



一类半线性波动方程 Cauchy 问题破裂的新证法

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摘 要: 研究 n 维空间中带导数非线性项的半线性波动方程小初值 Cauchy 问题 (Glassey 猜想), 证明当 $1 < p \leq 1 + \frac{2}{n-1}$ (p 为非线性指标) 时, 能量解将在有限时间破裂, 并进一步建立了破裂解的生命跨度上界估计。在证明过程中, 利用截断函数和线性波动方程的一个特殊解, 构造了一个自身为负但其关于时间的一阶导数为非负的试探函数, 用一种简洁明了的新方法得到了结论, 简化了前人的证明。

关键词: 半线性波动方程; 破裂; 能量解; 生命跨度; 试探函数

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A new proof for blow-up to the Cauchy problem of a semi-linear wave equation

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Abstract: In this paper, we study the Cauchy problem (Glassey guess) of small initial value of the semi-linear wave equations with derivative nonlinear term in n -dimension space. We prove that the energy solution will blow up in a finite time when $1 < p \leq 1 + \frac{2}{n-1}$ (where p is a nonlinear indicator), and what is more, the upper bound estimate of the lifespan is established. By using the truncation function and a special solution of the linear wave equation, we construct a test function, which is negative itself but has nonnegative derivative with respect to the time variable. We draw the conclusions by a simple new method and simplify the predecessors' proof.

Key words: semi-linear wave equations; blow-up; energy solution; lifespan; test function

0 引 言

研究以下半线性波动方程的小初值 Cauchy 问题:

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - \Delta u = |u_t|^p, (x, t) \in \mathbb{R}^n \times [0, T] \\ u(x, 0) = \varepsilon f(x) \\ u_t(x, 0) = \varepsilon g(x), x \in \mathbb{R}^n \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

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其中: Δ 表示拉普拉斯算子, $\Delta = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_i^2}$; p 为非线性指标; $\epsilon > 0$ 是小参数, 且其初值满足:

$$\begin{cases} (f, g) \in H^1(\mathbb{R}^n) \times L^2(\mathbb{R}^n) \\ \text{supp}(f, g) \in \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n; |x| \leq 1\} \\ f(x) \geq 0, g(x) \geq 0 \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

定义问题(1)的解在 $\mathbb{R} \times [0, t]$ 中存在时, 解的生命跨度 $T(\epsilon)$ 应满足:

$$T(\epsilon) = \sup\{t > 0\}.$$

半线性波动方程有着重要的物理背景, 长期以来始终是数学工作者研究的热点。它能够用来解释和模拟应用科学中的很多物理现象, 主要是用来描述波的传播。对于 Cauchy 问题(1), 人们猜测: 当 $n=1, p>1$ 时没有整体解; 当 $n \geq 2$ 时存在一个临界指标 $p_c(n) = \frac{n+1}{n-1}$, 即当 $p > p_c(n)$ 时解整体存在, 而当 $1 < p \leq p_c(n)$ 时解将会在有限时间内破裂。这就是所谓的 Glassey 猜想^[1]。John^[2]首先研究了3维情形, 并证明了当 $p=2$ 时解将会在有限时间内破裂。实际上, 他的证明方法也适用 $1 < p < 2$ 的情形。Masuda^[3]证明了当 $n=1, 2, 3$ 且 $p=2$ 时没有整体解。Schaeffer^[4]建立了当 $n=2, p=3$ 时解的有限时间破裂结果(也见文献[5])。Agemi^[6]把文献[4]中的破裂结果推广到 $1 < p \leq 3$ 。Rammaha^[7]则研究了高维($n \geq 4$)情形径向解的破裂。Zhou^[8]用了一种相对简洁的证明方法, 建立了 $n \geq 2$ 且 $1 < p \leq p_c(n)$ ($n=1, p>1$) 情形的生命跨度上界估计。

在整体解方面, Sideris^[9]首先证明, 在径向对称条件下, 当 $n=3, p>2$ 时有整体解。Hidano 等^[10]、Tzvetkov^[11]独立地证明了当 $n=2, 3$ 且 $p > p_c(n)$ 时解的整体存在性。在径向对称条件下, Hidano 等^[12]建立了 $n \geq 4, p > p_c(n)$ 解的整体存在性。关于问题(1)研究的详细介绍, 也可以见参考文献[13]。

借助 Lai^[14]、Ikeda 等^[15]中的方法, 本文构造了一个新的试探函数, 从而给出了一个建立问题(1)有限时间破裂结果和生命跨度上界估计的新方法。主要结论如下:

定理 设初值 (f, g) 满足条件(2), 则问题(1)没有整体解, 且其生命跨度上界估计满足以下条件

$$T(\epsilon) \leq \begin{cases} C\epsilon^{-(\frac{1}{p-1}-\frac{n-1}{2})^{-1}}, & 1 < p < p_c(n) \\ \exp(C\epsilon^{-(p-1)}), & p = p_c(n) \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

本文中, 记号 C 表示常数, 在不同的地方表示不同的值。

1 预备知识

根据文献[13], 首先引进解决问题(1)时能量解的概念:

