

# 带诺伊曼边界条件的小初值耗散半线性波动方程外问题解的破裂及生命跨度估计

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**摘 要:** 运用试探函数研究了外区域上带诺伊曼边界条件的小初值耗散波动方程,证明:当非线性指数  $p$  满足  $1 < p \leq 1 + \frac{2}{N}$  ( $N$  为空间维数) 时解将在有限时间内破裂;当  $1 < p < 1 + \frac{2}{N}$  时,得到了解的生命跨度上界估计。

**关键词:** 半线性波动方程;破裂;初边值问题;耗散;生命跨度

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## 0 引 言

考虑带诺伊曼边界条件的小初值耗散半线性波动方程在外区域上的初边值问题可以用公式描述为:

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - \Delta u + u_t = |u|^p, (t, x) \in (0, T) \times B_1^c \\ u(0, x) = \varepsilon u_0(x), u_t(0, x) = \varepsilon u_1(x), x \in B_1^c \\ \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \right|_{|x|=1} = 0 \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中:  $B_1^c = \mathbf{R}^N \setminus B_1$  是单位球  $B_1$  在  $\mathbf{R}^N$  中的补集;  $\varepsilon > 0$  表示初值的小性。  $R'$  表示半径, 初值  $(u_0, u_1)$  满足:

$$\begin{cases} u_0 \in H^1(B_1^c), u_1 \in L^2(B_1^c), \\ \text{supp } u_i \subset B_1^c \cap B_{R'} := \{x \in B_1^c : |x| < R'\}, R' > 1, i=0,1 \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

关于耗散半线性波动方程小初值问题的研究较多。对于在  $\mathbf{R}^N$  中的 Cauchy 问题, Nakao 等<sup>[1]</sup> 运用势阱的方法, 证明了  $p > 1 + \frac{4}{N}$  时整体弱解的存在性。在相反的方向, Li 等<sup>[2]</sup> 证明了在低维空间 ( $N=1, 2$ ) 中 Cauchy 问题不存在整体解, 而且得到了解的生命跨度精确的上界估计。Nishihara<sup>[3]</sup> 在三维空间中得到了与 Li 等<sup>[2]</sup> 相同的结果。Todorova

等<sup>[4]</sup> 引入了半线性耗散波动方程小初值 Cauchy 问题的临界指标  $p_N^* = 1 + \frac{2}{N}$ , 并证明了在  $p_N^* < p \leq N/[N-2]^+$  时解整体存在, 而当  $1 < p < p_N^*$  且初值满足一定条件时, 解会在有限时间内破裂。指数  $p_N^* = 1 + \frac{2}{N}$  称为 Fujita 指标, 是 Fujita<sup>[5]</sup> 在研究半线性热传导方程时引入。Zhang<sup>[6]</sup> 引入了两个试探函数, 用反证法证明了临界指标  $p = p_N^* = 1 + \frac{2}{N}$  也属于破裂情形。最近, Lai 等<sup>[7]</sup> 利用热传导方程基本解的半群性质建立了高维 Cauchy 问题解的生命跨度精确上界估计。另外, 带变系数的耗散半线性波动方程也有很多人研究, 见文献[8]及其参考文献。

外区域上小初值耗散半线性波动方程的初边值问题, 也引起了很多人的关注, 研究成果可见 Ikehata<sup>[9-11]</sup>、Nakao<sup>[12]</sup>、Racke<sup>[13-14]</sup>、Shibata<sup>[15]</sup> 等的文献。当不带耗散项时, 可见文献[16-18]。Ogawa 等<sup>[19]</sup> 证明, 当  $1 < p < 1 + \frac{2}{N}$  时, 带狄利克雷边界条件的初边值外问题解会在有限时间内破裂, 并指出对诺伊曼边界条件的初边值问题, 临界指标  $p_N^*$  也属于破裂情形, 但是没有给出证明过程。最近, Lai

等<sup>[20]</sup>证明了当  $p = p_N^*$  时带狄利克雷边界条件的初边值问题不存在整体解, 耿金波等<sup>[21]</sup>研究了半无界区域上半线性薛定谔方程解的破裂和生命跨度上界估计。

