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<tr>
<td>Author(s)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Citation</td>
<td>数理解析研究所講究録 (1989), 699: 55-73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issue Date</td>
<td>1989-08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="http://hdl.handle.net/2433/101469">http://hdl.handle.net/2433/101469</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Departmental Bulletin Paper</td>
</tr>
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<td>Textversion</td>
<td>publisher</td>
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Kyoto University
The initial-boundary value problem for
a nonlinear degenerate parabolic equation

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1. Introduction and main results.

Let \( a < b \) and \( \lambda > 0 \). We consider nonnegative solutions of the initial-boundary value problem

\[
\begin{align*}
\begin{cases}
\frac{u_t}{u_{xx}} - \lambda |u_x|^2 & (a < x < b, \ t > 0) \\
u(a, t) = u(b, t) = 0 & (t > 0) \\
u(x, 0) = u_0(x) & (a < x < b)
\end{cases}
\end{align*}
\]  \tag{1.1}

where initial data \( u_0 \) satisfy

(H.1) \( u_0 \in W^{1, \infty}(a, b) \) and \( u_0(x) \geq 0 \) \( (a \leq x \leq b) \)

In order to construct a solution to the problem (1.1)-(1.3), it might be natural to employ the well-known viscosity method: Let \( \varepsilon > 0 \) and let \( u_{\varepsilon}(x, t) \) be an unique classical solution of the initial-boundary value problem for the uniformly parabolic equation:

\[
\begin{align*}
\begin{cases}
\frac{u_{\varepsilon t}}{u_{\varepsilon xx}} - \lambda |u_{\varepsilon x}|^2 & (a < x < b, \ t > 0) \\
u_{\varepsilon}(a, t) = u_{\varepsilon}(b, t) = 0 & (t > 0) \\
u_{\varepsilon}(x, 0) = u_0(x) & (a < x < b)
\end{cases}
\end{align*}
\]  \tag{1.1}_\varepsilon

\[
\begin{align*}
\begin{cases}
u_{\varepsilon}(a, t) = u_{\varepsilon}(b, t) = 0 & (t > 0) \\
u_{\varepsilon}(x, 0) = u_0(x) & (a < x < b)
\end{cases}
\]  \tag{1.2}_\varepsilon

\[
\begin{align*}
\begin{cases}
u_{\varepsilon}(x, 0) = u_0(x) & (a < x < b)
\end{cases}
\]  \tag{1.3}_\varepsilon

- 1 -
We call $u$ the viscosity solution of the problem (1.1)-(1.3) if
\[ u(x,t) = \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} u(x,t). \]

Let us consider solutions with compact support and define the interface $\xi_\pm(t)$ by
\[ \xi_\pm(t) = \sup \{ \pm x : u(x,t) > 0 \} \quad \text{for } t > 0. \]

Differentiating $u(\xi_\pm(t), t) = 0$ with respect to $t$ and using eq. (1.1), we easily see that the interface $\xi_\pm(t)$ satisfies formally
\[ \frac{d \xi_\pm(t)}{dt} = \lambda u_x(\xi_\pm(t), t), \quad (1.4) \]
provided $u_x(\xi_\pm(t), t) \neq 0$. Thus we might expect that the support of solutions shrinks if $u_x(\xi_\pm(t), t) \neq 0$. Indeed, for $\lambda > \frac{1}{2}$ we have a special weak solution of the form
\[ u(x,t) = (T_0 - t)^{\frac{2\lambda - 1}{2}} \left[ c_0 e^{-\frac{1}{2(2\lambda - 1)} x^2 (T_0 - t)^{\frac{2\lambda - 1}{2}}} \right]_+ \quad (1.5) \]
where $T_0$ and $c_0$ are positive constants such that
\[ (-\sqrt{2(2\lambda - 1)} c_0 T_0^{\frac{2\lambda - 1}{2}}, \sqrt{2(2\lambda - 1)} c_0 T_0^{\frac{2\lambda - 1}{2}}) \subset [a,b] \]
and $[\cdot]_+ = \max(\cdot, 0)$.

