

双非线性抛物型方程解的有界性*

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摘要 在 $\lambda \in (1, 2)$ 的情形, 证明一类双非线性抛物型方程解的有界性.

关键词 双非线性抛物型方程, 局部有界, 整体有界

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设 G 是 n 维欧氏空间 E^n 的有界域, $T > 0$ 为有限值. 在 $Q = G \times (0, T)$ 考虑双非线性抛物型方程, 即

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (|u|^{\lambda-2}u) - \operatorname{div} A(x, t, u, \nabla u) + B(x, t, u, \nabla u) = 0, \quad (1)$$

其中 $A(x, t, u, \xi)$ 和 $B(x, t, u, \xi)$ 在 $Q \times E^1 \times E^n$ 上定义, 关于 x, t 为可测. 关于 u, ξ 为连续, 并分别满足下面结构条件, 即

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \xi \cdot A(x, t, u, \xi) &\geq |\xi|^p - c|u|^l - f_0(x, t), \\ |A(x, t, u, \xi)| &\leq \kappa |\xi|^{p-1} + c|u|^{l(1-\frac{1}{p})} + f_1(x, t), \\ |B(x, t, u, \xi)| &\leq b(x, t) |\xi|^r + c|u|^{l'-1} + f_2(x, t), \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2)$$

其中 $p > 1, c \geq 0, \kappa \geq 1, l = p(1 + \lambda/n), \gamma_0 = p - (n + p)/(n + \lambda) \leq \gamma \leq p$, 且

$$b(x, t) \in L_r(Q). \quad (3)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} 1/r &= 1 - \gamma/p - 1/l, & (\text{当 } \gamma_0 \leq \gamma < p - n/(p + \lambda) = \gamma_1), \\ r &= \infty, & (\text{当 } \gamma = \gamma_1 \text{ 或 } \gamma = p), \\ 1/r &< \frac{p}{n+p} (1 - \gamma/p), & (\text{当 } \gamma_1 < \gamma < p). \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4)$$

$$f_i(x, t) \in L_{s_i}(Q) (i = 0, 1, 2), s_0, s_2 > (n + p)/p, s_1 > (n + p)/(p - 1). \quad (5)$$

对方程(1)解的性质, 许多作者做了不少工作^[1~7]. 其中, 文[1]中对 $\lambda \geq 2$ 的情形, 证明了解的局部有界性和整体有界性. 证明中用到如下不等式, 即

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_0^t \int_G \xi^p \psi^p(u - k) (|u|^{\lambda-2}u) dx dt \\ &\geq \frac{\lambda-1}{\lambda} \int_0^t \int_G \xi^p \psi^p(u - k) dx - c(\lambda) \int_0^t \int_G \xi^p \psi^{p-1} \psi' [(u - k)^\lambda + k^\lambda] dx dt, \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

式(6)中, $p > 1$. 然而这样的不等式对 $\lambda \in (1, 2)$ 是不成立的, 因而限制了将结果推广到 $\lambda \in (1,$

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2)情形. 文[1]中的证明,使用的是迭代过程. 本文用另外的不等式来代替式(6),使迭代过程同样能进行,将文[1]中结果推广到 $\lambda \in (1, 2)$ 的情形. 此外,还要注意的是嵌入定理保证 $u \in L_l(Q)$, $l = p(1 + \lambda/n)$. 当 $l \geq \lambda$, 即 $p \geq n\lambda/(n + \lambda)$ 时,文[1]中证明解的局部有界性的迭代过程可无条件地进行,而在 $1 < p < n\lambda/(n + \lambda)$ 时,为保证能进行这种迭代,本文利用内插不等式. 与此相应,还需增加对解 u 可积性的要求,即

$$u \in L_{loc,l}(Q) \quad l > \frac{n}{p}(\lambda - p). \quad (7)$$

与文[1]一样,我们考虑的是广义解,称 u 是式(1)的广义解,如果

$$u \in C(0, T, L_1(G)) \cap L_p(0, T; W_p^1(G)) \cap L_{l_*}(Q), \quad (8)$$

其中

$$\left. \begin{aligned} t^* &= l = p(1 + \lambda/n), & \text{当 } \gamma_0 \leq \gamma \leq \gamma_1, \\ \frac{1}{t^*} \left[1 - \frac{(p - \gamma)(n + \lambda)}{n + p} \right] + \frac{p - \gamma}{p} \cdot \frac{n}{n + p} + \frac{\gamma}{p} + \frac{1}{r} &= 1, & \text{当 } \gamma_1 < \gamma < p, \\ t^* &= \infty, & \text{当 } \gamma = p, \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (9)$$

