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ORBITAL COMPACTNESS AND ASYMPTOTIC BEHAVIOR OF NONLINEAR PARABOLIC SYSTEMS WITH FUNCTIONALS

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Weakly coupled semilinear parabolic systems of the form \( \dot{u} - \lambda(x)u = g(u_t) \)
with homogeneous boundary conditions are studied. The nonlinear function
\( g : C([-r,0] \times \Omega, \mathbb{R}^n) \to \mathbb{R}^n \) is assumed to be locally Lipschitz continuous with
\( r > 0 \) a given real number and \( \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n \) a bounded domain, \( \dot{u} = \frac{du}{dt}, u_t \) for
\( t > 0 \) is defined by \( u_t(\sigma, \xi) = u(t+\sigma, \xi), -r < \sigma < 0, \xi \in \Omega \) and \( \lambda \) is a
uniformly elliptic second order diagonal operator. Let \( u \) be a bounded
classical solution. We first establish precompactness results for the orbit
of \( u \) in several function spaces. Using these results and assuming that a
Liapunov function \( V \) for the corresponding ordinary functional differential
equation \( \dot{z} = g(z_t) \) is known, we then show under some general conditions that
the limit set \( \omega^+ \) (as \( t \to \infty \)) of \( u \) consists of spatially homogeneous
functions only. Moreover, \( \omega^+ \) is invariant with respect to \( \dot{z} = g(z_t) \) and
\( \dot{\varphi} = 0 \) on \( \omega^+ \). The theory is illustrated with an example.

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In recent years, reaction-diffusion systems have become widely used as models in biology, chemistry and population dynamics. A major point of interest is the long-time behavior of the solutions. For systems governed by ordinary differential equations the asymptotic behavior is usually investigated using Liapunov functionals in conjunction with an invariance principle. The purpose of this paper is to extend these methods to a general class of distributed systems that admit possible hysteresis effects in the reaction mechanism.

The responsibility for the wording and views expressed in this descriptive summary lies with MRC, and not with the author of this report.
ORBITAL COMPACTNESS AND ASYMPTOTIC BEHAVIOR
OF NONLINEAR PARABOLIC SYSTEMS WITH FUNCTIONALS

Reinhard Redlinger

0. Introduction

Let \( J = [-r,0] \) with \( r > 0 \) and \( \partial \Omega \) a bounded domain in \( \mathbb{R}^n \) with smooth boundary \( \partial \Omega \). We will consider in this paper weakly coupled nonlinear parabolic systems of the form \( (k = 1,2,\ldots,n) \)

\[
\begin{align*}
\partial_t u^k - A^k(x)u^k &= g^k(u) \quad \text{in } D = (0,\infty) \times \Omega, \\
B^k(x)u^k &= 0 \quad \text{on } (0,\infty) \times \partial \Omega, \\
u^k &= 0 \quad \text{in } J \times \overline{\Omega},
\end{align*}
\]

(0.1)

where \( u = (u^1,\ldots,u^n) \), \( \partial_t u^k = \partial u^k / \partial t \), \( g : C = C(J \times \Omega, \mathbb{R}^n) \to \mathbb{R}^n \) is a given function, \( \varphi \in C \), the \( A^k \) are uniformly elliptic operators of second order and the \( B^k \) linear boundary operators. As usually, \( u_t \in C \) for \( t > 0 \) is defined by \( u_t(0,\xi) = u(t+\sigma,\xi), \sigma \in J, \xi \in \Omega \). We say that \( u \) is a classical solution of (0.1), if the function \( u \) together with its derivatives appearing in (0.1) is continuous in \( \overline{\Omega} \) such that equations (0.1) are identically satisfied. A bounded classical solution \( u \) is a classical solution with

\[ \sup\{|u(t,x)| : -r < t, x \in \Omega\} < \infty. \]

In the first part of the present paper we will prove compactness results for the orbit \( \Gamma(u) = \{u_t : t > 0\} \subset C \) of a bounded classical solution \( u \) of (0.1) in various function spaces. We give, in particular, sufficient conditions on \( A, B, g \) and \( \varphi \) under which \( \Gamma(u) \) is relatively compact in the space

\[ Y = \{v \in C : D_i v \in C, D_i D_j v(0,\cdot) \in C(\overline{\Omega}, \mathbb{R}^n) \text{ for all } i, j\}, \]

endowed with the norm

\[ \|v\|_{(0,0)} = \|v\| + \sum_{i=1}^m \|D_i v\| + \sum_{i,j=1}^m \|D_i D_j v(0,\cdot)\|_\infty. \]

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denoting the supremum norm and $D_i$ the partial derivative $\partial/\partial x_i$. We deduce these results from more general theorems valid for abstract nonlinear evolution equations of the form

$$\frac{du}{dt} + Au = g(t, u_t), \quad t > 0,$$

$$u_0 = \varphi,$$

where $A$ is the infinitesimal generator of a strongly continuous analytic semigroup of linear operators in a Banach space $X$.

With (0.1) one can associate the system of ordinary functional differential equations

$$\frac{d}{dt}z^g(t, z_t) = 0, \quad t > 0,$$

$$z^g = \varphi$$

in $I$, with $\tilde{g}$ the restriction of $g$ to the subspace $C^n$ of spatially homogeneous functions in $C$. Assuming that a Liapunov function $V$ for (0.3) is known and using the compactness results of the first part we show in section 3 that under some general conditions on the system (0.1) the limit set

$$\omega(u) = \{v \in C : \text{There exists } t_k \to \infty \text{ with } u(t_k) + \nu \in C\}$$

of a bounded classical solution $u$ of (0.1) consists of spatially homogeneous functions only. Moreover, $\omega(u)$ is contained in the largest invariant subset (with respect to the system (0.3)) of the set

$$S = \{\psi \in C^n : \hat{V}(\psi) = 0\}.$$

In other words, the asymptotic behavior of solutions to (0.1) is completely determined by the behavior of the solutions $z$ of (0.3). For systems (0.1) without functionals related results have been proven in [9] (see also [8] and the literature cited in these papers). The necessary compactness result in this case was established in [10]. We conclude the paper by treating in detail the example (n=1)

$$\frac{du}{dt} + Au - \int_{t-r}^t a(s-t)\|u(s, x)\|^m u(s, x) ds \text{ in } (0, \infty) \times 0,$$

$$Au/\partial N = 0 \text{ on } (0, \infty) \times \partial 0,$$

where $N$ is the outer normal and $a \in C^2(I)$ is a given nonnegative, convex function with $a(-r) = 0$. We show that our results are applicable to (0.4) for all $\ell > 1$ in case $m = 1, 2$ and for $1 < \ell < (m+2)/(m-2)$ otherwise.
1. The abstract equation.

