

双退缩非线性抛物型方程的 初边值问题解的存在性*

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摘要 本文讨论一类双退缩非线性抛物型方程的初边值问题 (1), 并用 Galerkin 方法, 在 $f(x, t, u, u_x)$ 较为一般的情况下, 证明整体解的存在性.

关键词 抛物型方程, 非线性, 存在性, 广义解, 双退缩, 初边值问题, 整体解

本文讨论一类双退缩非线性抛物型方程的初边值问题

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (|u|^k u) - \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} (|u_{x_i}|^m u_{x_i}) &= f(x, t, u, u_x), & \text{在 } Q_\infty, \\ u(x, 0) &= u_0(x), \\ u(x, t)|_{\partial\Omega} &= 0. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1)$$

其中 $Q_\infty = \Omega \times (0, \infty)$, Ω 是 n 维欧氏空间 R^n 中的有界域, 其边界 $\partial\Omega$ 充分光滑. 常数 $k > 0$, $m > 0$.

方程在 $u = 0$, $u_{x_i} = 0$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, n$) 时退缩. 在 $f = |u|^\alpha u$ 的情况, 庄琼珊证明了, 当 $k \leq \min(m+1, m+(m+2)/n)$, 且 $\alpha < m$, $\alpha \leq k$, $u_0(x) \in W^{1, m+2}(\Omega) \cap L^{k+2}(\Omega)$ 时, 问题的整体解存在, 而当 $\max(k, m) < \alpha < m+(m+2)(k+2)/n$ 时, 有局部解. 如果初值“适当大”, 解将在有限时间内发生 blow-up. 有的作者讨论小初值时整体解的存在性. 在 $k = 0$ 时, 方程仅在 $u_{x_i} = 0$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, n$) 时退缩. 文 [1] 讨论了在 $f = f(x, u)$, $|f(x, u)| \leq c|u|^{\alpha+1}$, $\alpha > m$, 且为小初值时整体解的存在性和衰减性. 而在 f 还含有未知函数的一阶导数 u_x 及已知函数时, 情况比较复杂. 本文在 f 较为一般的情况下, 讨论小初值时整体解的存在性.

1 定义和引理

设 $Q_T = \Omega \times (0, T)$, 常数 $0 < T \leq \infty$, $P \geq 1$, $q \geq 1$.

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现引入以下函数空间的记号:

(i) 空间 $L^q((0, T); L^p(\Omega))$ 是有限范数

$$\|u\|_{p,p,q,T} = \left[\int_0^T \left(\int_{\Omega} |u|^p dx \right)^{q/p} dt \right]^{1/q}$$

的函数空间. 当 $p=q$ 时, 范数记为 $\|u\|_{p,q,T}$.

空间 $L^{\infty}((0, T); L^p(\Omega))$ 是以

$$\|u\|_{p,\infty,q,T} = \text{vrai max}_{0 \leq t \leq T} \left(\int_{\Omega} |u|^p dx \right)^{1/p}$$

为范数的函数空间.

(ii) $L^q((0, T); W^{1,m+2}(\Omega))$ 是以 $\|\nabla u\|_{m+2,q,q,T}$ 为范数且在 Q_T 的侧面上为零的函数空间.

函数空间 $L^{\infty}((0, T); W^{1,m+2}(\Omega))$ 的定义类似于 (i).

定义 如果对 $u(x, t) \in L^{\infty}((0, \infty); L^{k+2}(\Omega)) \cap L^{\infty}((0, T); W^{1,m+2}(\Omega))$, 及任意的 $\varphi(x, t) \in C_0^1((0, \infty); L^{k+2}(\Omega) \cap W^{1,m+2}(\Omega))$, 使积分恒等式

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\infty} \int_{\Omega} \left\{ -|u|^k u \varphi_t + \sum_{i=1}^n |u_{x_i}|^m u_{x_i} \varphi_{x_i} \right\} dx dt \\ = \int_0^{\infty} \int_{\Omega} f(x, t, u, u_x) \varphi dx dt + \int_{\Omega} |u_0(x)|^k u_0(x) \varphi(x, 0) dx \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

成立, 则称 $u(x, t)$ 为问题 (1) 的广义解.

引理 [1] 设 $|u|^{\lambda} u \in W^{1,p}(\Omega)$, $\lambda > 0$, $p > 1$, 则有

$$\|u\|_{q,\Omega} \leq c \|u\|_r^{1-\theta} \|\nabla(|u|^{\lambda} u)\|_{p,\Omega}^{\theta/(1+\lambda)}, \quad (3)$$

其中常数 c 不依赖于 Ω , $\theta = (\lambda+1)(r^{-1}-q^{-1})[n^{-1}-p^{-1}+(1+\lambda)r^{-1}]^{-1}$. 当 $n > p$ 时,

$1 \leq r \leq q \leq (1+\lambda)np/(n-p)$; 当 $n = p > 1$ 时, $1 \leq r \leq q < \infty$; 当 $1 < n < p$ 时, $1 \leq r \leq q \leq \infty$.