并满足如下积分恒等式

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^t \int_G \{ -u_t (|u|^{\lambda-2}u) + \nabla v \cdot A(x, t, u, \nabla u) + vB(x, t, u, \nabla u) \} dx dt \\ + \int_G v(x, t) |u(x, t)|^{\lambda-2}u(x, t) |_{t=0} dx = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

下面定理1~3为本文主要结果.

定理1 设满足条件(2)~(5), $\lambda \in (1, 2)$, $p > 1$, 且 $p \geq n\lambda/(n + \lambda)$, $\gamma_0 \leq \gamma < p$; u 是式(1)的广义解;那么 u 在 Q 内局部有界.

定理2 设满足条件(2)~(5), (7), 且 $\lambda \in (\frac{n}{n-1}, 2) \subset (1, 2)$, $1 < p < n\lambda/(n + \lambda)$, $\gamma_0 \leq \gamma < p$; 设 u 是式(1)的广义解;那么 u 在 Q 内局部有界.

定理3 设满足条件(2)~(5), 且 $\lambda \in (1, 2)$, $\gamma_0 \leq \gamma < p$; 设 u 是式(1)的广义解, 且存在常数 $M > 0$, 使

$$(u - M)^+ = \max(u - M, 0) = 0 \quad \text{在 } \partial G \times (0, T) \cup G \times \{0\} \quad (11)$$

成立, 那么 u 在 Q 整体有界.

1 定理的证明

为证明定理成立,我们要用到下面的引理,它是文[8]中第I章式(3,4)的直接推论.

引理1 设 $u \in L_\infty(0, T; L_1(G)) \cap L_p(0, T; W_p^1(G))$, 那么

$$\iint_Q |u|^t dx dt \leq C(p, n, \lambda) \left(\sup_{t \in (0, T)} \int_G |u|^t dx \right)^{t/n} \iint_Q |\nabla u|^t dx dt.$$

(1) 定理1的证明. 不妨设 $(0, t_0)$ 是 Q 的一点, $\rho \leq 1$, $B(\rho) = \{x \in E^n, |x| < \rho\}$, $B(\rho) \times (t_0 - \rho^t, t_0) \subset Q$; 设 $\rho/2 \leq \rho_1 < \rho_0 \leq \rho$, $0 \leq t_0 - \rho^t \leq \tau_0 < \tau_1 \leq t_0 - (\rho/2)^t$; 设 $\zeta(x) = \zeta(|x|)$ 和 $\psi(t)$ 分别是 $|x|$ 和 t 的逐段为线性的连续函数, 满足

$$\zeta(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{当 } |x| \leq \rho_1, \\ 0, & \text{当 } \rho \geq \rho_0; \end{cases} \quad \psi(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{当 } t \leq \tau_0, \\ 1, & \text{当 } t \geq \tau_1; \end{cases}$$

那么, $|\nabla \zeta(x)| \leq 1/(\rho_0 - \rho_1)$, $0 \leq \psi'(t) \leq 1/(\tau_1 - \tau_0)$. 设 $k \geq 0$, $v = \zeta^p \psi^p(u - k)^+$ (为推导简单, 设 $u \in W_1^1(0, T; L_1(G))$; 否则用 v 对时间的平均取代 v , 到最后才过渡到极限), 那么 v 可取作试验函数. 将它代入(10), 对 t 分部积分得

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \geq & \int_0^t \int_{G \cap \{u > k\}} \{ \zeta^p \psi^p(u - k) \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (|u|^{\lambda-2} u) + \zeta^p \psi^p (|\nabla u|^p - C|u|' - f_0) \\ & - p \zeta^{p-1} \psi^p(u - k) |\nabla \zeta(\kappa |\nabla u|^{p-1} + C|u|^{(1-1/p)} + f_1) \\ & - \zeta^p \psi^p(u - k) (b(x, t) |\nabla u|^r + C|u|^{l-1} + f_2) \} dx dt. \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