Let $X$ be a Banach space with norm $\| \cdot \|$ and let $A: \operatorname{D}(A) \subset X$ be a closed, linear operator in $X$ with domain of definition $\operatorname{D}(A)$ dense in $X$. Throughout this section we will assume that

\begin{equation}
1(A + \lambda)^{-1} \leq M|\lambda|^{-1} \quad \text{for all } \Re \lambda > 0
\end{equation}

with some constant $M > 0$ independent of $\lambda$ (the norm in $\mathcal{L}(X)$, the space of bounded linear operators from $X$ to $X$, is also denoted by $\| \cdot \|$). It follows from (1) that $-A$ is the infinitesimal generator of an analytic semigroup $\{e^{-At} : t \geq 0 \}$ in $X$ and that there are constants $C, \delta > 0$ such that (I denotes the identity operator)

\begin{align*}
e^{-At} & \leq Ce^{-\delta t}, \\
\|Ae^{-At}\| & \leq Ct^{-\delta} \quad \text{for } t > 0, \\
\| (e^{-Ah} - I)A^{-1} \| & < C_2 \quad \text{for } h > 0
\end{align*}

(cf. [13, Sect. 1]). This permits us to define the fractional power $A^\alpha$ of $A$ for any $\alpha > 0$ by the integral

\[ A^\alpha = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^\infty e^{-As} s^{\alpha-1}ds, \]

where $\Gamma$ denotes the gamma function. The operators $A^{-\alpha}$ are one-to-one and elements of $\mathcal{L}(X)$. Hence it is reasonable to define $A^{\alpha} = (A^{-\alpha})^{-1}$. $A^\alpha$ is a closed, densely defined linear operator in $X$. With the norm $\|x\|_\alpha = \|A^\alpha x\|$, $X_\alpha = \operatorname{D}(A^\alpha)$ becomes a Banach space.

Set $A^0 = I$. Then, for any $0 < \alpha < \gamma$, an inequality of moments

\begin{equation}
\|x\|_\alpha \leq C_{\alpha \gamma} \|x\|^{1-\alpha}_\gamma, \quad x \in X_\gamma
\end{equation}

with $\gamma = (\gamma-\alpha)/(1-\alpha)$ is valid. The constant $C_{\alpha \gamma}$ is independent of $x$. For proofs, see [13, l.c.].

Let $r > 0$ a real number and set $J = [r,0]$. Denote by $Z = C(J,X)$ the space of all continuous functions from $J$ to $X$ with norm

\[ \|u\|_Z = \sup \{\|u(s)\| : s \in J\} < \infty. \]

If $b > 0$ and $u \in C([-r,b],X)$, then for $0 < t < b$, $u_t \in Z$ is defined by $u_t(s) = u(t+s), s \in J$. Let $y : [0,\infty) \times X \to X$ be a given function. In this section we will study continuity properties and boundedness in the spaces $X_\alpha$, $0 < \alpha < 1$, of solutions $u$ of the initial value problem

\[-3-\]
\[ \dot{u} + Au = g(t, u_t), \quad t > 0, \]
\[ u_0 = \varphi \in \mathbb{Z}, \]

where, \( \dot{u} = \frac{du}{dt} \). A strong solution \( u \) of (5) is a function \( u \in C(J \cup \mathbb{R}^+, X) \), whose restriction to \( \mathbb{R}^+ = (0, \infty) \) lies in \( C(\mathbb{R}^+, D(A)) \cap C^1(\mathbb{R}^+, X) \), such that (5) is identically satisfied. A mild solution of (5) is a function \( u \in C(J \cup \mathbb{R}^+, X) \) with \( u_0 = \varphi \) satisfying the integral equation
\[ u(t) = e^{-\lambda t} \varphi(0) + \int_0^t e^{-\lambda (t-s)} g(s, u_s) ds, \quad t > 0. \]

If \( \sup \{ u(t) : t > -\infty \} < \infty \), the solution is said to be bounded.

Let \( u \) be a fixed bounded mild solution of (5) and set \( f(t) = g(t, u_t) \) for \( t > 0 \). Assume that there are constants \( K, P > 0 \) such that
\begin{align*}
(7a) & \quad \| f(t) \| < P \quad \text{for} \ t > 0, \\
(7b) & \quad \| f(t) - f(s) \| < K \| t - s \| + C_\alpha \| u_t - u_s \| \quad \text{for} \ t, s > 0.
\end{align*}

For example, (7) holds if for any bounded set \( B \subset \mathbb{Z} \), the function \( g \) is (globally) Lipschitz continuous and bounded on \( (0, \infty) \times B \).

**Proposition 1.** Let \( u \) be a bounded mild solution of (5), for which (7) is satisfied. Then, to any \( 0 < a < 1 \) with \( \varphi(0) \in X_a \), there is a constant \( C_1 = C_1(a) \) such that
\[ \| u(t) \|_a < C_1 \quad \text{for all} \ t > 0. \]

**Proof.** Using (4), by (2), (7a) we get
\[ \| u(t) \|_a < C_1 \| \varphi(0) \|_a + \int_0^t C_\alpha e^{-\lambda (t-s)} a_0^\alpha - 5(t-s) P ds \leq \text{const.} \]
with a constant independent of \( t \).

**Proposition 2.** Let \( u \) be a bounded strong solution of (5) with Lipschitz continuous initial value \( \varphi \in C(J, X) \) and \( \varphi(0) \in D(A) \). Assume (7). Then
\[ \| u(t+h) - u(t) \| < C_2 h \quad \text{for all} \ t > 0, 0 < h < 1, \]
with a constant \( C_2 \) independent of \( t, h \).

Before proving proposition 2 we first state an elementary lemma. For convenience, the following notation is introduced: Let \( a, b, \tau : (0, \infty) \to \mathbb{R} \) with \( b(s) > 0, 0 < \tau(s) < \infty \).
for $s > 0$ and $b \in L^1_{\rm loc}([0,\infty))$. For $y \in C(-\infty,\infty)$ define $S_y : (0,\infty) \to \mathbb{R}$ by

$$(S_y)(t) = a(t) + \int_t^\infty b(t-s) |y_s| \, ds , \quad t > 0 ,$$

where $|y_s| = \sup\{y(s+\sigma) : \sigma \in J\}$.

**Lemma 3.** Let $S$ be defined as above and let $y, z \in C(-\infty,\infty)$ satisfy

$$y(t) - (S_y)(t) < z(t) - (S_z)(t) \quad \text{for} \quad t > 0 ,$$

$$y(t) < z(t) \quad \text{for} \quad t \in J ,$$

Then $y(t) < z(t)$ for all $t > -r$.

**Proof.** Since $y, z$ are continuous and $b$ is locally integrable, the functions $S_y$ and $S_z$ are well defined for $t > 0$. Suppose the assertion is false and let $\sigma = \inf\{t > -r : y(t) = z(t)\}$. Thus $y(\sigma) = z(\sigma)$, which implies $\sigma > 0$, and $y(t) < z(t)$ for $-r < t < \sigma$. But then at $t = \sigma$,

$$z = y - S_y + S_z < z - S_z + S_z = z ,$$

a contradiction.

**Proof of proposition 2.** For any $0 < \tau < t$, $h > 0$ we have

$$(8) \quad u(t+h) - u(t) = I_1 + I_2 + I_3 + I_4 ,$$

where

$$I_1 = (e^{\lambda_- h} - I) e^{-\lambda_- t} y(0) ,$$

$$I_2 = \int_0^\tau e^{\lambda_- (t+h-s)} f(s) \, ds ,$$

$$I_3 = \int_0^\tau (e^{\lambda_- h} - I) e^{-\lambda_- (t-s)} f(s) \, ds ,$$

$$I_4 = \int_\tau^t e^{-\lambda_- (t-s)} (f(s+h) - f(s)) \, ds .$$

By (2), (3) and (7a) we have

$$||I_1|| < ||(e^{\lambda_- h} - I)|| ||e^{-\lambda_- t} y(0)|| ,$$

$$||I_2|| < \int_0^\tau C P e^{-\lambda_- (t+h-s)} ds < CP h$$

and (assuming $\tau < t$).