本文研究外区域上带诺伊曼边界条件的小初值耗散波动方程, 研究思路是: 当  $1 < p \leq 1 + \frac{2}{N}$  时, 首先定义一个分段函数  $\Phi(r)$ , 运用此分段函数构造一个特殊的试探函数  $\phi(t, x)$ , 接着运用反证法, 即先假设问题(1)是存在整体解的, 通过计算得出矛盾, 说明假设不成立, 从而证明问题(1)的解将在有限时间内破裂; 当  $1 < p < 1 + \frac{2}{N}$  时, 运用一个关键的不等式, 通过计算建立解的生命跨度上界估计。

## 1 主要结果

本文的主要结果如下:

**定理 1** 若  $1 < p \leq 1 + \frac{2}{N}$ , 初值  $(u_0, u_1)$  满足条件(2)且有

$$\int_{B_1^c} u_i(x) dx > 0, i = 0, 1 \quad (3)$$

则问题(1)的解在有限时间内破裂。

**定理 1** 若  $1 < p < 1 + \frac{2}{N}$ , 初值  $(u_0, u_1)$  满足条件(2)且有

$$\int_{B_1^c} u_i(x) dx > 0, i = 0, 1 \quad (4)$$

则问题(1)的解的生命跨度上界有如下估计:

$$T(\varepsilon) < C\varepsilon^{-\frac{1}{k}} \quad (5)$$

其中:  $k = \frac{1}{p-1} - \frac{N}{2} > 0$ ,  $C$  表示一个取值不同的正常数。

令空间  $AC[0, T]$  表示在  $[0, T]$  上绝对连续的函数, 其中  $0 < T < \infty$ 。对任意  $f \in AC[0, T]$ , 其右手 Riemann-Liouville  $\alpha$  阶导数  $D_{\Lambda T}^\alpha f(t)$  定义为:

$$D_{\Lambda T}^\alpha f(t) = -\frac{1}{\Gamma(1-\alpha)} \partial_t \int_t^T (s-t)^{-\alpha} f(s) ds, t \in [0, T] \quad (6)$$

其中:  $\alpha \in (0, 1)$ ,  $\Gamma$  是欧拉伽马函数。

**性质 1:** 令  $f \in AC^{m+1}[0, T]: = \{f: [0, T] \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \mid \partial_t^n f \in AC[0, T]\}$ , 则对任意正整数  $n$  有:

$$(-1)^n \partial_t^n (D_{\Lambda T}^\alpha f(t)) = D_{\Lambda T}^{n+\alpha} f(t) \quad (7)$$

其中  $\partial_t^n$  是关于  $t$  的  $n$  次导数。

**性质 2:** 令  $g(t) = \left(1 - \frac{t}{T}\right)_+^\sigma$ , 其中  $t \geq 0, \sigma \gg 1$ ,

则有:

$$\begin{cases} D_{\Lambda T}^\alpha g(t) = \frac{(1-\alpha+\sigma)\Gamma(\sigma+1)}{\Gamma(2-\alpha+\sigma)} T^{-\sigma} (T-t)_+^{\sigma-\alpha} \\ D_{\Lambda T}^{\alpha+1} g(t) = \frac{(1-\alpha+\sigma)(\sigma-\alpha)\Gamma(\sigma+1)}{\Gamma(2-\alpha+\sigma)} T^{-\sigma} (T-t)_+^{\sigma-\alpha-1} = CT^{-\sigma} (T-t)_+^{\sigma-\alpha-1} \\ D_{\Lambda T}^{\alpha+2} g(t) = \frac{(1-\alpha+\sigma)(\sigma-\alpha)(\sigma-\alpha-1)\Gamma(\sigma+1)}{\Gamma(2-\alpha+\sigma)} T^{-\sigma} (T-t)_+^{\sigma-\alpha-2} = CT^{-\sigma} (T-t)_+^{\sigma-\alpha-2} \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

