v_\varepsilon) |\nabla u_\varepsilon| + (1 - u_\varepsilon) |\nabla v_\varepsilon| \right)$$

$$= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (|\nabla u_\varepsilon| + |\nabla v_\varepsilon|) = P(E_1, \mathbb{R}^n) + P(E_2, \mathbb{R}^n)$$

A7 d (i) Seien k_1, \dots, k_n konstant wie in Bemerkung 2.2 (i)

$$\exists D_i \subset D$$

$$|k_1(D \setminus D_i), \dots, k_n(D \setminus D_i)| < \epsilon$$

$$\text{Sei } \varphi \in C_0^\infty(D \setminus D_i), \quad \|\varphi\|_\infty \leq 1$$

$$\int_{D \setminus D_i} v \operatorname{div}(\varphi)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n \int_{D \setminus D_i} v \operatorname{div} \varphi \, dx$$

~~$$= \sum_{i=1}^n \int_{D \setminus D_i} \varphi \, d(k_1, \dots, k_n)(x)$$~~

$$= \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_D v \eta_k \operatorname{div}(\varphi) \, dx =$$

$$= \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_D v (\operatorname{div}(\eta_k \varphi) - \nabla \eta_k \nabla \varphi) \, dx$$

$$= \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_D \eta_k \varphi \, d(k_1, \dots, k_n)(x) - \int v \underbrace{\nabla \eta_k \nabla \varphi}_{=0}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{DCT}}{=} \int_{D \setminus D_i} \varphi \, d(k_1, \dots, k_n)(x)$$

$$\leq (k_1(D \setminus D_i), \dots, k_n(D \setminus D_i)).$$

(ii)

$$0 = \nabla | = \nabla \left(\sum_{k=c}^{\infty} \xi_k(v) \right)$$

$$= \sum_{k=c}^{\infty} \nabla \xi_k(x) \text{ qed.}$$

(iii)

$$\int |v_{\varepsilon} - v| dx \leq \int \left| \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (\eta_{\varepsilon_k} * v \xi_k - v \xi_k) \right| dx$$

$$\leq \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \int |\eta_{\varepsilon_k} * (v \xi_k) - v \xi_k| dx$$

$$\leq \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\varepsilon_k}{2^k} = \varepsilon.$$

(iv)

$$\int_{\Omega} v_{\varepsilon} \operatorname{div} \varphi = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \int_{\Omega} (\eta_{\varepsilon_k} * v \xi_k) \operatorname{div} \varphi$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \int_{\Omega} \eta_{\varepsilon_k} * (v \xi_k) \operatorname{div} \varphi$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \int_{\Omega} v \xi_k \operatorname{div} (\varphi * \eta_{\varepsilon_k})$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \int_{\Omega} v \xi_k \left(\operatorname{div} (\xi_k (\varphi * \eta_{\varepsilon_k})) - \nabla \xi_k \cdot \varphi * \eta_{\varepsilon_k} \right)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \int_{\Omega} v \operatorname{div} (\xi_k (\varphi * \eta_{\varepsilon_k})) - v \nabla \xi_k \cdot \varphi * \eta_{\varepsilon_k}$$

$$\equiv \int_{k=1}^{\infty} \int V \operatorname{div} \left(\sum_{k=1}^N \varepsilon_k \varphi \otimes \eta \varepsilon_k \right)$$

$$+ \left| \int_{k=1}^{\infty} \int V \nabla_{\varepsilon_k} \varphi \right|$$

$$\equiv \int \int |Dv| + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left| \int V \nabla_{\varepsilon_k} \varphi \right| - \int V \nabla_{\varepsilon_k} \varphi$$

$$+ \underbrace{\left| \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \int V \nabla_{\varepsilon_k} \varphi \right|}_{=0}$$

$$\equiv \int |Dv| + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\varepsilon_k}{2^k} = \int |Dv| + \varepsilon$$

(a) $K \subset X$ abgeschlossen und konvex $\xRightarrow{\text{Direkte Methoden}}$ Beh.,
 $\Rightarrow K$ schwach abgeschlossen

(b) Angenommen $\exists v_1, v_2 \in K$

$$\varepsilon(v_1) = \varepsilon(v_2) = \inf_{u \in K} \varepsilon(u) =: \alpha$$

$$\alpha \leq \varepsilon(t v_1 + (1-t)v_2) \leq t \varepsilon(v_1) + (1-t) \varepsilon(v_2) = t\alpha + (1-t)\alpha = \alpha$$

\Rightarrow Es gilt Gleichheit $\Rightarrow v_1 = v_2$

(c) (1) \Rightarrow (2)

$$\varepsilon'(v)(u-v)$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\varepsilon(tu + (1-t)v) - \varepsilon(v)}{t}$$

$$\leq \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{t \varepsilon(u) + (1-t) \varepsilon(v) - \varepsilon(v)}{t}$$

$$= \varepsilon(u) - \varepsilon(v)$$

(2) \Rightarrow (3)

$$\Sigma(u) - \Sigma(v) \geq \Sigma'(v) (u - v)$$

$$\Sigma(v) - \Sigma(u) \geq \Sigma'(u) (v - u)$$

$$0 \geq (\Sigma'(v) - \Sigma'(u)) (u - v)$$

\Rightarrow Beh.

(3) \Rightarrow (1)

$$F: [0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad t \mapsto \Sigma(tu + (1-t)v) - t\Sigma(u) - (1-t)\Sigma(v)$$

erfüllt $F(0) = F(1) = 0$

~~$\Rightarrow \exists \xi : 0 = \Sigma'(\xi) (u - v) - \Sigma(u) + \Sigma(v)$~~

$\rightarrow \exists \xi : F(\xi) = 0$

$$\frac{d}{dt} : \Sigma'(tu + (1-t)v) (u - v)$$

$$- \Sigma(u) + \Sigma(v)$$

$$t_1 < t_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \Sigma'(t_1 u + (1-t_1)v) (u - v) - \Sigma(u) + \Sigma(v)$$

$$- \Sigma'(t_2 u + (1-t_2)v) (u - v) + \Sigma(u) - \Sigma(v) \geq 0$$

$$F' \leq 0 \quad \forall t \in [0, \xi]$$

$$F' \geq 0 \quad \forall t \in [\xi, 1]$$

~~$F(0) = F(\xi)$~~

* Arg. Max im Inneren $F'(\xi) = 0$ \downarrow bis zu ξ

d)

$$\Sigma(u) - \Sigma(v) \approx \Sigma'(y) (v - u)$$

$$f(x) - f(y) \approx \langle \nabla f(y), x - y \rangle$$

$$f(y) = \sqrt{1 + |y|^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y^i}(y) = \frac{2 y^i}{2\sqrt{1 + |y|^2}} = \frac{y^i}{\sqrt{1 + |y|^2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla f(y) = \frac{y}{\sqrt{1 + |y|^2}} \Rightarrow \text{Beh.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{e)} \quad & \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Sigma'(v+tx)(x) - \Sigma'(v)(x)}{t} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\Sigma'(v+tx) - \Sigma'(v)) \left(\frac{v+tx - v}{t} \right)}{t} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\Sigma'(v+tx) - \Sigma'(v)) (v+tx - v)}{t^2} \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$