Title	Anisotropic convexified Gauss curvature flow of bounded open sets : stochastic approximation, weak solution and viscosity solution (Viscosity Solutions of Differential Equations and Related Topics)
Author(s)	Mikami, Toshio
Citation	数理解析研究所講究録 (2003), 1323: 1-12
Issue Date	2003-05
URL	http://hdl.handle.net/2433/43125
Right	
Type	Departmental Bulletin Paper
Textversion	publisher

数理解析研究所講究録 1323 巻 2003 年 1-12

Anisotropic convexified Gauss curvature flow of bounded open sets: stochastic approximation, weak solution and viscosity solution

北海道大学・理学研究科　三上　敏夫 (Toshio Mikami)

Department of Mathematics

Hokkaido University

1 Introduction

Gauss curvature flow is known as a mathematical model of the wearing process of a convex stone rolling on a beach (see [2]).

In [3] we proposed and studied a two dimensional random crystalline algorithm for the curvature flow of smooth simple closed convex curves.

In [4] we studied a convexified Gauss curvature flow of compact sets by the level set approach in the theory of viscosity solutions.

In this talk we discuss a random crystalline algorithm of and PDE on an anisotropic convexified Gauss curvature flow of bounded open sets in $\mathbf{R}^N$ for any $N \geq 2$ (see [5]).

We introduce an assumption and a notation before we describe the PDE under consideration.

(A.1). $R \in L^1(\mathbf{S}^{N-1} : [0,\infty), d\mathcal{H}^{N-1})$, and $||R||_{L^1(\mathbf{S}^{N-1})} = 1$.

For $p \in \mathbf{R}^N$ and a $N \times N$-symmetric real matrix X, put $G(o, X) := 0$ and

$$G(p, X) := |p| \det{}_+ \Big(-\Big(I - \frac{p}{|p|} \otimes \frac{p}{|p|}\Big) \frac{X}{|p|} \Big(I - \frac{p}{|p|} \otimes \frac{p}{|p|}\Big) + \frac{p}{|p|} \otimes \frac{p}{|p|} \Big)$$

if $p \neq o$.

We discuss a weak solution and a viscosity solution of the following PDE in this talk:

$$0 = \partial_t u(t,x) + R\Big(\frac{Du(t,x)}{|Du(t,x)|}\Big) \sigma^+(u, Du(t,x), t, x) G(Du(t,x), D^2 u(t,x)) \tag{1.1}$$

$((t,x) \in (0,\infty) \times \mathbf{R}^N)$. Here

$$\sigma^+(u,p,t,x) := \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } u(t,\cdot) \le u(t,x) \text{ on } H(p,x) \text{ and } p \in \mathbf{R}^N \setminus \{o\}, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

$$H(p,x) := \{y \in \mathbf{R}^N \setminus \{x\} | < y - x, p > \le 0\}.$$

To introduce the notion of a weak solution to (1.1), we give several notations.

Let F be a closed convex subset of $\mathbf{R}^N$. For $x \in \partial F$, put

$$N_F(x) := \{p \in \mathbf{S}^{N-1} | F \subset \{y| < y - x, p > \le 0\}\}.$$

Definition 1 *Suppose that (A.1) holds. Let* $u : \mathcal{D}(u)(\subset \mathbf{R}^N) \mapsto \mathbf{R}$ *be bounded and* $r \in \mathbf{R}$. *For any* $B \in B(\mathbf{R}^N)$, *put*

$$\omega_r(R,u,B) := \int_{N_{(co\ u^{-1}([r,\infty)))} - (B\cap\partial(co\ u^{-1}([r,\infty))))} R(p)d\mathcal{H}^{N-1}(p),$$

$$\mathbf{w}(R,u,B) := \int_{\mathbf{R}} dr\omega_r(R,u,B),$$

provided the right hand side is well defined.