2. 整体解的存在性

定理 设 $k_0 > 0$, $m > 0$, 函数 $f(x, t, u, p)$ 当 u, p 固定时, 关于变元 $(x, t) \in \Omega \times R^+$ 可测, 当 (x, t) 固定时, 关于变元 $(u, p) \in R^1 \times R^n$ 连续, 且满足下面结构条件

$$|f(x, t, u, p)| \leq k_0 |u|^{a+1} + \varphi_1(x, t) |p|^{\beta} + \varphi_2(x, t). \quad (4)$$

其中

$k_0 > 0$ 是常数,

$$m < \alpha < m + \frac{(k+2)(m+2)}{n}, \quad (5)$$

$$k < \min \left(\alpha, \frac{(\alpha+2)[m(n+2)+1]}{2n(m+2)} \right), \quad (6)$$

$$0 \leq \beta < m+2 - \frac{n}{n+k+2}. \quad (7)$$

$$\varphi_1(x, t) \in L^\infty(\Omega),$$

且 $t \rightarrow \infty$ 时 $\|\varphi_1(\cdot, t)\|_{\infty, \Omega}$ 单调趋于零.

$$\varphi_2(x, t) \in L^\infty((0, \infty); L^q(\Omega)), \quad q = (\alpha+2)/(\alpha+1),$$

且 $t \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $\|\varphi_2(\cdot, t)\|_{q, \Omega}$ 单调趋于零.

$$u_0(x) \in L^{k+2}(\Omega).$$

那么存在常数 $\delta_1 > 0$, $\delta_2 > 0$ 和 $M_0 > 0$, 只要 $\|\varphi_1(\cdot, 0)\|_\infty < \delta_1$, $\|\varphi_2(\cdot, 0)\|_q < \delta_2$, 和 $\|u_0(x)\|_{k+2} < M_0$, 问题 (1) 有整体解 $u(x, t) \in L^\infty((0, T); W^{l, m+2}(\Omega)) \cap L^\infty((0, \infty); L^{k+2}(\Omega))$.

证 用 Galerkin 方法证明. 设 $\{\Psi_j(x)\}$ 是 $L^{k+2}(\Omega) \cap W^{1, m+2}(\Omega)$ 的完全系, 满足 $\max(|\Psi_j|, |\nabla \Psi_j|) = c_j < \infty$. 作近似解

$$u_{N, \varepsilon}(x, t) = \sum_{j=1}^N g_{jN, \varepsilon}(t) \Psi_j(x),$$

其中 $g_{jN, \varepsilon}(t)$ 由以下的 Cauchy 问题确定

$$\begin{aligned} & -\frac{d}{dt} (|\nabla u_{N, \varepsilon}|^{k+\varepsilon} u_{N, \varepsilon}, \Psi_j(x)) + \left(\sum_{i=1}^m \left| \frac{\partial u_{N, \varepsilon}}{\partial x_i} \right|^m \frac{\partial u_{N, \varepsilon}}{\partial x_i}, \Psi_j(x) \right) \\ & = (f(x, t, u_{N, \varepsilon}, \frac{\partial u_{N, \varepsilon}}{\partial x}), \Psi_j(x)), \quad j=1, 2, \dots, N, \quad (8) \end{aligned}$$

$$u_{N, \varepsilon}(0) = u_0, \quad (9)$$

其中

$$u_0 = \sum_{j=1}^N \alpha_{jN} \Psi_j(x) \Rightarrow u_0(x), \quad \text{在 } L^{k+2}(\Omega), \quad \text{常数 } \varepsilon > 0.$$

由常微分方程组, Cauchy 问题 (8)、(9) 存在解 $g_{jN, \varepsilon}(t)$.

1) 先证 $\sup_{t \geq 0} \|u_{N, \varepsilon}\|_{k+2, \Omega}^{k+2} \leq C$, 其中常数 C 不依赖于 N, ε 和 $u_{N, \varepsilon}(x, t)$.

以 $g_{jN, \varepsilon}(t)$ 乘式 (8), 关于 j 求和, 并利用条件式 (4) 得

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{k+2} \frac{d}{dt} \|u_{N, \varepsilon}\|_{k+2}^{k+2} + \|\nabla u_{N, \varepsilon}\|_{m+2}^{m+2} \leq k_0 \|u_{N, \varepsilon}\|_{k+2}^{\alpha+2} \\ & + \int_{\Omega} \varphi_1(x, t) |u_{N, \varepsilon}| |\nabla u_{N, \varepsilon}|^q dx + \int_{\Omega} \varphi_2(x, t) |u_{N, \varepsilon}| dx. \quad (10) \end{aligned}$$

应用引理, 对式 (10) 右边第一项 (为方便, 下面都设 $n > m+2$) 有

$$k_0 \|u_{N, \varepsilon}\|_{k+2}^{\alpha+2} \leq k_0 (C \|u_{N, \varepsilon}\|_{k+2}^{1-\theta_1} \|\nabla u_{N, \varepsilon}\|_{m+2}^{\frac{\theta_1}{m+2}})^{\alpha+2}, \quad (11)$$

其中

$$\theta_1 = \frac{m+2}{\alpha+2} \cdot \frac{n(\alpha-k)}{(m+2)(k+2) + n(m-k)}.$$

