

## Exercises to Introduction to Stochastic Partial Differential Equations II

Sheet 9

Total points: 13

Submission before: Friday, 15.12.2023, 12:00 noon

**Problem 1.** (3 Points)

Use Lemma 5.1.7 to prove assertion (3) of Lemma 5.1.6 in the lecture notes.

**Problem 2** (Semilinear SPDE). (3 Points)

Let  $A_g : V \rightarrow V^*$  be defined by

$$A_g(u) = A(u) + g(u)$$

as in Example 5.1.8. Prove that the operator  $A_g$  is hemicontinuous, i.e. it satisfies (H1).

**Problem 3** (Interpolation inequality). (3 Points)

Let  $q \in [1, \infty], p \in [1, \infty], \lambda \in (0, 1)$ . Let  $p' := \frac{p}{p-1} (\in [1, \infty])$ . Prove that for all measurable functions  $u : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  we have

$$\|u\|_{L^q} \leq \|u\|_{L^{\lambda q p}}^\lambda \|u\|_{L^{(1-\lambda) q p'}}^{(1-\lambda)}.$$

**Problem 4** (Stochastic 2D Navier–Stokes equation). (2+2 Points)

Consider the setting of Example 5.1.10: Let  $\Lambda \subset \mathbb{R}^2$  be a bounded domain with smooth boundary. We set

$$V := \{v \in H_0^{1,2}(\Lambda; \mathbb{R}^2) : \nabla \cdot v = 0 \text{ a.e. in } V\}.$$

Let  $H$  be the closure of  $V$  in  $L^2(\Lambda; \mathbb{R}^2)$ . We have the Gelfand triple

$$V \subset H \cong H^* \subset V^*.$$

We define the Stokes operator  $A$  with viscosity constant  $\nu$  through

$$A : H^{2,2}(\Lambda; \mathbb{R}^2) \cap V \rightarrow H, \quad u \mapsto \nu P_H \Delta u,$$

where  $P_H : L^2(\Lambda; \mathbb{R}^2) \rightarrow H$  denotes the Helmholtz–Leray projection.

- (i) Show that the Stokes operator extends by continuity to a continuous map  $A : V \rightarrow V^*$ , so that for some  $C \in (0, \infty)$ ,  $\|Au\|_{V^*} \leq C\|u\|_V, u \in V$ , and that (via integration by parts)  ${}_{V^*}\langle Au, u \rangle_V = -\nu\|u\|_V^2$ .

Furthermore, the external force  $F : V \times V \rightarrow V^*$  is defined as follows. For  $u, v \in V$  we set

$${}_{V^*}\langle F(u, v), w \rangle_V := \int_{\Lambda} ((u \cdot \nabla)v) \cdot w d\xi, \quad w \in V.$$

- (ii) Show that  $F$  is indeed well-defined and continuous *Hint: Use Lemma 5.1.6 (0)*.