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Choosing $\tau = \tau(t) = \max(0, t - (2Ck)^{-1})$, we see that the function

$$y(t) = |u(t+h) - u(t)|, \quad t \geq -r,$$

satisfies the inequality

$$y(t) < C_3 h + J_{-\infty}^t C e^{-\delta(t-s)} \frac{h + |y_s|}{\delta} ds < C_3 h + J_{-\infty}^t C e^{-\delta(t-s)} |y_s| ds \quad \text{for} \quad t > 0,$$

where $C_3$, $C_3$ are constants and $|y_s| = \sup\{y(s+a) : a \in J\}$.

Our hypotheses imply that there is a constant $C_4 > 0$, independent of $h < 1$, with

$$y(t) < C_4 h \text{ for } t \in J.$$

Let

$$z(t) = Mh \text{ for } t \geq r,$$

where $M > C_4$ is a constant. The assertion will follow from lemma 3, provided we can choose $M$ such that

$$Mh > C_3 h + J_{-\infty}^t C e^{-\delta(t-s)} Mh ds \text{ for all } t > 0.$$

But this is equivalent to

$$M > C_3 + CKN \delta^{-1} (1 - e^{-\delta(t-r)}) \text{ for } t > 0.$$

Hence it suffices to choose $M > \max(C_4, 2C_3)$.

**Proposition 4.** Under the hypotheses of proposition 2 there is to any $0 < a < 1$ a constant $C_5 = C_5(a)$ such that

$$|u(t+h) - u(t)| < C_5 h^{-3} \text{ for all } t > 0, 0 < h < 1.$$
Proof. Choose \( t = 0 \) in (8). Then \( J_3 = 0 \) and

\[
\|I_1\|_a < \int_0^t \text{const.}(t-s)^{\alpha-\beta} e^{-\delta(t-s)} h ds < \text{const. } h
\]

by proposition 2. Further, using (4) we get

\[
\|I_1\|_a, \|I_2\|_a < \text{const. } h^{1-\alpha}
\]

Since the constants are independent of \( t > 0, 0 < h < 1 \), this gives the desired result.

Remark. Let \( t_0 > 0 \). Then the same method of proof shows \( (0 < \alpha < 1) \)

\[
\|u(t+h) - u(t)\|_a < \text{const. } h \text{ for } t > t_0 > 0, 0 < h < 1
\]

If \( u \) is only supposed to be a bounded mild solution of (5), then instead of proposition 4 we have

**Proposition 5.** Let \( u \) be a bounded mild solution of (5) such that (7) is satisfied.

Assume \( 0 < \alpha < \beta < 1 \) and \( v(0) \in X_a \). Then

\[
\|u(t+h) - u(t)\|_a < C_6 h^{1-\beta}
\]

for all \( t, h > 0 \) with a constant \( C_6 \) independent of \( t, h \).

Proof. In view of proposition 1 we may assume \( \rho < 1 \). Choose \( t = t \) in (8). Since \( A^{-t} \in L(X) \) for any \( \epsilon > 0 \), we get

\[
\|I_1\|_a, \|I_2\|_a < \text{const. } h^{1-\beta}
\]

Also

\[
\|I_3\|_a < \int_0^t \|A^\rho e^{-\lambda h} - I\| A^{-t} \|A^{\alpha+1-s} e^{-\lambda(t-s)} I \| P ds
\]

\[
< \text{const. } h^{1-\beta} \int_0^t (t-s)^{\rho-\alpha-1} e^{-\beta(t-s)} ds < \text{const. } h^{1-s}
\]

This proves the assertion.

**Proposition 6.** Let the hypotheses of proposition 2 be satisfied and assume that \( \alpha^{-1} \) is compact. Then to any \( 0 < \alpha < 1 \) and any \( t_0 > 0 \) there is a constant \( C_7 = C_7(\alpha, t_0) \) with

\[
\|u(t+h)\|_a < C_7 \text{ for all } t > t_0 > 0
\]

Proof. Let \( \gamma = (1+\alpha)/2 \). By the remark following proposition 4 we have

\[
\|u(t+h) - u(t)\|_\gamma < \text{const. } h \text{ for all } t > t_0, 0 < h < 1
\]
with a constant independent of $t$, $h$. Since $A^{-\epsilon}$ for any $\epsilon > 0$ is a compact operator [4, p. 27] the assertion follows.

For the next proposition we assume that $g$ is globally Lipschitz continuous in its second argument, i.e. that there is a constant $L > 0$ such that

$$(9) \quad |g(t,\psi_1) - g(t,\psi_2)| < L|\psi_1 - \psi_2|$$

for all $t > 0$, $\psi_1, \psi_2 \in \mathcal{Z}$.

**Proposition 7.** Let $u, \hat{u}$ denote two mild solutions of (5) with initial values $\varphi, \hat{\varphi} \in \mathcal{Z}$ resp. Assume (9). Then for all $t > 0$

(i) \quad $|u_t - \hat{u}_t| < Ce^{\epsilon t}$ in case $CL - \delta > 0$

(ii) \quad $|u_t - \hat{u}_t| < Ce^{\epsilon t}$ in case $CL - \delta < 0$,

where $\omega$ is the unique positive solution of $\omega + CL e^{\omega t} = \delta$.

**Proof.** Define $y(t) = u(t) - \hat{u}(t)$, $t > -\tau$, with $|y_t| = \sup \{y(t+\sigma) : \sigma \in J\}$ for $t > 0$. Then

$$y(t) < 1 + \epsilon|\psi|_{\mathcal{Z}}$$

for $t \in J$ and

$$y(t) < Ce^{-\delta t}|y_0| + \int_0^t Ce^{-\delta(t-s)}|y_s||ds, \quad t > 0.$$ Let $t_+ = \max(0, t)$. Lemma 3 implies that for any $\epsilon > 0$ we have

(i) \quad $y(t) < (C|y_0| + \epsilon)e^{(CL-\delta)t_+}, \quad t > -\tau$

or resp.

(ii) \quad $y(t) < (C+\epsilon)|y_0|e^{-\omega t_+}, \quad t > -\tau$.

Letting $\epsilon \to 0^+$ the assertion follows in both cases.

