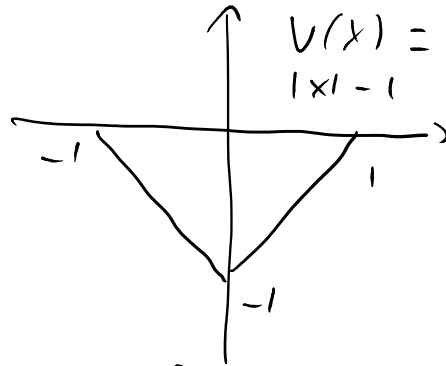
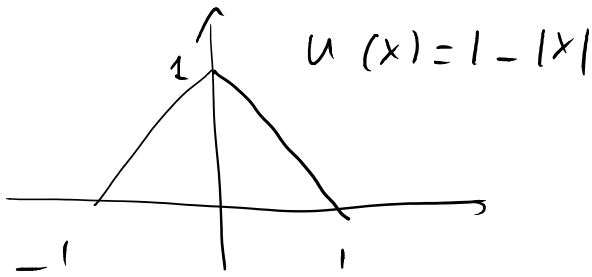


Lezione 3.4.14

$$(1) \begin{cases} |u'| - 1 = 0 & \text{in }]-1, 1[\\ u(-1) = 0 = u(1) \end{cases}$$



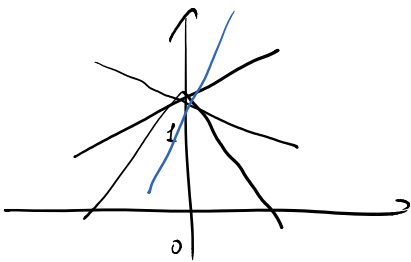
Q: sono sol visco di (1)?

Devo controllare $x=0$. Cerco

$$D^+ u(0) = ?$$

$$D^- u(0) = ?$$

$$p \in D^+ u(0) \text{ se } u(x) \leq u(0) + px + o(x) \text{ per } x \rightarrow 0$$



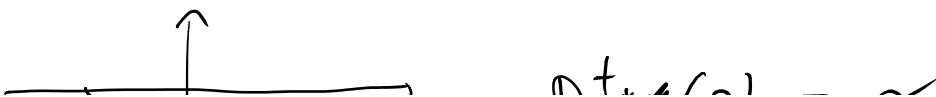
$$D^+ u(0) = [-1, 1]$$

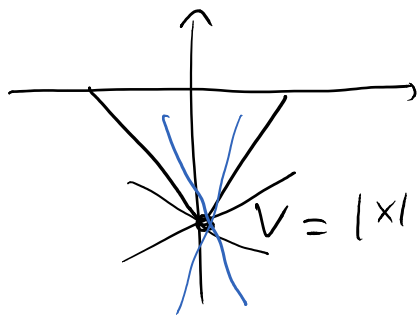
$$D^- u(0) = \emptyset$$

$\Rightarrow u \bar{e}$ sol visco.

$$\text{Sol. sol? } |p| - 1 \geq 0 \quad \forall p \in [-1, 1]$$

$$\underline{S1} \Rightarrow u = 1 - |x| \bar{e} \text{ visco sol. di (1)}$$





$$D^+v(0) = \emptyset$$

$$D^-v(0) = [-1, 1]$$

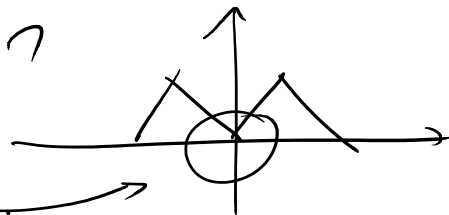
$\Rightarrow v$ sottosol.

Sopra sol. ? $|p| - 1 \geq 0 \quad \forall p \in [-1, 1]$

NO v non è sol. visco di (1)

Le altre sol q.o. ?

non è sopra sol.



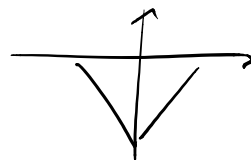
Tra le sol esplicite ne trovate solo
 $u = 1 - |x|$ è sol. visco.

Verifichiamo in effetti, u è l'unica
sol. poss. di Dirichlet.