进一步易知:

$$\begin{cases} (D_{\Lambda T}^\alpha g)(T) = 0, (D_{\Lambda T}^\alpha g)(0) = CT^{-\alpha} \\ (D_{\Lambda T}^{\alpha+1} g)(T) = 0, (D_{\Lambda T}^{\alpha+1} g)(0) = CT^{-\alpha-1} \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

以上两个性质的证明可见参考文献[22]。

## 2 定理 1 的证明

首先定义一个分段函数:

$$\Phi(r) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 \leq r \leq 2 \\ 0, & r \geq 3 \end{cases} \quad (10)$$

它是非增的且满足:

$$|\Phi'(r)| \leq \frac{C}{r}, |\Phi''(r)| \leq \frac{C}{r^2}, r > 0.$$

令

$$\begin{cases} \phi_1(x) = \Phi\left(\frac{|x|}{B}\right), \phi_2(t) = \left(1 - \frac{t}{T}\right)_+ \\ \tilde{\phi}(t, x) = \phi_1^m(x) \phi_2^n(t), \phi(t, x) = D_{\Lambda T}^\alpha(\tilde{\phi}(t, x)) \end{cases} \quad (11)$$

其中:  $B > 2, m, n \geq 1$ 。易知  $\phi(t, x) \in C^2([0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^N)$  且  $\phi(T, x) = 0, \phi_t(T, x) = 0$ 。

定义两个积分区域:

$$\begin{cases} \Delta(B) = \{x \in B_1^c : 1 \leq |x| \leq 3B\} \\ \nabla(B) = \{x \in B_1^c : 2B \leq |x| \leq 3B\} \end{cases}.$$

用反证法证明定理 1。假设问题(1)存在整体解, 在问题(1)的方程两边同时乘以试探函数  $\phi(t, x)$ , 然后在  $[0, T] \times B_1^c$  上积分可得:

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^T \int_{B_1^c} |u|^p \phi(t, x) dx dt = \\ & \int_0^T \int_{B_1^c} (u_{tt} - \Delta u + u_t) \phi(t, x) dx dt = \\ & -\varepsilon \int_{B_1^c} u_1(x) \phi(0, x) dx + \varepsilon \int_{B_1^c} u_0(x) \phi_t(0, x) dx + \\ & \int_0^T \int_{B_1^c} u \phi_{tt}(t, x) dx dt - \\ & \varepsilon \int_{B_1^c} u_0(x) \phi(0, x) dx - \int_0^T \int_{B_1^c} u \phi_t(t, x) dx dt - \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_0^T \int_{B_1^c} u \Delta \phi(t, x) dx dt \quad (12)$$

其中用到了式(9) 和问题(1) 中的诺伊曼边界条件。结合式(7) 和式(9) 可得:

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^T \int_{B_1^c} |u|^p \phi(t, x) dx dt + C\varepsilon T^{-a} \int_{B_1^c} u_1(x) \phi_1^m(x) dx + \\ & C\varepsilon T^{-a-1} \int_{B_1^c} u_0(x) \phi_1^m(x) dx + \\ & C\varepsilon T^{-a} \int_{B_1^c} u_0(x) \phi_1^m(x) dx = \\ & \int_0^T \int_{B_1^c} u \phi_t dx dt - \int_0^T \int_{B_1^c} u \phi_t dx dt - \int_0^T \int_{B_1^c} u \Delta \phi dx dt \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

初始条件(3) 意味着  $\int_{B_1^c} u_i \phi_1^m dx > 0, i = 1, 2$ , 于是结合式(7) 和式(8) 得:

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^T \int_{B_1^c} |u|^p \phi(t, x) dx dt = \\ & \int_0^T \int_{\Delta(B)} |u|^p \phi_1^m(x) D_{\Lambda T}^a \left( \left( 1 - \frac{t}{T} \right)_+^n \right) dx dt = \\ & CT^{-a} \int_0^T \int_{\Delta(B)} |u|^p \phi_1^m(x) \left( 1 - \frac{t}{T} \right)_+^{n-a} dx dt \leq \\ & \int_0^T \int_{\Delta(B)} u \phi_1^m(x) \left( D_{\Lambda T}^{2+a} \left( 1 - \frac{t}{T} \right)_+^n + D_{\Lambda T}^{1+a} \left( 1 - \frac{t}{T} \right)_+^n \right) dx dt - \\ & \int_0^T \int_{\Delta(B)} u \Delta(\phi_1^m) D_{\Lambda T}^a \left( 1 - \frac{t}{T} \right)_+^n dx dt \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