**Remark.** In the foregoing proof we only made use of the bound $e^{-\delta t} \leq Ce^{-\delta t}$ for $t > 0$ with $\delta$ not necessarily positive. Hence proposition 7 sharpens corollary 2.3 in [16] (where it is assumed that $C = 1$) and proposition 3.2 in [17] (in case $\alpha = 0$). Note that the assertions of corollaries 3.7 and 3.8 in [16] immediately follow from proposition 7. In contrast to [16, Section 3] we do not require $g$ to be autonomous.
Corollary. To any $0 < a < 1$, $t > 0$ with $\phi(0) = \psi(0) \in X_a$ there is a constant $C_8 = C_8(a,t)$ such that

$$Iu(t) - \hat{u}(t)f_a < C_8(\phi(0) - \psi(0))f_a + C_8 |\phi - \psi|_2.$$ 

Proof. In case $CL - \delta > 0$ we have

$$Iu(t) - \hat{u}(t)f_a < Ie^{-tA}(\phi(0) - \psi(0))f_a + \int_0^t Ie^{(t-s)L} f_s - \hat{u}(s)f_a ds$$

$$< C_8(\phi(0) - \psi(0))f_a + \int_0^t C_8(t-s)e^{-\delta(t-s)L} f_s - \hat{u}(s)ds$$

$$< C_8(\phi(0) - \psi(0))f_a + \Gamma(1-a)L C_8 |\phi - \psi|_2.$$ 

The proof in case $CL - \delta < 0$ is similar.
2. Parabolic systems.

Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^m$ be a bounded domain whose boundary $\partial \Omega$ for some $0 < \mu < 1$ is a $(m-1)$-dimensional $C^{2+\mu}$-manifold such that $\Omega$ lies locally on one side of $\partial \Omega$, cf. [5, §4.4]. Define $\Gamma_0 = J \times \Omega$ and let $C = C(\Gamma_0, \mathbb{R}^n)$ with supremum norm. In this section we will apply the results of section 1 to the weakly coupled parabolic system

\begin{equation}
(10a)
\quad \begin{align*}
&u^k + L_k u^k = g^k(t,x,u_t^k) \quad \text{in } D = (0,\omega) \times \Omega, \\
&u^k = \partial u^k / \partial t \text{ and } u_t \in C \text{ for } t > 0 \text{ is defined by } u_t^k(\sigma,\tau) = u(t+\sigma,\tau), (\sigma,\tau) \in \Gamma_0. 
\end{align*}
\end{equation}

(k = 1,2,\ldots,n), where $u = (u^1,\ldots,u^n) : D \times \Gamma_0 \times \mathbb{R}^n$ is a vector valued function, $u^k = \partial u^k / \partial t$ and $u_t \in C$ for $t > 0$ is defined by $u_t^k(\sigma,\tau) = u(t+\sigma,\tau), (\sigma,\tau) \in \Gamma_0$. The operators $L_k$ are given by

\begin{equation}
L_k = - \sum_{1 \leq i,j \leq m} a_{ij}^k(x) D_i D_j + \sum_{i=1}^m a_{i}^k(x) D_i
\end{equation}

with $D_i = \partial / \partial x_i$. We assume that the coefficient functions $a_{ij}^k, a_{i}^k$ are $\nu$-Hölder continuous in $\partial \Omega$ and that $(k = 1,2,\ldots,n)$

\begin{equation}
\sum_{i,j=1}^m a_{ij}^k(x) (\xi \cdot \xi) > \lambda \sum_{i=1}^m (\xi_i)^2 \quad \text{for all } \xi \in \mathbb{R}^m, x \in \partial \Omega
\end{equation}

with some positive constant $\lambda$.

The boundary and initial conditions for (10a) are

\begin{equation}
(10b)
\quad \begin{align*}
&b_k u^k = 0 \text{ on } (0,\omega) \times \partial \Omega, \\
&u = \psi \text{ in } \Gamma_0.
\end{align*}
\end{equation}

Here

\begin{equation}
b_k u^k \equiv b_k(x) u^k + \partial u^k / \partial \theta^k \quad \text{for } k = 1,2,\ldots,n
\end{equation}

with $\theta^k = 0$ or 1 and $b_k \in C^{1+\mu}(\partial \Omega)$. Also $a_k^k = a_k^k(x) \in C^{1+\mu}(\partial \Omega, \mathbb{R}^m)$ is an outward pointing, nowhere tangent vector field on $\partial \Omega$. In case $\theta^k = 0$ we assume that $b_k \equiv 1$ on $\partial \Omega$ and that the compatibility condition of first order is satisfied, i.e. that

\begin{equation}
L_k \psi^k(0,x) = g^k(0,x,\psi) = 0 \text{ on } \partial \Omega.
\end{equation}

Let $g : \mathbb{R}^k \times \Omega \times \mathbb{R}^n$ in (10a) be a given function and $\psi \in C$ with

$\psi(0) \in C^2(\overline{\Omega}, \mathbb{R}^n)$ in (10c). Note that $b_k \psi^k(0) = 0$ on $\partial \Omega$ by (10b).

A classical solution $u$ of (10) is a function $u \in C(\Gamma_0 \cup \overline{D}, \mathbb{R}^n)$ whose restriction to $\overline{D}$ lies in $C^{1,2}(\overline{D}, \mathbb{R}^n)$, i.e. whose components are continuously differentiable in $\overline{D}$,
twice with respect to $x$ and once with respect to $t$, such that equations (10) are identically satisfied. A bounded classical solution $u$ of (10) is a classical solution with $\sup\{|u(t,x)| : (t,x) \in \Gamma_0 \cup \overline{D} \} < \infty$.

Let $X = L^p(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^n)$, where $1 < p \leq \infty$ is fixed but arbitrary. For sufficiently large $d > 0$, the operator $A : D(A) \to X$ defined by

$$Au = (L_{1}^{1}u, \ldots, L_{n}^{1}u) + d$$

with

$$D(A) = \{ v \in W^{2,p}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^n) : B^k v = 0 \text{ on } \partial \Omega \text{ for all } k \}$$

satisfies the assumptions on $A$ in section 1, cf. [2, §1.19]. Let $u$ be a fixed bounded classical solution of (10) such that:

For some $p_0 > m$, the function $f(t) = g(t, \cdot, u_t) : \mathbb{R}^+ \to X$

$$L^{p_0}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^n) \text{ satisfies (7).}$$

Then, by propositions 1 and 5 there are constants $C_1 = C_1(\alpha), C_6 = C_6(\alpha, \rho)$ such that $u(t) \leq C_1$, $u(t) - u(s) \leq C_6|t-s|^{1-p}$ for all $t, s > 0$, $0 < \alpha < \rho < 1$. But

$$X_\alpha \subset C^\lambda(\overline{\Omega}, \mathbb{R}^n) \text{ for } 0 < \lambda < 2\alpha - m/p$$

with continuous imbedding, cf. [4, Thm. 1.6.1]. Hence, defining $\nu_0 = 1 - m/p_0$ we see that for any $0 < \nu < \nu_0$

$$u(t, \cdot) \in C^{1+\nu}(\overline{\Omega}, \mathbb{R}^n) \text{ for all } t \geq 0$$

with uniformly bounded norm. Moreover, for any $x \in \Gamma_0$ we have $(i = 1, 2, \ldots, m)$

$$u^i(\cdot, x) \in C^{\nu}(\mathbb{R}^n), D_y u^i(\cdot, x) \in C^{\nu/2}(\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{R}^n)$$

where again $0 < \nu < \nu_0$ is arbitrary, with Hölder norms bounded uniformly in $x$.