Apparently its support shrinks to one point. But this conjecture is not true for viscosity solutions. In [1], Bertch, Dal Passo and Ughi show that every viscosity solution of the Cauchy problem for (1.1) has a property that
\[ \text{supp } u(t) = \text{supp } u_0 \quad \text{for } t > 0. \quad (1.6) \]

It is a striking result. If $\lambda < 0$, equation (1.1) is called the pressure equation, related to the porous medium equation and
the support of solutions spreads out as time goes, as is suggested by the interface equation (1.4).

Another curious property of eq. (1.1) is the nonuniqueness phenomenon which was discovered by Dal Passo and Luckhaus [2] \((\lambda = 0)\), Ughi [5] \((\lambda = 0)\) and Bertch, Dal Passo and Ughi [1] \((\lambda \geq 0)\). The existence of our special weak solution \(u\) also suggests the nonuniqueness phenomenon.

We now define weak solutions of the problem (1.1)-(1.3) as follows:

**Definition 1.** A nonnegative function \(u \in \mathcal{L}^\infty([0, \infty); W^{1, \infty}[a, b])\) is called a weak solution of (1.1)-(1.3) if for any \(T > 0\)

\[
u_t \in \mathcal{L}^2([a, b] \times [0, T])
\]

and for all \(t \geq 0\)

\[
\int_a^b u(x, t) \psi(x, t) dx = \int_a^b u_0(x) \psi(x, 0) dx
\]

\[
+ \int_0^T \int_a^b \{u(x, s) \psi_t(x, s) - u(x, s)u_x(x, s) \psi_x(x, s) - (\lambda + 1) u_x(x, s) |2\psi(x, s)| dx dt
\]

for any function \(\psi \in C_{0, 1}^\infty([a, b] \times [0, \infty))\) with compact support in \((a, b)\).

Note that \(u \in \mathcal{L}^\infty([0, \infty); W^{1, \infty}([a, b]))\) with \(u_t \in \mathcal{L}^2([a, b] \times [0, T])\)

for any \(T > 0\) implies that \(u\) is continuous in \(x\) and \(t\).
In this paper we establish the global existence of (weak) solutions of \((1.1)-(1.3)\) and investigate the uniqueness of solutions. We propose a new uniqueness class of solutions which is different from \([1], [2] and [5]\).

As to the existence theorem, we have

**Theorem 1.** Let \(u_0\) satisfy (H1). Then the problem \((1.1)-(1.3)\) has at least one weak solution.

**Theorem 2.** Let \(\lambda > \frac{1}{2}\). Assume that \(u_0\) satisfies (H1) and

\[
(H2) \lim_{x \to a} \frac{u_0(x)}{(x-a)^2} < \infty \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{x \to b} \frac{u_0(x)}{(b-x)^2} < \infty.
\]

Then \(u\) satisfies

\[
|u_{xx}(x,t)| \leq \frac{1}{t}
\]

and, in particular, \(u \in L^\infty([\delta, \infty); W^{2,\infty}([a,b]))\) as well as \(u_t \in L^\infty([\delta, \infty); L^\infty([a,b]))\) for any \(\delta > 0\). Moreover, if we assume that \(u_0\) is semiconcave, that is,

\[
u_{0xx} \leq C \quad \text{in} \quad \mathcal{D}'
\]

for some constant \(C\), then \(u\) is also semiconcave almost everywhere, that is,

\[
u_{xx}(x,t) \leq C \quad \text{for a.e.} \quad (x,t) \in [a,b] \times (0, \infty)
\]

where \(C\) is also a positive constant.
**Remark 1.** In theorem 2 the hypotheses (H1) can be weakened as follows:

$$(H1)_{W} \quad u_0 \in L^w([a,b]), \quad u_0(x) \geq 0 \text{ a.e.}$$

**Corollary 1.** Under the assumption $(H1)_{W}$ and $(H2)$, the problem $(1.1)-(1.3)$ has at least one weak solution which has properties in Theorem 2.