现处理第一项, 设 $g(u) = \int_k^u (s - k) s^{\lambda-2} ds$, 那么在 $Q \cap \{u > k\}$ 时, 有 $g(u) \leq \int_k^u s^{\lambda-1} ds \leq \frac{1}{\lambda} u^\lambda$, $g(u) \geq \int_k^u (s - k)^\lambda / u ds = \frac{(u - k)^\lambda}{\lambda + 1} (1 - \frac{k}{u})$. 据此, 对任何 $h > k$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^t \int_{G \cap \{u > k\}} \zeta^p \psi^p(u - k) \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (|u|^{\lambda-2} u) dx dt \\ &= (\lambda - 1) \int_{G \cap \{u > k\}} \zeta^p \psi^p g(u) dx - (\lambda - 1) \int_0^t \int_{G \cap \{u > k\}} p \zeta^{p-1} \psi^{p-1} \psi' g(u) dx dt \\ &\geq \frac{\lambda - 1}{\lambda + 1} \int_{G \cap \{u > h\}} \zeta^p \psi^p(u - h)^\lambda (1 - k/h) dx - \frac{\lambda - 1}{\lambda} \int_0^t \int_{G \cap \{u > k\}} p \zeta^{p-1} \psi^{p-1} \psi' u^\lambda dx dt, \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

由式(12), (13)并应用 Young 不等式, 得

$$\begin{aligned} & (1 - k/h) \int_{G \cap \{u > h\}} \zeta^p \psi^p(u - h)^\lambda dx + \int_0^t \int_{G \cap \{u > k\}} \zeta^p \psi^p |\nabla u|^p dx dt \\ &\leq C \int_0^t \int_{G \cap \{u > k\}} \{ \zeta^{p-1} \psi^{p-1} \psi' |u|^\lambda + \zeta^p \psi^p (C|u|' + f_0) \\ &\quad + \zeta^p \psi^p(u - k) (b(x, t) |\nabla u|^r + C|u|^{l-1} + f_2) \\ &\quad + \zeta^{p-1} \psi^p(u - k) |\nabla \zeta| (C|u|^{(1-1/p)} + f_1) \\ &\quad + \psi^p |\nabla \zeta|^p (u - k)^p \} dx dt. \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

记 $\alpha = (p - \gamma)(n + \lambda)/(n + p)$, 并注意到式(9), 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^t \int_{G \cap \{u > k\}} \zeta^p \psi^p(u - k) b(x, t) |\nabla u|^r dx dt \\ &= \int_0^t \int_{G \cap \{u > k\}} \zeta^p \psi^p(u - k)^\alpha (u - k)^{1-\alpha} b(x, t) |\nabla u|^r dx dt \\ &\leq (\int_0^t \int_{G \cap \{u > k\}} \zeta^p \psi^p |\nabla u|^p dx dt)^{r/p} (\int_0^t \int_{G \cap \{u > k\}} \zeta^p \psi^p(u - k)^l dx dt)^{\alpha/l} \\ &\quad \times (\iint_{Q \cap \{u > k\}} |u|^\lambda dx dt)^{(1-\alpha)/\lambda} (\iint_{Q \cap \{u > k\}} b^\gamma(x, t) dx dt)^{1/\gamma}. \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

联合式(14), (15), 借助 Young 不等式, 并对 $t \in (0, t_0)$ 求上确界, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} & (1 - k/h) \text{vrai max}_{t \in (0, t_0)} \int_{G \cap \{u > h\}} \zeta^p \psi^p(u - h)^\lambda dx + \iint_{A(k, \rho_0, \tau_0)} \zeta^p \psi^p |\nabla u|^p dx dt \\ &\leq C \{ \iint_{A(k, \rho_0, \tau_0)} [\frac{(u - k)^\lambda + k^\lambda}{\tau_1 - \tau_0} + \frac{(u - k)^p}{(\rho_0 - \rho_1)^p}] dx dt \\ &\quad + \iint_{A(k, \rho_0, \tau_0)} ((u - k)^l + k^l) dx dt + \|f_0\|_{L_{\tau_0}(Q)} |A(k, \rho_0, \tau_0)|^{1-1/\tau_0} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \iint_{A(k, \rho_0, \tau_0)} (u - k)' dx dt)^{1/l} \|f_2\|_{L_{l_2}(\Omega)} |A(k, \rho_0, \tau_0)|^{1-1/l-1/l_2} \\
& + \frac{1}{\rho_0 - \rho_1} \left(\iint_{A(k, \rho_0, \tau_0)} (u - k)' dx dt \right)^{1/l} \|f_1\|_{L_{l_1}(\Omega)} |A(k, \rho_0, \tau_0)|^{1-1/l-1/l_1} \\
& + \left(\iint_{A(k, \rho_0, \tau_0)} (u - k)' dx dt \right)^{q/l} \left(\iint_{A(k, \rho_0, \tau_0)} |u|^{s^*} dx dt \right)^{(1-s)/s^*} \left(\iint_{A(k, \rho_0, \tau_0)} b'(x, t) dx dt \right)^{1/r}, \quad (16)
\end{aligned}$$