For $0 < \nu < 1$ define

$$Y_\nu = \{ v \in C^{0,1}(\Gamma_0, \mathbb{R}^n) : \| v \|_{1(\nu)} < \infty \}$$

with
where, for \( \Psi \in C \) and \( 0 < \alpha < 1 \),

\[
\Psi_{\lambda} = \sup\{|\Psi(\sigma, \xi)| : (\sigma, \xi) \in \Gamma_{\alpha}\},
\]

\[
[\Psi]_{a,t} = \sup\{|\Psi(t, \xi) - \Psi(t, \eta)| : t \in J, \xi \neq \eta \in \overline{B}\},
\]

\[
[\Psi]_{a,t} = \sup\{|\Psi(t, \xi) - \Psi(s, \xi)| : t-s \in \overline{B}, t \neq s \in J\}.
\]

Since for \( 0 < \nu < \rho < 1 \), \( Y_{\rho} \) is compactly embedded in \( Y_{\nu} \), it follows from (12), (13) that the orbit \( \Gamma(u) = \{u_{k} : t > 0\} \) of a bounded classical solution \( u \) of (10) is relatively compact in \( Y_{\nu} \) for any \( 0 < \nu < \nu_{0} \) provided \( \nu = \nu_{0} \in Y_{\rho} \) for some \( \rho > \nu \). Further, if \( \varphi \) is sufficiently smooth, say \( \varphi \in Y_{1} \), then proposition 6 gives

\[
\hat{u}(t, \cdot) \in C_{w}(\overline{\Omega}, \mathbb{R}^{n}) \quad \text{for all} \quad t > t_{0} > 0
\]

with arbitrary \( 0 < \nu < \nu_{0}, \ t_{0} > 0 \). The Hölder norms are bounded uniformly in \( x \). Write (10a,b) as an uncoupled system of linear elliptic equations

\[
Lk^{*}u = h^{k}(x; t) \quad \text{in} \ \Omega,
\]

\[
Bk^{*}u = 0 \quad \text{on} \ \partial \Omega,
\]

where \( h^{k}(x; t) = q^{k}(t, x, u_{c}) - u^{k} \) depends on \( t \) as a parameter. Suppose that \( g \) has the following property:

\( \nu \in Y_{\nu} \) for some \( 0 < \nu < 1 \) then, for any fixed \( t > 0 \), the function \( h(x) = q(t, x, \Psi) \) is \( \rho \)-Hölder continuous in \( x \in \overline{B} \) with \( \rho = \rho(\nu) \), the \( \rho \)-Hölder norm of \( h \) depending only on \( \nu \) and \( \Psi_{\lambda} \).

Then, by (14) and (H2) the functions \( h(x; t), t > t_{0} \) are \( \omega \)-Hölder continuous in \( x \), uniformly with respect to \( t \), for some \( 0 < \omega < 1 \). Hence, by the Schauder estimates

\[
u(t, \cdot) \in C^{2+\omega,\nu}(\overline{\Omega}, \mathbb{R}^{n}) \quad \text{for all} \quad t > t_{0} > 0 \quad \text{with uniformly bounded norm, where} \quad \omega = \min(\nu, \omega),
\]

(cf. [6, Chap. 3]).

For \( 0 < \nu, \sigma < 1 \) let
where

$$I_{\nu} (v, \sigma) = \lambda \nu (v) + \sum_{i,j=1}^{N} \lambda_{i,j} D_{i} D_{j} v + \sup_{\xi \in \mathbb{R}^{N}} |D_{i} D_{j} v(0, \xi) - D_{i} D_{j} v(\xi, \eta)| \eta^{-\alpha} : \xi \neq \eta \in \Pi.$$ 

Then, \( \Gamma_{\tau}(u) = \{ u_{t} : t \geq \tau \} \) for any \( \tau > 0 \) is relatively compact in \( Y_{\nu, \sigma} \) for all \( 0 < \nu < \nu_{0}, 0 < \sigma < \infty \). We summarize our results in two theorems.

**Theorem 8.** Let \( u \) be a bounded classical solution of (10) such that \((H_{1})\) is fulfilled. Assume that the initial value \( \varphi \in C \) with \( \varphi(0, \cdot) \in C^{2}(\Pi, \mathbb{R}^{N}) \) satisfies \( \varphi \in Y_{\rho} \) for some \( 0 < \rho < 1 \). Then the orbit \( \Gamma(u) = \{ u_{t} : t > 0 \} \) of \( u \) is relatively compact in \( Y_{\nu, \sigma} \) for any \( 0 < \nu < \nu_{0} \).

**Theorem 9.** Let \( u \) be a bounded classical solution of (10) satisfying \((H_{1}), (H_{2})\). Assume \( \varphi \in Y_{\rho} \) with \( \varphi(0, \cdot) \in C^{2}(\Pi, \mathbb{R}^{N}) \). Then, \( \Gamma_{\tau}(u) = \{ u_{t} : t \geq \tau \} \) is relatively compact in \( Y_{\nu, \sigma} \) for any \( 0 < \nu < \nu_{0}, 0 < \sigma < \infty \), where \( \tau > 0 \) is arbitrary.

**Remarks:**

1) Under the hypotheses of theorem 8, \( \Gamma_{\tau}(u) \) for \( \tau > \tau \) is relatively compact in \( Y_{\nu, \sigma} \) for any \( 0 < \nu < \nu_{0} \). This is true even without the assumption \( \varphi \in Y_{\rho} \). Similarly, if the assumption \( \varphi \in Y_{\rho} \) in theorem 9 is replaced by \( \varphi \in \text{Lip}(J, C(\Pi, \mathbb{R}^{N})) \), then the assertion remains valid for \( \tau > \tau \). Conversely, suppose that under the hypotheses of theorem 9 the function \( k(t,x) = g(t, x, u_{t}) \) is an element of \( \mathcal{C}^{2} \bigl( [0, t_{0}] \times \Pi, \mathbb{R}^{N} \bigr) \) for some \( t_{0} > 0 \) (see [5] for definition of this space). Then, by [5, Sect. 4.5] it follows that \( \tau = 0 \) can be admitted in theorem 9.

2) Let \( u \) be a bounded classical solution of (10) and assume: For any fixed \( t > 0 \) the function \( g(t, \cdot, u_{t}) : \Omega \times \mathbb{R}^{N} \) is measurable, and the set \( \{ g(t, x, u_{t}) : (t, x) \in \Omega \} \) is bounded. Then the function \( f(t) = g(t, \cdot, u_{t}) \) satisfies (7a) in \( X = L^{p_{0}}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^{N}) \) for any \( p_{0} > 1 \) and the same is true for (7b) provided this inequality holds in \( X = L^{p_{0}}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^{N}) \) for some \( p_{0} > 1 \). Hence, in this case we can admit \( \nu_{0} = 1 \) in the above considerations.