由于 $\alpha < n + (k+2)(m+2)/n$, 所以

$$\theta_1 < 1, \text{ 且 } (1-\theta_1)(\alpha+2) > \alpha-k.$$

再用 Sobolev 不等式使得

$$k_0 \|u_{N, \varepsilon}\|_{k+2}^{\alpha+2} \leq C_0 \|u_{N, \varepsilon}\|_{k+2}^{\alpha-m} \|\nabla u_{N, \varepsilon}\|_{m+2}^{\frac{m}{m+2}}, \quad (12)$$

其中常数 C_0 不依赖于 N 和 ε ;

对式(10)右边第二项用Hölder不等式,有

$$\int_{\Omega} \varphi_1(x, t) |u_{N,\varepsilon}| |\nabla u_{N,\varepsilon}|^{\beta} dx \leq \|\varphi_1(\cdot, t)\|_{\infty} \|u_{N,\varepsilon}\|_{h+2} \|\nabla u_{N,\varepsilon}\|_{m+2}^{\beta},$$

由于式(7)

$$h+2 = \frac{m+2}{m+2-\frac{1}{\beta}} \leq m + \frac{(k+2)(m+2)}{n} + 2 = \tilde{h} + 2,$$

因此应用引理及Sobolev不等式

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Omega} \varphi_1(x, t) |u_{N,\varepsilon}| |\nabla u_{N,\varepsilon}|^{\beta} dx &\leq C \|\varphi_1(\cdot, t)\|_{\infty} \|u_{N,\varepsilon}\|_{\tilde{h}+2} \|\nabla u_{N,\varepsilon}\|_{m+2}^{\beta} \\ &\leq C \|\varphi_1(\cdot, t)\|_{\infty} \|u_{N,\varepsilon}\|_{k+2}^{1-\theta_2} \|\nabla u_{N,\varepsilon}\|_{m+2}^{\theta_2+\beta} \\ &\leq C_1 \|\varphi_1(\cdot, t)\|_{\infty} \|u_{N,\varepsilon}\|_{k+2}^{\beta-(m+1)} \|\nabla u_{N,\varepsilon}\|_{m+2}^{m+2}, \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

这是由于式(5),有

$$\theta_2 = \frac{m+2}{\tilde{h}+2} \cdot \frac{n(\tilde{h}-k)}{(k+2)(m+2)+n(m-k)} < 1$$

及

$$1 - \theta_2 > \beta - (m+1),$$

其中常数 C_1 不依赖于 N, ε .

最后对式(10)右边第三项用Hölder不等式,引理及Sobolev不等式得

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Omega} \varphi_2(x, t) |u_{N,\varepsilon}|^{\alpha} dx &\leq \|\varphi_2(\cdot, t)\|_q \|u_{N,\varepsilon}\|_{q+2}^{\alpha} \\ &\leq C \|\varphi_2(\cdot, t)\|_q \|u_{N,\varepsilon}\|_{k+2}^{1-\theta_1} \|\nabla u_{N,\varepsilon}\|_{m+2}^{\theta_1} \\ &\leq C_2 \|\varphi_2(\cdot, t)\|_q \|u_{N,\varepsilon}\|_{k+2}^{\alpha-(m+1)} \|\nabla u_{N,\varepsilon}\|_{m+2}^{m+2}, \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

C_2 不依赖于 N 和 ε .

将式(12)、(13)和(14)代入式(10)得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{k+2} - \frac{d}{dt} \|u_{N,\varepsilon}\|_{k+2}^{\beta} &\leq \|\nabla u_{N,\varepsilon}\|_{m+2}^{m+2} \left\{ -1 + C_0 \|u_{N,\varepsilon}\|_{k+2}^{\alpha-m} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + C_1 \|\varphi_1(\cdot, t)\|_{\infty} \|u_{N,\varepsilon}\|_{k+2}^{\beta-(m+1)} + C_2 \|\varphi_2(\cdot, t)\|_q \|u_{N,\varepsilon}\|_{k+2}^{\alpha-(m+1)} \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

下面以 $\beta > m+1$, 且 $\alpha-m < \beta-(m+1)$ 为例,从式(15)证明 $\sup_{t \geq 0} \|u_{N,\varepsilon}\|_{k+2} \leq C$.

设 $M = C_0^{-1/(\alpha-m)}$,要证对 $\forall M_0 < M$,那么当初值 $\|u_0\|_{k+2} < M_0$,存在 $\delta_1 > 0, \delta_2 > 0$,使得 $\|\varphi_1(0)\|_{\infty} < \delta_1, \|\varphi_2(0)\|_q < \delta_2$ 时, $\sup_{t \geq 0} \|u_{N,\varepsilon}\|_{k+2} \leq C$.