Definition 2 (Weak Solutions) *Suppose that (A.1) holds.*
(i) A family of bounded open sets $\{D(t)\}_{t\geq 0}$ in $\mathbf{R}^N$ is called an anisotropic convexified Gauss curvature flow if

$$D(t) = \begin{cases} (co\ D(t)) \cap D(0) & for\ t \in [0, Vol(D)), \\ \emptyset & for\ t \geq Vol(D) \end{cases} \tag{1.2}$$

; and for any $\varphi \in C_o(\mathbf{R}^N)$ and any $t \geq 0$,

$$\int_{\mathbf{R}^N} \varphi(x)(I_{D(0)}(x) - I_{D(t)}(x))dx = \int_0^t ds \int_{\mathbf{R}^N} \varphi(x)\omega_1(I_{D(s)}(\cdot), dx). \tag{1.3}$$

(ii) $u \in C_b([0,\infty) \times \mathbf{R}^N)$ is called a weak solution to (1.1) if the following holds: for any $\varphi \in C_o(\mathbf{R}^N)$ and any $t \geq 0$,

$$\int_{\mathbf{R}^N} \varphi(x)(u(0,x) - u(t,x))dx = \int_0^t ds \int_{\mathbf{R}^N} \varphi(x)\mathbf{w}(u(s,\cdot), dx). \tag{1.4}$$

Let M be a smooth oriented hypersurface in $\mathbf{R}^N$ and $K(x)$ denote Gauss curvature of M at x. Define $\sigma : M \mapsto \{0,1\}$ by

$$\sigma(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x \in M \cap \partial(\text{co } M), \\ 0 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

and call $\sigma(x)K(x)$ the *convexified* Gauss curvature of M at x.

Remark 1 *If $\partial D(t)$ is a smooth hypersurface for all $t \in [0, Vol(D(0)))$, then $t \mapsto \partial D(t)$ is the curvature flow:*

$$v = -R(\nu)\sigma K\nu \tag{1.5}$$

on $[0, Vol(D(0)))$, where ν denotes the unit outward normal vector on the surface and v denotes the velocity of the surface.

Before we introduce the notion of a viscosity solution to (1.1), we introduce notations.

$f \in \mathcal{F}$ if and only if $f \in C^2([0,\infty))$, $f''(r) > 0$ on $(0,\infty)$, and $f(r)/r^N \to 0$ as $r \to 0$.

Let Ω be an open subset of $(0,\infty) \times \mathbf{R}^N$. $f \in \mathcal{A}(\Omega)$ if and only if $\varphi \in C^2(\Omega)$, and for any $(\hat{t},\hat{x}) \in \Omega$ for which $D\varphi$ vanishes, there exists $f \in \mathcal{F}$ such that

$$|\varphi(t,x) - \varphi(\hat{t},\hat{x}) - \partial_t\varphi(\hat{t},\hat{x})(t-\hat{t})| \le f(|x-\hat{x}|) + o(|t-\hat{t}|) \quad \text{as } (t,x) \to (\hat{t},\hat{x}).$$

Definition 3 (Viscosity solution) *(see [7]).*

Let $0 < T \le \infty$ and set $\Omega := (0,T) \times \mathbf{R}^N$.

(i). A function $u \in USC(\Omega)$ is called a viscosity subsolution of (1.1) in Ω if whenever $\varphi \in \mathcal{A}(\Omega)$, $(s,y) \in \Omega$, and $u - \varphi$ attains a local maximum at (s,y), then

$$\partial_t\varphi(s,y) + \sigma^-(u, D\varphi(s,y), s, y) R\Big(\frac{D\varphi(s,y)}{|D\varphi(s,y)|}\Big) G(D\varphi(s,y), D^2\varphi(s,y)) \le 0,$$

5

where

$$\sigma^-(u,p,s,y) := \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } u(s,\cdot) < u(s,y) \text{ on } H(p,y) \text{ and } p \in \mathbf{R}^N \setminus \{o\}, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

(ii). A function $u \in LSC(\Omega)$ is called a viscosity supersolution of (1.1) in Ω if whenever $\varphi \in \mathcal{A}(\Omega)$, $(s,y) \in \Omega$, and $u - \varphi$ attains a local minimum at (s,y), then

$$\partial_t\varphi(s,y) + \sigma^+(u, D\varphi(s,y), s, y)R\Big(\frac{D\varphi(s,y)}{|D\varphi(s,y)|}\Big)G(D\varphi(s,y), D^2\varphi(s,y)) \geq 0. \tag{1.7}$$

(iii). A function $u \in C(\Omega)$ is called a viscosity solution of (1.1) in Ω if it is both a viscosity subsolution and a viscosity supersolution of (1.1) in Ω.

Next we introduce a class of stochastic processes of which continuum limit becomes an anisotropic convexified Gauss curvature flow.

The following is an assumption on the initial set.

(A.2). D is a bounded open set in $\mathbf{R}^N$ such that $\mathrm{Vol}(\partial D) = 0$.