3) Some simple examples for functionals that can be treated by the above method would be
\[ g(t,x,\psi) = \psi(-r,x) \], \[ \psi(0,x)\psi(-r,x) \],

\[
\int \psi^2(0,\xi)d\xi \quad \text{and}
\]

\[
\int_0^\infty h(s)\psi(s,x)ds \text{ with } h \in L^1(J).
\]

On the other hand, there are functionals that do not fall within the scope of the \(L^p\)-theory developed above, as the example

\[ g(t,x,\psi) = \psi(0,x_0) \] \(x_0 \in \Omega \) fixed

shows. However, (16) can be admitted, if we choose \( X = X_C = C(\overline{\Omega},\mathbb{R}^n) \) with supremum norm and define the operator \( A_C : D(A_C) \subset X_C \rightarrow X_C \) by \( A_C v = Av \), \( v \in D(A_C) \) with

\[ D(A_C) = \{ v \in X_C : v \in W^{2,q}(\Omega,\mathbb{R}^n), Av \in X_C \} \]

\[ B^kv = 0 \text{ on } \partial\Omega \text{ for all } k \]

where \( q > m \) is a fixed, but arbitrary real number. By [14], [15] inequality (16) is then satisfied and from \( X_C \subset X = L^p(\Omega,\mathbb{R}^n) \) and \( D(A_C) \subset D(A) \) for any \( 1 < p < q \) it follows that \( D(A_C^\alpha) \subset D(A^\beta) \) for all \( 0 < \beta < \alpha < 1 \). Hence, theorems 8 and 9 can be proved as above (with \( v_0 = 1 \) and, of course, \( X \) replaced by \( X_C \) in \( H_1 \)), provided \( D(A_C) \) is dense in \( X_C \). But this is true only, if \( \delta^k = 1 \) in (10b) for all \( k \). In general, we have to replace \( X_C \) by

\[ \tilde{X}_C = \{ v \in X_C : v^k = 0 \text{ on } \partial\Omega, \text{ if } \delta^k = 0 \text{ in (10b)} \} \]

which in turn implies an additional condition on the nonlinearity \( g \) in (10a), namely:

For any \( k \) with \( \delta^k = 0 \) in (10b) we have

\[ g^k(t,x,u) = 0 \text{ for all } t > 0, x \in \partial\Omega, \]

\( u \) denoting a bounded classical solution of (10).

In each concrete case, using (10b) this condition can be easily verified.
3. Asymptotic behavior.

Let \( C_h = C(J, \mathbb{R}^1) \) the subspace of spatially homogeneous functions in \( C \). We will assume throughout this section that the nonlinearity \( g \) in (10a) is autonomous, i.e. that \( g = g(u_t) \). Consider the ordinary functional differential equation

\[
\begin{align*}
\dot{z} &= g(z_t) \quad \text{for } t > 0, \\
z_0 &= \psi \in C_h .
\end{align*}
\]

For any set \( G \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n \) define the subspace \( C_G \) of \( C \) by

\[
C_G = \{ v \in C : v(\Gamma_0) \subseteq G \} .
\]

Let \( \psi : C_h \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \) a continuous function and set

\[
\dot{\psi}(\psi) = \lim_{h \to 0^+} h^{-1}(\psi(z_{t+h}) - \psi) \quad \text{for } \psi \in C_h ,
\]

where \( z = z(t;\psi) \) is the solution of (17a) with initial value \( z_0 = \psi \). We say that \( \psi : C_h \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \) is a Liapunov function for (17) on \( C_{G,h} = C_G \cap C_h \), if \( \psi \) is continuous on \( C_{G,h} \) and \( \dot{\psi} < 0 \) on \( C_{G,h} \). Let

\[
S = \{ \psi \in C_{G,h} : \dot{\psi}(\psi) < 0 \}
\]

and denote by

\[
\mathcal{M} \text{ the largest set in } S \text{ which is invariant with respect to (17).}
\]

(A set \( K \subseteq C_h \) is said to be invariant with respect to (17), if for any \( \psi \in K \) there is a continuous curve \( w : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow K \) with \( w(0) = \psi \) and \( z_t(w(t)) = w(t+\tau) \) for all \( t > 0, \tau \in \mathbb{R} \).)

We then have the following assertion [3, §13]:

If \( \psi \) is a Liapunov function on \( C_{G,h} \) and if \( z(t;\psi) \) is a bounded solution of (17) with values in \( G \), then

\[
z_t \rightarrow \mathcal{M} \text{ as } t \rightarrow \infty .
\]

Let \( \psi \) be a Liapunov function for (17) on \( C_{G,h} \) and define \( W : C \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \) by

\[
W(\psi) = \int_0^\infty \psi(\xi(s,\xi))d\xi , \quad \psi \in C_G .
\]

Let \( \nu_G \) with some \( 0 < \nu < 1, 0 < \sigma < \tilde{\omega} \) be fixed in the sequel (\( \tilde{\omega} \) is the constant appearing in theorem 9). We introduce the following hypotheses:
(H₃) For any \( \varphi \in \bar{G} \cap \mathfrak{V}_{v, 0} \) satisfying the compatibility condition of first order the initial value problem (10) has a unique classical solution \( u \) with \( u_t \in \bar{G} \) for \( t > 0 \). Moreover, to any \( T > 0 \) there is a constant \( P \), depending only on \( T \) and \( I_{\mathfrak{V}_v} \), such that 
\[ |u(t,x)| < P \text{ for all } -r < t < T, x \in \bar{u}. \]

(H₄) There are functions \( c^k \in C(\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{R}^+ \cap \mathfrak{V}_{v, 0} \), which have only isolated zeros, such that
\[
\begin{align*}
\hat{w}(\varphi) &= \lim_{h \to 0^+} h^{-1}(w(\varphi h) - w(\varphi)) \\
&< -\int_0^1 c^k(\varphi(0, \xi)) [\Psi(0, \xi)]^2 + \dot{\varphi}(\varphi(0, \xi)) d\xi
\end{align*}
\]
for all \( \varphi \in \bar{G} \cap \mathfrak{V}_{v, 0} \), \( u = u(\varphi) \) denoting the solution of (10) with initial value \( \varphi \).

Theorem 10. Let \( \bar{u} \) be a bounded classical solution of (10), where \( g = g(u_t) \) is autonomous and locally Lipschitz continuous. Assume that the initial value \( \bar{\varphi} \) of \( \bar{u} \) satisfies \( \bar{\varphi} \in \text{Lip}(J, C(\bar{G}, \mathbb{R}^n)) \), \( \bar{\varphi}(0, \tau) \in C^2(\bar{G}, \mathbb{R}^n) \) and that (H₃), (H₄) are fulfilled for \( \bar{u}, g \). Let the values of \( \bar{u} \) lie in a set \( G \subset \mathbb{R}^n \) and let there exist a Liapunov function \( V \) for system (17) on \( C_{G, h} \). Assume (H₃) and (H₄).

Then \( \bar{u}_{\tau} \to M \) as \( \tau \to \infty \) in \( C \), where \( M \) is defined by (18), i.e. the asymptotic behavior of \( \bar{u} \) is uniquely determined by the asymptotic behavior of the solutions \( z \) of the ordinary functional differential equation (16).

