半線型熱方程式の解の爆発時刻について

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Problem.

We consider the Cauchy problem of semilinear heat equation:

$$\begin{cases} \dfrac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \Delta u + u^p, & x \in \mathbb{R}^n,\ t > 0, \\ u(x,0) = \phi(x), & x \in \mathbb{R}^n. \end{cases} \tag{1}$$

· $p > 1$.

· $\phi \in BC(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $\phi \geq 0, \not\equiv 0$. ($\Rightarrow u$: positive)

Our goal.

To give information on the life span T^*.

Diffusion vs Nonlinear term

Diffusion

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(x,t) = \Delta u(x,t)$$
$$\Longrightarrow \|u(x,t)\|_{L^\infty_x(\mathbb{R}^n)} \le Ct^{-n/2}\|u(x,0)\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)}$$

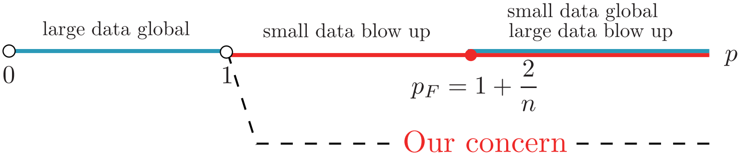
Nonlinear term

$$\frac{du}{dt}(t) = u(t)^p \quad (p>1)$$
$$\Longrightarrow u(t) = \left\{u(0)^{-(p-1)} - (p-1)t\right\}^{-\frac{1}{p-1}}$$
$$\Longrightarrow \lim_{t\to T^*} u(t) = +\infty \quad \left(T^* = \frac{1}{p-1}u(0)^{-(p-1)}\right)$$

Fujita-type results

Since 1960's, many researchers have analysed positive sol.s on (1).

· H. Fujita, 1966 ($n \in \mathbb{N}$, $p > 1$, $p \neq p_F$)
· K. Hayakawa, 1973 ($n = 1, 2$, $p = p_F$)
· K. Kobayashi, T. Sirao, H. Tanaka, 1977 ($n \in \mathbb{N}$, $p > 1$)
· F.B. Weissler, 1981 ($n \in \mathbb{N}$, $p > 1$, L^q-framework)
· J. Aguirre, M. Escobedo, 1981 ($n \in \mathbb{N}$, $0 < p < 1$)



1.3 Blow-up for slowly decaying initial data

For slowly decaying (nondecaying) initial data,
it is well known that the classical solution blows up in finite time. $(p > 1)$

- P. Baras, R. Kersner, 1987
- T. Lee, W.-M. Ni, 1992
- P. Souplet, F.B. Weissler, 1997
- N. Mizoguchi, E. Yanagida, 1998
- F. Rouchon, 2001

Theorem (Lee-Ni 1992)

$$\liminf_{|x|\to\infty} |x|^{\frac{2}{p-1}}\phi(x) > \mu_1^{1/(p-1)}$$

$$\Longrightarrow T^* < \infty.$$

In particular, for non-decayng initial data ϕ, the solution blows up in finite time.

2.1 Life span and O.D.E.

Life span T^* of the solution $u(x,t)$

$T^* := \sup\{T > 0 |$ (1) possesses
a unique classical solution in $\mathbb{R}^n \times [0, T)\}$.

Remark. (i) $u \in C^{2,1}(\mathbb{R}^n \times (0, T^*)) \cap C(\mathbb{R}^n \times [0, T^*))$
is bounded on $\mathbb{R}^n \times [0, T']$ for any $T' < T^*$.
(ii) $||u(\cdot, t; \lambda)||_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)} \to \infty$ as $t \to T^*$ if $T^* < \infty$.

2.2 Asymptotics of life span for large (small) data

$$\begin{cases} \dfrac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \Delta u + u^p, & x \in \mathbb{R}^n,\ t > 0, \\ u(x,0) = \lambda \phi(x), & x \in \mathbb{R}^n. \end{cases} \tag{2}$$

· $p > 1$.
· $\phi \in BC(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $\phi \geq 0$, $\not\equiv 0$.
· λ is a positive parameter.

