

具非线性源的粘性 p-Laplace 发展方程弱解支集的单调性*

Monotonicity of Support of Weak Solution for a Viscous Laplacian Equation with Nonlinear Source

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摘要: 考虑具非线性源的粘性 p-Laplace 发展方程的初边值问题, 基于比较原理, 证明了该方程弱解支集的单调性.

关键词: p-Laplace 发展方程 弱解 支集 单调性

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Abstract: We analyzed a initial-boundary value problem for viscous p-Laplacian evolution equation with nonlinear source, and proved the monotonicity of the support of weak solutions based on comparison principle.

Key words: p-Laplacian evolution equation, weak solution, support, monotonicity

具有初边值条件的具非线性源的粘性 p-Laplace 发展方程为

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - k \frac{\partial \Delta u}{\partial t} = \operatorname{div}(|\nabla u|^{p-2} \nabla u) + |u|^{p-2} u, x \in \Omega, p > 2 \quad (1)$$

$$u|_{\partial \Omega} = 0, \quad (2)$$

$$u(x, 0) = u_0(x), x \in \Omega, \quad (3)$$

其中 $\Omega \subset R^N$ 为有界区域, $u_0(x)$ 为初值函数, $k > 0$ 为粘性系数. $k \frac{\partial \Delta u}{\partial t}$ 表示由于粘性的松弛所产生的效应或粘滞度. 当 $k = 0$ 时为已知的具非线性源 p-Laplace 发展方程.

1965 年 B. D. Coleman 等^[1] 在研究不稳定简单剪切变流的特殊运动状态时, 提出伪抛物方程

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - k \frac{\partial \Delta u}{\partial t} = \Delta u. \quad (4)$$

此方程还在物理、化学、经济问题和人口问题等许多实际问题中有应用, 如包含两种物质的粘性混合物中的相分离模型^[2], 人口动力学理论^[3], 剪切多孔介质的

液体扩散模型^[1,4], 热传导模型^[5], 粘土的加固理论^[6] 等. 事实上, 在考虑到诸如分子和离子效应的多方因素影响时, 用非线性关系 $\operatorname{div}(|\nabla u|^{p-2} \nabla u) + |u|^{p-2} u$ 代替方程(4)右端的项 Δu , 就可以得到方程(1).

把伪抛物方程(4)进行推广, 可以得到 Benjamin-Bona-Mahony(BBM)方程, 在高维情形下变为广义 BBM(GBBM)方程. Guo Boling^[7] 提出并研究了如下 GBBM 方程的初边值问题

$$u_t - \Delta u_t + \nabla \cdot \varphi(u) = f(u). \quad (5)$$

方程(1)具有方程(5)的形式, 但研究方法有所不同. 郭金勇用时间离散化方法证明了方程(1)弱解的存在性^[8], 并进一步证明了弱解的唯一性^[9].

本文继续研究方程(1)弱解的其它性质, 基于比较原理, 证明弱解支集的单调性. 为简便起见, 假设 $k = 1$. 并考虑问题(1)~(3)的一维情形, 即考虑问题

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - k \frac{\partial D^2 u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right|^{p-2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) - |u|^{p-2} u, x \in I = (0, 1), \quad (6)$$

$$u(\pm 1, t) = 0, u_0(x, 0) = u_0(x), \quad (7)$$

其中 $p > 2$ 为给定的实数, $u_0 \in I$ 为非零非负连续函数, 且 $u_0(\pm 1) = 0$.

引理 1(比较原理) 设 u 是问题(6)~(7)的弱

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解,若在广义函数的意义下, v 满足

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} - k \frac{\partial D^2 v}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (|\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}|^{p-2} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}) - |v|^{p-2} v,$$

且

$$v(x, 0) \leq u(x, 0), Dv(x, 0) \leq Du(x, 0),$$

$$v(\pm 1, t) \leq u(\pm 1, t).$$

则对所有 $(x, t) \in Q_T = I \times (0, T)$, 有 $v(x, t) \leq u(x, t)$.

证明 由弱解的定义,在文献[9]中,对 $\varphi \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$, 有

$$\int_{\Omega} (u_h(x, \tau))_{,\tau} \varphi(x) dx + \int_{\Omega} ((\nabla u)_h(x, \tau))_{,\tau} \varphi(x) dx + \int_{\Omega} (|\nabla u|^{p-2} \nabla u)_h(x, \tau) \nabla \varphi dx + \int_{\Omega} (|u|^{p-2} u)_h(x, \tau) \varphi(x) dx = 0,$$

其中 u_h 为 u 的 Steklov 均值,即

$$u_h(x, t) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{h} \int_t^{t+h} u(\cdot, \tau) d\tau, & t \in (0, T-h), \\ 0, & t > T-h. \end{cases}$$

