

Smoothing effect for complex Ginzburg-Landau
type equations with p -Laplacian

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1. 序

$\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^N$: 有界領域, $\partial\Omega$: Ω の境界

次の初期値境界値問題について考える:

(CGL) $_{q,r}^p$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - (\lambda + i\alpha)\Delta_p u + \kappa|u|^{q-2}u + i\beta|u|^{r-2}u - \gamma u = 0 \\ u = 0 \\ u(x, 0) = u_0(x), \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} \text{in } \Omega \times (0, \infty), \\ \text{on } \partial\Omega \times (0, \infty), \\ x \in \Omega. \end{array}$$

ここで $\lambda > 0$, $\kappa > 0$, $\alpha, \beta, \gamma \in \mathbb{R}$, $p \geq 2$, $q > r \geq 2$,

$u := u(x, t) : \Omega \times [0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, $\Delta_p u = \operatorname{div}(|\nabla u|^{p-2} \nabla u)$.

Smoothing effect for (CGL) $_{q,q}^p$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - (\lambda + i\alpha)\Delta_p u + (\kappa + i\beta)|u|^{q-2}u - \gamma u = 0$$

- $\frac{|\alpha|}{\lambda} \leq \frac{2\sqrt{p-1}}{p-2}$ ($p \geq 2$), $\frac{|\beta|}{\kappa} \leq \frac{2\sqrt{q-1}}{q-2}$ ($q \geq 2$)

⇒ Liskevich-Perelmuter の不等式利用 (単調性の方法)

— Okazawa-Y. (2002)

- $p = 2$, $2 \leq q \leq c(N)$

⇒ Gagliardo-Nirenberg の不等式利用

— Okazawa-Y. (2004 ~), Kobayashi-Matsumoto-Tanaka (2007), Matsumoto-Tanaka (2008)

非線形 Schrödinger 方程式

$$(NLS)_r \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - i\alpha \Delta u + i\beta |u|^{r-2} u = 0$$



$$(NLS)_{q,r} \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - i\alpha \Delta u + \kappa |u|^{q-2} u + i\beta |u|^{r-2} u = 0$$

Fibich (2001)

Passot-C.Sulem-P.L.Sulem (2005)

Ohta-Todorova (2009)



$$(CGL)_{q,r}^2 \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - (\lambda + i\alpha) \Delta u + \kappa |u|^{q-2} u + i\beta |u|^{r-2} u - \gamma u = 0$$

前回(昨年秋)

$$p = 2, q > r$$

⇒ $(\text{CGL})_{q,r}^2$ に対する **smoothing effect** がいえる:

$u_0 \in L^2(\Omega)$ に対して大域的強解が一意的に存在する.

“劣微分作用素を用いて $(\text{CGL})_{q,r}^2$ に適用可能な抽象定理を準備”

本講演の目的

$(\text{CGL})_{q,r}^p$ に適用可能な抽象定理を準備

⇒ $(\text{CGL})_{q,r}^p$ に対する **smoothing effect** がいえる.

2. 主結果

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - (\lambda + i\alpha)\Delta_p u + \kappa|u|^{q-2}u + i\beta|u|^{r-2}u - \gamma u = 0$$

定義. $u(\cdot) \in C([0, \infty); L^2(\Omega))$ は次の3条件を満たすとき,
 $(\text{CGL})_{q,r}^p$ の **大域的強解** であるという:

(a) $u(t) \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega) \cap L^{2(q-1)}(\Omega) \cap L^{2(r-1)}(\Omega),$

$$\Delta_p u(t) \in L^2(\Omega), t > 0;$$

(b) $u(\cdot) \in AC_{\text{loc}}((0, \infty); L^2(\Omega)),$

従って $u(\cdot)$ は $(0, \infty)$ 上ほとんど至るところ強微分可能;

(c) $u(\cdot)$ は $(0, \infty)$ 上ほとんど至るところ $(\text{CGL})_{q,r}^p$ の方程式と初期条件を満たす.

定理 (smoothing effect for $(\text{CGL})_{q,r}^p$).

$$\frac{|\alpha|}{\lambda} \leq \frac{2\sqrt{p-1}}{p-2} \quad (p \geq 2), \quad q > r \geq 2 \Rightarrow \forall u_0 \in L^2(\Omega)$$

$\exists! u(\cdot) \in C([0, \infty); L^2(\Omega))$: $(\text{CGL})_{q,r}^p$ の大域的強解.

さらに, 次が成立する:

$$u(\cdot) \in C_{\text{loc}}^{0,1}(0, \infty; L^2(\Omega)),$$

$$u(\cdot) \in C_{\text{loc}}^{0,1/p}(0, \infty; W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)) \cap C_{\text{loc}}^{0,1/q}(0, \infty; L^q(\Omega)),$$

$$\Delta_p u(\cdot), |u(\cdot)|^{q-2} u(\cdot), \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(\cdot) \in L_{\text{loc}}^\infty(0, \infty; L^2(\Omega)),$$

$$\|u(t) - v(t)\|_{L^2} \leq e^{(\gamma + C|\beta|)t} \|u_0 - v_0\|_{L^2} \quad (t \geq 0).$$

$r = q$ の場合に必要だった条件 $\frac{|\beta|}{\kappa} \leq \frac{2\sqrt{q-1}}{q-2}$ は不要となる.