对式(15)右边第二项用Young不等式得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{k+2} - \frac{d}{dt} \|u_{N,\varepsilon}\|_{k+2}^{\beta} &\leq \|\nabla u_{N,\varepsilon}\|_{m+2}^{m+2} \left\{ -1 + \frac{\beta-(\alpha+1)}{\beta-(m+1)} C_0 M_0^{\alpha-m} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \left(\frac{\alpha-m}{\beta-(m+1)} C_0 M_0^{\alpha-\beta+1} + C_1 \|\varphi_1(\cdot, t)\|_{\infty} \right) \|u_{N,\varepsilon}\|_{k+2}^{\beta-(m+1)} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + C_2 \|\varphi_2(\cdot, t)\|_q \|u_{N,\varepsilon}\|_{k+2}^{\alpha-(m+1)} \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

考虑函数

$$G_t(z) = -1 + \frac{\beta - (\alpha + 1)}{\beta - (m + 1)} C_0 M_0^{\alpha - m} + \left(\frac{\alpha - m}{\beta - (m + 1)} C_0 M_0^{\alpha - \beta + 1} + C_1 \|\varphi_1(\cdot, t)\|_\infty \right) \cdot z^{\beta - (m + 1)} + C_2 \|\varphi_2(\cdot, t)\|_q z^{-(m + 1)}$$

作为单参数 t 的函数族 $\{G_t(z)\}$, 有

$$G_t(z) \rightarrow \infty \quad (z \rightarrow 0 \text{ 或 } z \rightarrow \infty),$$

且有唯一的极小点, 并对固定的 z , 由于 $\|\varphi_1(\cdot, t)\|_\infty$ 及 $\|\varphi_2(\cdot, t)\|_q$ 对 t 是单减的, 所以 $G_t(z)$ 对 t 也是单减的, 现取 $\|\varphi_1(0)\|_\infty < \delta_1$, $\|\varphi_2(0)\|_q < \delta_2$ 充分小, 使

$$\begin{aligned} G_0(M_0) &< -1 + \frac{\beta - (\alpha + 1)}{\beta - (m + 1)} C_0 M_0^{\alpha - m} + \left(\frac{\alpha - m}{\beta - (m + 1)} C_0 M_0^{\alpha - \beta + 1} + C_1 \delta_1 \right) M_0^{\beta - (m + 1)} \\ &\quad + C_2 \delta_2 M_0^{-(m + 1)} \\ &= -1 + C_0 M_0^{\alpha - m} + C_1 \delta_1 M_0^{\beta - (m + 1)} + C_2 \delta_2 M_0^{-(m + 1)} < 0, \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

那么由 $G_0(z)$ 的性质知, 在 $(0, M_0)$ 内有 $G_0(z) = 0$ 的一个根 z_1 . 因此如果初值满足 $\|u_0\|_{k+2} < M_0$, 那么有两种情况:

(1) 如果 $\|u_0\|_{k+2} < z_1$, 那么根据解关于变量 t 的连续性, 存在 t_1 , 使

$$\|u_{N,\varepsilon}\|_{k+2} < z_1 < M_0, \quad t \in [0, t_1].$$

(2) 如果 $\|u_0\|_{k+2} \in (z_1, M_0)$, 那么注意到式(15), 在 $t = 0$ 有

$$-\frac{d}{dt} \|u_{N,\varepsilon}\|_{k+2} < 0,$$

因此存在 t_2 , 使得对 $\forall t \in [0, t_2]$ 有

$$\|u_{N,\varepsilon}\|_{k+2} \leq \|u_0\|_{k+2} < M_0,$$

取 $t_0 = \min(t_1, t_2)$, 以 t_0 开始, 重复以上步骤, 继续作下去使得

$$\sup_{t \geq 0} \|u_{N,\varepsilon}\|_{k+2} \leq C \quad (17)$$

成立.

当 $0 \leq \beta < m + 1$ 时, 对式(15)右边第三项用Young不等式, 化为

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{k+2} - \frac{d}{dt} \|u_{N,\varepsilon}\|_{k+2}^{k+2} &\leq \|\nabla u_{N,\varepsilon}\|_{m+2}^{m+2} \left\{ -1 + \varepsilon_0 + C_0 \|u_{N,\varepsilon}\|_{k+2}^{\alpha - m} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + (C \varepsilon_0 \|\varphi_1(\cdot, t)\|_\infty^{\frac{m+1}{m+1-\beta}} + C_2 \|\varphi_2(\cdot, t)\|_q) \|u_{N,\varepsilon}\|_{k+2}^{-(m+1)} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

仍可类似于上面证明得式(17)的结论成立, 对 $\beta = m + 1$ 的情况也类似.

2) 其次证 $\int_0^T \|\nabla u_{N,\varepsilon}\|_{m+2}^{m+2} dt \leq C(T)$, 其中 $C(T)$ 不依赖于 N 和 ε .