Concerning the uniqueness and continuous-dependence-on-data of solutions, we have

**Theorem 3.** Let $u$ and $v$ be two weak solutions corresponding to the initial data $u_0$ and $v_0$, respectively. Assume that $u$ and $v$ are semiconcave almost everywhere. Then the inequality

$$\int_{a}^{b} |u(x,t) - v(x,t)| \, dx \leq e^{ct} \int_{a}^{b} |u_0(x) - v_0(x)| \, dx$$

holds valid for any $t > 0$ and a positive constant $c$.

**Corollary 2.** Let $u_0$ satisfy $(H1)_{W}$, $(H2)$ and be semiconcave. Then the problem $(1.1)-(1.3)$ has an unique weak solution $u$ which is also semiconcave and depends on initial data continuously in $L^1(a,b)$. 
Remark 2. Our special solution (1.5) is not semiconcave.

Uniqueness theorem does not hold valid for the problem (1.1)-(1.3) with initial data

\[ u_0(x) = (T_0)^{2\lambda-1} \left[ G_0^2 - \frac{1}{2(2\lambda-1)} x^2 (T_0)^{2\lambda-1} \right]_+ , \]

which does not satisfy (H2).

2. Proof of Theorem 1.

Before proving Theorem 1, we shall obtain a priori estimates of \( u_\epsilon \).

Lemma 1. Let \( u_0 \) satisfy (H1). Then

\[ \| u_\epsilon \|_{L^\infty([0,\infty); W^1,\infty([a,b]))} \leq C \tag{2.1} \]

and

\[ \int_0^a \int_a^b (u_\epsilon(x,t) + \epsilon) |u_\epsilon(x,t)|^{p-1} u_\epsilon^{xx}(x,t) \, dx \leq C \tag{2.2} \]

for any \( p \geq 1 \), where and in the sequel \( C \) denotes various positive constants independent of \( \epsilon \).

Proof. The maximum principle gives

\[ 0 \leq u_\epsilon(x,t) \leq \max_{x \in [a,b]} u_\epsilon(x) \leq C . \tag{2.3} \]
Multiplying (1.1) by \( \frac{1}{p} (|u_{\xi x}(x,t)|^{p-1}u_{\xi x})_x \) and integrating by parts on \([a,b]\), we have

\[
\frac{1}{p(p+1)} \frac{d}{dt} \int_a^b |u_{\xi x}|^{p+1} dx + \int_a^b (u_{\xi x}^\xi \xi x_\xi + \frac{1}{p+1} |u_{\xi x}(a,t)||u_{\xi x}(b,t)|^p - \frac{1}{p+1} |u_{\xi x}(b,t)|^p) dx = 0 \tag{2.4}
\]

Here and from now on we abbreviate \( x \) and \( t \) variables in the integrand. Since \( u_{\xi} \) is nonnegative, we easily see that

\[
u_{\xi x}(a,t) \geq 0 \quad \text{and} \quad u_{\xi x}(b,t) \leq 0.
\]

Hence integrating (2.4) from 0 to \( t \), we obtain that, any \( p \geq 1 \)

\[
\frac{1}{p(p+1)} \int_a^b |u_{\xi x}|^{p+1} dx + \int_0^t \int_a^b (u_{\xi x}^\xi \xi x_\xi + \frac{1}{p+1} |u_{\xi x}(a,t)||u_{\xi x}(b,t)|^p - \frac{1}{p+1} |u_{\xi x}(b,t)|^p) dx dt \leq \frac{1}{p(p+1)} \int_a^b |u_{\xi x}|^{p+1} dx
\]

form which it follows that

\[
|u_{\xi x}(t)|_{L^{p+1}(a,b)} \leq |u_{\xi x}_0|_{L^{p+1}(a,b)} \quad \text{for any } t > 0 \tag{2.5}
\]

and

\[
\int_0^t \int_a^b (u_{\xi x}^\xi \xi x_\xi + \frac{1}{p+1} |u_{\xi x}(a,t)||u_{\xi x}(b,t)|^p - \frac{1}{p+1} |u_{\xi x}(b,t)|^p) dx dt \leq C |u_{\xi x}_0|_{L^{p+1}(a,b)}^{p+1} \tag{2.6}
\]

