

一致抛物型方程广义解的弱最大值原理和唯一性定理*

梁鉴廷

吴在德

梁学信

(中山大学) (天津师范专科学校) (华侨大学)

Trudinger^[1] 和 Gilbarg—Trudinger^[2] 对椭圆型方程的广义解推广了古典的最大值原理, 唯一性定理也有新发展. 现在我们把结果推广到一致抛物型方程的第一边值问题.

设 Ω 是 n 维欧氏空间 E^n 中的有界域, $\partial\Omega$ 为其边界, $Q = \Omega \times (0, T)$, T 是有限值. 用 $\forall(Q)$ 记 Sobolev 空间 $W_2^1(Q)$ 的子空间, 其函数在 Sobolev 意义下满足如下边界条件:

$$u(x, 0) = 0, x \in \Omega \text{ 和 } u(x, t) = 0, x \in \partial\Omega, t \in (0, T).$$

在 Q 考虑下面形状的方程

$$\int_0^t \int_{\Omega} \{vu_t + v_{,\alpha}(a^{\alpha\beta}(x, t)u_{,\beta} + b^{\alpha}(x, t)u + f^{\alpha}(x, t)) + v(c^{\alpha}(x, t)u_{,\alpha} + d(x, t)u + f_0(x, t))\} dx dt = 0, \forall t \in (0, T), v \in \forall(Q). \quad (1)$$

其中

$$u_t \equiv \frac{\partial}{\partial t} u, \quad u_{,\alpha} \equiv \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\alpha}} u$$

假定方程 (1) 的系数满足下面的条件:

$$\kappa^{-1}|\xi|^2 \leq a^{\alpha\beta}(x, t)\xi^{\alpha}\xi^{\beta} \leq \kappa|\xi|^2, \kappa \geq 1, (x, t) \in Q, \xi \in E^n; \quad (2)$$

$$b^{\alpha}(x, t), c^{\alpha}(x, t) \in L_{2p}(Q), d(x, t) \in L_p(Q), p > \frac{n}{2} + 1. \quad (3)$$

如果 $r > 1$, $f_0(x, t) \in L_r(Q)$, $f^{\alpha}(x, t) \in L_s(Q)$, $\frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{n+2}$, 则称向量函数 $\tilde{f} = (f_0, f^1, \dots, f^n)(x, t) \in \mathcal{F}_r$, 并简记 $\|\tilde{f}\|_r = \|f_0\|_{L_r(Q)} + \sum_{\alpha} \|f^{\alpha}\|_{L_s(Q)}$.

下面要用到的两个引理, 第一个可象在 [3] 中一样地证明, 第二个则是椭圆型方程广义解相应结果^[4]的推广.

引理1 设 $u \in \forall(Q)$, 那么 $u \in L_l(Q)$, $l = 2\left(1 + \frac{2}{n}\right)$, 并且存在常数 $c > 0$ 不依赖于 u , 使

$$\|u\|_{L_l(Q)} \leq c \left\{ \int_0^T \int_{\Omega} |\nabla_x u|^2 dx dt + \sup_{t \in (0, T)} \int_{\Omega} u^2 dx \right\}^{1/2}$$

其中 $|\nabla_x u|^2 = \sum_{\alpha} u_{,\alpha}^2$.

引理2 设 $u \in \forall(Q)$ 满足方程 (1), 其中条件 (2), (3) 满足; 设 $\tilde{f} = (f_0, f^1, \dots, f^n) \in \mathcal{F}_p$. 那么存在常数 $k > 0$, $0 < \theta_0 < 1$, 使如果

$$\text{mes } \mathcal{A}(k) \leq \theta_0, \quad \mathcal{A}(k) = \{(x, t) \in Q, u(x, t) > k\}$$

成立, 则

* 1981年7月14日收到.

$$\text{mes}_\mathcal{A}(2k+M)=0, \quad M=\|\tilde{f}\|_\mathcal{A}$$

定理1 设 $u \in W_2^1(Q)$ 满足方程(1), 其中条件(2), (3)以及下面的补充条件

$$\int_0^t \int_Q \{v, {}_a(\gamma b^a(x, t) + (1-\gamma)c^a(x, t)) + v d(x, t)\} dx dt \geq 0, \\ \forall t \in (0, T), v \in \mathcal{V}(Q), v \geq 0 \quad (4)$$