其中 $A(k, \rho_0, \tau_0) = B(\rho_0) \times (\tau_0, t_0) \cap \{u > k\}$, $|A|$ 记集合 A 的 $n+1$ 维 Lebesgue 测度, $q = ln/(n+p) = p(n+\lambda)/(n+p)$, 常数 C 和 $\rho_0, \rho_1, \tau_0, \tau_1$ 以及 h, k 无关. 设 $k > h_0 \geq 0$, 我们有

$$|A(k, \rho_0, \tau_0)| \leq \iint_{A(k, \rho_0, \tau_0)} \left| \frac{u - h_0}{k - h_0} \right|' dx dt \leq \iint_{A(h_0, \rho_0, \tau_0)} \left| \frac{u - h_0}{k - h_0} \right|' dx dt, \quad (17)$$

特别地, 对 $h > h_0 \geq 0$ 和 $k = \frac{1}{2}(h + h_0)$, 由式(16), (17)可给出下式

$$\begin{aligned}
& (1 - h_0/h) \operatorname{vrai} \max_{t \in (0, \tau_0)} \int_{G \cap \{u > k\}} \xi^p \psi^p (u - h)^2 dx + \iint_{A(h, \rho_0, \tau_0)} \xi^p \psi^p |\nabla u|^p dx dt \\
& \leq C \left\{ \frac{1}{\tau_1 - \tau_0} \iint_{A(h_0, \rho_0, \tau_0)} (u - h_0)^2 \left[1 + \left(\frac{h}{h - h_0} \right)^2 \right] dx dt \right. \\
& + \frac{1}{(\rho_0 - \rho_1)^p} \cdot \frac{1}{(h - h_0)^{l-p}} \iint_{A(h_0, \rho_0, \tau_0)} (u - h_0)' dx dt \\
& + \iint_{A(h_0, \rho_0, \tau_0)} (u - h_0) \left[1 + \left(\frac{h}{h - h_0} \right)^l \right] dx dt + \left[\frac{1}{h - h_0} \right]^l \iint_{A(h_0, \rho_0, \tau_0)} (u - h_0)' dx dt \Big]^{1-1/l_0} \\
& + (h - h_0)^{-l(1-1/l-1/l_2)} \left(\iint_{A(h_0, \rho_0, \tau_0)} (u - h_0)' dx dt \right)^{1-1/l_2} \\
& + (\rho_0 - \rho_1)^{-1} (h - h_0)^{l(1-1/l-1/l_1)} \left(\iint_{A(h_0, \rho_0, \tau_0)} (u - h_0)' dx dt \right)^{1-1/l_1} \\
& + \left(\iint_{A(h_0, \rho_0, \tau_0)} (u - h_0)' dx dt \right)^{q/l} \left(\iint_{A(h_0, \rho_0, \tau_0)} |u|^{s^*} dx dt \right)^{(1-s)/s^*} \left(\iint_{A(h_0, \rho_0, \tau_0)} b'(x, t) dx dt \right)^{1/r}. \quad (18)
\end{aligned}$$

在 $B(\rho) \times (\tau_0, t_0)$ 上对 $\xi^p \psi^p (u - h)^+$ 应用引理 1, 得

$$\begin{aligned}
& \iint_{A(h, \rho_1, \tau_1)} (u - h)' dx dt \leq \iint_{A(h, \rho_0, \tau_0)} |\xi^p \psi^p (u - h)|' dx dt \\
& \leq \left(\operatorname{vrai} \max_{t \in (0, t_0)} \int_{B(\rho_0)} |\xi^p \psi^p (u - h)^+|^2 dx \right)^{p/n} \iint_{A(h, \rho_0, \tau_0)} (\xi^p \psi^p |\nabla u|^p + |\nabla \xi|^p (u - h)^p) dx dt. \quad (19)
\end{aligned}$$