From (2.5) we easily have (2.1).
Lemma 2. Let $0 < \varepsilon < \varepsilon_0$ where $\varepsilon_0$ is a fixed number. For any $T > 0$,

$$u_\varepsilon t \leq C \quad (2.7)$$

where $C$ is a positive constant independent of $\varepsilon$.

Proof. Using (1.1) and integrating by parts, we get

$$
\int_0^T \int_a^b u_{\varepsilon t}^2 \, dx \, dt = \int_0^T \int_a^b (u_{\varepsilon + t})^2 u_{\varepsilon xx}^2 \, dx \, dt - \frac{2}{3} \varepsilon \lambda \int_0^T \{ u_{\varepsilon x}(b,t)^2 - u_{\varepsilon x}(a,t)^2 \} \, dt
$$

$$
+ \left( \frac{2}{3} \lambda + \lambda^2 \right) \int_0^T \int_a^b u_{\varepsilon x}^4 \, dx \, dt
$$

$$
\leq \left( u_{\varepsilon t} \right)_{L^\infty([a,b] \times [0,T])} \left[ \frac{4}{3} \varepsilon \lambda T | u_{\varepsilon x} |^3 \right]_{L^\infty([a,b] \times [0,\infty))} + \left( \frac{2}{3} \lambda + \lambda^2 \right) (b-a) T | u_{\varepsilon x} |^{4}_{L^\infty([a,b] \times [0,\infty))}.
$$

From (2.1) and (2.2) with $p = 1$, we can easily obtain (2.7).

Proof of Theorem 1. From (2.1), (2.3) and (2.7), we see that there exists a nonnegative function $u \in L^\infty([0,\infty) : C([a,b]) \cap W^{1,\infty}[a,b])$

with $u_\varepsilon \in L^2([a,b] \times [0,T])$ (for any $T > 0$) and we can extract a subsequence of $\{u_\varepsilon\}$, which is denoted by $\{u_{\varepsilon_1}\}$, such that, as $\varepsilon_1 \to 0$, 

- 8 -
\( u_{\epsilon_i} \longrightarrow u \) strongly in \( C([a,b] \times [0,T]) \)

\( u_{\epsilon_i x} \longrightarrow u_{x} \) weakly star in \( L^\infty([a,b] \times [0,\infty)) \)

and

\( u_{\epsilon_i t} \longrightarrow u_{t} \) weakly in \( L^2([a,b] \times [0,T]) \).

In order to show that \( u \) is a weak solution of (1.1)-(1.3), it suffices to show that, for any \( T > 0 \)

\[ |u_{\epsilon_i x}|^2 \longrightarrow |u_{x}|^2 \text{ in } L^1([a,b] \times [0,T]) , \]

and this implies

\( u_{\epsilon_i x} \longrightarrow u_{x} \) strongly in \( L^2([a,b] \times [0,T]) \).

From (2.1) and (2.2), we have

\[ \|u_{\epsilon x x}\|_{L^2([a,b] \times [0,T])} \leq 2 \|u_{\epsilon xx} + u_{\epsilon x x}\|_{L^2([a,b] \times [0,T])} \leq C. \]

We also have

\[ \|u_{\epsilon x t}\|_{L^2([0,T]: H^{-1}(a,b))} \leq C \|u_{\epsilon x}\|_{L^2([a,b] \times [0,T])} \leq C. \]

By virtue of Aubin's compactness theorem (see J.L. Lions [4]), we may assume that

\( u_{\epsilon x} = 2u_{\epsilon x} u_{\epsilon x} \longrightarrow 2uu_{x} = (u^2)_{x} \) strongly in \( L^2([a,b] \times [0,T]) \).