3. 証明の要点

複素 Hilbert 空間 H における抽象 Cauchy 問題

$$(ACP) \begin{cases} \frac{du}{dt} + (\lambda + i\alpha) \partial\varphi(u) + \kappa \partial\psi^1(u) + i\beta \partial\psi^2(u) - \gamma u = 0, \\ u(0) = u_0. \end{cases}$$

$$\lambda > 0, \kappa > 0, \alpha, \beta, \gamma \in \mathbb{R},$$

$$\varphi, \psi^1, \psi^2 : H \rightarrow [0, \infty] \text{ proper l.s.c. convex}$$

\Rightarrow $(CGL)_{q,r}^p$ に適用可能な (ACP) に対する抽象定理を準備する.

Conditions for φ , ψ^1 , ψ^2

(A1) $\exists p \geq 2$ such that $\varphi(\zeta u) = |\zeta|^p \varphi(u)$, $u \in D(\varphi)$, $\operatorname{Re} \zeta > 0$.

(A2) $\exists q \geq 2$ such that $\psi^1(\zeta u) = |\zeta|^q \psi^1(u)$, $u \in D(\psi^1)$, $\operatorname{Re} \zeta > 0$.

(A3) $\exists r \geq 2$ such that $\psi^2(\zeta u) = |\zeta|^r \psi^2(u)$, $u \in D(\psi^2)$, $\operatorname{Re} \zeta > 0$.

(A4) $\exists c_p > 0 \forall u, v \in D(\partial\varphi)$;

$$|\operatorname{Im}(\partial\varphi(u) - \partial\varphi(v), u - v)| \leq c_p \operatorname{Re}(\partial\varphi(u) - \partial\varphi(v), u - v).$$

(A5) $\forall \eta > 0 \exists C_\eta > 0 \forall u, v \in D(\partial\psi^1) \forall \varepsilon > 0$;

$$|\operatorname{Im}(\partial\psi_\varepsilon^2(u) - \partial\psi_\varepsilon^2(v), u - v)| \leq \eta \operatorname{Re}(\partial\psi^1(u) - \partial\psi^1(v), u - v) + C_\eta \|u - v\|^2.$$

(A6) $\forall \eta > 0 \exists C_\eta > 0 \forall u \in D(\partial\varphi) \cap D(\partial\psi^1) \forall \varepsilon > 0$;

$$|\operatorname{Im}(\partial\varphi(u), \partial\psi_\varepsilon^2(u))| \leq \eta \operatorname{Re}(\partial\varphi(u), \partial\psi^1(u)) + C_\eta \varphi(u).$$

(A7) $\exists C_1 > 0 \exists \sigma, \tau > 0 (\sigma + \tau = 1) \forall u, v \in D(\partial\psi^2) \forall \nu, \mu > 0;$

$$|\operatorname{Im}(\partial\psi_\nu^2(u) - \partial\psi_\mu^2(u), v)| \leq C_1 |\nu - \mu| (\sigma \|\partial\psi^2(u)\|^2 + \tau \|\partial\psi^2(v)\|^2)$$

(A8) $(\partial\psi^1(u), \partial\psi_\varepsilon^2(u)) \in \mathbb{R}$ for $u \in D(\partial\psi^1)$ and $\varepsilon > 0$.

(A9) $D(\partial\psi^1) \subset D(\partial\psi^2)$ and $\exists C_2 > 0;$

$$\|\partial\psi^2(u)\| \leq C_2 (\|u\| + \|\partial\psi^1(u)\|), \quad u \in D(\partial\psi^1).$$

Abstract Theorem.

Let $\frac{|\alpha|}{\lambda} \leq \frac{1}{c_p}$. Let (A1)–(A9) be satisfied.

\Rightarrow

$\forall u_0 \in \overline{D(\partial\varphi) \cap D(\partial\psi^1)} \exists! u(\cdot) \in C([0, \infty); H):$

strong solution to (ACP) such that

$$u(\cdot) \in C_{\text{loc}}^{0,1}((0, \infty); H),$$

$$\frac{du}{dt}(\cdot), \partial\varphi(u(\cdot)), \partial\psi^1(u(\cdot)), \partial\psi^2(u(\cdot)) \in L_{\text{loc}}^\infty(0, \infty; H),$$

$$\varphi(u(\cdot)), \psi^1(u(\cdot)), \psi^2(u(\cdot)) \in AC_{\text{loc}}(0, \infty),$$

$$\|u(t) - v(t)\| \leq e^{(\gamma + C_\eta |\beta|)t} \|u_0 - v_0\| \quad \forall t \geq 0.$$

4. 条件の確認

補題1. $q > r \geq 2$, $z, w \in \mathbb{C}$, $\varepsilon \geq 0$,

$$z_\varepsilon + \varepsilon |z_\varepsilon|^{r-2} z_\varepsilon = z, \quad w_\varepsilon + \varepsilon |w_\varepsilon|^{r-2} w_\varepsilon = w,$$

$$I_{s,\varepsilon}(z, w) := (|z_\varepsilon|^{s-2} z_\varepsilon - |w_\varepsilon|^{s-2} w_\varepsilon) \overline{(z - w)}$$

$\implies \forall \eta > 0 \exists C_\eta > 0$;

$$|\operatorname{Im} I_{r,\varepsilon}(z, w)| \leq \eta \operatorname{Re} I_{q,0}(z, w) + C_\eta |z - w|^2.$$

補題2. $p \geq 2$, $q > r \geq 2$, $u \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega) \cap L^{2(q-1)}(\Omega)$

$\implies \forall \eta > 0 \exists C_\eta > 0$; $(u_\varepsilon + \varepsilon |u_\varepsilon|^{r-2} u_\varepsilon = u, \varepsilon > 0)$

$$|\operatorname{Im} (-\Delta_p u, |u_\varepsilon|^{r-2} u_\varepsilon)| \leq \eta \operatorname{Re} (-\Delta_p u, |u|^{q-2} u) + C_\eta \|\nabla u\|_{L^p}^p.$$