定义(能量解) 设 u 是属于 $C^0([0, T], H^1(\mathbb{R}^n)), C^1([0, T], L^2(\mathbb{R}^n))$ 以及 $L_{loc}^p((0, T) \times \mathbb{R}^n)$ 的交集, 并且满足以下初始条件:

$$u(x, 0) = \epsilon f(x), u_t(x, 0) = \epsilon g(x).$$

若对任意 $\Phi \in C_0^\infty([0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^n)$,

$$\epsilon \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} g(x) \Phi(x, 0) dx + \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |u_t|^p \Phi(x, t) dx dt = - \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u_t \Phi_t dx dt + \int_0^T \nabla u \cdot \nabla \Phi dx dt \quad (4)$$

成立, 则称 u 是问题(1)的一个能量解。

其次, 再引入光滑函数 $\eta(t) \in C^\infty([0, \infty))$, $\eta(t)$ 满足 $\eta'(t) \leq 0$ 以及

$$\eta(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 \leq t \leq \frac{1}{2} \\ 0, & 1 \leq t < \infty \end{cases}.$$

令 $\eta_M(t) = \eta\left(\frac{t}{M}\right)$, $M \in (1, T)$, 并且使 $\phi(x, t) = -\eta_M^{2p'}(t)e^{-t}\varphi(x)$ 。其中, 等式中应满足 $\varphi(x) =$

$$\begin{cases} \Delta\varphi = \varphi, \\ 0 < \varphi(x) \leq C(1+|x|)^{-\frac{n-1}{2}} e^{|x|} \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

接下来,对 ψ 进行求导,结合 $\eta(t)$ 和 $\varphi(x)$ 的性质可以得到以下的结论:

$$\partial_t \psi = \eta_M^{2p'}(t) e^{-t} \varphi(x) - 2p' \eta_M^{2p'-1} \eta_M'(t) e^{-t} \varphi(x) \geq \eta_M^{2p'}(t) e^{-t} \varphi(x) > 0 \quad (6)$$

并且在 $t=0$ 时, $\partial_t \psi(x, 0) = \varphi(x) \geq 0$.

2 定理的证明

经过上述的预备知识,引出本节主要对定理证明的过程,引入一个函数 $\Phi(x, t)$, 令 $\Phi(x, t) = \partial_t \psi(x, t)$, 将其代入式(4)得

$$\epsilon \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} g(x) \varphi(x) dx + \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |u_t|^p \partial_t \psi dx dt = - \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u_t \partial_{tt} \psi dx dt + \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \nabla u \cdot \nabla \psi_t dx dt = I + II \quad (7)$$

对上述的 II 运用格林公式可得:

$$\begin{aligned} II &= \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} [\nabla \cdot (u \nabla \psi_t) - u \Delta \psi_t] dx dt = - \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u \Delta \psi_t dx dt = - \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} [(u \Delta \psi)_t - u_t \Delta \psi] dx dt = \\ &= - \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u \Delta \psi dx \Big|_{t=T} - \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u \Delta \psi dx \Big|_{t=0} \right) + \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u_t \Delta \psi dx dt = - \epsilon \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) \varphi(x) dx + \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u_t \nabla \psi dx dt \quad (8) \end{aligned}$$

再将式(8)带入式(7),得到:

$$\epsilon \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} g(x) \varphi(x) dx + \epsilon \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) \varphi(x) dx + \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |u_t|^p \partial_t \psi dx dt = - \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u_t (\partial_{tt} \psi - \Delta \psi) dx dt = III \quad (9)$$

对式(6)求导,可以得到:

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_{tt} \psi &= -\partial_{tt} \eta_M^{2p'} e^{-t} \varphi(x) + 2\partial_t \eta_M^{2p'} e^{-t} \varphi(x) - \eta_M^{2p'} e^{-t} \varphi(x), \\ \Delta \psi &= -\eta_M^{2p'} e^{-t} \varphi(x). \end{aligned}$$

故 III 可表示为:

$$III = \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u_t \partial_{tt} \eta_M^{2p'} e^{-t} \varphi(x) dx dt - 2 \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u_t \partial_t \eta_M^{2p'} e^{-t} \varphi(x) dx dt = IV + V \quad (10)$$

这里令

$$\theta(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & 0 \leq t \leq \frac{1}{2} \\ \eta(t), & t > \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}, \quad \theta_M(t) := \theta\left(\frac{t}{M}\right),$$

其中: $M \in (1, T)$. 则 IV 可以表示成:

$$\begin{aligned} IV &\leq \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |u_t \partial_{tt} \eta_M^{2p'} e^{-t} \varphi(x)| dx dt \leq CM^{-2} \left(\int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \theta_M^{2p'} e^{-t} \varphi(x) |u_t|^p dx dt \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(\int_{\frac{M}{2}}^M \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} e^{-t} \varphi(x) dx dt \right)^{\frac{1}{p'}} \leq \\ &CM^{-2} \left(\int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \eta_M^{2p'} e^{-t} \varphi(x) |u_t|^p dx dt \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(\int_{\frac{M}{2}}^M (t+1)^{-\frac{n-1}{2}} dt \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq \\ &CM^{-1-(\frac{1}{p-1}-\frac{n-1}{2})\frac{1}{p}} \left(\int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \theta_M^{2p'} e^{-t} \varphi(x) |u_t|^p dx dt \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \quad (11) \end{aligned}$$