Hence we may also assume that

\( u_{\epsilon x} \longrightarrow uu_{x} \) a.e. in \([a,b] \times [0,\infty)\)

from which it follows that

\( u_{\epsilon x} \longrightarrow u_{x} \) a.e. in \([a,b] \times [0,\infty)\) \hspace{1cm} (2.8)
since \( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 \) a.e. in \( E = \{ x \in [a, b]; u = 0 \} \) (see Kinderlehrer-Stampacchia [3], p53) and

\[ u_{\varepsilon x} \rightarrow u_x \quad \text{a.e. in} \quad C_E = \{ x \in [a, b]; u > 0 \}. \]

In view of Lebesgue's bounded convergence theorem we can easily obtain

\[ \lim_{m \to \infty} \int_0^T \int_a^b \left| u_{mx}^2 \right| \, dx \, dt = \int_0^T \int_a^b \left| u_x^2 \right| \, dx \, dt. \quad (2.9) \]

On the other hand, from (2.1) we may assume that \( u_{mx} \) converges to \( u_x \) weakly in \( L^2([a, b] \times [0, T]) \). Hence

\[ u_{mx} \rightarrow u_x \quad \text{strongly in} \quad L^2([a, b] \times [0, T]) \quad (2.10) \]

This completes the proof of Theorem 1.

3. Proof of Theorem 2.

**Lemma 3.** Let \( u_0 \) satisfy \((H1)_w\) and \((H2)\). Then, for any \( t > 0 \)

\[ |u_\varepsilon(a, t)| \leq \sqrt{\varepsilon} \, C \quad (3.1) \]

and

\[ |u_\varepsilon(b, t)| \leq \sqrt{\varepsilon} \, C \quad (3.2) \]
Proof. We only show that (3.1) hold valid. From (H2) we see that for some \( \delta > 0 \) and \( C_1 > 0 \)
\[ 0 \leq u_0(x) \leq C_1 \{(x-a)^2 + \sqrt{t} \,(x-a)\} \quad \text{for any } x \in (a,a+\delta) \tag{3.3} \]
Let \( T > 0 \) be fixed. For any \((x,t) \in [a,a+\delta] \times [0,T]\) set
\[ \bar{u}(x,t) = A\{(x-a)^2 + \sqrt{t} \,(x-a)\} \tag{3.4} \]
where \( A \) is chosen so large that
\[ A \geq C_1 \tag{3.5} \]
and
\[ A(\delta^2 + \sqrt{t} \, \delta) \geq \max_{a \leq x \leq a+\delta, \, 0 \leq t \leq T} u(x,t). \tag{3.6} \]
Note that \( u \in C^{2,1}((a,b) \times [0,T]) \). Direct calculation gives
\[ \bar{u}_t - (\bar{u} + \varepsilon) \bar{u}_{xx} + \lambda \bar{u}_x \]
\[ = 2(2\lambda - 1)A^2(x-a)^2 + 2(2\lambda - 1)A^2\sqrt{t} \,(x-a) + 2\varepsilon A(\lambda A - 2) \geq 0 \quad \text{in } (a,a+\delta) \times (0,T) \tag{3.7} \]
provided that \( \lambda \geq \frac{1}{2} \) and that \( A \) is so large that
\[ \lambda A - 2 > 0. \]
By virtue of (3.3)-(3.7) we apply the maximum principle to obtain
\[ 0 \leq u_{\varepsilon}(x,t) \leq \bar{u}(x,t) \quad \text{in } [a,a+\delta] \times [0,T]. \]
Hence
\[ 0 \leq u(a,t) = \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \frac{u_\varepsilon(a+h,t) - u_\varepsilon(a,t)}{h} \leq \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \frac{u(a+h)}{h} = A\sqrt{\varepsilon}. \]
Thus we have (3.1).
Lemma 4. Under the same assumption

$$|u_{\varepsilon XX}| \leq \frac{C}{t} \quad \text{for all } t > 0. \quad (3.8)$$

Moreover, if $u_{0XX} \leq C_2$ then

$$u_{\varepsilon XX} \leq C_3 \quad (3.9)$$

where $C_3$ is a constant.