由于有估计式(17)及式中的 $\theta_1(\alpha + 2) < m + 2$, 对式(11)右边用Young不等式有

$$k_0 \|u_{N,\varepsilon}\|_{\alpha+2}^{\alpha+2} \leq \frac{1}{6} \|\nabla u_{N,\varepsilon}\|_{m+2}^{m+2} + C. \quad (18)$$

类似地, 由于 $\theta_2 + \beta < m + 2$, 由式(15)有

$$\int_0^T \varphi_1(x, t) |u_{N,\varepsilon}| |\nabla u_{N,\varepsilon}|^\beta dx \leq \frac{1}{6} \|\nabla u_{N,\varepsilon}\|_{m+2}^{m+2} + C \quad (19)$$

及

函数族

$$\left(\| \cdot \|_{L^2(\Omega)} \right) \int_0^T \int_{\Omega} |\varphi^2(x, t)| |u_{N,\varepsilon}|^2 dx dt \leq \frac{1}{(1+\beta)} \|\nabla u_{N,\varepsilon}\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^{m+2} M_0 + C \frac{(1+\alpha)-\beta}{(1+m)-\beta} + 1 - \varepsilon = (z), \quad (20)$$

将式(18), (19), (20)代入(10), 并对 t 从0到 T 积分得

$$\|u_{N,\varepsilon}\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^{k+2} + \int_0^T \|\nabla u_{N,\varepsilon}\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^{m+2} dt \leq C(T), \quad \{ (z), \Omega \} \text{ 为函数族} \quad (21)$$

从而有

$$\int_0^T \|u_{N,\varepsilon}\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^{a+2} dt \leq C(T), \quad \{ (z), \Omega \} \text{ 为函数族} \quad (22)$$

3. 解的存在性:

(i) 由式(17), (21)和(22)知存在 $\{ |u_{N,\varepsilon}|^k, |u_{N,\varepsilon}|^k \}$ 的一个子列(仍记为 $\{ |u_{N,\varepsilon}|^k, |u_{N,\varepsilon}|^k \}$), 使 $N \rightarrow \infty, \varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ 时

$$(81) \quad |u_{N,\varepsilon}|^k(x, t) \rightharpoonup |u(x, t)|^k \quad \text{在 } L^2((0, \infty); L^{(k+2)/k}(\Omega)) \cap L^2(0, T; L^2(\Omega)) \text{ 中} \quad (23)$$

其中

$$\lambda = \frac{(m+2)(\alpha+2)}{k(m+2)+(\alpha+2)} > 1, \quad [t, 0] \ni 1, \quad M_0 > 1 > s, \quad \{ (z), \Omega \} \text{ 为函数族}$$

记

$$W_{N,\varepsilon}(x, t) = (|u_{N,\varepsilon}|^k + \varepsilon) u_{N,\varepsilon}(x, t),$$

由方程(8)得

$$(W_{N,\varepsilon}(x, t+h) - W_{N,\varepsilon}(x, t), \Psi_j(x)) = \int_0^{t+h} \int_{\Omega} \frac{\partial W_{N,\varepsilon}}{\partial t} \Psi_j(x) dt dx$$

$$\leq \left| \int_0^{t+h} \int_{\Omega} \left\{ \left(\sum_{j=1}^n \left| \frac{\partial u_{N,\varepsilon}}{\partial x_i} \right|^m \frac{\partial u_{N,\varepsilon}}{\partial x_i} \cdot \frac{\partial \Psi_j}{\partial x_i} \right) \right. \right. \quad (24)$$

$$\left. + \left| f(x, t, u_{N,\varepsilon}) \frac{\partial u_{N,\varepsilon}}{\partial x} \right| \Psi_j(x) \right\} dx dt \right|$$

$$\leq C_j \left| \int_0^{t+h} \int_{\Omega} \left(|\nabla u_{N,\varepsilon}|^{m+1} + \left| f(x, t, u_{N,\varepsilon}) \frac{\partial u_{N,\varepsilon}}{\partial x} \right| \right) dx dt \right|$$

$$\leq C_j \|\nabla u_{N,\varepsilon}\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^{m+1} (h m \varepsilon s \Omega)^{\frac{1}{m+2}} + \|f\|_{L^2(\Omega)} (h m \varepsilon s \Omega)^{1-\frac{1}{l_0}}, \quad (25)$$

其中

$$l_0 = \min \left(\frac{m+2}{\beta}, \frac{\alpha+2}{\alpha+1} \right).$$

因此 $(W_{N,\varepsilon}(x, t), \Psi_j(x))_{j=1, 2, \dots}$ 对每个固定的 j 关于 t 等度连续. 又由估计式(17), 有

$$(81) \quad \max_{0 \leq t \leq T} |(W_{N,\varepsilon}(x, t), \Psi_j(x))| \leq C, \quad \{ (z), \Omega \} \text{ 为函数族}$$

所以对每个固定的 j , $\{W_{N,\varepsilon}(x, t)\}$ 必存在子列(仍记为 $\{W_{N,\varepsilon}(x, t)\}$), 当 $N \rightarrow \infty, \varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ 时

$$(81) \quad \max_{0 \leq t \leq T} |(W_{N,\varepsilon}(x, t) - W(x, t), \Psi_j(x))| \rightarrow 0, \quad \{ (z), \Omega \} \text{ 为函数族}$$