Life span T^*_λ of the solution $u(x,t;\lambda)$

$T^*_\lambda := \sup\{T > 0 |$ (2) possesses a unique classical solution in $\mathbb{R}^n \times [0,T)\}$.

2.2 Asymptotics of life span for large (small) data

Theorem (Lee-Ni 1992)

If $\liminf_{|x|\to\infty} \phi(x) > 0$, *then*

$$T^*_\lambda \sim \lambda^{1-p} \quad (\lambda \to \infty),$$
$$T^*_\lambda \sim \lambda^{1-p} \quad (\lambda \to 0).$$

Theorem (Gui-Wang 1995)

(i) $\lim_{\lambda\to\infty} T^*_\lambda \cdot \lambda^{p-1} = \dfrac{1}{p-1} \|\phi\|_{L^\infty}{}^{1-p}$.

(ii) *If* $\lim_{|x|\to\infty} \phi(x) = \phi_\infty > 0$, *then* $\lim_{\lambda\to 0} T^*_\lambda \cdot \lambda^{p-1} = \dfrac{1}{p-1} \phi_\infty{}^{1-p}$.

$$\begin{cases} \dfrac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \Delta u + u^p, & x \in \mathbb{R}^n,\ t > 0, \\ u(x,0) = \phi(x), & x \in \mathbb{R}^n. \end{cases}$$

Minimal blow up time

$$T^* = \frac{1}{p-1} \|\phi\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)}^{1-p}$$

Remark. From comparison principle and $u(x,0) \leq \|\phi\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)}$, we always have

$$T^* \geq \frac{1}{p-1} \|\phi\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)}^{1-p}.$$

2.3 Minimal time blow up

· Y. Giga, N. Umeda, 2006 (semilinear case)
· Y. Seki, R. Suzuki, N. Umeda, 2008 (quasilinear case)
· Y. Seki, 2008 (quasilinear case)

Theorem (sufficient condition for minimal time blow up)

$\exists \{x_j\} \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ *s.t.*
• $|x_j| \to \infty \ (j \to \infty)$
• $\phi(x + x_j) \to \|\phi\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)}$ *a.e. in* $\mathbb{R}^n$
$\Longrightarrow$ *minimal time blow up occurs.*

3.1 Definition of M_∞

Conic neighborhood $\Gamma_{\xi'}(\delta)$ and $S_{\xi'}(\delta)$

For $\xi' \in \mathbb{S}^{n-1}$ and $\delta \in (0, \sqrt{2})$,

$$\Gamma_{\xi'}(\delta) := \left\{ \eta \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\};\ \left| \xi' - \frac{\eta}{|\eta|} \right| < \delta \right\},$$

$$S_{\xi'}(\delta) := \Gamma_{\xi'}(\delta) \cap \mathbb{S}^{n-1}.$$

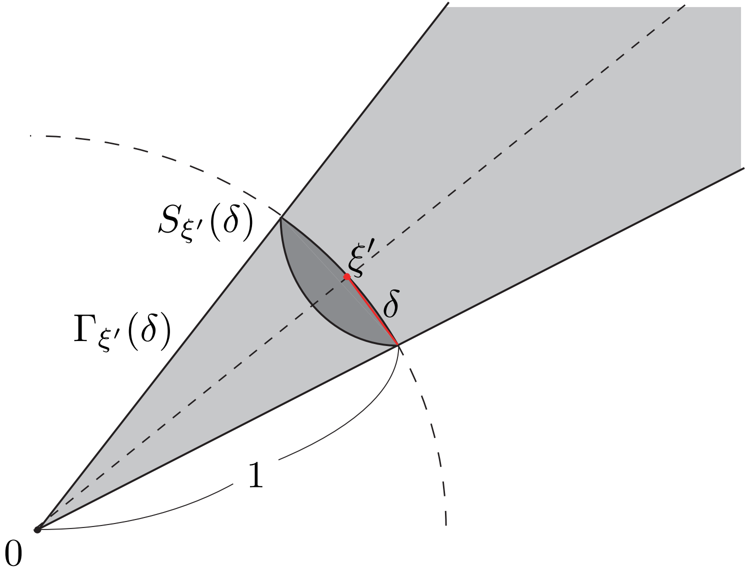
M_∞

$$M_\infty := \sup_{\xi', \delta} \left\{ \operatorname*{ess.inf}_{x' \in S_{\xi'}(\delta)} \left(\liminf_{r \to \infty} \phi(rx') \right) \right\}.$$