对某个 $\gamma \in [0, 1]$ 成立. 又 $\tilde{f} = (f_0, f^1, \dots, f^n) \in \mathcal{F}_r$, $r > \frac{n}{2} + 1$, 并且满足

$$\int_0^t \int_Q (v, {}_a f^a(x, t) + v f_0(x, t)) dx dt \geq 0, \quad \forall t \in (0, T), v \in \mathcal{V}(Q), v \geq 0. \quad (5)$$

如果 $u^+ = \max(u, 0) \in \mathcal{V}(Q)$, 那么在 Q 内

$$u \leq 0. \quad (6)$$

证 当 $v \geq 0$, $v \in \mathcal{V}(Q)$ 并使 $vu \geq 0$ 时, 由(1), (4), (5)即得

$$0 \geq \int_0^t \int_Q \{vu_t + v, {}_a(a^{\alpha\beta}(x, t)u_{,\beta} + b^a(x, t)u) + v(c^a(x, t)u_{,\alpha} + d(x, t)u)\} dx dt \\ \geq \int_0^t \int_Q \{vu_t + v, {}_a a^{\alpha\beta}(x, t)u_{,\beta} + (c^a(x, t) - b^a(x, t))(\gamma u_{,\alpha}v - (1-\gamma)uv_{,\alpha})\} dx dt, \\ t \in (0, T) \quad (7)$$

(i) $\gamma = 0$ 时, 对任意 $\varepsilon > 0$, 置 $v = u^+ / (u^+ + \varepsilon)$, 那么 $v \in \mathcal{V}(Q)$, $v \geq 0$, 于是由(7)给出

$$0 \geq \int_0^t \int_Q \left\{ (u^+ - \varepsilon \ln(u^+ + \varepsilon))_t + \varepsilon \frac{a^{\alpha\beta}(x, t)u_{,\alpha}^+u_{,\beta}^+}{(u^+ + \varepsilon)^2} + \right. \\ \left. + (b^a(x, t) - c^a(x, t))u^+ \cdot \varepsilon \frac{u_{,\alpha}^+}{(u^+ + \varepsilon)^2} \right\} dx dt \\ \geq \int_Q (u^+ - \varepsilon \ln(u^+ + \varepsilon) + \varepsilon \ln \varepsilon) dx \\ + \int_0^t \int_Q \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{\kappa} \frac{|\nabla_x u^+|^2}{(u^+ + \varepsilon)^2} - \frac{\varepsilon}{2\kappa} \frac{|\nabla_x u^+|^2}{(u^+ + \varepsilon)^2} - \frac{\varepsilon\kappa}{2} |b^a(x, t) - c^a(x, t)|^2 \right) dx dt \\ \geq \int_Q (u^+ - \varepsilon \ln(u^+ + \varepsilon) + \varepsilon \ln \varepsilon) dx - \frac{\varepsilon\kappa}{2} \int_0^t \int_Q |b^a(x, t) - c^a(x, t)|^2 dx dt, \quad t \in (0, T).$$

由于引理2, u^+ 在 Q 有界, 命 $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ 取极限, 便得 $\int_Q u^+ dx \leq 0$, 它隐含了在 Q 中 $u(x, t) \leq 0$.

(ii) $\gamma \in (0, \frac{1}{2})$ 时, 置 $v = (u^+ + \varepsilon)^\lambda - \varepsilon^\lambda$, $\lambda = \gamma / (1 - \gamma) \in (0, 1)$. 那么 $v \in \mathcal{V}(Q)$, $v \geq 0$, 由(7)给出