其中

$$W(x, t) = |u|^k u(x, t).$$

再由文[2]知, 对 $\forall \varepsilon' > 0$, 存在 $N > 0$ 及 $\varepsilon_0 > 0$, 当 $N_1, N_2 > N$, $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2 < \varepsilon_0$ 时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \|W_{N_1, \varepsilon_1} - W_{N_2, \varepsilon_2}\|_2 &\leq C \left[\sum_{j=1}^N (W_{N_1, \varepsilon_1} - W_{N_2, \varepsilon_2}, \Psi_j)^2 \right]^{1/2} \\ &\quad + \varepsilon' \left\| \frac{\partial W_{N_1, \varepsilon_1}}{\partial x_i} - \frac{\partial W_{N_2, \varepsilon_2}}{\partial x_i} \right\|_{1, Q}. \end{aligned}$$

因此, 当 N_1, N_2 充分大, $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2$ 充分小时,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^T \|W_{N_1, \varepsilon_1} - W_{N_2, \varepsilon_2}\|_2^2 dt &\leq CT \left[\max_{0 \leq t \leq T} \sum_{j=1}^N (W_{N_1, \varepsilon_1} - W_{N_2, \varepsilon_2}, \Psi_j)^2 \right]^{1/2} \\ &\quad + \varepsilon' \int_0^T \left\| \frac{\partial W_{N_1, \varepsilon_1}}{\partial x_i} - \frac{\partial W_{N_2, \varepsilon_2}}{\partial x_i} \right\|_{1, Q} dt \\ &\leq CT \left[\max_{0 \leq t \leq T} \sum_{j=1}^N (W_{N_1, \varepsilon_1} - W_{N_2, \varepsilon_2}, \Psi_j)^2 \right]^{1/2} \\ &\quad + \varepsilon' T^{1 + \frac{1}{m+2} - \frac{k}{m+2}} \|u_{N_1, \varepsilon_1} - u_{N_2, \varepsilon_2}\|_{m+2, Q_T}^k \\ &\quad \cdot \|\nabla(u_{N_1, \varepsilon_1} - u_{N_2, \varepsilon_2})\|_{m+2, Q_T} \leq \varepsilon'', \end{aligned}$$

于是

$$\|W_{N, \varepsilon} - W\|_{2, Q_T} \rightarrow 0 \quad (N \rightarrow \infty, \varepsilon \rightarrow 0),$$

也有

$$\| |u_{N, \varepsilon}|^k u_{N, \varepsilon} - |u|^k u \|_{2, Q_T} \rightarrow 0 \quad (N \rightarrow \infty, \varepsilon \rightarrow 0),$$

所以 $\{ |u_{N, \varepsilon}|^k u_{N, \varepsilon}(x, t) \}$ 中可选出子列 (仍记为 $\{ |u_{N, \varepsilon}|^k u_{N, \varepsilon}(x, t) \}$) 使

$$|u_{N, \varepsilon}|^k u_{N, \varepsilon}(x, t) \rightarrow |u|^k u(x, t), \quad a. e. \text{ 在 } Q_T \text{ 中},$$

从而 $u_{N, \varepsilon}(x, t) \rightarrow u(x, t), \quad a. e. \text{ 在 } Q_T \text{ 中}.$

(ii) 再证 $\nabla u_{N, \varepsilon} \rightarrow \nabla u$, a. e. 在 Q_T 中:

对 $\forall \varphi(x, t) \in C_0^1((0, \infty), L^{k+2}(\Omega) \cap W^{1, m+2}(\Omega))$, 由式(8)有

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{Q_T} \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial t} [(|u_{N, \varepsilon}|^k + \varepsilon) u_{N, \varepsilon}] \varphi + \sum_{i=1}^n \left| \frac{\partial u_{N, \varepsilon}}{\partial x_i} \right|^m \frac{\partial u_{N, \varepsilon}}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x_i} \right. \\ \left. - f(x, t, u_{N, \varepsilon}, \frac{\partial u_{N, \varepsilon}}{\partial x}) \varphi \right\} dx dt = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

因 $f(x, t, u_{N, \varepsilon}, \frac{\partial u_{N, \varepsilon}}{\partial x_i}) \in L^1_0(Q_T)$, 知存在 $F(x, t)$, 使

$$f(x, t, u_{N, \varepsilon}, \frac{\partial u_{N, \varepsilon}}{\partial x_i}) \rightarrow F(x, t), \quad \text{在 } L^1_0(Q_T),$$

因 $\left| \frac{\partial u_{N, \varepsilon}}{\partial x_i} \right|^m \frac{\partial u_{N, \varepsilon}}{\partial x_i} \in L^{\frac{m+2}{m+1}}(Q_T)$, 知存在 $a_i(x, t)$, 使

$$\left| \frac{\partial u_{N,\varepsilon}}{\partial x_i} \right|^m \frac{\partial u_{N,\varepsilon}}{\partial x_i} \rightarrow a_i(x, t), \quad \text{在 } L^{\frac{m+2}{m+1}}(Q_T),$$

在式(23)中, 令 $N \rightarrow \infty$, $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ 得

$$\begin{aligned} & \iint_Q \left\{ -|u|^k u \varphi_t + \sum_{i=1}^n a_i(x, t) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x_i} - F(x, t) \varphi \right\} dx dt \\ &= \int_{\Omega} |u_0|^k u_0(x) \varphi(x, 0) dx. \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