Take $K > 0$ so that *co* $D \subset [-K+1, K-1]^N$. Put

$$\mathcal{S}_n := \{I_A : [-K,K]^N \cap (\mathbf{Z}^N/n) \mapsto \{0,1\} | A \subset \mathbf{Z}^N/n\}.$$

For x, $z \in \mathbf{Z}^N/n$ and $v \in \mathcal{S}_n$, put

$$v_{n,z}(x) := \begin{cases} v(x) & \text{if } x \neq z, \\ 0 & \text{if } x = z \end{cases}$$

; and for a bounded $f : \mathcal{S}_n \mapsto \mathbf{R}$, put

$$A_n f(v) := n^N \sum_{z\in[-K,K]^N\cap(\mathbf{Z}^N/n)} \omega_1(R,v,\{z\})\{f(v_{n,z})-f(v)\}.$$

Let $\{Y_n(t,\cdot)\}_{t\geq 0}$ be a Markov process on $\mathcal{S}_n$ $(n\geq 1)$, with the generator A_n, such that $Y_n(0,z)=I_{D\cap(\mathbf{Z}^N/n)}(z)$.

For $(t,x)\in[0,\infty)\times[-K,K]^N$, put also

$$D_n(t) := (co\ Y_n(t,\cdot)^{-1}(1))^o \cap D. \tag{1.8}$$

$$X_n(t,x) := I_{D_n(t)}(x). \tag{1.9}$$

Then $\{X_n(t,\cdot)\}_{t\geq 0}$ is a stochastic process on

$$\mathcal{S} := \{f\in L^2([-K,K]^N) : ||f||_{L^2([-K,K]^N)} \leq (2K)^N\}$$

which is a complete separable metric space by the metric

$$d(f,g) := \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\max(|<f-g,e_k>_{L^2([-K,K]^N)}|,1)}{2^k}.$$

Here $\{e_k\}_{k\geq 1}$ denotes a complete orthonomal basis of $L^2([-K,K]^N)$.

By definition, the following holds.

(1) $D_n(0)\to D$ in Hausdorf metric as $n\to\infty$.

(2) $\sum_{z\in(\mathbf{Z}^N/n)\cap[-K,K]^N}|I_{D_n(t)}(z)-I_{D_n(t-)}(z)|=0$ or 1 for all $t\geq 0$.

(3)If $|I_{D_n(t)}(z)-I_{D_n(t-)}(z)|=1$, then $z\in\partial(co\ D_n(t-))$.

(4) $\sum_{z\in(\mathbf{Z}^N/n)\cap[-K,K]^N}|I_{D_n(t)}(z)-I_{D_n(t-)}(z)|=1$ if and only if $t=\sigma_{n,i}$ for some i, where $0<\sigma_{n,1}<\sigma_{n,1}<\cdots$ are random variables such that $\{\sigma_{n,i+1}-\sigma_{n,i}\}_{i>0}$ are independent and that

$$P(\sigma_{n,i+1} - \sigma_{n,i} \in dt) = n^N \exp(-n^N t)dt.$$

(5) $P(I_{D_n(\sigma_{n,i})}(z) - I_{D_n(\sigma_{n,i}-)}(z) = 1) = E[\omega_1(R, I_{D_n(\sigma_{n,i}-)}, \{z\})]$.

Remark 2 *In this paper we try to minimize the number of references because of the page limitation. One can find extensive references in [1]-[7].*

2 Main reslut

In this section we give our main result from [5].

The following theorem implies that D_n is a random crystalline approximation of an anisotropic convexified Gauss curvature flow.

Theorem 1 *Suppose that (A.1)-(A.2) hold. Then there exists a unique anisotropic convexified Gauss curvature flow $\{D(t)\}_{t\geq 0}$ with $D(0) = D$, and for any $\gamma > 0$,*

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} P(\sup_{0\leq t} ||X_n(t,\cdot) - I_{D(t)}(\cdot)||_{L^2([-K,K]^N)} \geq \gamma) = 0. \tag{2.1}$$

Suppose in addition that D is convex. Then for any $T \in [0, Vol(D))$ and $\gamma > 0$,

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} P(\sup_{0\leq t\leq T} d_H(D_n(t), D(t)) \geq \gamma) = 0, \tag{2.2}$$

where d_H denotes Hausdorff metric.

We introduce an additional assumption.

(A.3). $h \in C_b(\mathbf{R}^N)$ and for any $r \in \mathbf{R}$, the set $h^{-1}((r,\infty))$ is bounded or $\mathbf{R}^N$.