联合式(18), (19), 即得

$$\iint_{A(h, \rho_1, \tau_1)} (u - h)' dx dt \leq \left(\frac{h}{h - h_0} \right)^{p/n} \{ \dots \}^{1+p/n}, \quad (20)$$

$\forall h > h_0 \geq 0, \rho/2 \leq \rho_1 < \rho_0 \leq \rho, t_0 - \rho^p \leq \tau_0 < \tau_1 \leq t_0 - (\rho/2)^p$, 其中常数 $C > 0$ 与 $h, h_0, \rho_0, \rho_1, \tau_0, \tau_1$ 无关. 记号 $\{ \dots \}$ 和式(18)右端表达式一样. 设 $\theta, \delta, \in (0, 1)$ 待定, 则

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \iint_{B(\rho_0) \times (t_0 - \rho^2, t_0)} |u|^{l^*} dx dt &\leq \theta \rho^{n+p}, \\ \iint_{B(\rho_0) \times (t_0 - \rho^2, t_0)} b^*(x, t) dx dt &\leq \delta^{m/(n+p)}, \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (21)$$

取 $H = H(\theta, \delta, \rho) > 0$, 对 $m = 0, 1, 2, \dots$, 置 $h_m = 2H - H/2^m$, $\rho_m = \rho(1 + 1/2^m)$, $\tau_m = t_0 - (\rho/2)^2 - \frac{1}{2^m}[\rho^2 - (\rho/2)^2]$, $J_m = \iint_{A(h_m, \rho_m, \tau_m)} (u - h_m)^+ dx dt$. 分别用 h_m, h_{m+1} 取代 h_0, h ; 用 ρ_m, ρ_{m+1} 取代 ρ_0, ρ ; 用 τ_m, τ_{m+1} 取代 τ_0, τ_1 . 由式(20), (21)给出下式, 即

$$\begin{aligned} J_{m+1}^{n/(n+p)} &\leq C 2^{m\rho/(n+p)} \left\{ \frac{2^{m(1+\lambda)}}{\rho^2} J_m + \frac{2^{m\lambda}}{\rho^2 H^{1-\rho}} J_m + 2^{m\lambda} J_m \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \left(\frac{2^{m\lambda}}{H} J_m \right)^{1-1/\lambda_0} + \left(\frac{2^{m\lambda}}{H} \right)^{(1-1/l-1/\lambda_2)} J_m^{1-1/\lambda_2} + \frac{1}{\rho} \cdot 2^{m(1+l(1-1/l-1/\lambda_1))} H^{-(1-1/l-1/\lambda_1)} \right. \\ &\quad \left. \times J_m^{1-1/\lambda_1} + J_m^{n/(n+p)} (\theta \rho^{n+p})^{(1-\alpha)/l^*} \delta^{m/(n+p)} \right\} \quad (m = 0, 1, 2, \dots). \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

式(21)隐含了下式

$$J_0 \leq \iint_{B(\rho_0) \times (t_0 - \rho^2, t_0)} |u|^{l^*} dx dt \leq C \theta^{l^*} \rho^{n+p}. \quad (23)$$