将 $u_{N,\varepsilon}(x, t)$, $u(x, t)$, $F(x, t)$ 及 $a_i(x, t)$ 以零开拓到 $(-\infty, 0)$ 及 (T, ∞) 上, 并对充分小的 ρ 作非负光滑函数

$$\zeta_\rho(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & t \in (-\infty, \rho) \cup (T-\rho, \infty), \\ 1, & t \in (2\rho, T-2\rho), \\ \leq 1, & \text{其余.} \end{cases}$$

取 $\varphi(x, t) = \eta(x, t)(\zeta_\rho(t))^{k+1}$

$$\forall \eta(x, t) \in C_0^1((-\infty, \infty), L^{k+2}(\Omega) \cap \dot{W}^{1, m+2}(\Omega)),$$

$$v_{N,\varepsilon} = u_{N,\varepsilon} \zeta_\rho, \quad v = u \zeta_\rho,$$

则式(23)变为

$$\begin{aligned} & \iint_Q \left\{ \eta \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (|v_{N,\varepsilon}|^k v_{N,\varepsilon}) + \zeta_\rho^{k+1} \sum_{i=1}^n \left| \frac{\partial u_{N,\varepsilon}}{\partial x_i} \right|^m \frac{\partial u_{N,\varepsilon}}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x_i} \right. \\ & \quad \left. - [|u_{N,\varepsilon}|^k u_{N,\varepsilon} \frac{\partial \zeta_\rho^{k+1}}{\partial t} + f(x, t, u_{N,\varepsilon}, \frac{\partial u_{N,\varepsilon}}{\partial x}) \zeta_\rho^{k+1} - \varepsilon \frac{\partial u_{N,\varepsilon}}{\partial t} \zeta_\rho^{k+1}] \eta \right\} \\ & \quad \cdot dx dt = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

式(24)变为

$$\begin{aligned} & \iint_Q \left\{ -|u|^k v \eta_t + \zeta_\rho^{k+1} \sum_{i=1}^n a_i(x, t) \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x_i} - F(x, t) \zeta_\rho^{k+1} \eta \right. \\ & \quad \left. - |u|^k u \frac{\partial \zeta_\rho^{k+1}}{\partial t} \eta \right\} dx dt = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

其中 $Q = \Omega \times (-\infty, \infty)$.

对固定的 ρ , 设 $r \in (0, \rho/2)$ 为某个实数, 取

$$\xi(x, t) \in L^\infty((-\infty, \infty); L^{k+2}(\Omega) \cap \dot{W}^{1, m+2}(\Omega))$$

作 $\xi(x, t)$ 的平均函数

$$\xi_r = \frac{1}{r} \int_t^{t+r} \xi(x, \tau) d\tau, \quad \xi_{-r} = \frac{1}{r} \int_{t-r}^t \xi(x, \tau) d\tau,$$

则 $\xi_r, \xi_{-r} \in C_0^1((-\infty, \infty); L^{k+2}(\Omega) \cap \dot{W}^{1, m+2}(\Omega))$.

在式(26)中取 $\eta = \xi_{-r}$, 并取 $\zeta = v_r$, 由平均函数的性质得

$$\iint_Q \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (|v|^k v)_r \zeta + (\zeta_\rho^{k+1} \sum_{i=1}^n a_i(x, t))_r \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial x_i} \right.$$

$$-\left[\left(F(x, t)\zeta_{\rho}^{k+1}\right)_{\tau} \zeta + \left(|u|^k u \frac{\partial \zeta_{\rho}^{k+1}}{\partial t}\right)_{\tau} \zeta\right] dx dt = 0,$$

或得

$$\iint_Q \left\{ \left(\zeta_{\rho}^{k+1} \sum_{i=1}^n a_i(x, t) \right)_{\tau} \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x_i} \right)_{\tau} - \left[\left(F(x, t)\zeta_{\rho}^{k+1} \right)_{\tau} v_{\tau} + \left(|u|^k u \frac{\partial \zeta_{\rho}^{k+1}}{\partial t} \right)_{\tau} v_{\tau} \right] \right\} dx dt = 0,$$

令 $r \rightarrow 0$ 得

$$\iint_Q \left\{ \zeta_{\rho}^{k+1} \sum_{i=1}^n a_i(x, t) \frac{\partial v}{\partial x_i} - \left(F(x, t)\zeta_{\rho}^{k+1} + |u|^k u \frac{\partial \zeta_{\rho}^{k+1}}{\partial t} \right) v \right\} dx dt = 0, \quad (27)$$