The following corollary implies that a level set of a continuous weak solution to (1.1) is determined by that at $t = 0$.

Corollary 1 *Suppose that (A.1) and (A.3) hold. Then there exists a unique bounded continuous weak solution $\{u(t,\cdot)\}_{t\geq 0}$ to (1.1) and for any $r \in \mathbf{R}$, $\{u(t,\cdot)^{-1}((r,\infty))\}_{t\geq 0}$ is a unique anisotropic convexified Gauss curvature flow with initial data $u(0,\cdot)^{-1}((r,\infty))$.*

We state properties of anisotropic convexified Gauss curvature flows.

Theorem 2 *Suppose that (A.1)-(A.2) hold. Let $\{D(t)\}_{t\geq 0}$ be a unique anisotropic convexified Gauss curvature flow $\{D(t)\}_{t\geq 0}$ with $D(0) = D$. Then*
(a) $t \mapsto D(t)$ is nonincreasing on $[0,\infty)$.
(b) For any $t \in [0, Vol(D(0)))$,

$$Vol(D(0)\setminus D(t)) = t. \tag{2.3}$$

(c) Let $\{D_1(t)\}_{t\geq 0}$ be an anisotropic convexified Gauss curvature flow such that $D_1(0)$ is a bounded, convex, open set which contains D. Then

$$D(t) \subset D_1(t) \quad \text{for all } t \geq 0, \tag{2.4}$$

where the equality holds if and only if $D(0) = D_1(0)$.

We give an additional assumption and state the result on viscosity solutions to (1.1).
(A.4). $R \in C(S^{N-1} : [0,\infty))$.

Theorem 3 *Suppose that (A.2) and (A.4) hold. Let $\{D(t)\}_{t\geq 0}$ be a unique anisotropic convexified Gauss curvature flow $\{D(t)\}_{t\geq 0}$ with $D(0) = D$. Then $I_{D(t)}(x)$ and $I_{D(t)^-}(x)$ are a viscosity supersolution and a viscosity subsolution to (1.1), respectively.*

The followng results imply that $u \in C_b([0,\infty) \times \mathbf{R}^N)$ is a weak solution to (1.1) if and only if it is a viscosity solution to (1.1).

Corollary 2 *Suppose that (A.3)-(A.4) hold. Then a unique weak solution $u \in C_b([0,\infty) \times \mathbf{R}^N)$ to (1.1) is a viscosity solution to it.*

Corollary 3 *(see [6]) Suppose that (A.3)-(A.4) hold. Then a continuous viscosity solution to (1.1) is unique and is a weak solution to it.*

3 Sketch of Proof

In this section we explain the main idea of proof.
(Idea of Proof of Theorem 1). We first show that $\{X_n(t,\cdot)\}_{t\geq 0}$ is tight in $D([0,\infty) : \mathcal{S})$. By the weak convergence result on ω_1 by Bakelman [1], we show that any weak limit point of $\{X_n(t,\cdot)\}_{t\geq 0}$ is a weak solution to (1.3).

The following lemma implies the uniqueness of a weak solution to (1.3), and hence completes the proof of (2.1).

Lemma 1 *Suppose that (A.1) hold. If $\{I_{D_i(t)}\}_{t\geq 0}$ $(i = 1, 2)$ are weak solutions to (1.3) for which $D_1(0) \subset D_2(0)$, then $D_1(t) \subset D_2(t)$ for all $t \geq 0$. In particular,*

$$d(D_1(t), D_2(t)^c) \geq d(D_1(0), D_2(0)^c), \tag{3.1}$$

for $t \leq Vol(D_1(0))$.

(2.2) can be shown easily. □

(Sketch of Proof of Corollary 1). For $r \in \mathbf{R}$, let $\{I_{D_r(t)}\}_{t\geq 0}$ denote a unique weak solution of (1.3) with $D_r(0) = h^{-1}((r,\infty))$.