OSS.1 $u(x) = \text{dist}(x, \partial\Omega)$

$$\Omega =]-1, 1[$$

OSS.2 $v(x) = |x| - 1$



è visco sol di $1 - |v'| = 0$

sotto sol. banale, sopra sol. ?

$$D^{-1}v(0) = [-1, 1], \quad 1 - |P| \geq 0 \quad \forall p \in \bar{D}v_0$$

N.B. $|u'| - 1 = 0$ e $1 - |u'| = 0$
non hanno le stesse soluzioni!

Oss.3 u sottosol. di $F(Au, u, x) = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow v = -u$ è soprarsol. di

$$-F(-Dv, -v, x) = 0$$

Dim Es. PC.

Oss 4 Ulteriore motivazione per la
non equivalenza tra $F() = 0$ e $-F = 0$
Le sol. visco. sono "legati" al metodo
della vanishing visco., che per

eq. staz. è $F(Du^\varepsilon, u^\varepsilon, x) = \varepsilon \Delta u^\varepsilon$
(E_ε^1)

L'appross. visco. di $-F() = 0$ è

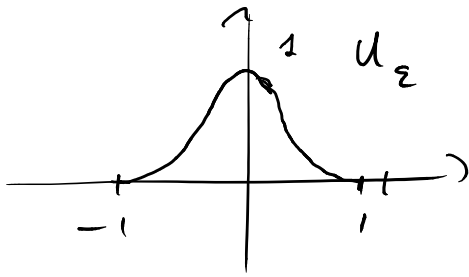
$$-F(Dv^\varepsilon, v^\varepsilon, x) = \varepsilon \Delta v^\varepsilon \quad (E_\varepsilon^2)$$

(E_ε^1) e (E_ε^2) non sono equivalenti!

Es. Risolve

$$\begin{cases} |u'_\varepsilon| - 1 = \varepsilon u''_\varepsilon & u \in]-1, 1[\\ u_\varepsilon(-1) = 0 = u_\varepsilon(1) \end{cases}$$

e mostrare che $u_\varepsilon \rightarrow u(x) = 1 - |x|$
 per $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$



Risolvere anche $\begin{cases} 1 - |u'_\varepsilon| = \varepsilon u''_\varepsilon \\ \text{B.C.} \end{cases}$

e vedere che $v_\varepsilon \rightarrow |x| - 1$ per $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$

Principi di Comparison

PRIMO PROBLEMA (modello)

(SE) $u + H(Du, x) = 0 \quad \Omega \subseteq \mathbb{R}^N$
 op. limitato.

Voglio u sottosol. v sopra sol.

oL: (SE) e $u \leq v$ su $\partial\Omega \Rightarrow u \leq v$ in Ω .

Se u e v sono $\in C^1(\Omega) \cap C(\bar{\Omega})$ allora di u è:

$\Phi(x) = u(x) - v(x)$ ha max in $\bar{\Omega}$

Caso 1 $\bar{x} \in \partial\Omega \Rightarrow \Phi(\bar{x}) \leq 0$

$\Rightarrow \max(u - v) \leq 0$

Caso 2 $\bar{x} \in \Omega \Rightarrow Du(\bar{x}) = Dv(\bar{x}) =: \bar{p}$

$$u(\bar{x}) + H(\bar{p}, \bar{x}) \leq 0 \leq v(\bar{x}) + H(\bar{p}, \bar{x})$$

$$\Rightarrow u(\bar{x}) - v(\bar{x}) \leq 0$$

$$\text{"}$$
$$\max (u - v) \quad \square$$

Teor (Princ. del confronto per (SE),
Granollet-Lions - Evans ~1983)

$\Omega \subseteq \mathbb{R}^N$ aperto limitato, $u, v \in C(\bar{\Omega})$

u visco. sottosol. di (SE),

v " supersol. (SE)

$u \leq v$ su $\partial\Omega$, $H: \mathbb{R}^n \times \bar{\Omega} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ CONT.

$$\text{e } (RH) \quad |H(p, x) - H(p, y)| \leq \omega(|x - y|(1 + |p|))$$

con $\omega: [0, +\infty[\rightarrow [0, +\infty[$, CONT. in 0, e $\omega(0) = 0$

Allora $u \leq v$ in $\bar{\Omega}$.

OSS (RH) $\bar{\omega}$ cond. di UNIF. CONT. TA'

di H in x "unif. in p ". Esempi:

$$\bullet \quad H(p, x) = H_1(p) + f(x), \quad H_1 \in C(\mathbb{R}^n)$$
$$f \in C(\bar{\Omega})$$

OSS modulo di cont. in delle f unif.