Proof. Putting $p = \frac{u_{\varepsilon t}}{u_{\varepsilon} + \varepsilon}$, we have

$$p_t = (u + \varepsilon)p_{XX} + 2(1-\lambda)u_{\varepsilon X} p + p^2 \quad (x,t) \in (a,b) \times (0,\infty)$$

$$p(a,t) = p(b,t) = 0 \quad t \in (0,\infty)$$

$$p(x,0) = u_{0XX} - \frac{u_{0X}^2}{u_{0} + \varepsilon} \quad x \in (a,b).$$

The standard comparison theorem yields that

$$p \geq -\frac{1}{t}$$

Using (1.1), we easily see that

$$u_{\varepsilon XX} \geq -\frac{1}{t} \quad (3.10)$$

We put $q = u_{\varepsilon XX}$ to obtain that

$$q_t = (u + \varepsilon)q_{XX} + 2(1-\lambda)u_{\varepsilon X} q + (1-2\lambda)q^2 \quad (3.11)$$

As for the boundary conditions, we utilize (1.1) to get
\[ q(a,t) = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} |u_{\varepsilon x}(a,t)|^2, \quad q(b,t) = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} |u_{\varepsilon x}(b,t)|^2 \quad (3.12) \]

for any \( t > 0 \). In view of Lemma 3, we see that
\[ 0 \leq q(a,t) \leq \lambda C^2, \quad 0 \leq q(b,t) \leq \lambda C^2 \quad (3.13) \]

Hence the comparison theorem yields that, if \( \lambda > \frac{1}{2} \)
\[ q(x,t) = u_{\varepsilon xx}(x,t) \leq \frac{C}{(2\lambda-1)} \]
for some constant \( C > 0 \).

If \( u_{0xx} \leq C_2, \lambda \geq \frac{1}{2} \) and (3.11)-(3.13) yield that
\[ u_{\varepsilon xx}(x,t) \leq C_3 \quad (3.14) \]
where \( C_3 = \max(\lambda C^2, C_2) \) is independent of \( \varepsilon \).

**Proof of Theorem 2.** Because of Lemma 4, we see that \( \{u_{\varepsilon xx}\} \) is bounded in \( L^\infty([a,b] \times [\delta,\infty)) \) for every \( \delta > 0 \). Hence we can assume that
\[ u_{\varepsilon xx} \rightharpoonup u_{xx} \quad \text{weakly star in} \quad L^\infty([a,b] \times [\delta,\infty)) \]
and
\[ |u_{xx}(x,t)| \leq \frac{C}{t} \quad \text{for any} \ (x,t) \in [a,b] \times [\delta,\infty). \]

If \( u_{0xx} \leq C \), from (3.14) we have
\[ u_{xx}(x,t) \leq C \quad \text{for any} \ (x,t) \in [a,b] \times [0,\infty). \]

This completes the proof of Theorem 2.
4. Proof of Theorem 3.

Let $u$ and $v$ be two weak solutions of (1.1)-(1.3) with initial data $u_0$ and $v_0$, respectively. Let $T > 0$ be fixed and put $w(x,t) = u(x,t) - v(x,t)$ and $w_0(x) = u_0(x) - v_0(x)$.

Then we have

$$
\int_a^b w(x,T) \phi(x,T) \, dx = \int_a^b w_0(x) \phi(x,0) \, dx
$$

$$
+ \int_0^T \int_a^b \left\{ w \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} - (uu_x - vv_x) \phi_x - (\lambda+1)(|u_x|^2 + |v_x|^2) \phi \right\} \, dx \, dt \quad (4.1)
$$

for any $\psi \in C^{2,1}([a,b] \times [0,\infty))$ with compact support in $(a,b)$.