为方便起见, 把式(23)中出现的常数 C 吸收到 θ 中, 可认为

$$J_0 \leq \theta^{l^*} \rho^{n+p}. \quad (24)$$

不妨设 $H \geq 1$, 注意到 $\rho \leq 1$, 只要取 θ, δ 满足下式, 即 $2^{\rho/(n+p)+1+\lambda} \delta^{\rho/(n+p)} \leq 1$, $2^{\rho/(n+p)+l} \delta^{\rho/(n+p)} \leq 1$, $2^{\rho/(n+p)+l(1-1/\lambda_0)} \delta^{\rho/(n+p)-1/\lambda_0} \leq 1$, $2^{\rho/(n+p)+l(1-1/l-1/\lambda_2)} \delta^{\rho/(n+p)-1/\lambda_2} \leq 1$, $2^{\rho/(n+p)+l(1-1/l-1/\lambda_1)} \delta^{\rho/(n+p)-1/\lambda_1} \leq 1$, $2\delta \leq 1$, $C[3\theta^{l^*} \cdot \rho^{n/(n+p)} + \frac{2^{m\lambda}}{\rho^2} \rho^{n/(n+p)-1/\lambda_0} + \theta^{l^*} \rho^{n/(n+p)-1/\lambda_2} + \theta^{l^*} \rho^{n/(n+p)-1/\lambda_1} + \theta^{(1-\alpha)/l^*}] \leq \delta^{m/(n+p)}$, 那么, 根据式(22), (24), 用归纳法可证得 $J_m \leq \delta^m \theta^{l^*} \rho^{n+p}$ 对一切正整数 m 成立, 于是 $0 = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} J_m = \iint_{B(\rho/2) \times (t_0 - (\rho/2)^2, t_0)} (u - 2H)^+ dx dt$, 即 $\text{vrai max}_{B(\rho/2) \times (t_0 - (\rho/2)^2, t_0)} u \leq 2H < \infty$, 这表示 u 在 Q 局部有上界. 用 $(-u)$ 取代 u , 同样的方法可证 u 局部有下界. 定理证毕.

(2) 定理 2 的证明. 在 $\lambda \in (\frac{n}{n-1}, 2) \subset (1, 2)$, $1 < p < \frac{n\lambda}{n+\lambda}$ 的情形, 前面的推导直至式(20)都是成立的, 只是现在的情形 $l = p(1 + \lambda/n) < \lambda$. 借助于内插不等式, 有

$$\iint_{A(h_0, \rho_0, \tau_0)} (u - h_0)^+ dx dt \leq \left(\iint_{A(h_0, \rho_0, \tau_0)} (u - h_0)^+ dx dt \right)^{\beta\lambda/l} \left(\iint_{A(h_0, \rho_0, \tau_0)} (u - h_0)^+ dx dt \right)^{(1-\beta)\lambda/l},$$

其中 $1/\lambda = \beta/l + (1-\beta)/\bar{l}$, 即 $\beta = (1/\lambda - 1/\bar{l}) / (1/l - 1/\bar{l})$. 据此以及对 \bar{l} 的假定(7), 有

$$\lambda\beta/l > n/(n+p), \quad l = \lambda\beta/l + \lambda(1-\beta)/\bar{l}. \quad (25)$$

不妨设 $l > l^*$, 那么代替式(21)的第1个不等式, 则要求 $\iint_{B(\rho_0) \times (t_0 - \rho^2, t_0)} |u|^{l^*} dx dt \leq \theta \rho^{n+p}$. 它隐

含了下式 $\iint_{B(\rho_0) \times (t_0 - \rho^2, t_0)} |u|^{l^*} dx dt \leq C \theta^{l^*} \rho^{n+p}$, $\iint_{B(\rho_0) \times (t_0 - \rho^2, t_0)} |u|^{l^*} dx dt \leq C \theta^{l^*} \rho^{n+p}$. 与此同时, 代替出

现在式(22)右端花括号中第1项的将是下式, 即 $\frac{2^{m(1+\lambda)}}{\rho^2} J_m^{\beta\lambda/l} (\theta \rho^{n+p})^{\lambda(1-\beta)/l}$. 由于式(25)成立, 类

似前面的证明可以进行,直至得到 u 的局部有界性. 定理证毕.

定理3的证明也可类似地进行,并且无需区别 $l \geq \lambda$ 和 $l < \lambda$ 的情形. 因为用 $k > M$ 取代 M , 式(11)仍保持成立. 这样 $u = (u - k)^+$ 可取作试验函数,这相当于 $\zeta(x) = \psi(t) = 1$. 这样代替式(14)的将是下式,即

$$(1 - k/h) \int_{Q \cap \{u > k\}} (u - k)^4 dx + \iint_{Q \cap \{u > k\}} |\nabla u|^4 dx dt \\ \leq C \iint_{Q \cap \{u > k\}} [(C|u|^l + f_0) + (u - k)(b(x, t)|\nabla u|^r + C|u|^{l-1} + f_2)] dx dt.$$

余下的证明与前面类似,这里从略.

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The Boundedness of the Solution to the Doubly Nonlinear Parabolic Equation

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Abstract Under the condition of $\lambda \in (1, 2)$, the boundedness of the solution to the doubly nonlinear parabolic equation is proved.

Keywords doubly nonlinear parabolic equation, locally bounded, wholly bounded