$$0 \geq \int_0^t \int_Q \left\{ \left(\frac{(u^+ + \varepsilon)^{\lambda+1}}{\lambda+1} - \varepsilon^{\lambda+1} \right)_t + \lambda(u^+ + \varepsilon)^{\lambda-1} a^{\alpha\beta}(x, t) u_{,\alpha}^+ u_{,\beta}^+ + \right. \\ \left. (c^a(x, t) - b^a(x, t)) [\gamma((u^+ + \varepsilon)^\lambda - \varepsilon^\lambda) - (1-\gamma)\lambda u^+(u^+ + \varepsilon)^{\lambda-1}] u_{,\alpha}^+ \right\} dx dt \\ \geq \int_Q \left(\frac{(u^+ + \varepsilon)^{\lambda+1}}{\lambda+1} - \varepsilon^{\lambda+1} - \frac{\varepsilon^{\lambda+1}}{\lambda+1} \right) dx + \\ \int_0^t \int_Q \left(\frac{\lambda}{\kappa} (u^+ + \varepsilon)^{\lambda-1} |\nabla_x u^+|^2 - \gamma |c^a(x, t) - b^a(x, t)| (\varepsilon(u^+ + \varepsilon)^{\lambda-1} - \varepsilon^\lambda) |\nabla_x u^+| \right) dx dt \\ \geq \int_Q \left(\frac{(u^+ + \varepsilon)^{\lambda+1}}{\lambda+1} - \varepsilon^{\lambda+1} - \frac{\varepsilon^{\lambda+1}}{\lambda+1} \right) dx +$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_0^t \int_{\Omega} \frac{\lambda}{\kappa} (u^+ + \varepsilon)^{\lambda-1} |\nabla_x u^+|^2 dx dt - \int_0^t \int_{\Omega} \frac{\lambda}{2\kappa} (u^+ + \varepsilon)^{\lambda-1} |\nabla_x u^+|^2 dx dt \\
& - \int_0^t \int_{\Omega} \frac{\kappa \gamma^2 \varepsilon^2}{2\lambda} (u^+ + \varepsilon)^{\lambda-1} |c^a(x, t) - b^a(x, t)|^2 dx dt \\
& \geq \int_{\Omega} \left(\frac{(u^+ + \varepsilon)^{\lambda+1}}{\lambda+1} - \varepsilon^{\lambda} u^+ - \frac{\varepsilon^{\lambda+1}}{\lambda+1} \right) dx \\
& - \int_0^t \int_{\Omega} \frac{\kappa \gamma^2}{2\lambda} \varepsilon (u^+ + \varepsilon)^{\lambda} |c^a(x, t) - b^a(x, t)|^2 dx dt.
\end{aligned}$$

命 $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$, 便得(6).

(iii) $\gamma = \frac{1}{2}$ 时, 取 $v = u^+ \in \mathbb{V}(Q)$ 代入(1)给出

$$\begin{aligned}
0 & \geq \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} (u^+)^2 dx + \int_0^t \int_{\Omega} \{a^{\alpha\beta}(x, t) u_{,\alpha}^+ u_{,\beta}^+ + \\
& \frac{1}{2} (b^a(x, t) + c^a(x, t)) (u^+)^2_{,a} + d(x, t) (u^+)^2\} dx dt \\
& \geq \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} (u^+)^2 dx + \frac{1}{\kappa} \int_0^t \int_{\Omega} |\nabla_x u^+|^2 dx dt.
\end{aligned}$$

(iv) $\gamma \in (\frac{1}{2}, 1)$ 时, $\lambda = \gamma/(1-\gamma) > 1$, 置 $v = (u^+)^{\lambda}$, 那么 $v \in \mathbb{V}(Q)$, $v \geq 0$. 此外,

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_0^t \int_{\Omega} (c^a(x, t) - b^a(x, t)) (\gamma u_{,\alpha}^+ v - (1-\gamma) u v_{,\alpha}) dx dt \\
& = \int_0^t \int_{\Omega} (c^a(x, t) - b^a(x, t)) (\gamma u_{,\alpha}^+ (u^+)^{\lambda} - \lambda(1-\gamma) (u^+)^{\lambda} u_{,\alpha}^+) dx dt = 0,
\end{aligned}$$

于是由(7)给出

$$0 \geq \frac{1}{\lambda+1} \int_{\Omega} (u^+)^{\lambda+1} dx + \lambda \int_0^t \int_{\Omega} (u^+)^{\lambda-1} a^{\alpha\beta}(x, t) u_{,\alpha}^+ u_{,\beta}^+ dx dt.$$

它隐含了(6)成立. 至于 $\gamma = 1$ 的情形, 定理1的断言则是下面定理2的直接推论.

定理1意味着解的唯一性定理成立.