For each $n \in \mathbb{N}$ define

$$
g_n(x) = \begin{cases} 
1 & \text{if } \frac{1}{n} < s \\
ns & \text{if } |s| \leq \frac{1}{n} \\
-1 & \text{if } s < -\frac{1}{n}
\end{cases}
$$

and

$$
\psi = \left\{ g_n \left( (u^2 - v^2) \frac{x}{k} \right) \frac{1}{k} \right\} \Theta \theta_k \Theta_m
$$

where $\rho_\mu$ and $\sigma_\mu$ are the standard mollifiers with respect to $x$ and $t$, respectively: $\theta_k(\frac{x}{k})$ where $\theta \in C^\infty_0((a,b))$ with $0 \leq \theta \leq 1$ and $\theta(x) = 1$ in a neighborhood of 0 (we may assume $0 \in (a,b)$ and
\[ \theta_m(t) \in C^\infty_0((0, \infty)) \text{ such that } 0 \leq \theta_m \leq 1 \text{ and } \theta_m(t) \text{ tends to the indicator function of } [s_1, s_2], \text{ where } 0 < s_1 < s_2 \text{ as } m \to \infty. \] Then
\[ \psi \in C^\infty_0((a, b) \times (0, \infty)) \text{ and } \psi(x, t) \geq 0 \text{ for any } (x, t) \in (a, b) \times (0, \infty). \]

Substituting \( \psi \) for a test function \( \psi \) in (3.1), we have
\[ \int_a^b \int_0^T \{ w \psi_t - (uu_x - vv_x) \psi_x - (\lambda + 1) (|u_x|^2 - |v_x|^2) \psi \} \, dx \, dt. \] (4.2)

From \( w \in L^2([a, b] \times [0, T]) \) for any \( T > 0 \) and \( \psi \in C^\infty_0((a, b) \times (0, \infty)) \) we get
\[ \int_a^b \int_0^T w \psi_t \, dx \, dt = - \int_a^b \int_0^T w \psi \, dx \, dt. \]

Letting \( \psi \) and \( \mu \) tend to infinity, we can easily see that
\[ l_1(k, m, n) = l_2(k, m, n) = l_3(k, m, n) \]
\[ = \int_a^b \int_0^T \{ w \psi_x \delta_1 g_n (u^2 - v^2) \delta_1 \theta_k \delta_m \} \, dx \, dt \]
\[ - \int_a^b \int_0^T \{ g_n (u^2 - v^2) \delta_1 \theta_k \delta_m \} \, dx \, dt \]
\[ - [- (\lambda + 1)] \int_a^b \int_0^T \{ |u_x|^2 - |v_x|^2 \delta_1 \theta_k \delta_m g_n (u^2 - v^2) \delta_1 \theta_k \delta_m \} \, dx \, dt = 0 \] (4.3)

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As n tends to infinity, we find $l_1(k,m,n)$ tends to

$$\tilde{l}_1(k,m) = \int_0^T \int_0^1 w(t, x, y) \delta_{km} \operatorname{sgn}((u-v) \delta_{km}) \, dx \, dt$$

since $\operatorname{sgn}((u^2-v^2) \delta_{km}) = \operatorname{sgn}((u-v) \delta_{km})$.

Moreover, $\delta_{km}(t) = 0$ near 0 and T, then we have

$$\tilde{l}_1(k,m) = \int_0^T \int_0^1 |w(t, x, y)| \, dx \, dt - \int_0^T \int_0^1 |w(t, x, y)| \, dx \, dt$$

$$= - \int_0^T \int_0^1 w(t, x, y) \, dx \, dt$$

(4.5)

As for $l_2(k,m,n)$, using chain rule, we get

$$l_2(k,m,n) = -2 \int_0^T \int_0^1 (uu_x - vv_x) \left( (u^2-v^2) \delta_{km} \right) \theta \, dx \, dt$$

$$- \int_0^T \int_0^1 (uu_x - vv_x) \left( (u^2-v^2) \delta_{km} \right) \theta \, dx \, dt$$

$$- \int_0^T \int_0^1 (uu_x - vv_x) \left( (u^2-v^2) \delta_{km} \right) \theta \, dx \, dt$$

$$- \int_0^T \int_0^1 (uu_x - vv_x) \left( (u^2-v^2) \delta_{km} \right) \theta \, dx \, dt$$