式(14) 即

$$\begin{aligned} & T^{-a} \int_0^T \int_{\Delta(B)} |u|^p \phi_1^m(x) \left( 1 - \frac{t}{T} \right)_+^{n-a} dx dt \leq \\ & C \int_0^T \int_{\Delta(B)} |u| \phi_1^m(x) \left( D_{\Lambda T}^{2+a} \left( 1 - \frac{t}{T} \right)_+^n + \right. \\ & \left. D_{\Lambda T}^{1+a} \left( 1 - \frac{t}{T} \right)_+^n \right) dx dt + \\ & C \int_0^T \int_{\Delta(B)} |u| |\Delta(\phi_1^m)| D_{\Lambda T}^a \left( 1 - \frac{t}{T} \right)_+^n dx dt \cdot I_1 + I_2 \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

运用 Hölder 不等式及 Young 不等式估计  $I_1$ , 得:

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 & \leq C \left( \int_0^T \int_{\Delta(B)} |u|^p \phi_1^m \left( 1 - \frac{t}{T} \right)_+^{n-a} T^{-a} dx dt \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \times \\ & \left( \int_0^T \int_{\Delta(B)} \phi_1^m \left( 1 - \frac{t}{T} \right)_+^{\frac{n-a}{p-1}} T^{\frac{a}{p-1}} [(T^{-n}(T-t)_+^{n-a-2})^{p'} + \right. \\ & \left. (T^{-n}(T-t)_+^{n-a-1})^{p'}] dx dt \right)^{\frac{1}{p'}} \leq \\ & \frac{1}{3} \int_0^T \int_{\Delta(B)} |u|^p \phi_1^m \left( 1 - \frac{t}{T} \right)_+^{n-a} T^{-a} dx dt + \\ & C \int_0^T \int_{\Delta(B)} \phi_1^m \left( 1 - \frac{t}{T} \right)_+^{\frac{n-a}{p-1}} T^{\frac{a}{p-1}} [(T^{-n}(T-t)_+^{n-a-2})^{p'} + \\ & (T^{-n}(T-t)_+^{n-a-1})^{p'}] dx dt \end{aligned}$$

$$\cdot \frac{1}{3} \int_0^T \int_{\Delta(B)} |u|^p \phi_1^m \left( 1 - \frac{t}{T} \right)_+^{n-a} T^{-a} dx dt + I_{11} \quad (16)$$

其中  $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{p'} = 1$ 。因为  $\Delta \phi_1^m = m \phi_1^{m-1} \Delta \phi_1 + m(m-1) \phi_1^{m-2} |\nabla \phi_1|^2$  且  $\phi_1 \leq 1$ , 用类似的方法可得:

$$\begin{aligned} I_2 & \leq C \left( \int_0^T \int_{\Delta(B)} |u|^p \phi_1^m \left( 1 - \frac{t}{T} \right)_+^{n-a} T^{-a} dx dt \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \times \\ & \left( \int_0^T \int_{\Delta(B)} \phi_1^{m-2p'} \left( 1 - \frac{t}{T} \right)_+^{\frac{n-a}{p-1}} T^{\frac{a}{p-1}} \times \right. \\ & \left. (|\Delta \phi_1|^{p'} + |\nabla \phi_1|^{2p'}) (D_{\Lambda T}^a \phi_2^n)^{p'} dx dt \right)^{\frac{1}{p'}} \leq \\ & \frac{1}{3} \int_0^T \int_{\Delta(B)} |u|^p \phi_1^m \left( 1 - \frac{t}{T} \right)_+^{n-a} T^{-a} dx dt + \\ & C \int_0^T \int_{\Delta(B)} \phi_1^{m-2p'} \left( 1 - \frac{t}{T} \right)_+^{\frac{n-a}{p-1}} T^{\frac{a}{p-1}} \times \\ & (|\Delta \phi_1|^{p'} + |\phi_1|^{2p'}) (D_{\Lambda T}^a \phi_2^n)^{p'} dx dt \cdot \\ & \frac{1}{3} \int_0^T \int_{\Delta(B)} |u|^p \phi_1^m \left( 1 - \frac{t}{T} \right)_+^{n-a} T^{-a} dx dt + I_{22} \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