Def. : $f \in C(K) \Leftrightarrow \exists \omega_f : [0, +\infty[\rightarrow [0, +\infty)$

$$\omega_f(r) \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{t.c.} \\ r \rightarrow 0$$

$$|f(x) - f(y)| \leq \omega_f(|x-y|) \quad \forall x, y \in K.$$

Es. P2.

$$H(P, x) = g(x)|P| + f(x) \quad \begin{array}{l} f \in C(\bar{\Omega}) \\ g \in \text{Lip}(\bar{\Omega}) \end{array}$$

$$|H(P, x) - H(P, y)| \leq |g(x) - g(y)||P| + |f(x) - f(y)|$$

$$\leq L|x-y||P| + \omega_f(|x-y|)$$

Cor (unicità per Probl. di Dir.) ^(Lip in all.) \forall Esiste

al più una sol. visco $\in C(\bar{\Omega})$ di

$$(DP) \quad \begin{cases} u + H(Pu, x) = 0 & \text{in } \Omega \\ u = g & \text{su } \partial\Omega. \end{cases}$$

Dim. ^{Cor.} $\forall u, v$ soluz. $\Rightarrow u = v$ in $\partial\Omega$

$$\text{Prin. comp.} \quad \begin{cases} u \leq v & \text{in } \Omega. \\ v \leq u & \Rightarrow u = v \end{cases}$$

Dim. Teor Idea (Kruškov) : RADDOPPIO

le variabili : $\varepsilon > 0$

$$\Phi(x, y) := u(x) - v(y) - \frac{|x-y|^2}{2\varepsilon}$$

ha max in $(x_\varepsilon, y_\varepsilon) \in \bar{\Omega} \times \bar{\Omega}$

$$\begin{aligned} \max_{\bar{\Omega}} (u-v) &= \max_{\bar{\Omega}} \Phi(x, x) \leq \max_{\bar{\Omega} \times \bar{\Omega}} \Phi(x, y) \\ &= \Phi(x_\varepsilon, y_\varepsilon) \leq u(x_\varepsilon) - v(y_\varepsilon) \end{aligned}$$

Ten: $\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} (u(x_\varepsilon) - v(y_\varepsilon)) \leq 0$

$$\Phi(x_\varepsilon, x_\varepsilon) \leq \Phi(x_\varepsilon, y_\varepsilon)$$

$$u(x_\varepsilon) - v(x_\varepsilon) \leq u(x_\varepsilon) - v(y_\varepsilon) - \frac{|x_\varepsilon - y_\varepsilon|^2}{2\varepsilon}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{|x_\varepsilon - y_\varepsilon|^2}{2\varepsilon} \leq v(x_\varepsilon) - v(y_\varepsilon) \quad (D1)$$

$$\Rightarrow |x_\varepsilon - y_\varepsilon|^2 \leq 2\varepsilon \sup_{\bar{\Omega}} |v|$$

$$\Rightarrow |x_\varepsilon - y_\varepsilon| \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{per } \varepsilon \rightarrow 0 \quad (D2)$$

(D1) e $v \in C(\bar{\Omega}) \Rightarrow$

$$\frac{|x_\varepsilon - y_\varepsilon|^2}{2\varepsilon} \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{per } \varepsilon \rightarrow 0 \quad (D3)$$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Case 1} \quad \exists (x_{\varepsilon_n}, y_{\varepsilon_n}) \in \partial(\bar{\Omega} \times \bar{\Omega}), \varepsilon_n \rightarrow 0 \\ \text{Case 2} \quad (x_\varepsilon, y_\varepsilon) \in \Omega \times \Omega \quad \forall \varepsilon \in]0, \bar{\varepsilon}] \end{array} \right.$

Case 1 $\circ x_{\varepsilon_n} \in \partial\Omega \quad \circ y_{\varepsilon_n} \in \partial\Omega$

Se $x_{\varepsilon_n} \in \partial\Omega$

Bc.

Se $x_{\varepsilon_n} \in \partial \Omega$

B_ε .

$$u(x_{\varepsilon_n}) - v(y_{\varepsilon_n}) \leq v(x_{\varepsilon_n}) - v(y_{\varepsilon_n})$$

perché $v \in C(\bar{\Omega})$. $\rightarrow 0$
e $v \in C^1(D_2)$.