考虑积分

$$\begin{aligned} J(N, \varepsilon) &= \iint_Q \zeta_{\rho}^{k+1} \left[\sum_{i=1}^n \left(\left| \frac{\partial u_{N,\varepsilon}}{\partial x_i} \right|^m \frac{\partial u_{N,\varepsilon}}{\partial x_i} - \left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i} \right|^m \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i} \right) \left(\frac{\partial v_{N,\varepsilon}}{\partial x_i} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial x_i} \right) \right] dx dt \\ &= \iint_Q \zeta_{\rho}^{k+1} \sum_{i=1}^n \left| \frac{\partial u_{N,\varepsilon}}{\partial x_i} \right|^m \frac{\partial u_{N,\varepsilon}}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial v_{N,\varepsilon}}{\partial x_i} dx dt \\ &\quad - \iint_Q \zeta_{\rho}^{k+1} \sum_{i=1}^n \left| \frac{\partial u_{N,\varepsilon}}{\partial x_i} \right|^m \frac{\partial u_{N,\varepsilon}}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x_i} dx dt \\ &\quad - \iint_Q \zeta_{\rho}^{k+1} \sum_{i=1}^n \left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i} \right|^m \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial v_{N,\varepsilon}}{\partial x_i} dx dt \\ &\quad + \iint_Q \zeta_{\rho}^{k+1} \sum_{i=1}^n \left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i} \right|^m \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x_i} dx dt \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n J_i(N, \varepsilon), \end{aligned}$$

在式(25)中取 $\eta = u_{N,\varepsilon}$, 那么得

$$\begin{aligned} J_1(N, \varepsilon) &= \iint_Q \left\{ f(x, t, u_{N,\varepsilon}, \frac{\partial u_{N,\varepsilon}}{\partial x}) \zeta_{\rho}^{k+1} + |u_{N,\varepsilon}|^k u_{N,\varepsilon} \frac{\partial \zeta_{\rho}^{k+1}}{\partial t} - \varepsilon \frac{\partial u_{N,\varepsilon}}{\partial t} \zeta_{\rho}^{k+1} \right\} v_{N,\varepsilon} dx dt \\ &= \iint_Q \left\{ f(x, t, v_{N,\varepsilon}, \frac{\partial u_{N,\varepsilon}}{\partial x}) v_{N,\varepsilon} \zeta_{\rho}^{k+1} + |u_{N,\varepsilon}|^k u_{N,\varepsilon} v_{N,\varepsilon} \frac{\partial \zeta_{\rho}^{k+1}}{\partial t} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + |u_{N,\varepsilon}|^k u_{N,\varepsilon} (v_{N,\varepsilon} - v) \frac{\partial \zeta_{\rho}^{k+1}}{\partial t} - \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (v_{N,\varepsilon}^2 \zeta_{\rho}^k) + \frac{\varepsilon(k+2)}{2(k+1)} u_{N,\varepsilon} v_{N,\varepsilon} \frac{\partial \zeta_{\rho}^{k+1}}{\partial t} \right\} dx dt \\ &\rightarrow \iint_Q \left[F(x, t) \zeta_{\rho}^{k+1} + |u|^k u \frac{\partial \zeta_{\rho}^{k+1}}{\partial t} \right] v dx dt, \quad (\varepsilon \rightarrow 0), \\ J_3(N, \varepsilon) &\rightarrow - \iint_Q \zeta_{\rho}^{k+1} \sum_{i=1}^n \left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i} \right|^m \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x_i} dx dt = J_4(N, \varepsilon), \\ J_2(N, \varepsilon) &\rightarrow - \iint_Q \zeta_{\rho}^{k+1} \sum_{i=1}^n a_i(x, t) \frac{\partial v}{\partial x_i} dx dt, \end{aligned}$$

注意到式(27), 使得

$$f(N, \varepsilon) \rightarrow 0.$$

由 ρ 的任意性, 使得 $N \rightarrow \infty, \varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ 时

$$\left\{ \frac{\partial u_{N,\varepsilon}}{\partial x_i} \right\} \rightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i}, \quad a. e. \text{ 在 } Q_T \text{ 中},$$

从而

$$\left| \frac{\partial u_{N,\varepsilon}}{\partial x_i} \right|^m \frac{\partial u_{N,\varepsilon}}{\partial x_i} \rightarrow \left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i} \right|^m \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i}, \quad a. e. \text{ 在 } Q_T \text{ 中},$$

$$f(x, t, u_{N,\varepsilon}, \frac{\partial u_{N,\varepsilon}}{\partial x_i}) \rightarrow f(x, t, u, \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i}), \quad a. e. \text{ 在 } Q_T \text{ 中},$$

在式(23)中将第一项分部积分, 并令 $N \rightarrow \infty, \varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ 使得 $u(x, t)$ 满足

$$\begin{aligned} & \iint_{Q_T} \left\{ -|u|^k u \varphi_t + \sum_{i=1}^n \left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i} \right|^m \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x_i} \right\} dx dt \\ &= \iint_{Q_T} f(x, t, u, \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i}) \varphi dx dt + \int_{\Omega} |u_0|^k u_0(x) \varphi(x, 0) dx, \end{aligned}$$

于是定理证完.

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The Existence of Solutions for the Initial Boundary Value of Double Degenerate Non-linear Parabolic Equations

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Abstract The author discusses in this paper the initial boundary value double degenerate non-linear parabolic equations (1). The existence of global solutions under more generalized condition of $f(x, t, u, u_x)$ is demonstrated by Galerkin method.

Key words parabolic equation, non-linear, existence, generalized solution, double degenerate, initial boundary value problem, global solution