Proof. Let
\[
\omega(\bar{u}) = \{ v \in C : \text{There exists } t_k \to + \text{ with } \bar{u}_{t_k} + v \text{ in } C \}.
\]
Then
\[
\omega(\bar{u}) = \bigcap_{T > 0} \Gamma_{\tau}(\bar{u}).
\]

-16-
and by theorem 9 \( w(\bar{u}) \) is nonempty and compact in \( Y_{v_0} \). Let \( \varphi_0 \in w(\bar{u}) \) be arbitrary. Then \( \varphi_0 \in \overline{C}_G \cap Y_{v_0} \) and the solution \( u_0 = u_0(\varphi_0) \) of (10) with initial value \( \varphi_0 \) is well defined by \((H_3)\) (note that \( \varphi_0 \) satisfies the compatibility conditions). Using a cut-off procedure we see by \((H_4), (H_3)\) and the corollary to proposition 7 that for every \( t > 0 \)

\[ u + \psi_0 \in C(\gamma) \]

Hence \( w(\bar{u}) \) is positively invariant.

By compactness, there exists a subsequence \( t_{n_1} \to \) such that \( \lim_{n_1 \to t} u_{t_{n_1} - 1} = \varphi_1 \).

exists in \( \overline{C}_G \cap Y_{v_0} \). Taking further subsequences and then the diagonal subsequence in the usual way we find \( t_{n_1} \to \) such that

\[ u_{t_{n_1} - j} = \varphi_j \] in \( \overline{C}_G \cap Y_{v_0} \) as \( n_1 \to \) for \( j = 0,1,2,\ldots \).

Define a curve \( w : R \times C \) by

\[ w(t) = u_{t+j}(\varphi_j) \quad \text{for} \quad t > -j \quad (j = 0,1,2,\ldots) \]

This is consistent because

\[ u_{t+j}(\varphi_j) = u_{t+k}(\varphi_k) \quad \text{for} \quad t > -j > -k \]

It follows that \( w(\bar{u}) \) is an invariant set with respect to (10).

By hypothesis \((H_4)\) the function \( W(\bar{u}) \) is decreasing for, say, \( t > r \). Since it is bounded below, \( W \) must be constant on \( \omega(\bar{u}) \). Hence \( \dot{W}(\bar{v}) = 0 \) for any \( \bar{v} \in \omega(\bar{u}) \). This implies in particular that \( \varphi_0(0,x) \) is independent of \( x \) by the assumptions on the \( C^k \) in \((H_4)\). But then \( \varphi_0(0,x) \) is independent of \( x \) for all \( t \in J \) by the invariance of \( w(\bar{u}) \). We thus see that \( w(\bar{u}) \subset M \), where \( M \) is defined by (18), and the proof is complete.

Remarks: (i) If \( g \) is globally Lipschitz continuous in \( C \), then sufficient conditions for \((H_3)\) to hold can be derived from the results in [11] using [5, Section 4.5]. In the general case of only locally Lipschitz continuous \( g \) the crucial point is the derivation of an a priori bound for \( |u| \) (depending of course on \( \|s\|_{(v_0)} \)). To this end, the following two methods can be used:

\[ \text{-17-} \]
a) comparison arguments, cf. [11];

b) functional analytic methods (feedback arguments), cf. section 4 and [12].

(ii) Our assumptions on the initial function \( \varphi \) are quite strict (compatibility conditions, smoothness, boundary behavior). It should be clear, however, that the results of this section are valid under any conditions on \( \varphi \) that will insure the solution to be classical for \( t > t_0 \) for some \( t_0 > 0 \). We then simply consider the initial boundary value problem (10) on the time interval \( [t_0, \infty) \).

(iii) The proof of theorem 10 follows [4, Section 4.3]. As in [4, l.c] one can additionally show that \( w(\tilde{u}) \) is connected in \( C \).

(iv) As shown by the example studied in [7], in special cases the ansatz (19) may also be useful, if \( g \) depends on \( x \) as well as on \( u_t \).
4. An example

We consider the initial boundary value problem \( \text{(n-1)} \)

\[
\begin{align*}
(20a) & \quad \dot{u} = \Delta u - \int_0^t a(s) h(u(t+s,x))ds \text{ in } D, \\
(20b) & \quad \partial u / \partial N = 0 \text{ on } (0,\infty) \times \partial D, \\
(20c) & \quad u = \phi \text{ in } I_0,
\end{align*}
\]

where \( N \) denotes the outer normal to \( \partial D \) and

\( h(z) = |z|^{x-1}, \quad z \in \mathbb{R}, \text{ for some } x > 1. \)

The corresponding partial differential equation

\( \tilde{v} = \Delta v - |v|^{x-1} \text{ in } D \)

has been used as a model equation by several authors, see e.g. [1].

Let us assume that the density \( a \) in (20a) satisfies:

\( a \in C^2(J) \) is a nonnegative convex function, with \( a(-r) = 0 \)

(cf. [3, §14]). Following the procedure outlined in section 3 and using the results of [3] we define a function \( W : C + \mathbb{R} \) by

\[
W(\phi) = \int_0^T V(\psi(\phi(\xi)))d\xi, \quad \phi \in C,
\]

where

\[
V(\psi) = H(\psi(0)) + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 \hat{a}(s) [\int_0^\psi h(\psi(s))ds]^2 ds, \quad \psi \in C_b
\]

with

\( H(\psi) = \int_0^\psi h(s)ds \), i.e. \( H(\psi) = |\psi|^{x+1/(x+1)} \), \( \psi \in \mathbb{R}. \)

We get (for smooth \( \psi \))

\[
\begin{align*}
\hat{W}(\psi) &= \int_0^T h(\psi(0,\xi))\Delta (0,\xi)d\xi + \int_0^T \hat{V}(\phi(\psi(\xi)))d\xi \\
&= -\int_0^T h'(\psi(0,\xi))\Delta (0,\xi)|2d\xi + \int_0^T \hat{V}(\phi(\psi(\xi)))d\xi \\
(22) \quad \hat{V}(\psi) &= -\frac{1}{2} \hat{a}(-r) \int_0^2 h(\psi(\xi))d\xi^2 \\
&\quad - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^T \hat{a}(s) [\int_0^\psi h(\psi(s))ds]^2 ds.
\end{align*}
\]

Hence \( W \) is a Liapunov function for \( \text{(20)} \) satisfying \( (H_4) \) with \( G = \mathbb{R}. \) (Note that \( \hat{a} > 0 \) in \( J \) by (21).)

Now assume that the initial function \( \phi \) in \( \text{(20c)} \) is such that
\( \varphi \in C^{\varepsilon/2,\varepsilon}(\Gamma_0) \) with \( \varphi(0,\cdot) \in C^{2+\varepsilon}(\overline{\Omega}) \) for some \( \varepsilon > 0 \).

(23)

Also \( \partial \varphi/\partial N = 0 \) on \( \partial \Omega \).

It then follows from [11, Thms. 3.1 and 3.3] that for some \( T > 0 \) the boundary value problem (20) has a unique continuous solution \( u \in C([-\tau,T]\times\overline{\Omega}) \). Moreover, this solution is classical for \( t > 0 \). We will show next that there is an a priori bound for \( |u| \), independent of \( T \), provided that \( m < 2(\ell+1)/(\ell-1) \).

In fact, it follows from (22) that \( W(u_t) \leq W(u_0) \) for any \( 0 < t < T \) and hence by continuity

\[ W(u_t) \leq W(u_0) = W(\varphi) \quad \text{for} \quad 0 < t < T, \]

which gives an a priori bound for \( u(t,\cdot) \) in \( L^{l+1}(\Omega) \) independent of \( t \).