Se $y_{\varepsilon_n} \in \partial \Omega$

$$u(x_{\varepsilon_n}) - v(y_{\varepsilon_n}) \leq u(x_{\varepsilon_n}) - u(y_{\varepsilon_n})$$

perché $u \in C(\bar{\Omega})$. $\rightarrow 0$ \square c.1.

Caso 2 $\varphi(x) := v(y_\varepsilon) + \frac{|x - y_\varepsilon|^2}{2\varepsilon} \in C^\infty$

e $u(x) - \varphi(x)$ ha max in $x = x_\varepsilon$

$$\psi(y) := u(x_\varepsilon) - \frac{|x_\varepsilon - y|^2}{2\varepsilon} \in C^\infty$$

$-v + \psi$ ha max in $y = y_\varepsilon$

$\Rightarrow v - \psi$ ha min in $y = y_\varepsilon$

$$D\varphi(x_\varepsilon) = \frac{x_\varepsilon - y_\varepsilon}{\varepsilon} = D\psi(y_\varepsilon)$$

u v-sottosol., v sopra-sol. viceversa. \Rightarrow

$$u(x_\varepsilon) + H\left(x_\varepsilon - y_\varepsilon, x_\varepsilon\right) \leq 0 \leq v(y_\varepsilon) + H\left(\frac{x_\varepsilon - y_\varepsilon}{\varepsilon}, y_\varepsilon\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow u(x_\varepsilon) - v(y_\varepsilon) \leq H\left(\frac{x_\varepsilon - y_\varepsilon}{\varepsilon}, y_\varepsilon\right) - H\left(\frac{x_\varepsilon - y_\varepsilon}{\varepsilon}, x_\varepsilon\right)$$

$$\leq \omega \left(|x_\varepsilon - y_\varepsilon| \left(1 + \left| \frac{x_\varepsilon - y_\varepsilon}{\varepsilon} \right| \right) \right)$$

$$= \omega \left(|x_\varepsilon - y_\varepsilon| + \frac{|x_\varepsilon - y_\varepsilon|^2}{\varepsilon} \right) \rightarrow 0 \quad \varepsilon \rightarrow 0$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \downarrow & \downarrow & \\ 0 & 0 & \end{array} \quad \square$$

Applicazione all'equazione LOCALE.

Teor. $\Omega \subseteq \mathbb{R}^N$ aperto limitato \Rightarrow

$u(x) = \text{dist}(x, \partial\Omega)$ è l'unica sol. visco

$$\text{di: } \left. \begin{array}{l} (DP) \\ |Du| - 1 = 0 \text{ in } \Omega \\ u = 0 \text{ in } \partial\Omega. \end{array} \right\}$$

Dim: domani. Ci serve:

Prop. $u \in C(\Omega)$ v. sol. di $F(Du, u, x) = 0$

in Ω . $\Phi \in C^1(\mathbb{R})$, $\Phi'(t) > 0 \forall t$. Allora

$v = \Phi(u)$ è v. sol. di:

$$F(\psi'(v)Dv, \psi(v), x) = 0 \text{ in } \Omega.$$

$$\text{con } \psi = \Phi^{-1}$$

Oss. $u \in C^1$: $u = \psi(v)$, $Du = \psi'(v)Dv$

Dim. solo " \leq " Fisso $x \in \Omega$, $p \in D^+ v(x)$

Teor. $F(\psi'(v)p, \psi(v), x) \leq 0$


e basta mostrare che $\psi'(v(x))p \in D^+ u(x)$.

Def. di $D^+ v(x) \Rightarrow v(y) \leq v(x) + p \cdot (y-x) + o(|y-x|)$

$\psi(v(y)) \leq \psi($ )

$\overset{1}{u}(y) = \psi(v(x)) + \psi'(v(x)) [p \cdot (y-x) + o(|y-x|)]$
 $+ o(|p \cdot (y-x) + o(|y-x|)|)$

$= u(x) + \psi'(v(x))p \cdot (y-x) + o(|y-x|)$
 $y \rightarrow x$

$\Rightarrow \psi'(v(x))p \in D^+ u(x)$. 

Lezione 4.4.14

Dim. Teor. ($\exists!$ $v \in (DP)$) $u(x) = \text{dist}(x, \partial\Omega)$

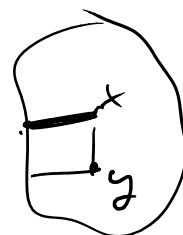
$\overset{\text{min}}{=} \inf \{ |y-x| : y \in \partial\Omega \}$

Passo 1 $u \bar{v}$ sol. $\bar{v} : \varphi \in C^1, x \in \Omega$.

