

## Exercises 3

### Exercise 9

Let  $X$  be a Banach space and  $I : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_\infty$  a functional on  $X$ . Assume that the sublevel sets  $S_\alpha = \{u \in X; I(u) \leq \alpha\}$  are sequentially compact for every  $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ . Show that the direct problem has a solution.

### Exercise 10: Criterion for weak convergence

Let  $X$  be a Banach space,  $u^* \in X$  and  $(u_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset X$ . Assume that the following holds true:

- (a)  $(u_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  is bounded in  $X$ :  $\sup_n \|u_n\|_X \leq c$ .
- (b)  $\ell(u_n) \rightarrow \ell(u^*)$  for  $\ell \in S$ , where  $S \subset X'$  and the linear hull of  $S$  (finite linear combinations of elements from  $S$ ) is dense in  $X'$ .

Show that  $u_n \rightharpoonup u^*$  in  $X$ .

### Exercise 11: Weak convergence of oscillating functions

Let  $X = L^p((0, 1))$  with  $p \in (1, \infty)$  and let  $u \in X$ . The function  $\tilde{u}$  is defined by the periodic extension of  $u$  to  $\mathbb{R}$ . Consider the sequence  $(u_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset X$ , which is defined via

$$u_n(x) = \tilde{u}(nx), \quad x \in (0, 1).$$

Show that  $u_n \rightharpoonup u^*$  in  $X$  with  $u^*(x) = \int_0^1 u(\xi) d\xi$  for all  $x \in (0, 1)$ .

**Hint:** Use exercise 10 with  $S = \{1_{[0, \alpha]}, 0 \leq \alpha \leq 1\}$ , where  $1_{[0, \alpha]}$  is the indicator function of the set  $[0, \alpha]$ , i.e.  $1_{[0, \alpha]}(x) = 1$  if  $x \in [0, \alpha]$  and 0 otherwise.

### Exercise 12: Weakly continuous integral functionals in $L^2$ are affine

Let  $g : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be continuous with  $|g(u)| \leq C(1+u^2)$  and let the functional  $I : L^2((0, 1)) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be defined through  $I(u) = \int_0^1 g(u(x)) dx$ . Show that the following statements are equivalent:

- (i)  $I$  is weakly continuous.
- (ii)  $I$  is affine, i.e.  $I(u) = I(0) + \langle y, u \rangle$  with a suitable  $y \in L^2((0, 1), \mathbb{R})$ .

**Hint:** Use exercise 11 and prove first that  $I(u) = g(\int_0^1 u dx)$  for all  $u$ . Next consider sequences  $u_n$  with  $u_n(x) \in \{\alpha, \beta\}$  and show that  $g$  is convex and concave.