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Since the first term on the right hand side is nonpositive and

\[ \frac{C}{k} \leq \frac{c}{k}, \]

we have

\[ I_2(k, m, n) \leq \frac{c}{k} \left( \| u \|_L^3 + \| v \|_L^3 + \| u_x \|_L^3 + \| v_x \|_L^3 \right) \left( \| u_x \|_{L^2} + \| v_x \|_{L^2} \right), \]

where \( L^p = L^p([a, b] \times [0, T]) \) \( (p = 2, \infty) \). Since \( \| u \|_L^\infty, \| v \|_L^\infty, \| u_x \|_{L^2} \)

and \( \| v_x \|_{L^2} \) are bounded, we get

\[ I_2(k, m, n) \leq \frac{C}{k} \tag{4.6} \]

where \( C \) depends on \( \| u \|_L^\infty, \| v \|_L^\infty, \| u_x \|_{L^2} \) \( and \| v_x \|_{L^2} \).

Since \( \text{sgn}(u^2 - v^2) \delta_k \delta_m = \text{sgn}(w \delta_k \delta_m) \), letting \( n \to \infty \)

we see that \( I_3(k, m) \) tends to

\[ \tilde{I}_3(k, m) = - (\lambda + 1) \int_a^b \int_0^T \left( \| u_x \|^2 - \| v_x \|^2 \right) \delta_k \delta_m \text{sgn}(w \delta_k \delta_m) \, dx \, dt. \]

Recalling that \( u_{xx} \) and \( v_{xx} \) are semiconcave, we have

\[ \tilde{I}_3(k, m) = - (\lambda + 1) \int_a^b \int_0^T \left( \| w \delta_k \delta_m \|_x(u_x + v_x) \right) \, dx \, dt \]

\[ - (\lambda + 1) \int_a^b \int_0^T \left( u - v \right) \left( u - v \right) \delta_k \delta_m \text{sgn}(w \delta_k \delta_m) \, dx \, dt. \]
\[ \leq (\lambda + 1) \int_0^b w_\theta_\omega |u_x + v_x| dx \, dt \]

\[ + (\lambda + 1) \int_0^b (|u| + |v|)(|u_x| + |v_x|)(\theta_k) x dx \, dt \]

\[ \leq C \int_0^b w_\theta_\omega \theta_\omega dx \, dt + \frac{c}{k}. \quad (4.7) \]

Hence eq. (4.3) with (4.5), (4.6) and (4.7) implies that

\[ \int_0^b w_\theta_\omega \theta_\omega dx \, dt \leq C \int_0^b w_\theta_\omega \theta_\omega dx \, dt + \frac{c}{k}. \quad (4.8) \]

In (4.8) letting \( k, m \to \infty \), we find that

\[ \int_a^b \left| w(x,s_2) \right| dx - \int_a^b \left| w(x,s_1) \right| dx \leq C \int_{s_1}^{s_2} \int_a^b \left| w(x,s) \right| dx \, ds \]

for any \( s_1 \) and \( s_2 \) (\( 0 < s_1 < s_2 \)).

As \( s_2 \to t \) and \( s_1 \) tends to 0, we have

\[ \int_a^b \left| w(x,t) \right| dx - \int_a^b \left| w_0(x) \right| dx \leq C \int_0^t \int_a^b \left| w(x,s) \right| dx \, ds \]

from which it follows that, for any \( t \geq 0 \)
\[ \int_a^b |w(x,t)| \, dx \leq e^{ct} \int_a^b |w_0(x)| \, dx \quad (4.9) \]

This completes the proof of Theorem 3. Corollary 2 is easily obtained from (4.9).

\textbf{REFERENCES}