To (20) corresponds the abstract integral equation

(24)

\[ u(t) = e^{At}(0) + \int_0^t e^{A(t-s)}k(u_s)ds \]

with \( u_0 = \varphi \), where the operator \( A \) in \( X = L^p(\Omega) \), \( 1 < p < \infty \), is defined as in section 2 and

\[ k(u_t) = -\int_0^t a(s)h(u(t+s))ds, \quad t > 0. \]

For \( 0 < t < T \), \( u \) is a solution of (24). Let \( 0 < \alpha < 1 \). Then by (2), (4)

\[ |u(t)|_p \leq C_{a_1} t^{-\alpha} \|\varphi(0)\|_p + C_{a_2} \sup_{0 \leq s \leq T} \|k(u_s)\|_p \quad : \quad 0 < t < T \]

for \( 0 < t < T \) with constants \( C_{a_1} \) independent of \( t \) and \( \alpha \), \( p \) denoting the norm in \( L^p(\Omega) \). But (25)

\[ \|k(\varphi)\|_p \leq K \sup_{0 \leq s \leq T} \|\varphi(s)\|_p \quad : \quad \sigma \in J \]

for \( 1 < p, q < \infty \), \( q = \frac{p}{p-1} \) and the constant \( K \) independent of \( \varphi \). Furthermore, since \( u \) is continuous on \( [-\tau,T]\times\overline{\Omega} \), there is a \( t_0 > 0 \) such that, say,

\[ |u(t,x)| < 2(\|\varphi_1\|_p + 1) \quad \text{for} \quad -\tau < t < t_0, \quad x \in \overline{\Omega}. \]

(Using comparison functions of the form \( M(1 - Kt)^{-1} \) with \( K, M \) constant, it is easy to give an explicit positive lower bound for \( t_0 \) in terms of \( \|\varphi_1\|_p \), cf. [11, Thm. 3.4].)

By [4, Thm. 1.6.1]

(26)

\[ D(A^\alpha) \subset L^q(\Omega), \quad \text{if} \quad -\frac{m}{p} < 2\alpha - \frac{m}{p}, \quad 1 < p < \infty. \]

Hence, summing up and using (11), (26) we see that an a priori bound on \( u(t) \) in \( L^q(\Omega) \) implies an a priori bound on \( u(t) \) in
C(\bar{\Omega}) \text{ in case } 2q > ml

and in

L^p(\Omega) \text{ in case } 2q < ml, \quad 1 < p < \left( \frac{k}{q} - \frac{2}{m} \right)^{-1},

both bounds being independent of t.

We start with a bound in L^{k+1}(\Omega). If \( m < 2(1 + k^{-1}) \) this leads to a bound in C(\bar{\Omega}) and we are done. If \( m > 2(1 + k^{-1}) \) we get a bound in L^p(\Omega) with p being arbitrary close to \( \left( \frac{k}{k+1} - \frac{2}{m} \right)^{-1} \). Thus we can choose \( p > k+1 \) if and only if

\begin{equation}
\frac{k+1}{k-1} < m < 2 \frac{k+1}{k-1}.
\end{equation}

Assuming (27) and repeating the above reasoning we get a nondecreasing sequence \( (\rho_k) \) of real numbers with

\[ \rho_1 = \rho < \left( \frac{k}{k+1} - \frac{2}{m} \right)^{-1}, \rho_{k+1} < \left( \frac{k}{k+1} - \frac{2}{m} \right)^{-1} \]

such that \( u(t) \) is bounded in \( L^\rho(\Omega) \), uniformly with respect to t. But it is easy to show that after finitely many steps \( \rho_k \) can be chosen so as to fulfill \( 2\rho_k > ml \). In the next step this leads to the desired a priori bound for \( u(t) \) in C(\bar{\Omega}). Hence, using a cutting-off procedure we can transform (20a) into an equation with globally Lipschitz continuous nonlinearity, \( u \) still being a solution of the transformed equation on its interval of existence. But then it follows from [11, Thm. 3.1] that \( u \) is a global solution of (20). Moreover, \( u \) is bounded and classical for \( t > 0 \). We can thus apply the results of section 3 to this solution. In view of [3, §14] we arrive at the following

**Proposition 11.** Assume (21), (23) and (27). Then the boundary value problem (20) has a unique bounded classical solution \( u \). As \( t \to + \infty \), this solution converges (uniformly with respect to \( x \in \bar{\Omega} \)) to 0 provided \( \dot{s}(s) \neq 0 \) for some \( s \in J \), and to a \( r \)-periodic solution of the second order equation \( \ddot{z} + a(0)h(z) = 0 \) in case \( a \) is linear, \( a \neq 0 \).

**Remarks.** (1) If we replace the boundary condition (20b) by \( u = 0 \) on \((0,\infty) \times \partial \Omega\), then it follows by the same reasoning as above that for smooth initial values \( \varphi \) this boundary value problem has a unique bounded classical solution \( \bar{u} \). As \( t \to + \infty \) this solution converges to zero, uniformly with respect to \( x \in \bar{\Omega} \). The admissible values of \( k \) and \( m \).
are again given by (27).

(iii) By essentially the same methods we can also study the asymptotic behavior of solutions to (20) for more general nonlinearities. In fact, assume that $h$ is an increasing $C^1$ function such that $h'$ has only isolated zeros. Moreover, assume that there are constants $t > 0$, $\lambda > 1$ with

$$|h(z)| < P_1(1 + |z|)^{\lambda}, \quad H(z) > P_2|z|^{t+1}, \quad z \in \mathbb{R},$$

where $H(z) = \int_0^z h(s)ds$ and $P_1, P_2$ positive constants. Then the assertions of proposition 11 remain true provided we replace condition (27) by $m < 2(t+1)/(\lambda-1)$. 
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Weakly coupled semilinear parabolic systems of the form 
\[ \dot{u} - A(x)u = g(u_t) \]
with homogeneous boundary conditions are studied. The nonlinear function
\[ g : C([-r,0] \times \bar{\Omega}, R^N) + R^N \]
is assumed to be locally Lipschitz continuous with 
\[ r > 0 \]
a given real number and \( \Omega \subset R^m \)
a bounded domain, \( \dot{u} = du/dt, u_t \)
for \( t > 0 \) is defined by \( u_t(\sigma,\xi) = u(t+\sigma,\xi), -r < \sigma < 0, \xi \in \bar{\Omega} \)
and \( A \) is a uniformly elliptic second order diagonal operator. Let \( u \) be a bounded classical solution. We first establish precompactness results for the orbit.

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ABSTRACT (continued)

of \( u \) in several function spaces. Using these results and assuming that a Liapunov function \( V \) for the corresponding ordinary functional differential equation \( \dot{z} = g(z_t) \) is known, we then show under some general conditions that the limit set \( \omega^+ \) (as \( t \to \infty \)) of \( u \) consists of spatially homogeneous functions only. Moreover, \( \omega^+ \) is invariant with respect to \( \dot{z} = g(z_t) \) and \( \dot{V} = 0 \) on \( \omega^+ \). The theory is illustrated with an example.
END

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