接下来分  $1 < p < 1 + \frac{2}{N}$  和  $p = 1 + \frac{2}{N}$  两种情况来得出矛盾。

a) 当  $1 < p < 1 + \frac{2}{N}$  时的情况。

令  $B = T^{\frac{1}{2}}$ , 做变量替换  $s = \frac{t}{T}, y = \frac{x}{T^{\frac{1}{2}}}$ , 注意到

$n \gg 1$ , 则直接计算可得:

$$\begin{aligned} I_{11} & = \\ & C \int_0^T \int_{\Delta(B)} \phi_1^m \left( 1 - \frac{t}{T} \right)_+^{\frac{n-a}{p-1}} T^{\frac{a}{p-1}} [(T^{-n}(T-t)_+^{n-a-2})^{p'} + \\ & (T^{-n}(T-t)_+^{n-a-1})^{p'}] dx dt = \\ & CT^{\frac{\sigma-p(\sigma+2)}{p-1} + \frac{N}{2} + 1} \int_0^1 \int_{T^{-\frac{1}{2}} \leq |y| \leq 3} (1-s)_+^{n-a-2p'} dy ds + \\ & T^{\frac{\sigma-p(\sigma+1)}{p-1} + \frac{N}{2} + 1} \int_0^1 \int_{T^{-\frac{1}{2}} \leq |y| \leq 3} (1-s)_+^{n-a-p'} dy ds \leq \\ & C(T^{\frac{\sigma-p(\sigma+2)}{p-1} + \frac{N}{2} + 1} + T^{\frac{\sigma-p(\sigma+1)}{p-1} + \frac{N}{2} + 1}) \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

因为  $m \gg 1$  且  $\text{supp} \Delta \phi_1 \cap \text{supp} |\nabla \phi_1| \subset \nabla(B)$ , 由式(8) 中的等式可估计(17) 中的  $I_{22}$  为:

$$\begin{aligned} I_{22} & = C \int_0^T \int_{\Delta(B)} \phi_1^{m-2p'} \left( 1 - \frac{t}{T} \right)_+^{\frac{n-a}{p-1}} T^{\frac{a}{p-1}} \times \\ & (|\Delta \phi_1|^{p'} + |\nabla \phi_1|^{2p'}) (D_{\Lambda T}^a \phi_2^n)^{p'} dx dt \leq \\ & CT^{\frac{\sigma-p(\sigma+1)}{p-1} + \frac{N}{2} + 1} \int_0^1 \int_{2 \leq |y| \leq 3} (1-s)_+^{n-a} |y|^{-2p'} dy ds \leq \\ & CT^{\frac{\sigma-p(\sigma+1)}{p-1} + \frac{N}{2} + 1} \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

结合式(15)—式(19) 可得:

$$T^{-a} \int_0^T \int_{\Delta(B)} |u|^p \phi_1^m(x) \left( 1 - \frac{t}{T} \right)_+^{n-a} dx dt \leq$$

$$C(T^{\frac{\sigma-p(\sigma+2)}{p-1}+\frac{N}{2}+1} + T^{\frac{\sigma-p(\sigma+1)}{p-1}+\frac{N}{2}+1}) \quad (20)$$

由此又可得:

$$\int_0^T \int_{\Delta(B)} |u|^p \phi_1^m(x) \left(1 - \frac{t}{T}\right)_+^{n-a} dx dt \leq C(T^{\frac{-2p}{p-1}+\frac{N}{2}+1} + T^{\frac{-p}{p-1}+\frac{N}{2}+1}) \quad (21)$$