Put

$$u(t,x) := \sup\{r \in \mathbf{R} | x \in D_r(t)\}.$$

Then u is continuous. In particular, for all $t \geq 0$ and $r \in \mathbf{R}$,

$$u(t,\cdot)^{-1}((r,\infty)) = D_r(t).$$

For $n \geq 1$, put $k_{n,1} := [n \sup\{h(y)|y \in \mathbf{R}^N\}]$ and $k_{n,0} := [n \inf\{h(y)|y \in \mathbf{R}^N\}]$. Then for any $\varphi \in C_o(\mathbf{R}^N)$ and any $t \geq 0$,

$$\begin{aligned}
&\int_{\mathbf{R}^N} \varphi(x)[\sum_{k_{n,0}\leq k\leq k_{n,1}} \frac{k}{n}(I_{D_{\frac{k}{n}}(t)^c}(x) - I_{D_{\frac{k+1}{n}}(t)^c}(x)) \\
&\qquad - \sum_{k_{n,0}\leq k\leq k_{n,1}} \frac{k}{n}(I_{D_{\frac{k}{n}}(0)^c}(x) - I_{D_{\frac{k+1}{n}}(0)^c}(x))]dx \\
&= \int_0^t ds[\sum_{k_{n,0}<k\leq k_{n,1}} \frac{1}{n}\int_{\mathbf{R}^N} \varphi(x)\omega_0(R, I_{D_{\frac{k}{n}}(s)^c}(\cdot), dx)].
\end{aligned}$$

Letting $n \to \infty$, u is shown to be a weak solution to (1.1).

The uniqueness of u follows from that of $D_r(\cdot)$ for all r. In fact, we can show that for a continuous weak solution v to (1.1), $\{v(t,\cdot)^{-1}((r,\infty))\}_{t\geq 0}$ is an anisotropic convexified Gauss curvature flow. □

We omit the proof of Theorems 2 and 3. Corollary 3 is an easy consequence of Corollary 2 and [6] where we give the uniqueness of a viscosity solution to (1.1).

(Idea of Proof of Corollary 2) Let u be a weak solution to (1.1).

We first show that u is a viscosity supersolution to (1.1). Suppose that u is smooth in Ω and that $\varphi \in \mathcal{A}(\Omega)$, $(s,y) \in \Omega$, and $u - \varphi$ attains a local maximum at (s,y). Then, putting $\varphi^\varepsilon := \varphi - \varepsilon$ $(\varepsilon > 0)$,

$$\partial_s(u - \varphi^\varepsilon)(s,y) \geq 0.$$

Hence formally, we have, in some neighborhood of (s,y),

$$\begin{aligned}
& \partial_t \varphi^\varepsilon(t,x) \\
\leq\ & \partial_t u(t,x) = -\mathbf{w}(u(t,\cdot),dx)/dx \\
\leq\ & -\mathbf{w}(\varphi^\varepsilon(t,\cdot),dx)/dx = -R\Big(\frac{D\varphi(t,x)}{|D\varphi(t,x)|}\Big)G(D\varphi(t,x),D^2\varphi(t,x)).
\end{aligned}$$

In the last equality, we use the following lemma.

Lemma 2 *For $\varphi \in C^2(\mathbf{R}^N : \mathbf{R})$ for which $D\varphi(x_o) \neq 0$ for some $x_o \in \mathbf{R}^N$ and for which all eigenvalues of $-D(D\varphi(x_o)/|D\varphi(x_o)|)$ are nonnegative,*

$$\frac{\partial_i \varphi(x_o)}{|D\varphi(x_o)|}G(D\varphi(x_o),D^2\varphi(x_o)) = \det(Dy_i(x_o)) \quad (i = 1,\cdots,N), \tag{3.2}$$

where

$$y_i(x) := \Big(-(1-\delta_{ij})\frac{\partial_j\varphi(x)}{|D\varphi(x)|} + \delta_{ij}\varphi(x)\Big)_{j=1}^N.$$

Similarly one can show that u is a viscosity subsolution to (1.1). □

References

[1] I. J. Bakelman, Convex Analysis and Nonlinear Geometric Elliptic Equations, Springer-Verlag, 1994.

[2] W. J. Firey, Shapes of worn stones, Mathematika **21**, 1-11, 1974.

[3] H. Ishii and T. Mikami, A two dimensional random crystalline algorithm for Gauss curvature flow, Adv. Appl. Prob. **34**, 491-504, 2002.

[4] H. Ishii and T. Mikami, A level set approach to the wearing process of a nonconvex stone, preprint.

[5] H. Ishii and T. Mikami, Convexified Gauss curvature flow of bounded open sets in an anisotropic external field: a stochastic approximation and PDE, preprint.

[6] H. Ishii and T. Mikami, Convexified Gauss curvature flow and its generalizations: a level set approach, in preparation.

[7] H. Ishii and P. E. Souganidis, Generalized motion of noncompact hypersurfaces with velocity having arbitrary growth on the curvature tensor, Tôhoku Math. J. **47**, 227 - 250, 1995.