In this talk, we assume that

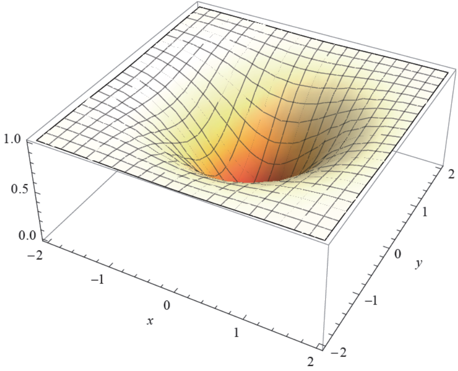
$$M_\infty > 0. \quad \text{(non-decaying data)}$$

$\Gamma_{\xi'}(\delta)$ and $S_{\xi'}(\delta)$



Examples of initial data ϕ and M_∞ in 2-dim.

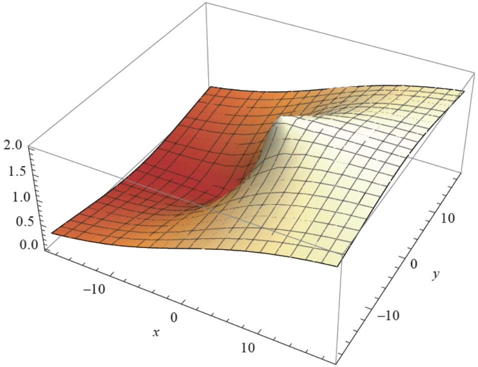
Example 1. $\phi(r,\theta) = 1 - \exp(-r^2)$



$$\liminf_{r\to+\infty} \phi(rx') = 1, \quad M_\infty = 1.$$

Examples of initial data ϕ and M_∞ in 2-dim.

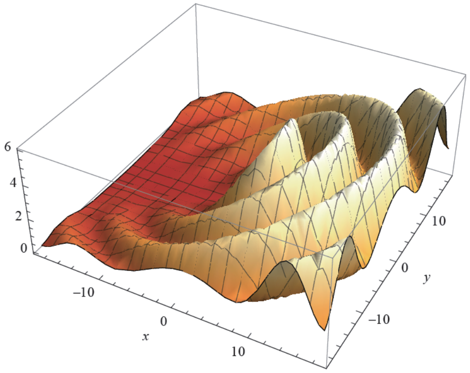
Example 2. $\phi(r,\theta) = \{1 - \exp(-r^2)\}\,(1 + \cos\theta)$



$$\liminf_{r\to+\infty} \phi(rx') = 1 + \cos\theta, \qquad M_\infty = 2.$$

Examples of initial data ϕ and M_∞ in 2-dim.

Example 3. $\phi(r,\theta) = \left\{1 - \exp(-r^2)\right\}(1+\cos\theta)(2-\cos r)$



$$\liminf_{r\to+\infty} \phi(rx') = 1 + \cos\theta, \qquad M_\infty = 2.$$

3.2 Main result

Theorem 1. ($n \geq 2$)

Assume that $M_\infty > 0$. Then the solution of (1) blows up in finite time T^*, and we have

$$T^* \leq \frac{1}{p-1} M_\infty^{1-p},$$

where

$$M_\infty := \sup_{\xi',\, \delta} \left\{ \operatorname*{ess.inf}_{x' \in S_{\xi'}(\delta)} \left(\liminf_{r \to \infty} \phi(rx') \right) \right\}$$

$\{a_j\}$ and $\{R_j\}$

For fixed ξ' and δ, determine $\{a_j\} \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ and $\{R_j\} \subset (0, \infty)$ as follows:

- $|a_j| \to \infty$ as $j \to \infty$
- $a_j/|a_j| = \xi'$ for any $j \in \mathbb{N}$
- $R_j := (\delta\sqrt{4-\delta^2}/2)|a_j|$.