$(u - \varphi)(x) \geq (u - \varphi)(y) \quad \forall y \in \Omega$

$u(x) - u(y) \geq \varphi(x) - \varphi(y)$

$u(x) \leq |x-y| + u(y)$



$|x-y| \geq u(x) - u(y) \geq \varphi(x) - \varphi(y)$

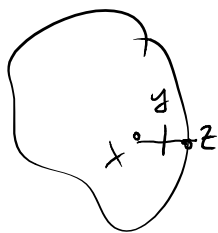
$$q = \frac{x-y}{|x-y|} \Rightarrow 1 \geq \nabla \varphi(x) \cdot q + o(|x-y|), y \rightarrow x$$

$$1 \geq \nabla \varphi(x) \cdot q \quad \forall q \in \mathbb{R}^N, |q|=1$$

$$\sup_{|q|=1} 1 \geq |\nabla \varphi(x)| \Rightarrow u \text{ visc sub sol.}$$

Passo 2 u SUPER SOL. $x \in \Omega$, $\varphi \in C^1$

$$u - \varphi \text{ min in } \Omega \Rightarrow u(x) - u(y) \leq \varphi(x) - \varphi(y) \quad \forall y$$



$$\text{Prezzo } z \in \partial \Omega : |x-z| = u(x)$$

$$y = x + t \frac{z-x}{|z-x|} \quad 0 \leq t \leq |z-x|$$

$$u(x) = |x-y| + |y-z| \geq |x-y| + u(y)$$

$$|x-y| \leq u(x) - u(y) \leq \varphi(x) - \varphi(y)$$

$$= \nabla \varphi(x) \cdot (x-y) + o(|x-y|) \quad y \rightarrow x$$

$$1 \leq \nabla \varphi(x) \cdot \frac{x-y}{|x-y|} + o(1) \quad y \rightarrow x$$

$$1 \leq |\nabla \varphi(x)| \Rightarrow u \bar{e} \text{ SUPER SOL.} \quad \square P. 2$$

P. 3 $u(x) = \text{dist}(x, \partial \Omega) = 0 \quad u \text{ in } x \in \partial \Omega.$

Es. p.c $u(x) \in C(\bar{\Omega})$, \bar{x} Lip. $\omega \in C^1$.
 $\Rightarrow u \in C(\bar{\Omega})$ v. sol. di (DP).

P.4 Kružkov transform $\Phi(r) = 1 - e^{-r}$
 $\Phi \in C^\infty$, $\Psi := \Phi^{-1} :]-\infty, 1[\rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$1 - e^{-r} = y \quad e^{-r} = 1 - y \quad r = -\log(1 - y)$$

$$\Psi(t) = -\log(1 - t), \quad \Psi'(t) = \frac{1}{1 - t} > 0.$$

Supp. v, w cost. e, risp., sub e supers.

$$\text{di } |Du| - 1 = 0, \quad v \leq w \text{ in } \partial\Omega$$

$$V = \Phi(v), \quad W = \Phi(w) \Rightarrow V \leq 0 \leq W, \text{ in } \partial\Omega$$

Prop. di ieri: V, W sono sotto e supers.

$$\left| \frac{DV}{1 - V} \right| - 1 = 0 \iff \frac{|DV|}{1 - V} - 1 = 0$$

$v < 1 \nearrow$

$$\iff |DV| + \underbrace{V}_{\text{termino di ordine 0}} - 1 = 0 \text{ in } \Omega.$$

$$1 - v > 0$$

\uparrow termine di ordine 0:
 BUONO per il Princ. Gelf.

$$\Rightarrow V \leq W \text{ in } \bar{\Omega} \Rightarrow v \leq w \text{ in } \bar{\Omega}$$

\Rightarrow Il Princ. del confronto vale anche per
 il probl. di Dir. (DP) \Rightarrow la viscos.

1. (DP) $\bar{\Omega}$ UNICA. \square

OSS. Stene dim. dà il Princ. di Gelf.:

$$\text{per } |Du| - u(x) = 0 \quad \text{se } u(x) > 0 \\ \text{in } \Omega.$$

Se $u(x_0) = 0$, $x_0 \in \Omega$, $u(x) > 0 \quad \forall x \neq x_0$

ci sono es. di NON-UNICITÀ anche
ol: sol. classiche (v.p. es. [BCD]).