在式(21)中令  $T \rightarrow +\infty$ , 由  $1 < p < 1 + \frac{2}{N}$  和 Lebesgue 控制收敛定理, 可得:

$$\int_0^\infty \int_{B_1^c} |u|^p dx dt = 0 \quad (22)$$

这意味着对任意  $t > 0$ ,  $u(t, x)$  在  $B_1^c$  上几乎处处等于 0, 这与定理 1 中的初值条件(3) 矛盾。从而问题(1) 不存在整体解, 定理 1 的  $1 < p < 1 + \frac{2}{N}$  情形得证。

b) 当  $p = 1 + \frac{2}{N}$  时的情况。

在这种情况下, 令  $B = K^{-\frac{1}{2}} T^{\frac{1}{2}}$ , 其中  $K \gg 1$  且  $K < T$ , 当  $T \rightarrow +\infty$  时,  $K \not\rightarrow +\infty$ 。式(21)中令  $p = 1 + \frac{2}{N}$  且  $T \rightarrow +\infty$  可得:

$$\int_0^\infty \int_{B_1^c} |u|^p dx dt \leq C \quad (23)$$

这意味着:

$$\int_0^T \int_{\nabla(B)} |u|^p \tilde{\phi}(t, x) dx dt \rightarrow 0, T \rightarrow +\infty \quad (24)$$

通过 Hölder 不等式和变量替换:  $s = \frac{t}{T}, y = K^{\frac{1}{2}} T^{-\frac{1}{2}} x$ , 式(15) 中的  $I_2$  项可以估计为:

$$\begin{aligned} I_2 &= C \int_0^T \int_{\Delta(B)} |u| |\Delta(\phi_1^m)| |D_{\Lambda T}^a \left(1 - \frac{t}{T}\right)_+^n dx dt \leq \\ &C \int_0^T \int_{\nabla(B)} |u| \phi_1^{m-2} (|\Delta \phi_1| + |\nabla \phi_1|^2) |D_{\Lambda T}^a \left(1 - \frac{t}{T}\right)_+^n dx dt \leq \\ &C \left( \int_0^T \int_{\nabla(K^{-\frac{1}{2}} T^{\frac{1}{2}})} |u|^p \phi_1^m \phi_2^n dx dt \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \times \\ &(|\Delta \phi_1|^{p'} + |\nabla \phi_1|^{2p'}) (D_{\Lambda T}^a \phi_2^n)^{p'} dx dt \Big)^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq \\ &C \left( \int_0^T \int_{\nabla(K^{-\frac{1}{2}} T^{\frac{1}{2}})} |u|^p \phi_1^m \phi_2^n dx dt \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \times \\ &\left( T^{-p' - p'a + \frac{N}{2} + 1} K^{p' - \frac{N}{2}} \int_0^1 \int_{2 \leq |y| \leq 3} (1+s)_+^{n-a-2p'} |y|^{-2p'} dy ds \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq \\ &CT^{-a} K^{1 - \frac{N}{2p}} \left( \int_0^T \int_{\nabla(K^{-\frac{1}{2}} T^{\frac{1}{2}})} |u|^p \tilde{\phi}(t, x) dx dt \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \quad (25) \end{aligned}$$

对式(16) 中的  $I_{11}$  项用上述相同的方法处理得:

$$I_{11} =$$

$$\begin{aligned} &C \int_0^T \int_{\Delta(K^{-\frac{1}{2}} T^{\frac{1}{2}})} \phi_1^m \left(1 - \frac{t}{T}\right)_+^{\frac{n-a}{p-1}} T^{\frac{a}{p-1}} [(T^n (T-t)_+^{n-a-2})^{p'} + \\ &(T^n (T-t)_+^{n-a-1})^{p'}] dx dt \leq \\ &CT^{-a-2p'+\frac{N}{2}+1} K^{-\frac{N}{2}} \int_0^1 \int_{K^{\frac{1}{2}} T^{-\frac{1}{2}} \leq |y| \leq 3} (1+s)_+^{n-a-2p'} dy ds + \\ &T^{-a-p'+\frac{N}{2}+1} K^{-\frac{N}{2}} \int_0^1 \int_{K^{\frac{1}{2}} T^{-\frac{1}{2}} \leq |y| \leq 3} (1+s)_+^{n-a-p'} dy ds \leq \\ &C(T^{-a-p'} K^{-\frac{N}{2}} + T^{-a} K^{-\frac{N}{2}}) \quad (26) \end{aligned}$$