定理2 设 $u \in W_2^1(Q)$ 满足方程(1), 其中条件(2), (3), (5)和(4)对 $\gamma = 1$ 成立. 又 $\tilde{f} = (f_0, f^1, \dots, f^n) \in \mathcal{F}$, $r > \frac{n}{2} + 1$. 如果存在常数 $M > 0$, 使

$$u_M^+ = \max(u - M, 0) \in \mathbb{V}(Q),$$

那么在 Q 内

$$u \leq M. \quad (8)$$

证 设断言不真, 那么存在 $k_0 = \sup_Q u > M$ 和 $M < k \leq k_0$, 使

$$\text{mes}_x \mathcal{A}(k) = \text{mes}\{(x, t) \in Q, u(x, t) > k\} > 0.$$

取 $v = \max(u - k, 0) \in \mathbb{V}(Q)$, 代入(1)给出

$$0 \geq \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} v^2 dx + \int_0^t \int_{\Omega} a^{\alpha\beta}(x, t) v_{,\alpha} v_{,\beta} dx dt - \int_0^t \int_{\Omega} |c^a(x, t) v v_{,\alpha}| dx dt, \quad t \in (0, T).$$

由此, 利用Hölder不等式和引理1 便得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{c} \|v\|_{L^1(Q)}^2 &\leq \frac{1}{2\kappa} \left\{ \sup_{t \in (0, T)} \int_{\Omega} v^2 dx + \int_0^T \int_{\Omega} |\nabla_x v|^2 dx dt \right\} \\ &\leq (2 \|c^a(x, t)\|_{L^{2p}(Q)} \|v\|_{L^1(Q)} (\text{mes } \mathcal{A}(k))^\eta)^2, \quad \eta = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2p} - \frac{1}{l} > 0. \end{aligned}$$

所以 $\text{mes } \mathcal{A}(k) \geq c^{-1/\eta} > 0$, 其中 $c > 0$ 是和 v, k 无关的常数. 命 $k \rightarrow k_0$ 取极限, 可见 u 在 Q 的一个正测度集上达到它的上确界.

另一方面, 对任意 $0 < \varepsilon < 1$, 置 $v_0 = u_M^+ = \max(u - M, 0) \in \mathcal{V}(Q)$, 那么

$$v = \frac{2v_0}{(M - k_0)^2 + \varepsilon - v_0^2} \in \mathcal{V}(Q), \quad w_\varepsilon = \ln \frac{(M - k_0)^2 + \varepsilon}{(M - k_0)^2 + \varepsilon - v_0^2} > 0.$$

将 v 代入(1)有

$$\int_{\Omega} w_\varepsilon dx + \frac{1}{\kappa} \int_0^t \int_{\Omega} |\nabla_x w_\varepsilon|^2 dx dt \leq \int_0^t \int_{\Omega} |c^a(x, t) w_{\varepsilon, a}| dx dt$$

并进一步得到

$$\int_{\Omega} w_\varepsilon dx + \frac{1}{2\kappa} \int_0^t \int_{\Omega} |\nabla_x w_\varepsilon|^2 dx dt \leq c, \quad t \in (0, T),$$

其中 $c > 0$ 不依赖于 w_ε 和 t . 命 $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$, 即见 $w = \ln \frac{(M - k_0)^2}{(M - k_0)^2 - v_0^2} > 0$ 在 Ω 和 Q 可积. 因此 v_0 仅能在 Q 的一个零测度集上取值 $k_0 - M$, 与原来的断言矛盾. 于是(8)获证.

定理3 设 $u \in W_2^1(Q)$ 满足方程(1), 其中条件(2), (3)以及下面的补充条件满足

$$b^a(x, t) \equiv 0 (a \geq 1), \quad d(x, t) \geq d_0 > 0,$$

$$f^a(x, t) \equiv 0 (a \geq 1), \quad f_0(x, t) \in L_\infty(Q).$$

如果存在常数 $M > 0$, 使 $\max(u - M, 0)$ 和 $\max(-u - M, 0) \in \mathcal{V}(Q)$, 那么在 Q 内

$$|u| \leq \max \left\{ M, \frac{1}{d_0} \sup_Q |f_0(x, t)| \right\}. \quad (9)$$

证 对任意的 $0 < \varepsilon < 1$ 记

$$M_\varepsilon = \frac{1}{1 - \varepsilon} \left\{ M, \frac{1}{d_0} \sup_Q |f_0(x, t)| \right\}, \quad w^* = \max(\pm u - M_\varepsilon, 0),$$