Principio del Gelfand x Probl. di Gelfand.

Teor. $u, v: \mathbb{R}^n \times [0, T] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ Lip e
limitate, risp. sub- e supersol. (v.)

$$\text{di } u_t + H(D_x u) = 0 \quad \text{in } \mathbb{R}^n \times]0, T[,$$

$$H \in C(\mathbb{R}^n), \quad u(x, 0) \leq v(x, 0) \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$\Rightarrow u \leq v \quad \forall x, t.$$

Cor. H conv. e superl., $g: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ Lip.

e limitate, $u(x, t) = \begin{cases} \min_y \left\{ tH\left(\frac{x-y}{t}\right) + g(y) \right\} & t > 0 \\ g(x) & t = 0 \end{cases}$

(le form. di Hopf-Lax). Allora u è

l'unica sol. visco di (CP) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} u_t + H(D_x u) = 0 \\ \mathbb{R}^n \times]0, T[\end{array} \right.$

$$u = v \quad t = 0$$

tra le f. Lip. e limitate in $\mathbb{R}^n \times [0, T]$,
($\forall T > 0$).

Dim. di una variante del Teor. :

u, v Lip. e limitate in $\mathbb{R}^n \times (0, \infty)$, sub. e
supered. in $\mathbb{R}^n \times (0, \infty) \Rightarrow u \leq v$.

Oss. perché le f. di H-L sia limitate
in $\mathbb{R}^n \times (0, \infty)$ (e L.L. solo in $\mathbb{R}^n \times [0, T]$)
occorrono ipotesi in più ...

Passo 0 $f(x) := \log(1 + |x|^2) \quad f_{x_i} = \frac{2x_i}{1 + |x|^2}$

$$|Df| \leq 2 \quad ; \quad \varepsilon > 0, \beta, \gamma > 0 :$$

$$\Phi(x, y, t, s) := u(x, t) - v(y, s) - \frac{|x-y|^2}{2\varepsilon} - \frac{|t-s|^2}{2\varepsilon}$$

$$- \beta (f(x) + f(y)) - \gamma (t+s)$$

$$\Phi \rightarrow -\infty \quad \text{ve } |x| \rightarrow \infty, |y| \rightarrow \infty, t \rightarrow \infty, s \rightarrow \infty$$

P.1 Per ass. $\exists (x_0, t_0), \delta > 0 :$

$$(u - v)(x_0, t_0) = \delta > 0$$

$$\Phi(x_0, x_0, t_0, t_0) = \delta - 2\beta f(x_0) - 2\gamma t_0 > \frac{\delta}{2}$$

$$\text{ve } \beta, \gamma \leq \bar{\beta} \quad (\bar{\beta} > 0)$$

P.2 $\exists (\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{f}, \bar{g})$ che olip. da $\varepsilon, \beta, \gamma$

p.to di max di Φ , $\Phi(\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{f}, \bar{g}) > \frac{\delta}{2} > 0$

P.3 $\otimes \Rightarrow \frac{|\bar{x} - \bar{y}|^2}{2\varepsilon} + \frac{|\bar{f} - \bar{g}|^2}{2\varepsilon} + \beta(f(\bar{x}) + f(\bar{y})) + \gamma(\bar{f} + \bar{g})$
 $\leq \sup u + \sup(-v) =: C'$

$\Rightarrow |\bar{x} - \bar{y}| \leq \sqrt{2\varepsilon d}$, $|\bar{f} - \bar{g}| \leq \sqrt{2\varepsilon d}$

P.4 $\Phi(\bar{x}, \bar{x}, \bar{f}, \bar{f}) + \Phi(\bar{y}, \bar{y}, \bar{g}, \bar{g}) \leq 2\Phi(\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{f}, \bar{g})$

~~$u(\bar{x}, \bar{f}) - v(\bar{x}, \bar{f}) - 2\beta f(\bar{x}) - 2\gamma \bar{f} + u(\bar{y}, \bar{g}) - v(\bar{y}, \bar{g})$~~
 ~~$- 2\beta(f(\bar{y})) - 2\gamma \bar{g} \leq 2u(\bar{x}, \bar{f}) - 2v(\bar{y}, \bar{g})$~~
 ~~$-\frac{|\bar{x} - \bar{y}|^2}{\varepsilon} - \frac{|\bar{f} - \bar{g}|^2}{\varepsilon} - 2\beta(f(\bar{x}) + f(\bar{y})) - 2\gamma(\bar{f} + \bar{g})$~~