因此

$$\int_{-1}^1 (v(x, \tau) - u(x, \tau))_{h\tau} \varphi(x) dx + \int_{-1}^1 ((Dv - Du)_h(x, \tau))_{,\tau} D\varphi(x) dx + \int_{-1}^1 (|Dv|^{p-2} Dv - |Du|^{p-2} Du)_h(x, \tau) D\varphi(x) dx + \int_{-1}^1 (|v|^{p-2} v - |u|^{p-2} u)_h(x, \tau) \varphi(x) dx = 0.$$

对固定的 τ , 取 $\varphi(x) = [(v-u)_h]_+$. 由 Steklov 均值性质,注意到 $v(\pm 1, t) \leq u(\pm 1, t)$, 得知 $\varphi(x) = [(v-u)_h]_+ \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$. 把 $\varphi(x)$ 代入上式,得

$$\int_{-1}^1 (v(x, \tau) - u(x, \tau))_{h\tau} [(v-u)_h]_+ dx + \int_{-1}^1 D(v(x, \tau) - u(x, \tau))_{h\tau} D[(v-u)_h]_+ dx - \int_{-1}^1 [(|Dv|^{p-2} Dv - |Du|^{p-2} Du)_h]_+(x, \tau) D[(v-u)_h]_+ dx - \int_{-1}^1 (|v|^{p-2} v - |u|^{p-2} u)_h [(v-u)_h]_+ dx.$$

再关于 τ 在 $(0, t)$ 上积分,得

$$\int_{-1}^1 [(v-u)_h]_+^2(x, t) dx + \int_{-1}^1 |D[(v-u)_h]_+|^2(x, t) dx - \int_{-1}^1 [(v-u)_h]_+^2(x, 0) dx - \int_{-1}^1 |D[(v-u)_h]_+|^2(x, 0) dx - \int_{-1}^1 [(|Dv|^{p-2} Dv - |Du|^{p-2} Du)_h]_+(x, \tau) D[(v-u)_h]_+ dx - \int_{-1}^1 (|v|^{p-2} v - |u|^{p-2} u)_h(x, \tau) [(v-u)_h]_+ dx. \quad (8)$$

显然

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \int_{-1}^1 [(v-u)_h]_+(x, 0) dx = 0,$$

且

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \int_{-1}^1 |D[(v-u)_h]_+|^2(x, 0) dx = 0.$$

在(8)式中令 $h \rightarrow 0$, 得

$$\int_{-1}^1 |(v-u)_+|^2(x, t) dx + \int_{-1}^1 |D(v-u)_+|^2(x, t) dx \leq 0.$$

$$\text{即} \int_{-1}^1 |(v-u)_+|^2 dx = 0. \text{ 因此, } v \leq u.$$

引理 2 设 u 是问题(6)~(7)的非负弱解,若 $p > 2$,则在广义函数的意义下,有

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \geq -\frac{u}{(p-2)t}.$$

证明 对所有的 $(x, t) \in Q_T, r \in (\frac{1}{2}, 1)$, 记

$u_r(x, t) = ru(x, r^{p-2}t)$. 显然, u_r 是方程(6)的弱解,且满足下面初边值条件

$$u_r(x, 0) = ru_0(x), Du_r(x, 0) = rDu_0(x), \quad (9)$$

$$u_r(\pm 1, t) = 0. \quad (10)$$

注意到 $r \in (\frac{1}{2}, 1)$, 应用(7)式,(9)式和(10)式,得

$$u_r(x, 0) \leq u_0(x), Du_r(x, 0) \leq Du_0(x), \quad (11)$$

$$u_r(\pm 1, t) = u(\pm 1, t). \quad (12)$$

根据比较原理,有

$$u_r(x, t) \leq u(x, t). \quad (13)$$

对 $p > 2$, 由(13)式得

$$\frac{[u(x, \lambda t)]^{p-2} - [u(x, t)]^{p-2}}{\lambda t - t} \geq \frac{(1/\lambda - 1)[u(x, t)]^{p-2}}{\lambda t - t},$$

其中 $\lambda = r^{p-2}$, 令 $\lambda \rightarrow 1^-$, 在广义函数的意义下得

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} [u(x, t)]^{p-2} \geq -\frac{1}{t} [u(x, t)]^{p-2}.$$

从而推出引理 2 的结论.

定理 1 设 u 是问题(6)~(7)的非负连续弱解, $p > 2$, 则对所有 s, t 且 $0 < s < t$, 有

$$\text{supp } u(\cdot, s) \subset \text{supp } u(\cdot, t).$$

证明 根据引理 2 的结论,在广义函数的意义下有

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (t^{1/(p-2)} u) \geq 0.$$

再由 u 的连续性可知,对所有的 $x \in I, t^{1/(p-2)} u$ 是 t 的递增函数. 因此,对 $0 < s < t$, 有

$$\text{supp } u(\cdot, s) \subset \text{supp } u(\cdot, t).$$

(下转第 338 页 Continue on page 338)

也就是几乎处处有

$$u_1 - u_2 = 0.$$

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(上接第 334 页 Continue from page 334)

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