Properties of $(2R_j/\pi)x + a_j$

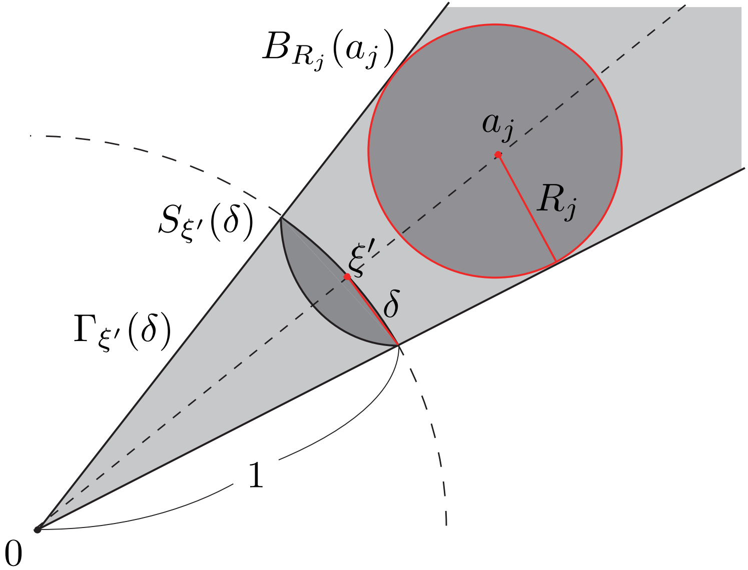
For $x \in B_{\frac{\pi}{2}}(0)$, the following properties hold.

(i) $\dfrac{(2R_j/\pi)x + a_j}{|(2R_j/\pi)x + a_j|} = \dfrac{(2R_k/\pi)x + a_k}{|(2R_k/\pi)x + a_k|}$ for any $j, k \in \mathbb{N}$.

(ii) $(2R_j/\pi)x + a_j \in B_{R_j}(a_j) \subset \Gamma_{\xi'}(\delta)$.

(iii) $|(2R_j/\pi)x + a_j| \to \infty$ as $j \to \infty$.

$\{a_j\}$ and $\{R_j\}$



$\rho_{R_j}(x)$: the first eigenfunction of $-\Delta$ on $B_{R_j}(0)$
with zero Dirichlet boundary condition
under the normalization $\int_{B_{R_j}(0)} \rho_{R_j}(x)dx = 1$.
μ_{R_j} : the corresponding first eigenvalue.

$$w_j(t) := \int_{B_{R_j}(0)} u(x + a_j, t)\rho_{R_j}(x)dx.$$

Remark. If u is bounded on $\mathbb{R}^n \times (0, T)$, then w_j is also bounded on $(0, T)$. Hence, $T^*_{w_j} \geq T^*$.
All we have to do is to obtain the estimate of $T^*_{w_j}$.

Proposition. (Properties of $\{w_j(0)\}$)

(i)

$$\liminf_{j\to+\infty} w_j(0) \geq \operatorname*{ess.inf}_{x'\in S_{\xi'}(\delta)} \left(\liminf_{r\to\infty} \phi(rx')\right).$$

(ii)

$$\lim_{j\to+\infty} \frac{\log\left(1-\mu_{R_j} w_j^{1-p}(0)\right)}{-\mu_{R_j} w_j^{1-p}(0)} = 1.$$