这里用到了  $n \gg 1$  和  $p = 1 + \frac{2}{N}$ 。

结合式(15)、式(16)、式(25) 和式(26) 得:

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_0^T \int_{\Delta(K^{-\frac{1}{2}} T^{\frac{1}{2}})} |u|^p \phi_1^m(x) \left(1 - \frac{t}{T}\right)_+^{n-a} dx dt \leq \\ &C(T^{-p'} K^{-\frac{N}{2}} + K^{-\frac{N}{2}}) + \\ &CK^{1-\frac{N}{2p}} \left( \int_0^T \int_{\nabla(K^{-\frac{1}{2}} T^{\frac{1}{2}})} |u|^p \tilde{\phi}(t, x) dx dt \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \quad (27) \end{aligned}$$

式(27) 中令  $T \rightarrow +\infty$ , 然后根据式(24) 得到:

$$\int_0^\infty \int_{B_1^c} |u|^p dx dt \leq CK^{-\frac{N}{2}} \quad (28)$$

再令  $K \rightarrow +\infty$ , 则类似  $1 < p < 1 + \frac{2}{N}$  的情况可得出矛盾, 于是定理 1 得证。

### 3 定理 2 的证明

式(13) 可看成:

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_0^T \int_{B_1^c} |u|^p \phi(t, x) dx dt + C\epsilon T^{-a} = \\ &\int_0^T \int_{B_1^c} u \phi_u dx dt - \int_0^T \int_{B_1^c} u \phi_t dx dt - \int_0^T \int_{B_1^c} u \Delta \phi dx dt \leq \\ &C \int_0^T \int_{\Delta(B)} |u| \phi_1^m \left( D_{\Lambda T}^{2+a} \left(1 - \frac{t}{T}\right)_+^n + D_{\Lambda T}^{1+a} \left(1 - \frac{t}{T}\right)_+^n \right) dx dt + \\ &C \int_0^T \int_{\Delta(B)} |u| |(\phi_1^m)| |D_{\Lambda T}^a \left(1 - \frac{t}{T}\right)_+^n dx dt + \\ &C\epsilon T^{-a} \cdot I_1 + I_2 \quad (29) \end{aligned}$$

由 Hölder 不等式可对  $I_1$  和  $I_2$  进行估计:

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 &\leq C \left( \int_0^T \int_{\Delta(B)} |u|^p \phi_1^m \left(1 - \frac{t}{T}\right)_+^{n-a} T^{-a} dx dt \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \times \\ &\left( \int_0^T \int_{\Delta(B)} \phi_1^m \left(1 - \frac{t}{T}\right)_+^{\frac{n-a}{p-1}} T^{\frac{a}{p-1}} [(T^n (T-t)_+^{n-a-2})^{p'} + \right. \\ &(T^n (T-t)_+^{n-a-1})^{p'}] dx dt \Big)^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq \\ &CI^{\frac{1}{p}} \times \left( T^{\frac{\sigma-p(\sigma+2)}{p-1}+\frac{N}{2}+1} + T^{\frac{\sigma-p(\sigma+1)}{p-1}+\frac{N}{2}+1} \right)^{\frac{p-1}{p}} \leq \\ &CI^{\frac{1}{p}} \times \left( (1 + T^{\frac{-p}{p-1}}) T^{\frac{\sigma-p(\sigma+1)}{p-1}+\frac{N}{2}+1} \right)^{\frac{p-1}{p}} \leq \\ &CI^{\frac{1}{p}} \times \left( T^{\frac{\sigma-p(\sigma+1)}{p-1}+\frac{N}{2}+1} \right)^{\frac{p-1}{p}} \quad (30) \end{aligned}$$

