Five topics of the final presentation for Math 6050E: PDEs, Fall 2016

Tianling Jin

October 26, 2016

Date: 9 December 2016:

- i) 9:00-12:00 Room 3494 near Lift 25-26.
- ii) 14:00-18:00 Room 5504 near Lift 25-26.

1 Best constant in the Sobolev inequality

Let $n \geq 3$. Prove that there exists an optimal constant C > 0 such that

$$\|u\|_{L^{\frac{2n}{n-2}}(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq C \|\nabla u\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)} \quad \text{for all } u \in C^\infty_c(\mathbb{R}^n).$$

Moreover, find this optimal constant explicitly.

Present any proof you like, not limited to the following references:

- 1. G. Talenti, Best constant in Sobolev inequality, Ann. Mat. Pura Appl. 110 (1976) 353–372.
- 2. T. Aubin, *Problemes isopérimétriques et espaces de Sobolev*, J. Differential Geometry 11 (4) (1976) 573–598.
- 3. Elliott H Lieb and Michael Loss, *Analysis*. Graduate Studies in Mathematics, 14. American Mathematical Society, Providence, RI, 1997.

2 BMO and John-Nirenberg's inequality

Present the following paper:

F. John and L. Nirenberg: *On functions of bounded mean oscillation*. Comm. Pure Appl. Math. 14 (1961) 415–426.

3 Moving plane method

Present the statement and proof of Theorem 1 in the following paper: James Serrin, *A symmetry problem in potential theory*. Arch. Rational Mech. Anal. 43 (1971), 304–318.

4 Fractional Sobolev inequality

Present the statement and proof of Theorem 6.5 in the following paper: Eleonora Di Nezza, Giampiero Palatucci and Enrico Valdinoci: *Hitchhiker's guide to the fractional Sobolev spaces*. Bull. Sci. Math. 136 (2012), no. 5, 521–573.

5 Two Gagliardo's theorems on Trace embedding:

$$W^{1,p}(\mathbb{R}^n) \hookrightarrow W^{1-\frac{1}{p},p}(\mathbb{R}^{n-1}) \text{ and } trW^{1,1} = L^1$$

Present the statements and proofs of Lemma 26, Theorem 25 and Theorem 26 in Chapter 11 of the paper:

Petru Mironescu, Fine properties of functions: an introduction.

Available at: https://cel.archives-ouvertes.fr/cel-00747696/document

See also

Petru Mironescu, Note on Gagliardos theorem " $trW^{1,1} = L^1$ ".

Available at: https://hal.inria.fr/hal-01131162/document