同样 V 可以表示成:

$$\begin{aligned} V &\leq C \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |u_t \partial_t \eta_M^{2p'} e^{-t} \varphi(x)| dx dt \leq \\ &CM^{-1} \left(\int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \theta_M^{2p'} e^{-t} \varphi(x) |u_t|^p dx dt \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(\int_{\frac{M}{2}}^M \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} e^{-t} \varphi(x) dx dt \right)^{\frac{1}{p'}} \leq \\ &CM^{-(\frac{1}{p-1}-\frac{n-1}{2})\frac{1}{p}} \left(\int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \theta_M^{2p'} e^{-t} \varphi(x) |u_t|^p dx dt \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \quad (12) \end{aligned}$$

最后,结合式(9)–(12)可得:

$$\epsilon \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} g(x) \varphi(x) dx + \epsilon \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) \varphi(x) dx + \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |u_t|^p \partial_t \psi dx dt \leq CM^{-1-(\frac{1}{p-1}-\frac{n-1}{2})\frac{1}{p}} \left(\int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \eta_M^{2p'} e^{-t} \varphi(x) |u_t|^p dx dt \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \quad (13)$$

这里引入

$$Y[e^{-t}\varphi(x) | \partial_t u |^p](M) = \int_1^M \left(\int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \omega(x, t) \eta_\sigma^{2p'}(t) dx dt \right) \sigma^{-1} d\sigma,$$

根据文献[14]中式(4.10)知, $Y[e^{-t}\varphi(x) | \partial_t u |^p](M)$ 满足以下两条性质

$$\begin{aligned} Y[e^{-t}\varphi(x) | \partial_t u |^p](M) &= \int_1^M \left(\int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \omega(x, t) \eta_\sigma^{2p'}(t) dx dt \right) \sigma^{-1} d\sigma = \\ &\int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} e^{-t}\varphi(x) | \partial_t u |^p \int_1^M \eta_\sigma^{2p'}(t) \sigma^{-1} d\sigma dx dt = \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} e^{-t}\varphi(x) | \partial_t u |^p \int_{\frac{t}{M}}^t \eta^{2p'}(s) s^{-1} ds dx dt \leq \\ &\int_0^{\frac{M}{2}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} e^{-t}\varphi(x) | \partial_t u |^p \eta^{2p'}\left(\frac{t}{M}\right) \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 s^{-1} ds dx dt + \int_{\frac{M}{2}}^T \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} e^{-t}\varphi(x) | \partial_t u |^p \int_{\frac{t}{M}}^1 \eta^{2p'}(s) s^{-1} ds dx dt \leq \\ &\int_0^{\frac{M}{2}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} e^{-t}\varphi(x) | \partial_t u |^p \eta^{2p'}\left(\frac{t}{M}\right) \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 s^{-1} ds dx dt + \int_{\frac{M}{2}}^T \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} e^{-t}\varphi(x) | \partial_t u |^p \int_{\frac{t}{M}}^1 s^{-1} ds dx dt \leq \\ &\int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \eta^{2p'}\left(\frac{t}{M}\right) e^{-t}\varphi(x) | u_t |^p \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 s^{-1} ds dx dt \leq C \log 2 \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \eta_M^{2p'} e^{-t}\varphi(x) | u_t |^p dx dt \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

以及

$$\frac{d}{dM} Y[e^{-t}\varphi(x) | \partial_t u |^p](M) = M^{-1} \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \theta_M^{2p'} e^{-t}\varphi(x) | u_t |^p dx dt \quad (15)$$

令 $Y(M) = Y[e^{-t}\varphi(x) | \partial_t u |^p](M)$ 。结合(13)–(15), 可知存在正常数 C_3, C_4 使得下面的不等式成立:

$$M^{-(\frac{1}{p-1}-\frac{n-1}{2})} (p-1)+1 Y'(M) \geq (C_3 \epsilon + C_4 Y(M))^p,$$

从而可以得到问题(1)的生命跨度上界估计:

$$M \leq \begin{cases} C\epsilon^{-(\frac{1}{p-1}-\frac{n-1}{2})^{-1}}, & 1 < p < p_c(n), \\ \exp(C\epsilon^{-(p-1)}), & p = p_c(n) \end{cases},$$

其中: $M \in (1, T)$ 。

定理证毕。

3 结 论

半线性波动方程小初值 Cauchy 问题解的长时间行为受到国内外数学工作者的广泛关注, 该问题解的整体存在性还没完全解决。本文提供了该问题有限时间破裂的一个新的简单证明, 证明的关键是利用截断函数和线性波动方程的解构造一个自身为负但是其关于时间的一阶导数非负的试探函数。

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