$\Rightarrow \frac{|\bar{x} - \bar{y}|^2}{\varepsilon} + \frac{|\bar{f} - \bar{g}|^2}{\varepsilon} \leq u(\bar{x}, \bar{f}) - u(\bar{y}, \bar{g})$
 $+ v(\bar{x}, \bar{f}) - v(\bar{y}, \bar{g})$
 $\leq 2L(|\bar{x} - \bar{y}| + |\bar{f} - \bar{g}|) \quad (u, v \text{ Lip. !})$

Usa $(a+b)^2 \leq 2(a^2 + b^2)$

$\frac{(|\bar{x} - \bar{y}| + |\bar{f} - \bar{g}|)^2}{2\varepsilon} \leq$

$\frac{|\bar{x} - \bar{y}| + |\bar{f} - \bar{g}|}{2\varepsilon} \leq 2L \Rightarrow \frac{|\bar{x} - \bar{y}|}{\varepsilon} \leq 4L \quad (5)$

P.5 Sup. $\bar{t} = 0$

$$\underbrace{u(\bar{x}, 0) - v(\bar{y}, \bar{t})}_{\geq \frac{\delta}{2}} \geq \Phi(\bar{x}, \bar{y}, 0, \bar{t}) \geq \frac{\delta}{2} > 0$$

$$\text{Cont. In.} \leq v(\bar{x}, 0) - v(\bar{y}, \bar{t}) \xrightarrow{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} 0 \quad \otimes$$

Caso $\bar{t} = 0$: analogo (scrivendolo!)

P.6 $\bar{t}, \bar{t} > 0$: uso l'equazione!

$$\varphi(x, t) := \frac{|x - \bar{x}|^2}{2\varepsilon} + \frac{|t - \bar{t}|^2}{2\varepsilon} + \beta f(x) + \gamma t \in C^\infty$$

e $u - \varphi$ ha max in (\bar{x}, \bar{t})

$$D_x \varphi(\bar{x}, \bar{t}) = \frac{\bar{x} - \bar{y}}{\varepsilon} + \beta Df(\bar{x}) \stackrel{P_\varepsilon}{=} \varphi_t(\bar{x}, \bar{t}) = \frac{\bar{t} - \bar{t}}{\varepsilon} + \gamma$$

$$\psi(y, \tau) = -\frac{|\bar{x} - y|^2}{2\varepsilon} - \frac{|\bar{t} - \tau|^2}{2\varepsilon} - \beta f(y) - \gamma \tau$$

$-v + \psi$ ha max in (\bar{y}, \bar{t}) \dots

$\Rightarrow v - \varphi$ ha min in (\bar{y}, \bar{t})

$$D_y \psi(\bar{y}, \bar{t}) = \frac{\bar{x} - \bar{y}}{\varepsilon} - \beta Df(\bar{y}), \psi_\tau(\bar{y}, \bar{t}) = \frac{\bar{t} - \bar{t}}{\varepsilon} - \gamma \stackrel{P_\varepsilon}{=}$$

P.7 Uso la def. di visco sub o super sol.

$$\varphi_t + H(D_x \varphi) \Big|_{(\bar{x}, \bar{t})} \leq 0 \leq \varphi_t + H(D_x \varphi) \Big|_{(\bar{y}, \bar{t})}$$

τ (\bar{x}, \bar{t}) τ (\bar{y}, \bar{s})

$$\eta + \frac{\bar{t} - \bar{s}}{\varepsilon} + H(p_\varepsilon + \beta Df(\bar{x})) \leq 0 \leq \frac{\bar{t} - \bar{s}}{\varepsilon} - \eta + H(p_\varepsilon - \beta Df(\bar{y}))$$

$$0 < 2\eta \leq H(p_\varepsilon - \beta Df(\bar{y})) - H(p_\varepsilon + \beta Df(\bar{x}))$$

$$|Df(\bar{y})|, |Df(\bar{x})| \leq 2$$

$$(S1) \Rightarrow |p_\varepsilon| \leq 4L$$

Sea w_H il mod. di continuità di $H|_{\bar{B}(0, 4L+2)}$

$$0 < 2\eta \leq w_H(\beta |Df(\bar{x}) - Df(\bar{y})|) < \eta$$

per β abs. piccolo

~~⊗~~ e fine ~~⊗~~