及

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_2 &= C \int_0^T \int_{\Delta(B)} |u| |\Delta(\phi_1^m)| D_{\Lambda T}^\alpha \left(1 - \frac{t}{T}\right)_+^n dx dt \leq \\
 &C \int_0^T \int_{\nabla(B)} |u| \phi_1^{m-2} (|\Delta \phi_1| + \\
 &|\nabla \phi_1|^2) D_{\Lambda T}^\alpha \left(1 - \frac{t}{T}\right)_+^n dx dt \leq \\
 &C \left( \int_0^T \int_{\nabla(K^{-\frac{1}{2}} T^{\frac{1}{2}})} |u|^p \phi_1^m \phi_2^n dx dt \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \\
 &\left( \int_0^T \int_{\nabla(K^{-\frac{1}{2}} T^{\frac{1}{2}})} \phi_1^{m-2p'} \phi_2^{\frac{n}{p'-1}} \times \right. \\
 &\left. (|\Delta \phi_1|^{p'} + |\nabla \phi_1|^{2p'}) (D_{\Lambda T}^\alpha \phi_2^n)^{p'} dx dt \right)^{\frac{1}{p'}} \leq \\
 &CI^{\frac{1}{p}} \times \left( T^{\frac{\alpha-p(\alpha+1)}{p-1} + \frac{N}{2} + 1} \right)^{\frac{p-1}{p}} \quad (31)
 \end{aligned}$$

由式(29)–(31)可推出:

$$C\epsilon T^{-a} \leq CI^{\frac{1}{p}} \left( T^{\frac{\alpha-p(\alpha+1)}{p-1} + \frac{N}{2} + 1} \right)^{\frac{p-1}{p}} - I \quad (32)$$

由于对任意的  $a > 0, a < b < 1$  及  $c \geq 0$  有:

$$ac^b - c \leq (1-b)b^{\frac{b}{1-b}} a^{\frac{1}{1-b}} \quad (33)$$

因此,由式(32)和式(33)可得:

$$\begin{aligned}
 C\epsilon T^{-a} &\leq \left(1 - \frac{1}{p}\right) \left(\frac{1}{p}\right)^{\frac{1}{p-1}} \left[ \left( T^{\frac{\alpha-p(\alpha+1)}{p-1} + \frac{N}{2} + 1} \right)^{\frac{p-1}{p}} \right]^{\frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{p}}} \leq \\
 &CT^{\frac{\alpha-p(\alpha+1)}{p-1} + \frac{N}{2} + 1} \quad (34)
 \end{aligned}$$

从式(34)可以得出预期的解的生命跨度上界估计:

$$T \leq C\epsilon^{\frac{2(p-1)}{N(p-1)-2}} \quad (35)$$

令  $k = \frac{1}{p-1} - \frac{N}{2}$ , 则:

$$T \leq C\epsilon^{-\frac{1}{k}} \quad (36)$$

从而定理2得证。

## 4 结 论

本文研究了带诺伊曼边界条件的小初值耗散半线性波动方程外问题解的破裂及生命跨度估计,用 Riemann-Liouville 分数阶导数构造了一个特殊的试探函数,证明了所研究问题在  $1 < p \leq 1 + \frac{2}{N}$  时解在有限时间内破裂,进一步,当  $1 < p < 1 + \frac{2}{N}$  时,建立了生命跨度上界估计。对于临界指标  $p = 1 + \frac{2}{N}$ ,文中所用方法不能得到相应的生命跨度上界估计,有待后续研究。

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## Blow up for Small Initial Data Dissipation Semilinear Wave Equation Exterior Problem Solution with Neumann Boundary Condition and Life Span Estimation

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**Abstract:** Small initial data dissipation wave equation with Neumann boundary condition in exterior domain was studied by using test function method, proving that the solution will blow up in a finite time if the power  $p$  of the nonlinear term satisfies  $1 < p \leq 1 + \frac{2}{N}$  ( $N$  refers to the number of spatial dimension). Meanwhile, we have got the upper bound of the lifespan for  $1 < p < 1 + \frac{2}{N}$ .

**Key words:** semilinear wave equation; blow up; initial boundary value problem; dissipation; life span

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