

A slight modification to: On some Improperly Posed Problem for a Degenerate Nonlinear Parabolic Equation

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Abstract.

Keywords:

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The conclusion (2.5) of our Theorem in [1] is revised as follows :

Theorem. *Under the assumptions of our Theorem in [1],*

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{D_{\theta\eta}} (u^2 + |\nabla_x u|^2 + \alpha |u|^{2\alpha} u_t^2) dxdt \\ & \leq C \frac{\kappa^2}{\delta^{10}} (1 + \alpha)^2 (1 + |\gamma|) (1 + M^{2\alpha})^2 \\ & \quad \times \frac{1}{(1 - \theta)^3} \exp \left[\frac{2(1 - \theta'^2)}{\theta'^2(\eta^2 - 1)} \log \varepsilon \right] \exp \left[\frac{2(\theta'^2\eta^2 - 1)}{\theta'^2(\eta^2 - 1)} \log M \right] \end{aligned}$$

where C does not depend on θ, ε and M .

Though there is no mistake in [1], the essential term

$$\alpha \int_{D_{\theta\eta}} |u|^{2\alpha} u_t^2 dxdt$$

in the above estimate has dropped in our previous theorem. So we add it as above. Instead the coefficients on the right-hand side of (2.5) have to be changed as follows :

$$\begin{aligned} \delta^8 & \longrightarrow \delta^{10} \\ 1 + \alpha & \longrightarrow (1 + \alpha)^2 \\ 1 + M^{2\alpha} & \longrightarrow (1 + M^{2\alpha})^2 \\ (1 - \theta)^2 & \longrightarrow (1 - \theta)^3. \end{aligned}$$

In order to prove the above new theorem, we need to replace our Proposition in [1] with the following

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Proposition. *Under the assumptions of our Proposition in [1],*

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\alpha}{1 + \alpha} \frac{1}{\delta^2 \tau} \int_{D_\eta} |u|^{2\alpha} u_t^2 dxdt + \int_{D_\eta} |\nabla_x v|^2 dxdt + \frac{1}{1 + \alpha} \left(\frac{\delta}{\kappa}\right)^2 \int_{D_\eta} v^2 dxdt \\ & \leq C \frac{1 + M^{2\alpha}}{\delta^2} \int_{\partial D_\eta} (v_t^2 + |\nabla_x v|^2 + \tau^2 v^2 + |\gamma| e^{\beta\tau\varphi} |v|^{2-\beta}) d\sigma \end{aligned}$$

where the constant C does not depend on τ and M .

Thus our Proposition in [1] is revised too as above. In [1] the first term

$$\frac{1}{1 + \alpha} \frac{1}{\delta^2 \tau} \int_{D_\eta} |u|^{2\alpha} u_t^2 dxdt$$

has dropped. Our revised theorem is derived from the above proposition in the same manner as in [1]. In particular, we have the inequality

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{D_{\theta\eta}} e^{2\tau\varphi} (u^2 + |\nabla u|^2 + \alpha |u|^{2\alpha} u_t^2) dxdt \\ & \leq C \frac{\kappa^2}{\delta^4} \tau^3 (1 + \alpha)^2 (1 + |\gamma|) (1 + M^{2\alpha})^2 \int_{\partial D_\eta} e^{2\tau\varphi} (u^2 + |\nabla u|^2 + u_t^2 + |u|^{2-\beta}) d\sigma. \end{aligned}$$

instead of (4.1): If we follow carefully the proof of our proposition in [1], we can conclude the new proposition along the previous line. In the different point from our previous method, we make the most of I_2 in (3.2), which was neglected before. We sketch the outline of our new proof as follows:

We leave I_2 and add it to the right-hand side of (3.21). First we use the inequality

$$2\alpha\tau |(\nabla\phi \cdot \nabla v, e^{\tau\varphi} f)| \leq 2\alpha\tau^2 (1, (\nabla\varphi \cdot \nabla v)^2) + \frac{1}{2}\alpha \|e^{\tau\varphi} f\|^2$$

whose right-hand side was $4\alpha\tau^2 (1, (\nabla\varphi \cdot \nabla v)^2) + \frac{1}{4}\alpha \|e^{\tau\varphi} f\|^2$ in [1]. Then the half of the term $4\alpha\tau^2 (1, (\nabla\varphi \cdot \nabla v)^2)$ in (3.21) is left, though it vanished in the previous proof. Further we use

$$\frac{\alpha}{2 + \alpha} \|e^{-\alpha\tau\varphi} |v|^\alpha v_t\|^2 \leq I_2 + 2\alpha\tau^2 (1, (\nabla\varphi \cdot \nabla v)^2)$$

which is due to the trivial inequality $\frac{\alpha}{2+\alpha} B^2 \leq (A + B)^2 + \frac{\alpha}{2} A^2$.

Thus we can add the new term $\frac{\alpha}{2+\alpha} \|e^{-\alpha\tau\varphi} |v|^\alpha v_t\|^2$ to the right-hand side of (3.22) and (3.23), respectively. We have finally the inequality

$$\alpha(|u|^{2\alpha}, v_t^2) + (\alpha + 1)\delta^2\tau(1, |\nabla v|^2) + \left(\frac{\delta^2}{\kappa}\right)^2 \tau^3(1, v^2) \leq C(|J_4| + (1 + \alpha)\|e^{\tau\varphi} f\|^2)$$

instead of (3.32) from which we obtain the conclusion of our new proposition.

References

- [1] Hayasida, K.: *On some improperly posed problem for a degenerate nonlinear parabolic equation.* Z. Anal. Anw. 19 (2000), 395 – 413.