4.2 Proof of Theorem 1.

Translating both sides of the equation (1) by a_j, multiplying by ρ_{R_j} and integrating over $B_{R_j}(0)$, we obtain the following O.D.I:

$$\begin{cases} w_j' \geq w_j^p - \mu_{R_j} w_j, & t \in (0, T_{w_j}), \\ w_j(0) = \displaystyle\int_{B_{R_j}(0)} \phi(x + a_j)\rho_{R_j}(x)dx. \end{cases}$$

$$w_j(t) \geq \left\{ w_j^{1-p}(0) - \frac{1 - \exp((1-p)\mu_{R_j} t)}{\mu_{R_j}} \right\}^{-\frac{1}{p-1}} \exp(-\mu_{R_j} t).$$

$$T_{w_j}^* \leq \frac{\log\left(1 - \mu_{R_j} w_j^{1-p}(0)\right)}{(1-p)\mu_{R_j}}.$$

4.2 Proof of Theorem 1.

From the Lemma, we see that

$$\begin{aligned}
\limsup_{j\to\infty} T^*_{w_j} &\leq \limsup_{j\to\infty} \frac{\log\left(1-\mu_{R_j} w_j^{1-p}(0)\right)}{-(p-1)\mu_{R_j}} \\
&= \frac{1}{p-1} \lim_{j\to\infty} \frac{\log\left(1-\mu_{R_j} w_j^{1-p}(0)\right)}{-\mu_{R_j} w_j^{1-p}(0)} \left(\liminf_{j\to\infty} w_j(0)\right)^{1-p} \\
&\leq \frac{1}{p-1}\left(\operatorname*{ess.inf}_{x'\in S_{\xi'}(\delta)} \left(\liminf_{r\to\infty} \phi(rx')\right)\right)^{1-p}.
\end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\limsup_{j\to\infty} T^*_{w_j} &\geq \limsup_{j\to\infty} T^* \\
&= T^*.
\end{aligned}$$

Hence we have

$$T^* \leq \frac{1}{p-1}\left(\operatorname*{ess.inf}_{x' \in S_{\xi'}(\delta)}\left(\liminf_{r\to\infty}\phi(rx)\right)\right)^{1-p}.$$

From arbitrariness of ξ' and δ, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} T^* &\leq \frac{1}{p-1}\left\{\sup_{\xi',\,\delta}\left(\operatorname*{ess.inf}_{x' \in S_{\xi'}(\delta)}(\liminf_{r\to\infty}\phi(rx))\right)\right\}^{1-p} \\ &= \frac{1}{p-1}{M_\infty}^{1-p}. \end{aligned}$$

This completes the proof.□

5. Open problem

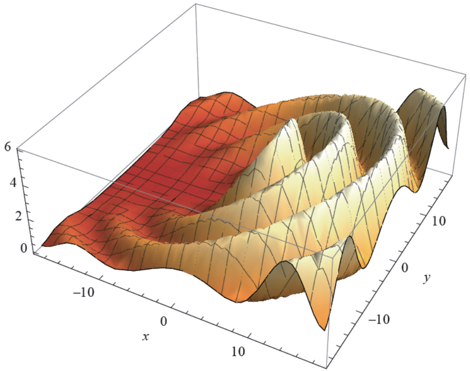
Gap between upper bound and lower bound

$$\frac{1}{p-1}\|\phi\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)}^{1-p} \le T^* \le \frac{1}{p-1}M_\infty^{1-p}$$

Remark. For initial data in Example 1 and 2, $\|\phi\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)} = M_\infty$ holds. Hence, minimal time blow up occurs.

Examples of initial data ϕ and M_∞ in 2-dim.

Example 3. $\phi(r,\theta) = \left\{1 - \exp(-r^2)\right\}(1+\cos\theta)(2-\cos r)$



$$\liminf_{r\to+\infty} \phi(rx') = 1 + \cos\theta, \qquad M_\infty = 2 \neq 6 = \|\phi\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)}.$$

Main result in 1-dim.

Theorem 1'. $(n = 1)$

$$\max\left\{\liminf_{x\to+\infty}\phi(x), \liminf_{x\to-\infty}\phi(x)\right\} > 0,$$

$$\Longrightarrow T^* \leq \frac{1}{p-1}\left(\max\left\{\liminf_{x\to+\infty}\phi(x), \liminf_{x\to-\infty}\phi(x)\right\}\right)^{1-p}.$$

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