那么 $w^* \in \mathcal{V}(Q)$ 并分别满足如下的方程

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^t \int_{\Omega} \{ v w_\varepsilon^* + v_{,a} a^{a\beta}(x, t) w_{\beta}^* + v(c^a(x, t) w_{,a}^* + \\ d(x, t) w^* + f^*(x, t)) \} dx dt = 0, \quad \forall t \in (0, T), \quad v \in \mathcal{V}(Q), \end{aligned}$$

其中 $f^*(x, t) = d(x, t) M_\varepsilon \pm f_0(x, t) \geq 0$.

由定理2得, 在 Q 内 $w^* = \max(\pm u - M_\varepsilon, 0) \leq 0$, 即 $|u| \leq M_\varepsilon$, 命 $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ 取极限便得(9).

定理4 设 $u \in \mathcal{V}(Q)$ 满足方程(1), 且条件(2), (3)以及下面的条件满足:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^t \int_{\Omega} \{ v_{,a} (a^{a\beta}(x, t) v_{,\beta} + b^a(x, t) v) + v(c^a(x, t) v_{,a} + d(x, t) v) \} dx dt \\ \geq K \int_0^t \int_{\Omega} |\nabla_x v|^2 dx dt, \quad \forall t \in (0, T), \quad v \in \mathcal{V}(Q) \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

其中常数 $K > 0$ 和 t, v 无关. $\tilde{f} = (f_0, f^1, \dots, f^n) \in \mathcal{F}$, $\frac{2n+4}{n+4} \leq r < \frac{n}{2} + 1$, 那么

$$u \in L_1(Q), \quad \frac{1}{l} = \frac{1}{r} - \frac{2}{n+2} > 0, \quad (11)$$

并且 $\|u\|_{L_1(Q)} \leq c \|\tilde{f}\|_r$, 其中常数 $c > 0$ 和 u, f_0, f'' 都无关.

(证明从略).

定理5 设 $u \in \dot{V}(Q)$ 满足方程(1), 其中条件(2), (3)满足,

$$\tilde{f} = (f_0, f^1, \dots, f^n) \in \mathcal{F}, \quad \frac{2n+4}{n+4} \leq r < \frac{n}{2} + 1,$$

那么 $u \in L_1(Q)$, $\frac{1}{l} = \frac{1}{r} - \frac{2}{n+2} > 0$, 并且

$$\|u\|_{L_1(Q)} \leq c (\|u\|_{L_2(Q)} + \|\tilde{f}\|_r), \quad (12)$$

其中的常数 $c > 0$ 不依赖 u 和 $\tilde{f}$.

(证明从略).

参 考 文 献

- [1] Trudinger, N. S., Maximum principles for linear, non-uniformly elliptic operators with measurable coefficients, *Math. Zeit.*, 156, 1977, 291—310.
- [2] Gilbarg, D., Trudinger, N. S., *Elliptic Partial Differential Equations of Second Order*, Springer-Verlag, Berlin-Heidelberg-New York, 1977.
- [3] Кружков, С. Н., Априорные оценки и некоторые свойства решений эллиптических и параболических уравнений, *Матем. Сборник*, 65 (107), 1964, 522—570.
- [4] Miranda, C., Alcune osservazioni sulla maggiorazione in L^r delle soluzioni deboli delle equazioni ellittiche del secondo ordine, *Ann. Mat. Pura e Appl.*, 61, 1963, 151—169.
- [5] Morrey, C. B., Second order elliptic equations in several variables and Hölder continuity, *Math. Zeit.*, 72, 1959, 146—164.

The Weak Maximum Principle and Uniqueness

Theorem for the Generalized Solutions of

Uniformly Parabolic Equations

Liang Xiting Wu Zaide Liang Xuexin

Abstract

In the theory of linear and quasi-linear, elliptic and parabolic equations of second order, the maximum principle and the uniqueness theorem play an important role. In the case of elliptic equations, the problem has been solved by Trudinger^[1] and Gilbarg-Trudinger^[2]. Not only the classical maximum principle was extended for the generalized solutions, but also the uniqueness theorem had a new development. We now extend the results for the first boundary value problem of uniformly linear parabolic equations.